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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

A TWISTER.

A twister of twists,
Once untwisted a twist,
And the twist that he twisted,
Was a three twisted twist.
Now in twisting this twist,
If a twist should untwist,
The twist that was twisted
Would untwist the twist,
And the twist that was twisted
Would all be untwist.

THE MAIDEN AND THE EMPEROR. (Translated from the German.)

There was once a poor man who dwelt in a hut, and gained a livelihood by begging. He had an only daughter whom heaven had gifted with extraordinary wisdom, and who, little by little, taught her father to speak so wisely, that one day when he had gone to ask alms of the Emperor, the latter was astonished at the wisdom with which he spoke, and demanded who had taught him to speak so sagely. The poor man replied that it was his daughter; and the emperor being very wise himself, and proud of his wisdom, resolved to put that of the poor man's daughter to the test. So he gave the poor man thirty eggs, and said:

"Take these to thy daughter, and bid her get them hatched into thirty pullets. If she refuse to obey, evil will befall her."

The poor man burst into tears, for he saw that the eggs had all been boiled. But when he reached home and told his daughter all that had passed, she bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, telling him that he need fear no danger. She then took a pot of water, put a handful of beans into it and placed it over the fire; and on the morrow when her father had risen, she gave him the boiled beans, and told him to take his spade and dig a trench in a certain field by which the emperor would pass as he went out hunting, adding: "And as the emperor passes by, take the beans and sow them in a trench, and say aloud, 'God be gracious, and grant that my boiled beans may spring up quickly.' Then if the emperor asks how it is possible for boiled beans to grow, reply that it is as easy for them to grow as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The poor man did as his daughter had instructed him. He took his spade and dug a trench in a field by the side of the highway, and when he saw the emperor coming, he began to sow his beans in the trench, and to cry:

"God be gracious, and grant that my boiled beans may spring up quickly!" When the Emperor heard these words, he stopped, and asked how it was possible for boiled beans to grow. Whereupon the poor man answered: "Gracious emperor, it is as easy for these beans to spring up, as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The emperor divined who it was that had arranged this stratagem, and, in order to try still more the maiden's wisdom, he gave her father a small packet of hemp, and said:

"Take this to thy daughter, and bid her make as many ropes as are necessary for a ship. If she refuse to obey, her head shall pay the forfeit."

The poor man was sorely troubled at these words, but he took the small packet of hemp, and returned to his daughter, weeping all the way. When he told his daughter what had passed, she again comforted him, and bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, and fear no danger. On the morrow when he had arisen, she gave him a little piece of wood, and said:

"Take this to the emperor, and say that if he will cut me out of it a spinning wheel, a loom and

a shuttle, then will I do that which he has commanded."

The poor man did a second time as his daughter had instructed him, and when he had delivered her message, the emperor was more than ever astonished at her wisdom. He put her to a new trial; he took a drinking cup, and said to the poor man:

"Take this to thy daughter and bid her empty the sea with it, that the bed of the sea may be dry enough to grow corn. If she refuse to obey, both her head and thine own shall pay the forfeit."

At this the poor man was more terrified than ever. But when he returned home and told his daughter what the emperor had commanded, the maiden comforted him the third time, and bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, and fear no danger. And on the morrow, when he had arisen, she gave him a pound of tow, and said to him:

"Take this to the emperor, and say that if he will stop with it the mouths and springs of all the rivers in the world, then will I do that which he has commanded."

Again the poor man did according to his daughter's counsel, and when he had delivered her message, the emperor acknowledged that she was wiser than he was himself, and commanded that she should at once be brought before him, he said to her:

"My daughter, tell me what can be heard the farthest off?"

And she answered: "Gracious emperor, thunder and a falsehood."

The emperor then took his beard into his hand, and demanded of his counsellors how much it was worth. When they had all placed upon it a value, some a greater and some a less, the maiden said:

"Most gracious emperor, none of thy counsellors have answered well. The beard of the emperor is worth as much as three showers of rain in a dry summer."

These words delighted the emperor, who declared that the maiden had answered better than all his counsellors. He then asked her if she would become his wife, saying that he would only receive one answer. The maiden prostrated herself before him, and replied:

"Gracious emperor, it is thine to command, and mine to obey what thou hast commanded.—Let me ask of thee one thing, namely, that thou shalt give me a writing, written with thine own hand, promising that if it should ever be thy will to send me away, I may carry with me from thy castle whatever single thing I may love best."

The emperor gave her the writing which she asked, and then had her placed on his throne beside him.

For many summers the empress was the beloved of her husband, but in time it came to pass that he ceased to cherish her. He then said to her one day:

"I do not wish thee any longer to be my wife. Leave my castle and go wherever thou wilt."

She answered: "Illustrious emperor, I will obey thee. Grant me only that I may stay until to-morrow."

The emperor granted what she asked, and in the evening she poured some of the juices of a certain herb into a cup of wine, and presented it to him, and said:

"Drink, illustrious emperor, and be happy! To-morrow I go away, and to-morrow I shall be more joyful than I was even on my marriage morn."

The emperor drank, and soon his eyelids became heavy, and he fell asleep. While he slept the empress had him lifted into a carriage which stood in readiness, and then conveyed him into a distant grotto, which she had long ago had prepared in anticipation of such an emergency. When the emperor awoke, and found himself in the grotto, he angrily demanded how he had come thither.

"I have had you brought here," replied the empress.

Then he asked her very angrily wherefore she had done this, adding, "Did not I say that thou shouldst no longer be my wife?"

The empress took out of her bosom the writing which the emperor had given her before her wedding, prostrated herself upon the ground, and answered, "It is true, illustrious emperor; but this writing which was written with thine own hand, accorded me the right to bring with me when I quitted thy castle, whatsoever I might love best. I exercised my right, and brought thee, most gracious emperor."

When the emperor heard these words, he vowed never to part from so faithful and wise a wife. So he embraced her, and returned with her to the castle; and they two sat thereafter side by side upon the throne for many summers; and when the autumn came at last, death reared them both together, like a double ear of corn.

FRIDAY.—Friday is one of the luckiest days in the American calendar. On it Columbus discovered America; the Mayflower landed; George Washington was born, and Cornwallis surrendered—to say nothing of other auspicious events occurring that day.

A SERF'S LOVE.

Some years ago, a Russian nobleman was traveling on special business, in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in early. His carriage rolled up to an inn, and he engaged a relay of horses to carry him on to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The innkeeper entreated him not to proceed; for he said there was danger in traveling so late,—the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wished to keep him as a guest; he said it was too early for wolves, and ordered the horses to be put to. He then drove off with his wife and his only daughter inside the carriage with him. On the box of the carriage was a serf, who had been born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was much attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no signs of danger. The moon shed her pale light, and brought out into burnished silver the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father: "What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?"

"O, nothing but the wind sighing through the forest trees," replied the father.

The child shut her eyes, and was quiet. But soon she said again: "Listen, father; it is not like the wind, I think."

The father listened; and far, far away, in the distance behind him, through the clear, cold, frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of. He then put down the window, and spoke to his servant: "The wolves, I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postilion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child had heard approached nearer and nearer. It was quite clear that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his wife and child. At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant: "When they come up with us, do you single out one, and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them, we shall get on."

As soon as he put down the window, he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large dog wolf at their head. Two shots were fired, and two of the wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them, and devoured them; and meanwhile the carriage gained ground. But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Again two shots were fired, and two fell, and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post-house was yet far distant. The nobleman then ordered the postilion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically into the forest and the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; but the post-house was still distant. At length the servant said to the master: "I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as well as my own self. Nothing now can save you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones." The nobleman remonstrated, but in vain. When the wolves next came up, the faithful servant threw himself against them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it, as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last fatal attack. But the travelers were safe! The next morning they went out, and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down

by the wolves. His bones only were there. And on the spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." "But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."— [Russian Sketches.

SINGULAR CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The London *Times* narrates a series of occurrences in the town of Bedford, England, which greatly excited public curiosity and puzzled the wisacres. On a recent night an alarm of fire was raised in that town, which was found to proceed from a house where the servants, in the absence of the family, had been thoroughly cleaning, with a view to rid it of vermin. In furtherance of this design recourse was had to fumigation by means of burning sulphur. The sulphur was duly ignited and the vessel placed in what was deemed a safe position—the middle of the room—and the room vacated. About two hours thereafter it was discovered that the sulphurous fluid had escaped from the vessel, fired the floor, and eaten its way through the boards. The fire was extinguished and all was deemed safe. This was on Tuesday night. On Saturday evening the head of the family returned, and on retiring to rest, and having innocently thrown his damp stockings on the carpet, what was his astonishment on seeing them ignite! Something like a panic seized the household, but at length their fears were pacified and they went to rest. The next day (Sunday) while the master was at church, fire was again discovered in the house. It was suppressed, but in the course of the day no less than thirty fires broke out in different parts of the house, in the presence of most respectable and intelligent persons. Says the *Times*:

"Every part of the furniture in every room of the house appeared to be charged with some mysterious, self-igniting gas. Smoke issued suddenly from cupboards, large and small, from almost every drawer, and even from boxes of linen and woolen materials, which had not been opened for some length of time prior to the Tuesday's fire. Some of the statements made before the Coroner are so startling as to be nearly incredible. One gentleman laid his handkerchief down upon the sofa, when it forthwith ignited. Another gentleman, while discussing the marvels of the day and washing his hands, discovered that the damp towels on the horse in the bedroom were on fire. A lady, anxious to prevent further mischief, had a short time previously examined a box containing articles pertaining to feminine wearing apparel, and pronouncing it safe had shut it up, but on going to remove it, felt that it was hot, and on re-opening it discovered the contents in a blaze; but it is impossible to enumerate all the strange fantasies played by this subtle and mysterious fire. Of course, suspicion was soon awake, but the closest investigation afforded no ground on which to rest the surmise of foul play."

On Monday the same phenomena somewhat abated, reappeared, and it was found that the greater part of the property in the house was charred or burnt to tinder. A fire coroner held an inquest upon the subject, and all the above-mentioned incidents, with others, were deposed to. A lengthy investigation was had, but the evidence failed to account for the singular occurrences. The evidence of two medical gentlemen who had witnessed the phenomena indicated a most remarkable and important class of truths in chemistry. They were of opinion that the sulphurous fumes, in connection with the gas of the charred wood, had charged the entire house with inflammable gas, which, in case of friction, in others by electricity, had been from time to time ignited.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 18.

El Nicaraguense will henceforth be published by the firm of Tabor & Duffy.

THE FORCE THAT ATTACKED GRANADA.

We have taken considerable trouble in endeavoring to ascertain from prisoners and collect from other sources the exact force that attacked the city of Granada; and from what we can learn, there must have been here, when Gen. Walker arrived, over one thousand men. Five hundred and fifty Guatemalians and San Salvadorians started, on Friday about noon, under command of General Savala, to attack this city. On their way down, or about the time they entered the city, they were reinforced by about two hundred Chamorristas, who had been known to be for some time in the vicinity of Tipitapa under the command of Bartolo Loco. This made an effective force of seven hundred and fifty men.

They must have been under the impression that Gen. Walker had left Granada almost wholly unprotected, and that the few who did remain in the city would not fight. In order, as it appears, to make their escape impossible, they divided their party in two. One kept position on the road leading to Masaya, and the other got between the city and the lake. The latter move would prevent our citizens from getting on board the steamer which was at no great distance from the wharf.

To oppose this force there was a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under command of General Fry, and the idea of a retreat never entered the head of one of them. As soon as it was ascertained the enemy were in the suburbs of the city, our men threw themselves into the strong points about the plaza, and defended them with such vigor that not one man of the great force against whom they fought dared to show themselves in the plaza, or at any place within range of their guns, except occasionally behind a strong barricade, or a thick adobe wall.

Our citizens held the large parochial church, the guardhouse, the armory and the house immediately opposite the armory, on the west side of the plaza. The Quartermaster's Department was also held by the employees of that establishment—eight in number—from the time the enemy entered the city until late in the night; and did not leave their position until the enemy had actually dug through a wall that surrounds their yard. Mr. H. W. Wyatt had the charge of this command, and certainly did his duty. By the gallant conduct of this little band, the books, and all in the establishment were saved from destruction.

The armory was, we believe in command of Col. Jones, and it could not be entrusted to the keeping of a braver or more intelligent man. He felt deeply sensible of the importance of his trust and nobly performed the part he was called upon to do. The house adjacent to the Armory was defended by Major A. Gillis, and a few men. The Majors courage and coolness in battle has justified the high opinion always entertained for him by all who knew him, and will cause every American in Nicaragua to sympathize with him on account of his wound, and wish for his speedy recovery. The defence of the Church, in which were several women and children, was under

the immediate direction of Brig. General Fry. The men in this edifice commanded both ends of the plaza, as well as the opposite side, and the bullet marks in the house within its range, in which the enemy had planted themselves is the best proof of the bravery of those who defended it. There was a small party in one of the towers that, from their position, were able to do much execution.

But, perhaps, the hottest of all the fighting was centered about the guardhouse. The position of this building rendered it open to the shots of the enemy from three sides. In fact shots could reach it and do deadly execution from all parts of the large plaza, as well as from nearly all parts of the lesser plaza of St Sebastian. Capt. Swingle of the Ordinance was very active in defence of this post, assisted most nobly by Theo. Lane. The latter gentleman is said to have proved himself on this occasion to be the very type of endurance and courage. While assisting in defending this post, the Hon. Thos. Basye received two wounds, neither of which is dangerous.

The hospital, too, was an important place, and was defended under the supervision of the Hon Judge Wilkins. This gentleman's military experience was now found of much advantage. Between the hospital and the Guard-House, on the opposite side of the Plaza of St. Sebastian, is situate the residence of Col. Wheeler, United States Minister. Its fortunate location saved it and the lives of all its occupants. The commander of the attacking forces was heard several times during the night, to offer large rewards to any person who would go and tear down the American flag which was in front of the Minister's door, but there was not one man found courageous enough to attempt the dangerous venture.

The enemy did not gain one single important position after they had been in the city two hours, and in their hopelessness they offered the most liberal terms to the citizens if they would lay down their arms, and surrender as prisoners of war. To this they invariably replied, "Americans never surrender," and with three cheers for General Walker, poured fierce volleys again into the positions of their enemies. Their assailants next tried to intimidate them by telling them that Gen. Walker had been beaten at Masaya, and that before many hours there would be a force of four thousand strong brought against them, and that those, flushed with their recent victory would easily overcome them, and murder every American man, woman and child they saw. But the reply "let them come: Americans never surrender," and three cheers for General Walker and another murderous volley, was what they got for their attempted deceit and duplicity.

In the morning the already large force of the enemy was augmented by about three hundred men from Masaya; making in all ten hundred, and fifty men. Many are of opinion there were as many as twelve hundred of the enemy here before General Walker returned. We have been, we repeat, particular in stating the number, and have taken especial care not to set ought down that we are not almost sure of. It is more probable that there were more, than less, than the numbers we give.

Nearly one-third of the entire force which came into Granada must have been killed. We have already buried about one hundred and fifty. During the first

day, and night, and early in the morning of the second they buried many of their own dead; as the freshly made graves in the yards indicate. They also threw such quantities of their dead into our wells as to almost fill some, and in several wells there must have been as many as a dozen. In some instances they threw their dead down privy vaults, and some of the ponds adjacent to the city were almost filled with dead bodies. We have, in addition to this great loss, between fifty and sixty prisoners, among whom is a colonel who was second in command. He has been allowed to go at large upon his parole of honor. He confesses himself astonished at the defence the Americans made here, and frankly admits the inferiority of his people as soldiers, and in point of intelligence. He had an interview with Gen. Walker, and nothing surprised him more than the General's appearance. "Instead of finding him" says the Colonel, "an immensely large filibuster whose appearance was about half man, and half alligator, I found him to be a small mild, modest looking person of much refinement, and polished manners." The Colonel is of opinion that the disastrous defeat at Granada will prevent any more of his countrymen from coming to Nicaragua for the purpose of fighting against the Americans.

From all we can learn, General Savala has not now under his command more than two hundred of the large force he brought here with him, and those are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to leave him altogether.

A THEME FOR THE NOVELIST.

There is a truth of history, and there is a truth of fancy. The worker does as wondrous things as ever fitted through the misty shadows of a poet's dream. What has been, if properly and vividly recorded, would startle us by the strong dramatic character of the incidents and scenes more than all the offshoots of the imaginative brain, whose vision rests only upon "the things that might have been, but never were." Compare the romances of brave Sir Walter with those of Bulwer, Sue and Dickens, all redolent with truth and nature; but while the latter teem with high resolves, noble aspirations, beautiful and holy sentiments, and the bravery and loveliness that has its home and dormitory in the heart and soul of the modest, courageous and self-denying, the former shows how all this is wrought out and stamped upon the century in great and glorious deeds.

"Each must work, as God has given,
Hero hand and poet-soul;
Work is duty while we live in
This weird-world of sin and dole.
Gentle natures, lowly kneeling,
Lift their white hands up, appealing
To the throne of Heaven's King;
Stranger natures, culminating,
In great actions, incarnating
What another can but sing."

It is deeds, and not resolves and projects, that command the attention of the age. Less than two years ago, a thought sprang up in the brain of a young man, sitting in his book-girt sanctuary, where he was wont to hold communion with the great and good of other times. He pondered upon it; he revolved it in his mind; he looked at it on all sides; he saw the obstacles that were in the way of carrying it into successful practice; he saw, too, the glorious results that might be achieved for his generation, if, in the mysterious order of God's providence, he should be permitted to triumph; and he resolved. Thenceforth he belonged not to himself. There was a mighty

purpose to be achieved, and he longed to be foremost in its accomplishment,

"With the standard of the peoples,
Plunging through the battle storm."

The result is now a page of history. It is also a most suggestive theme for the novelist.

How dramatic the events of the 11th, 12th and 13th of October. For a twelve-month, four States, with a population of nearly 2,000,000 souls, had been using their combined efforts to bring into the field an army to exterminate the Anglo-Saxon element in Nicaragua. Their march through the country to within twelve miles of the American Army; the sally of Gen. Walker to meet the brag-gart invaders; their defeat and rout at Masaya—this is already written by a worthy pen. How bold were these "Chapines," when they fondly deluded themselves with the belief that Granada was unprotected—that there were none in the old stronghold but women and children, the sick and wounded. How bravely they marched in, and how easily nine hundred surrounded one hundred and twenty! How ignominious their conduct as warriors—how ridiculous the result to them—how sublime to us! They did not get possession of the arsenal or magazine, but they robbed the houses and trunks of friend and foe alike. They loaded themselves with plunder, and the measure of their ambition was full. In vain during the night their bugle sounded a charge. Their coward souls refused to move, but instead, they skulked in the outskirts of the city; and they who dared not fight were not afraid to murder. Innocent unarmed men were placed against the wall and shot in cold blood—among them two professed servants of the Most High. Ah! little did the catiffs think, as they kicked His Word through the streets and trampled it in the mud beneath their feet, how, in one short hour, He would be upon them with a terrible vengeance, and sweep them away like grass before the sickle.

During the day and night of the 12th these hundred and twenty stood at their posts, and when the sottish enemy, frenzied with their Bacchanalian revels, yelled and vomited forth their blasphemous threats, the watchword of "God and Liberty" rose clear and loud above them all, and was not unheard in Heaven. Many a "three times three" was given for William Walker, and not one doubted, that he, who has been ordained to redeem Nicaragua from as vile a tyranny as ever cursed a nation, would yet appear for their salvation. And the morning dawned at length, and the coward enemy were still at bay. Even as in the traditions of ancient Greece, the Gods were said to lend their aid in combat to sustain the right, so, it would seem, that the warrior angels had that night hovered round the little band upon the plaza, and watched with special care the dwellings of the sick and the asylum of the women, and they were not molested.

Twenty-one hours had the fight continued, when the sentinels at the arsenal saw a cloud of smoke upon the far off hills, bounding the Masaya road. There was no mistaking that: "General Walker is coming!" was the shout. There was a pause—all eyes were turned toward Jalteba; and when, after a few minutes watching, "our boys" were seen defiling with the precision of veteran troops down the terrace by the distant church, with no splendid uniforms glittering in the morning sunshine, and no inspiring strains of

martial music to urge them on, but with victory and defiance stamped on their mud-stained figures, and written on their waving banners—ah! then there was a shout went up from the arsenal that was echoed from the old parochial church, and rolled on and grew heavier at the Guard-house—a shout that carried hope and new life and tearful joy to the hearts of our families and friends, but such terror to the craven enemy that they could not fly, and fell, many of them in the pitfall they had dug themselves. There were some who heard it, and at first knew not its meaning—friends who were cut off and lying in their houses in momentary expectation of the assassin's knife. But, as Gen. Walker and "the boys" drew near the plaza, and saw still floating from the flag-staff in its centre, the device of free Nicaragua—"In a white field, with azure borders, the red planet Mars"—and thus knew that Nicaragua was still safe, the drum and fife struck up the homely old tune of Yankee Doodle; and those who knew not the meaning of the shout, knew the air that in other days had led their fathers from victory to victory.

One year previous, on that very day, the never-to-be-forgotten 13th of October, Gen. William Walker entered Granada for the first time, and this was his "second coming."

AN ADVENTUROUS PARTY.

Late on the evening of Sunday, the 12th, a party consisting of Major Rogers, Minister of Hacienda; Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General; Capt. Sammis, of the Quartermaster's department; Col. Lainé, one of Gen. Walker's Aids, and an escort of about fifteen Rangers, started from Masaya for the city of Granada. They had not advanced far when it became evident that it would be dangerous to proceed, and Maj. Rogers returned to acquaint the General of the fact. The remainder of the party encamped for the night. Before morning they were attacked, and though they defended themselves bravely, and succeeded in cutting their way through, they were, unfortunately, separated from each other. Col. Lainé was taken prisoner. Col. Fisher with two Rangers returned to Masaya, but discovering that Gen. Walker had returned to the assistance of Granada, they also retraced their steps to this place. On their way they met several large parties of the enemy, and were therefore obliged to make very circuitous routes. Col. Fisher with his two companions returned on Thursday morning. They were very much fatigued, having eaten nothing from the time they started from Masaya, until they arrived at Granada, except once where they happened to get to a small hut where there were nineteen women and children, and only one man. The Colonel placed a guard at the door to prevent the egress of any of the natives, and then provided something to eat for himself and men.

During the week several others of the party arrived. They reported Capt. Sammis dead, as they had seen his horse fall under him, and supposed that he had received a severe wound. But fortunately Capt. Sammis himself arrived in the city this morning. He had not been wounded, and had eaten nothing from the time he left Masaya until he arrived here, remaining without food about five days. Capt. Sammis is quite a young man, and one of the most promising officers in the army. There are now only four of the entire party missing.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!

We are informed by intelligent and loyal Democrats of this city, that when the late attack was made upon Granada, they gave up all hope for the city. Not knowing the character of the American people, and believing it impossible that one hundred and fifty men, and a portion of those infirm, could contend successfully against the heavy odds coming down upon us from all quarters, many of these people ran away to the mountains; and in some cases, we have heard of them being slaughtered in the woods whither they had gone for safety. When it is known that many of the emissaries of these brutalities were former residents of Granada, it can scarcely be credited that even savages would pursue their passions so far; but nevertheless it is a truth, that the most cold-blooded atrocities were performed on fleeing natives by men who were once their next door neighbors. There were but few engaged in these horrid tragedies, for we are justified in saying that out of a population of fifteen thousand, Granada did not furnish more than three hundred men to the ranks of the enemy; and those three hundred were only enemies because the Americans had introduced into Granada a plan of living without theft. It was once the privilege of the military officers in this city to "raise the wind" by the most questionable measures, and as a matter of course, when a better government was established under Gen. Walker, these titled thieves found their occupation gone, and therewith the chance of living a dissolute life. These were the traitors who came into Granada with patriotic cheers upon their lips; these were the men who promised to save the country—these were the men who claimed the evangelism of order—these were the men who loved Granada too well to see her in the hands of the present government, and yet live! What did they do? What were their works?

Coming into town at mid-day, by a foray upon their own countrymen they were soon fed. Their next move was for a whiskey shop; and at night-set, one-fourth of the attacking force was turned into the same set of drunken vagabonds that had been driven out of Granada just one year before. Their native instincts still hold mastery, although they were in front of danger and in the path of duty. At night, had not a large portion of the foreign force been constrained to remain sober, our small garrison might have gone forth and tied up with ropes the loafing rascals who came into this city to redeem it to order and good government.

But their system of "order" did not stop here. Those who did not get drunk, under cover of night resorted to robbery; and but few houses escaped unpillaged. Every thing capable of being carried away was stolen, not only from foes, but alike from friends. The poorest natives were forced to give up their money; and those who had none, in some cases were lashed. Trunks, boxes and every other place where goods or valuables might be had, were turned topsy-turvy; and when clothing could not be made useful, it was torn to pieces. For twenty one hours this continued, and we say it with all candor, the simple natives fled from it as from a pestilence. They ran into the woods, crept into corners, hid themselves in all kinds of places, and trembled until the plague was driven out. Those who saw the eager eyes that watched the Jalteba, when they heard that the Americans were coming, can bear testimony to the

fidelity of the people of Granada. Those who saw them make voluntary offering of refreshments to the exhausted soldiers, know how willing it was done. They had been robbed of almost every thing, except when the American guns could protect them; but of what was left, they gave with a willing hand.

Such facts as these are worthy to be studied by the world at large. Those who have slandered us without knowing of what they wrote, can weigh these evidences and then decide upon whom to cast the title of friends and protectors to the people of Nicaragua.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES.

As the American soldiers approached the Jalteba church, the bullets from the guns of the enemy were flying so thickly that every person on horseback instinctively sprang to the ground, and got behind his horse for protection. Gen. Walker alone remained on his, giving orders to his men with about as much *sans froid* as if ordering a bottle of wine for his dinner; and it was not until he was repeatedly requested, by those about him, to dismount, that he did so. He seemed to be as regardless of the effects of a Minie ball as if he were proof against them. Fortunately he did not get touched.

Among the many narrow escapes from the enemy's shots, at the Jalteba, was Henry Walters, whose fine heavy-cased gold hunting watch arrested a ball which would otherwise have entered his groin. The bullet sank into the watch, but save the jar such a shock gave his system, he received no injury. He has already fought in four battles under Gen. Walker, and was at the first taking of Granada.

One gentleman left the following card in one of the houses in which he took up a temporary residence:

JUAN OTTON DE OPPLEN,
TENIENTE CORONEL
De Artillería.

The card was one of fine Bristol board, and indicated much taste in its execution. His pocket book was also left, as well as his commission signed by Carrera. Gen. Walker now holds the commission.

During the fight at Masaya several lances were taken from the enemy. In the hands of a person skilled in their use these may be very effective weapons, but they certainly seem to us of very little account. They are but a step in advance of the bows and arrows of the Indians of the North, and have long since been discarded by the nations that conduct a war in a scientific manner.

The handle of the lance is about twice as long and thick as an ordinary broom-handle; the lance on the end is an oval piece of iron, or steel, about four inches in length and about an inch and a half in its greatest breadth. In fixing, they grasp the handle about its centre with one hand, and its lower end rests upon their right foot. Close to the head of the lance some had a little red flag, split in the centre like a swallow's tail.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.—A citizen, whose bravery during the late defence of this city was amply demonstrated by the saving of a wounded man from the very presence of the enemy, on hearing one of the "dagoes" cry out, "yo soy rifleiro," very coolly remarked that the fellow might be a rifleman, but his credentials were gathered in a different school from those known by that name in Kentucky. The Nicaragua rifleman earns his reputation by successfully attacking trunks and winning other people's goods; while the Kentuckian has the honor to be a terror to all such rascals for the skill with which he drops them at the distance of one or two hundred yards.

THE DOG PRINCE.—This specimen of military caninity accompanied the troops to Masaya, and was always with the most advanced of the First Rifles. The howitzer was his favorite position, and the boys were afforded considerable amusement, amid the din of the battle, at the manner in which he would jump at an imaginary enemy when the gun was fired. Prince is regarded as *le fils de regiment* by the First Rifles.

A NEW IDEA IN WAR.—Our Rangers sometimes find lying in the woods, in the vicinity of the city, some of the Guatemalian and San Salvadorian soldiers, with their legs tied. These prisoners say they were thus tied by their officers in order to prevent them from running away in the fight. Verily, this is something new under the sun.

COL. SANDERS, in his report, says the whole of the officers and men of the First Rifle Battalion did their duty, and "it would be mockery to try to give one officer more praise than another. They were all willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the cause they were engaged in."

COL. JOHN ALLEN.—This officer was in command of the body of the Second Rifles with Major Caycee in the repulse of the Lancers, mentioned by our correspondent, and proved himself to be a brave man. After this engagement, he was ordered to assist Capt. Dreux and Capt. Green, in their position near the large plaza. The combination succeeded in repulsing the enemy several times during the day.

COL. MCINTOSH.—This efficient officer proved himself at Masaya well worthy of the position he occupies. He was always watchful and always ready to attend to his duty. His care for his wounded men is well worthy of notice. As soon as it was ascertained the enemy were driven out of Granada he immediately dispatched one of the Companies under his command to bring in the wounded of his Battalion from the scene of the conflict at the Jalteba.

CAPT. GREEN.—From the inability of one man to see the whole of a battle, the report of our "Special Correspondent" must be necessarily very defective. It appears that Capt. Green, of the Second Rifles, assisted Capt. Dreux, of the Second Infantry, to sustain his advanced position during the day, and acted very bravely. Lieut. Henry T. Sherman was wounded in the neck while assisting in the defence of this point. Sherman has not been able to speak since he received the wound. It is not likely to prove fatal.

CAPT. O'REGAN.—This gentleman charged into a house, at Masaya, full of the enemy, with his sword in hand, at such a rapid rate that his Company could not keep pace with him. Col. T. F. Fisher and Lieut. Page accompanied him, and had the house cleared of the enemy before the men arrived.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.—We take pleasure in stating that the composers of the English department of El Nicaraguense office fought bravely in defence of our city. Their names are: Charles E. Cantley, William Buchanan, Frederick Kapp, and P. A. Yarrington. They showed that they could make good use of the "shooting iron," as well as the "shooting stick."

OUR COMMISSARIAT FORCE.—Lieut. W. H. Buttrick, Lieut. J. S. West, Lieut. G. A. Hawley, Lieut. H. C. Wall, A. A. Corning and Capt. W. H. Lyons, behaved gallantly, and rendered efficient service in defence of Granada.

In the report of our special correspondent we mention Capt. Drew. The proper reading of the name is Dreux.

The following copy of a letter written by Mr. David H. Wheeler, the Agent of the American Bible Society, at Granada, seems, considering when it was written, almost prophetic. It is a clear, fair statement, and will excite much sympathy for his sad end. But "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and in the place of one Missionary killed by those savages, hundreds will yet pursue their goodly calling here in security:

GRANADA, Oct. 3, 1856.

To-day I took my books and went around and sold only one testament. Many said they had no money, and others said they would purchase after the "combat" was over. We are looking for the enemy every day, full three thousand strong, with some good officers and some very good soldiers. To this force Gen. Walker can oppose 1000 fighting men, together with what he may receive from California and New York, which may be 300 men. As present the enemy are strongly fortified at Masaya, only 12 miles distant. Gen. Walker is preparing to receive them, and there will be some hard fighting, but the Americans feel very confident of success. Perhaps prudence would have dictated that I should have left here on the eve of a battle such as is expected every hour, but I came when there was no enemy near and none expected, and my work is here and there will be many wounded and dying to care for, and I can do some good, certainly. True, I may be among the slain, for these men have threatened a war of extermination against all Americans, and if they should be victorious they will do as they have said. If I should perish, do the best you can for my family, for they are poor and will need all that can be afforded them. Should the enemy come and attack the city, I shall leave my books posted and money and effects in the hands of Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister. For reasons I need not name, the United States flag will afford very little protection to American citizens here.

Yours, truly, DAVID H. WHEELER.

J. C. BRIGHAM, Cor. Sec. Amer. Bible Society

"Hog or dog?—that's the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 12

COMBINATION OF ALL THE SPANISH AMERICAN STATES AGAINST THE WHITE RACE

Official newspaper, "El Diario" published in Havana, which claims to be the "Organ of Spanish America" in a late article published in the columns of No. 1, 1884, takes strong ground in favor of the combination of all the Hispanic-American States to resist what it calls the filibustering policy of the government at Washington, and the whole white race of North America.

But beyond all things, says El Diario, comfort is necessary for those who are suffering in Nicaragua and the other parts of the West Indies. On the floor of the Chamber of Representatives, the members have protested against the leasing of the Canal at Washington, for the purpose of exciting an interest in the Hispanic-American countries, and in the hope of being the means of forming a projecting alliance by the unity of their race.

The Chamber of Deputies has presented to the Chief Executive power of this State, in a formal and decided manner, a request, that the Chamber of Representatives accredited near the different governments of Central America, and other Spanish possessions on the Continent of North America, be authorized to obtain a complete knowledge of the situation of affairs in this view of the event of the present war.

It is a credit to this effort for being among the first to denounce this scheme, and thus consolidate the idea that Chili will be made a great commercial nation when the result has been achieved.

All it would not surprise us in the least, when the United States have "helped out" the "white and yellow" filibuster, and the whole white world brought into subjection by the Hispano-Indian-American, that Chili will become a State of appropriate importance.

In all countries, the plaudits of the El Diario were a welcome noise, were it not for its pointing to the magnificent fact, though half-forgotten, that the interests such a national battle would bring, they are desirous for a way of race. On such a point we cannot have a second thought. "When the Gods destroy they first make mud."

RESPONSIBLE SUBTERRANEAN.

We are informed by undoubted authority, that in order to induce the natives to fight against the Government and people of this country, the authorities of San Salvador and Guatemala obtained of El Manzanero, and other persons, a quantity of dynamite of the most standard character, and circulate them as having come from President Walker.

The quantity, the delicacy of such a proceeding put it out of our power to comment up on it.

The Magazine Parrot.—The "magazine pistol" is a new device in the line of firearms. From the description given, it appears that this pistol is so constructed, that it is not necessary to load it, and it is so light, that it can be fired fourteen successive times, as fast as the trigger can be cocked and the trigger pulled, placing it far ahead in capacity of any firearm of the same size ever invented. The revolver, a bowk, fowling-pipe, or rifle, giving them a capacity to fire sixty successive charges, and the revolver, and six others that they can now fire a single charge.

The U. S. Government has twelve large depots for arms, besides two national arsenals which swarted them. In these depots there are 145,000 tons of small arms, guns, pistols, carbines, exclusive of the number loaded to the arsenals of the various States, and the supply of the army.

Arrives Enrich.—Among the presents brought from Rome to Paris, by General Patricio, who was the Pope's representative at the christening of the royal baby Napoleon, is a retic said to be a piece of our Bayview's cradle, studded with diamonds. One of the retic of the Bible tells that he was crucified in a manger.

The editor of the New York American has heard of a bed, made a few days ago, which is so soft and so comfortable, that a politician is so fast that other a cord of wood—the lower to buy his wood, here it called to the owner's house, saw, and come talk to us.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Attack on Masaya.

MOUNTING THE MALLIED FORCES.

COUNTER MARCH ON GRANADA.

Two Glorious Victories in Two Days!!

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

As we informed our readers last week, the Allied forces having advanced from Managua, Gen. Walker ordered the general attack, placing, amounting to three hundred and fifty men, to attack immediately on Granada, in order to allow the enemy to occupy that place. This they did; and it was the unanimous wish of every American in Granada that their apparent success would inspire them with sufficient courage to attack this city. Such an attack could be followed only by a successful success, a disasterous one. The plan was—that is the persons not belonging to the army, but engaged in trade and attending to the civil business of the State—formed themselves into a company to assist in the defence of this city, and participate in the glory of a victory.

But, as the enemy would not come, Gen. Walker, after receiving a discomfiting report from the General, ordered the troops to march back to Masaya to give them battle.

On the 11th of October, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Gen. Walker, accompanied by his staff, rode across the large plaza of Granada to put himself at the head of the advancing columns. The troops were in most dispirited condition. The general passed them, he was greeted with loud cheers.

On the level ground in the vicinity of the First Church, near to the quarters of the Jiribola, he halted until the troops ordered to march had all arrived. About twenty minutes only were consumed by this delay. The First Rifle Regiment was the first to march, and the General directed they took up their line of march, and passed by a file and front. The colors of the battalion were those that had but a few days previously been presented to them by the mother and sisters of the Colonel commanding them.—E. J. Sanders. The Second Rifle and Infantry came next in the front under the command of Major Second Rifle were the words, "Victory or Death," a sentiment that might be read in the countenances of every soldier of the entire force as plainly as if it was written there. The First and Second Infantry followed those, and with the Minnie, which they were lately armed, appeared like men who were fully equal to any emergency.

Each soldier of the entire command was excited with ardor for three days. They were in excellent spirits; they looked active and strong, and the manner in which they conducted themselves proved that they were under strict discipline.

The order to move forward was given; two companies of Rangers under the command of Major Estrella turned the advance guard. The First Rifle Battalion, commanded by Col. E. J. Sanders, were next.

Immediately after the Rifles, rode Gen. Walker and his staff. Among his staff officers were Capt. Carreras and Gen. Pineda. These were followed by the body guard of the General, which was disarmed, and fired six shots, the uniforms, with red facings. In this party were, also, several gentlemen volunteers.

Following the General's guard, were the pack mules, bearing ammunition, &c., and the two mountain howitzers, which were in charge of Capt. Swartz, and Lieut. Parren with the necessary number of men to attend to them.

After the artillery, marched the Second Rifles, Col. Jack Allen; the First Light Infantry, Col. John Markham; the Second Light Infantry, Col. I. McIntosh. All the latter were under the command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby. On the extreme rear were mounted Rangers.

There was but little of interest transpired on the march on to the city. The march was made on the road, and the men were not allowed to take anything to eat. They were all in excellent spirits, and compared themselves to a large picnic party. The road in the vicinity of Granada was very difficult for pedestrians. While crossing over a very bad spot, some one requested Gen. Carreras to allow him to ride behind him on his mule, the General consented, but instead of getting astride, as he hoped, the person who applied for a deck passage, succeeded in pulling the General off his

mule. It was with much difficulty that he was saved from falling into the sea. The incident excited a laugh that ran along the entire line, and indeed men in good humor often laugh at a less ludicrous circumstance. The General's mule was not called upon to carry double during the remainder of the discomf.

The second good order was observed. There were no stragglers, nor were there any that appeared anxious to remain behind. Before entering Masaya, Gen. Walker ordered a halt, in order to allow every man to rest half an hour, and have all things put into the most complete working order. At about 10 o'clock, the entire force was camped in front of the city. The clouds which had hung loweringly during the afternoon, all cleared away in the early part of the evening. The moon—now in full—rose in splendid majesty, and by its light we could see at a distance of about seven hundred yards the roof of the upper church, which was, we supposed, in the morning to be the scope of a severe conflict. Every man felt as if a great event was about to break was hanging over it. Across the lake Masaya was distinctly visible, flying silently high into the clear ether in huge heavy volumes, the smoke from the volcano of Mount Masaya. Those of our soldiers who were not on picket or other service, spent their blankets on the ground for a sleep, with a contented appearance as if an enemy was not in the vicinity.

The hum of voices in our camp had nearly subsided, and little could be heard above a whisper, except the sharp grinding of the molars of our horses which were tied in the adjacent garden.

Men by going on the stars, and thinking, perhaps of some far distant one who might also have the same thoughts, were not without their own. Some were suddenly disturbed by the discharge of a piece of ordnance in the possession of the enemy. Every man was on his feet in an instant, with his gun in his hand. Every man save one—Gen. Walker. He was reclining on the ground in front of a one house, and while he was "bobbing around" and dodging the Minnie bullets, he lay, undisturbed, with the most provoking coolness. Some of us had never been in a battle, and armed ourselves, or, more probably, afforded amusement to others, by dexterously endeavoring to avoid an obstruction to those missiles.

The Americans encamped on both sides of the road. In the centre of the street, where it was supposed the enemy would fire their cannon, there were sentries posted in pairs. The fire of the enemy was promptly returned, but as some of our party had advanced, in order to take observation, close to their position, our men were ordered to cease firing, lest they should wound some of our party. In fact, one of us—Capt. Hoop—came very near falling by the fire of the opponents; he was not so closely by the enemy that he was not distinguished from them. He had two bullets sent through his leg by our riflemen. This random shooting was kept up for two hours, but there was not any of the Americans killed. Four were wounded, one only of them is dangerously so.

Parties of the Rangers and Lancers of the enemy came in contact several times, and the latter were instantly repulsed with loss. Once during the night, a party of the enemy came up to the very door of the house in which a body of Americans were quartered, and fired their guns. Not one American was touched, but several of the enemy were made to bite the dust. One American boy, about fourteen years of age, who was with the Lancers, also the brother of the Lancers in this charge, was not so lucky. He was killed by a peculiar whiff of the balls as they passed over us proclaimed that the enemy were also furnished with large numbers of the Minnie rifles.

About daylight on the morning of the 12th the battle began. The American forces were stationed on an eminence. The enemy were seen in large black vans a distance of about five hundred yards. They first were fired by our men, and seemed it was too good to determine their positions accurately to be advancing under the cover of its fire. A bomb from one of our howitzers was thrown with nice precision in their midst; when the smoke cleared away there was not one of them in sight.

Our men, who had been some time standing in line, were ordered to advance. They moved on about one hundred yards. The howitzers continued to throw shells until they got in sight of the church in the upper plaza. The First Rifles were now in sight of the church—a shell was thrown in the plaza, and the word was given to charge. With their bayonets and the wildest enthusiasm, the Rifles went down the slope, followed steadily by the remainder of the forces. The

enemy, unable to resist such a vigorous attack, fled in confusion. Company C, commanded by Capt. Dohm, had the good fortune to be the first in. Two of the Company's men, Mahon and Hiss, accompanied them. The church and the houses surrounding it were entered in a minute, and when the Rifles were ordered to clear the plaza in which a loud shout of triumph rent the air.

It seemed impossible to have anything better planned, or more nicely executed than this attack. The soldiers were all as steady as if they were unconscious of the presence of an enemy. General Walker stood steadily on with the Rifles, and when the Rifles were ordered to clear the plaza, directed the movements of his men. The superior management of this attack will be appreciated, when we state that not one man was lost in gaining this strong point.

The soldiers were now allowed time to get ready their breakfasts. Several were slaughtered. An abundance of dinner, eggs, tortillas and beer were found in the adjacent houses, and in one place bread was found, in an oven, which was just baked. It appeared from this that the enemy did not expect to be obliged to leave their quarters so soon as they did.

The taking of this plaza decided the fate of Masaya. It was a great advantage of a good position and a vigorous attack, and in consequence would have placed the whole city in our hands. The soldiers requested permission to charge directly on to the large church in the center of the large plaza, but Gen. Walker would not permit them to do the work of losing their lives.

During the morning several prisoners were taken, and a large number of arms and accoutrements of the strength of the force that had been fighting with them. They are so little acquainted with arithmetic that their idea of numbers appear to be confined to words or pieces, but collating all they said, we came to the conclusion that there were somewhat over two thousand five hundred men defending Masaya. The Americans have not yet had time to find out the exact number.

In order to make our position clear, it may be as well to state that, there are three plazas in Masaya—two small ones, and one very large. In the centre of each plaza stands a church, and, as may be supposed, the oldest in the largest plaza stands in the middle of the street. The three plazas stand three churches, and each church has a line, that a street running past the ends of the lesser church would go through the middle of the larger church. A cannon ball fired out of the center door of either side of the central church would hit one end of either of the smaller ones.

From this, also, it can be seen that the small church in the middle of the street, and the large church, are separated by a distance of about one hundred yards, and are surrounded, for the most part, by thick adobe walls.

All the streets, so far as could be ascertained, at their junction with the large plaza, were strongly barricaded. The principal one—that is, leading from the church, was so bravely won in the morning—was defended by the Rifles. In the afternoon, when our men got to the top of the hill behind it, they said there were three. We had no cannon, and had only, in the shape of heavy ordnance, two mountain howitzers. Unfortunately the carriage of one of those broke by the force of its own rebound, before the small plaza had been taken in the morning. It may be as well to state, here, that the cannon upon which our howitzers were mounted, had been made with much haste, as their proper mountings had not been sent with them from New York, where they were purchased. But Lieut. Fernon, who had charge of it, had it so rigged up in a short time that it was much service to the day. Before night the other one under Capt. Hoop was repaired, and it was as true either.

After the men had eaten breakfast, the papers and miners set at work in cutting through the walls, so as to allow an approach of our howitzers toward the central plaza. Thus by cutting through the middle of a block, the columns of the enemy were rendered entirely cut off, whereas we were enabled to show our shells into their midst in perfect security.

While one portion of the soldiers and miners were cutting a road through the blocks—which was in a straight line with and across the two churches—for the howitzers, the First Rifle Battalion which accompanied it, together detach-

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

The Battles of the 12th and 13th of October, 1856.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from the reports of the officers in command of the various battalions. The confusion and delay in our office, caused by the late attack, and the unfortunate accidents which happened to Mr. Tabor, the editor-in-chief, put it out of our power to arrange the reports as under more favorable circumstances we should have done. The battles of the two days were so connected that it would be difficult to separate them on paper, and procure all the incidents.

The report of Colonel Sanders is full of interest, and bears out the statements of our correspondent, who, it would appear, followed the fortunes of the First Rifles. He says:

About 12 o'clock on the 11th they took their position in line, and the command was given to move forward. The men were in good spirits, and about 9 o'clock at night they encamped in the suburbs of Masaya. Shortly after lying down a skirmish took place between Col. Markham's regiment of First Infantry and a scouting party of the enemy, which lasted but a few moments, without any serious result. Between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 12th, the whole army took their position for battle, the howitzers in front, supported by the Rifle regiment. After advancing but a few yards, Capt. Swartz of the Artillery was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to throw a shell into a small plaza, and Company C, commanded by Capt. Dolan, charged and took possession of the church in the plaza, and the whole army soon followed, and commanders of regiments received their instructions from the Commander-in-Chief for further operations. The Sappers and Miners were ordered to go in advance, and supported by the Rifles cut their way into the main plaza, between two streets running directly thereto—the streets on the right and left being protected by the enemy with barricades, cannon and sharpshooters. After having cut half way through to the main plaza, the howitzers, commanded by Capt. Swartz and Lieut. Farren, were ordered to the support of the Rifles—and of those two gallant officers too much praise cannot be awarded, for their daring bravery and coolness in discharge of their duty. History has not a parallel. They fired a successful shot into an adobe building, where a large number of the enemy were resting securely behind barricades. On the smoke clearing away, Company B, commanded by Capt. Leonard, and Company G, commanded by Capt. O'Regan, with their gallant soldiers, took possession of the building, where they were charged upon twice by the enemy. Capt. Ewbanks took possession of the corner house on the right. The Rifles were then within seventy-five yards of the main plaza, when the gallant Swartz and Farren again came to their assistance with their guns. The enemy were in large force immediately in their front about this time.

The Commander-in-Chief having received information that Granada was attacked by a large force, and believing that a large portion of the force at Masaya had gone to aid in taking Granada, where the most of our ammunition was, he ordered a retreat from our position, and about 12 o'clock at night we were on our road back to Granada. After marching all night the glorious sun of the 13th of October rose in beauty and splendor—the anniversary of the first taking of Granada. When we got into the outskirts of the city we were received by a heavy fire from the enemy, but with a shout and yell we rushed on the city of Granada, which was again, on the same day, taken by General Walker.

Of the officers and men composing the Rifles, they did their duty well, and it would be mockery to try and give one officer more praise than another. They were all willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the cause they are engaged in.

About 11 o'clock, on the 12th, as stated by our correspondent, Col. Allen was ordered to assist a detachment of Rangers against a body of Lancers. The enemy was repulsed, and the following from his report will show how he and his men were engaged until they had fought their way to a peace:

The soldiers of my command advanced and received the fire of the enemy coolly, returning it with effect. After a few volleys had been exchanged the enemy left the road and retired, apparently satisfied. Major Caycee, though Field Officer of the Day, advanced with, and showed, as he invariably does, great coolness and firmness.

After the enemy retreated I returned to the Plaza St. Sebastian, when I received orders to support Capt. Dreux, 2nd Infantry, and Capt. Green, of my command, who were warmly engaged near the main Plaza. I found on my arrival that Capt. Dreux had one private killed and Capt. Green several wounded. We were attacked in this place in front and on the left, but repulsed them several times from the latter position.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of both officers and men engaged here; they exhibited the greatest coolness and gallantry.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. Hornsby, with one Company of 1st Infantry joined us, and shortly after this we received orders from Your Excellency to fall back on the Plaza St. Sebastian, which we did in the best of order. Immediately on our arrival Capt. Green was ordered to assist Col. Sanders, where he remained until orders were given to concentrate on the Plaza St. Sebastian.

The position we occupied on the march from thence to Granada was in the rear of 1st Rifles and van of 2nd Infantry.

13th. In the attack on the enemy who were stationed near the Jaltaba Church, with one piece of cannon, a slight confusion occurred in the

troops who preceded us, which divided my command, throwing myself, Capt. Gore, Lieut. Hart, Lieut. Trapp and seven privates, almost in advance of the entire command, at which time we received orders to charge the cannon, having succeeded in which, and hearing firing in the Plaza, I ordered them forward. Major Caycee (by order of Gen. Hornsby) remained at this point with the balance of my Battalion to guard the dismounted howitzer.

From this place my small command advanced rapidly, and turning to the left one street from the Plaza, stormed the corner back of the Loue Star, where we killed a number of the enemy. Capt. Bell, who accompanied us in this charge, was wounded in the thigh.

We then proceeded under a hot fire to the Guardhouse, when Major Potter gave up his command to me. We fired a cannon from this point twice into Your Excellency's quarters, and once into the house occupied by Capt. Morris, then charged the latter place, our men gallantly carrying it. This was the last place, I believe, the enemy occupied in the city.

I am happy to state that no casualties occurred in my Battalion during this last battle.

Major Caycee will give you a separate account of his proceedings with the remainder of the Battalion.

The command of Col. Allen was divided near the Jaltaba Church. The following extract from the report made by Major Caycee is very graphic, and shows the way in which the enemy was handled by this gallant officer and his men:

In compliance with an order given by Brig. Gen. Hornsby, I led the Battalion towards the Grand Plaza, until opposite the ruins of the Mercedes Church, at which point I received an order to diverge to the north and dislodge a portion of the enemy who were at the time occupying the wall immediately in the rear of the building occupied by the Surgeon General. Having succeeded in crossing the street, (though under a most galling fire,) ten minutes sufficed to accomplish the dislodgement, and then indeed began the work of death, the enemy firing in every direction, receiving death at the hands of our unerring riflemen. Finding after a length, that more remained to oppose us, I ordered a march at quick time to the Plaza, and arrived just as the last of the panic-stricken foe were seeking in flight that safety which their vaunted valor could not secure them. In regard to the conduct of the troops, I must say to Your Excellency, that never in my life have I seen men more cool or gallant in their actions than the little party which I commanded.

In the report of the actions of the Second Light Infantry, Col. McIntosh says:

I would be doing injustice to a brave officer, did I not here mention the name of Capt. Robert Ellis, of the Rangers, for the fearless manner in which he exposed himself to the enemy's fire.

It was soon discovered that we were in danger from the shell thrown from our howitzers, which caused an order to be given for us to fall back to the small plaza. Companies A, B, C and D, of my command, were then stationed at different points and held as a reserve. Company E, under Capt. J. Dreux, was then thrown out on the left, to keep the enemy from making any move on Col. Sanders's command, which was nobly working its way through the centre street leading to the grand plaza. He was afterwards reinforced by Capt. Green, of the 2d Rifles. These two officers deserve great credit for the bravery they displayed. Exposed as they were, they fought their way nearly to the northeast corner of the plaza, and held their position under a hot fire until they were called off just before dark. I regret to inform you that Lieut. Henry T. Sherman, of Company E, was severely wounded whilst gallantly seconding the efforts of his Captain. Companies A and B acted as piquet-guard during the day, and performed their duty to my entire satisfaction. At dark my battalion was posted on the two main streets leading into the plaza, and occupied a position in which they could do good service through the night, in case the enemy meditated anything in the offensive. Thus we remained until the order reached us to prepare to march for Granada. Before going further I beg respectfully to state, that that portion of my battalion ordered to remain inactive throughout the day expressed great eagerness to be led into action and assist their comrades.

Returning, my battalion was posted on the extreme left, and when hearing Granada firing was distinctly heard; my men, though much jaded, moved with great alacrity, and manifested great eagerness to be the first into action. Their position could not admit of it, and we had no chance to take part in the contest at the Jaltaba. As soon as that point was gained, however, and sufficient space made for us to come up, we immediately charged down the road. An order to halt and stand fast was received, for the purpose of protecting the rear, and was promptly obeyed, with the exception of Captains Bell and Grant's Companies, they advancing with such speed, and the firing was so deafening, that they could not hear the order, and so continued on in the general charge. These two officers behaved well; the former was wounded whilst at the head of his men. As soon as the danger from the rear was passed, I was ordered to advance with Companies A, B, C and E. They responded to the call with cheers, came up well, and did much execution. We entered the plaza and charged the enemy in different directions, with such impetuosity that they were quickly routed, scattering in all directions.

I cannot close this report without making favorable mention of Major H. Dusenbury and Capt. T. Henry. They rendered great assistance in preserving order among the men, and encouraging them in the field.

The men composing my battalion acted in harmony, and obeyed my different orders promptly,

each one vying with the other as to who should do the most good service.

We also take pleasure in making the following extract from the official report of Col. Natzmer:

I have the honor to report, on the evening preceding the day of the battle in Masaya, Major Dusenbury, as Field Officer of the Day, and Capt. Matzdorff, as Officer of the Guard, distinguished themselves by the greatest vigilance, activity and circumspection.

The Plaza of St. Sebastian being taken on the ensuing morning, and the 1st Rifle Battalion and part of the 2nd Infantry Battalion advancing till within two blocks of the great plaza, Captains Leonard, Dreux and Green distinguished themselves by remarkable bravery and courage with their Companies.

Although the Artillery did not have all the efficiency expected, I cannot but acquit Your Excellency of the most courageous and cool manner in which Capt. Schwartz and Lieut. Ferraud discharged their duties, which deserves high and full credit.

In the attack on Granada on the 13th inst., Your Excellency has seen very well, that the gallantry of the officers and soldiers, generally, left nothing to be wished for, although as regards discipline, the commanders of the respective Battalions and Companies did not keep their men enough together; but when our troops reached the plaza, having occasion to observe every one more particularly, I have to recommend to Your Excellency, Capt. Swingle, of the Ordnance Department, who being stationed before the Guardhouse, fought against the enemy in Your Excellency's and Narciso Espinosa's houses.

Lieut. Col. McIntosh and Major Dusenbury, likewise, behaved very bravely in two charges.

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from Gen. Fry's report of the defence of Granada:

At 1 o'clock P. M., the alarm was given and the enemy seen advancing. The garrison, consisting of a company of about 40 citizens, (under the command of Major Gillis) the wounded and convalescent in the hospital, and some men of the staff corps, having been previously instructed, occupied the range of buildings extending along the south and east sides of the plaza, from the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments to the Hospital. The guns had been placed as follows: One eighteen and one six pounder at the southwest corner of the plaza, one nine pounder at the Guardhouse, and one six pounder at the Hospital.

The enemy advanced in column along the street leading into the northwest corner of the plaza, and I ordered the nine pounder to be run forward and directed against them, which was promptly done, under the direction of Lieut. Crowell and Captain Hardy. At the first discharge, which was followed by three hearty cheers for Gen. Walker from the garrison, the enemy fell back, and making a circuit, advanced upon the Hospital, where they were held in check by the fire of the six pounder, under Capt. Swingle, which dismounted one of their guns, and by the force rallied by Major O'Neil. They then commenced a vigorous attack upon our rear from the east and south sides of the plaza, where they were gallantly met by the force along our whole line. The contest in the rear of the Guardhouse was particularly obstinate and maintained on our side by some fifty men under the command of Capt. Swingle, assisted by Captains Lewis and Pickersgill.

During the night and following morning, the enemy made several attempts to attack us in front, but were driven back by the fire of our artillery.

Most of the American ladies and children were placed in the Church and in the house of the American Minister, in the rear of which I posted a guard of 15 men, under Lieut. Micou.

During the fight the enemy, through a deserter from our army, made a proposition to us to surrender, promising us protection, and stating that our army was defeated at Masaya. The answer was a shout of derision and defiance; and the battle continued until 10 o'clock the following morning, when it was speedily terminated by the entrance of the army under the Commander-in-Chief.

Thus for 21 hours a force of at least 900 of the enemy was repulsed by less than 25 men, in which number was included all the sick and disabled of the army.

Where there were so many instances of gallantry and good conduct, it is difficult to specify who were most deserving of commendation. Annexed is a list of officers, soldiers and citizens who were conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. Also a list of the casualties in my command, amounting to 7 killed and 10 wounded.

The loss of the enemy I am unable to report accurately, from the fact that during the night of the 12th they threw a large number of bodies into wells and other hiding places, and buried some. About 150 bodies have been discovered.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJ. POTTER.

On Sunday, 12th inst., about 1 1/2 o'clock P. M., standing on the corner of the Plaza, near the office of the Ordnance Department, saw a man mounted on a gray horse, galloping past the Jaltaba church, followed directly after by some dozen or more men upon the run. Those standing near me thought it a courier from Masaya; directly the supposed courier returned, and soon after came back again with thirty or forty mounted men, passing the Jaltaba church towards the northeast of the city. Suspecting that it was a party of Lancers from the enemy, I ran towards the church, as far as the office of the Adjutant General, when I was satisfied that it was a strong force of the enemy; went immediately to my house (the house formerly owned by Dolores Lajarsa) and sent my wife and children with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to the residence of Col. Wheeler, Minister from the U. S.

From my house I went immediately to the Ordnance Office, and there found Lieut. W. B. Hite, on duty, with two Sergeants and men; reported the approach of the enemy, and gave them such orders as I thought necessary, and then started to Minister Wheeler's to see if my family had arrived safe, and arrived at the corner of the Plaza, near the residence of Mr. Teller, just in time to check the charge being made by the enemy down the street for the Plaza, by killing the leader, who was gallantly leading the charge, much in advance of his men, running and shouting.

My first shot was with a Sharp's carbine, only wounding and staggering him against the house, and then rolled him into the street with my six shooter. I think this was the first man killed in the city. Mr. Hughes and several others saw this fortunate check, (it completely halting the charging party,) by which those working the nine pounder cannon were enabled to fire it.

I cannot speak in praise or commendation of the nine pounder cannon during the commencement of the attack—two of our own men were very seriously wounded by it. The charge on the Plaza was abandoned by the enemy; their force concentrated and made a vigorous effort to enter the small plaza by the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. There the enemy were gallantly held in check by Capt. Swingle with the six pounder cannon, assisted and covered by many citizens with rifles and muskets, encouraged and directed by Capt. Watkins. The brass field-piece brought to bear by the enemy at this point, was soon dismounted by the heavy and well-directed fire of Capt. Swingle, with the six pounder. His coolness and bravery cannot be too much praised.

Concluding that the hospital and guardhouse would require an additional supply of ammunition, I returned to the Ordnance office, on the way crossing the heavy fire of the enemy near the entrance to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and despatched two men loaded with ammunition for the hospital—one of them only reaching there, the other stopping at the guardhouse. In the meantime, the attack of the enemy being so strong and vigorous, and having no cover from which to hold and work the cannon, and there being no comander to direct the movements in the vicinity, Capt. Swingle withdrew the six pounder to the cover of the guardhouse, about 5 o'clock, P. M. Those in the hospital remained in it under the direction of Capt. Wilkins, where they gallantly defended themselves until the reinforcement with the Commander-in-Chief arrived. Before the withdrawal of the six pounder to the guardhouse, Capt. Wilkins was very active in rallying the citizens to assist in covering the loading and working the cannon.

At 5 1/2 o'clock P. M., I crossed from the Ordnance office to the church, alone, (not finding any one at the moment willing to cross the Plaza, with as much ammunition as I could carry in two haversacks; and soon after arriving there, was desired by Gen. Fry to take command of the defence of the front of the church.

From the commencement of the attack, the Express wagon, in use by the Commissary Department, had been standing in front of the house called the "Lone Star." After being desired to take charge of the defence of the church, I found a man (I regret that I am not able to give his name) who by my orders crossed the plaza and drove the wagon to the Ordnance office, and loaded it with ammunition, but from some cause unknown to me, did not return with it. The wagon was loaded in front of the Ordnance office nearly an hour—no one appearing to be willing to cross with it—when a Mr. Haynes crossed from the guardhouse and drove it over—a highly creditable performance. After making a careful examination of the church and premises connected, the force to defend it, &c., I placed Mr. J. L. Richmond, with men, in charge of the part called the "Dead House," its yard and adjoining apartments, in the quarters in the rear of the church, extending to the street below. "Capt. Kelly," Mr. Franklin, Robert H. Smith and three others, were stationed in the tower at the northeast corner, where they were of essential service, and their conduct is highly commendable. Others were properly stationed in the yards and apartments belonging to said quarters. The communication of the above mentioned quarters with the church was through a hole in the separating wall.

No regular attack was made upon the church or premises communicating. Capt. Lyons, of the Commissary Department, can give much information of those in the church, as he was there until the end of the attack. About 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Pickersgill came in from the guardhouse with the information that the force there was small; that Capt. Swingle was much engaged in the defence of the yard in the rear of the guardhouse, with bomb shells, using them as hand grenades, and making fuse to explode them from the artillery match rope, &c., and that some commanding officer was required there, or the place would be taken, as the enemy were making vigorous attacks on it from almost every side.

I was then directed by Gen. Fry to take command of the guardhouse, where I remained until the arrival of Col. Allen, on the 13th inst., who courteously accepted of my request to relieve me. I then assisted in the use of the six pounder on the quarters lately occupied by Capt. Morris, and in charging the enemy from those quarters. Capt. Wm. Lewis gave valuable assistance in the defence of the guardhouse, but was prevented from great activity by his ill health. He can give much information of the conduct of the men who defended the guardhouse. Chas. Richardson gave such assistance as his ill health would permit, and I can recommend the conduct of a Cuban, name unknown to me; I think he is a sub-Alcalde or Prefect. I have seen him often in an office near the "Lone Star" house. There were many there who behaved creditably, whose names are not known to me. I can highly commend the action of John Ashton, a mechanic employed in the Ord-

nance Department; James Lambert, blacksmith in Ordnance Department, (wounded); The Lane, and one — Jones, under charges for murder was of valuable service—he crossing the plaza with messages to and from Lieut. Hite, and ammunition, at my request, several times. I would recommend him to the clemency of the President and Commander-in-Chief. James H. Longacre, a mechanic employed in the Ordnance Department, a very brave man, was killed; private Chs. Smith, of Ordnance Department, also killed. In the guardhouse, one man, a member of the band, name unknown to me, was killed, and several wounded; among the wounded, was Capt. Green, of the Port. In the church I noticed the conduct of a Lieutenant, name unknown to me, whose conduct I think was cowardly—to say the least, unofficer-like. Mr. Hughes, from New York, was with me much of the time, and was quite cool and brave.

In regard to the defence of that part of the plaza occupied by the Ordnance office, I cannot say much from observation, as by the above report it will be seen that I was but a short time there.

The force there was the largest of any except that in the church, and was well conducted by Maj. Gillis, Capt. Baldwin, a Mr. Belcher, and W. H. Wyatt, of the Quartermaster's Department, any of whom can give report in detail; but I fear that the gallant defence of the Quartermaster's office, and thereby eight or nine men under Mr. W. H. Wyatt, may escape notice and report. This quarter was so bravely defended until 8 or 9 o'clock, P. M., when retreat from it was made, that the enemy, after making entrance through the wall, were afraid to take possession. From such reliable reports as I have received, I think that he is deserving of much credit.

List of Officers, Soldiers and Citizens of Brig. Gen. Fry's command, distinguished in the action at Granada, Oct. 12 and 13, 1856.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Maj. J. C. O'Neil, | 1st Rifles. |
| Capt. A. Swingle, | Ordnance Dep't. |
| Maj. H. L. Potter, | " |
| Col. Alex. Jones, | P. M. General. |
| Capt. John Baldwin, | " |
| Capt. R. W. Pickersgill, | Rangers. |
| Capt. Wm. Lewis, | Gen. Walker's staff. |
| Lieut. Crowell, | " |
| Dr. Lundy, | Medical Dep't. |
| Dr. Brinkerhoof, | " |
| Dr. Scott, | " |
| Dr. Stringer, | " |
| Dr. Davis, | " |
| Capt. Green, | Capt. of Port. |
| Sergeant Lamber, | Ordnance Dep't. |
| Wm. Tillman, | " |
| James Longacre, | " |
| John Ashton, | " |
| John Yates, | " |
| Mr. Haynes, | Surveyor. |
| Wm. Jones, | Co. A, 1st Rifles. |
| W. H. Wyatt, | Q. M. Dep't. |
| F. E. Archbold, | " |
| R. W. Leske, | " |
| W. Kelly, | " |
| M. M. Rainey, | " |
| John Ryan, | " |
| Thos. Chapman, | " |
| John Irving, | " |
| Thos. Mosely, | " |
| H. Bunter, | " |
| R. T. Siskles, | Gen. Fry's Orderly. |
| Maj. Gillis, | Citizen. |
| W. Teller, | " |
| John Tabor, | " |
| E. Thomas, | " |
| J. L. Richmond, | " |
| Capt. Wilkins, | " |
| L. Hathaway, | " |
| Mr. Kingswell, | " |
| Mr. Smith, | " |
| Mr. Raklewitz, | " |
| Geo. Richards, | " |
| Mr. Rosseter, | Chaplain. |

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

List of Killed and Wounded, in Granada, previous to Gen. Walker's arrival, Oct. 13, 1856.

Killed—Mr. Harley, musician; George Gaily, citizen; Mr. Venable, Court-House. **PRIVATES**, Co. B, 2d INFANTRY—Murray, Fredericks, Frank. Joseph Singleton, butcher.

Missing—Hinkley, Express Agent. **Wounded**—Major Gillis, Capt. Baldwin, Dr. Scott, Chas. Sweetzer, John Tabor, Ed. El Nicaraguense; W. Teller, citizen; Ramundo Silva, citizen. **Slightly**—Carter, Capt. Hardy, Capt. Pickersgill.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the First Rifle Battalion, Oct. 12th and 13th:

Company A—1st Lieut. Mathews, wounded slightly. Company B—Wounded, 1st Lieut. Latimer, 2d Lieut. Morris, Sergeant Rockfellow, slightly. Company C—Killed, Private Latz; wounded, Sergeant LeSueur; Privates, Lillis, Parmear, Latta, Jackson, Houchins. Company D—Wounded, 1st Lieut. Anderson; Privates, McCoy, Gordon, Singleton, Bride. Company E—Killed, Privates Reid, Hobbs; wounded, Resor, Hays. Company F—Killed, Private McClure; wounded, Privates Kerr, Bates. Company G—Killed, Sergeant Murry; wounded, Privates Brandis, Collinoyon, Effinger, Blairon; missing, Drummer Forster.

List of Wounded of the Second Rifle Battalion.

Company A—Private W. Cloud, slightly. Company B—Privates J. Boswell, slightly; F. Elser, do.; Mitchell, do. Company C—Sergeant Denson, slightly; Corporal Hoffman, do.; Privates, A. Fullerton, dangerously; Scuyler, do.; J. P. Miel, do. None killed.

List of Killed and Wounded of First Infantry.

Adj. F. W. Peiers, wounded slightly. Company B—Killed, Private Wm. Manning; wounded, Sergeant A. J. Fairchild; Privates Pat. Gibbons, John Welsh, John Mooney, John Harkin. Company C—Wounded, Corporal J. Evans. Company D—Killed, — Terry, Philip Elm. Company E—Wounded, Lieut. Wright. Company G—Wounded, Sergeant McLaughlin; Privates, R. W. Foreman, Denis Elliott, Charles Gehrels, Thos. Brooks, Dominick Connolan, J. A. Smyth.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of Second Infantry.

Company A—Wounded, Privates Read, dangerously; White, slightly. Company B—Killed, Private Frank; missing, Privates Frederick, Murray. Company C—Wounded, Capt. A. Matzdoff, slightly; 2d Lieut. VonHill, do. Company D—Wounded, Capt. Horace Bell, slightly; Sergeant Brooks, dangerously; Privates Boyde, slightly; Price, do.; missing, Private Amey. Company E—Killed, Private Callahan; wounded, 2d Lieut. H. T. Sherman, dangerously; Sergeant Conklin, slightly; Privates, Thos. Clark, do.; H. B. Williams, do.; missing, Geo. Ryans. Company F—Killed, Privates G. Kowloswkey, Philip Geonard, Pieric Brule, Francisco Rian; wounded, Privates H. Smith, slightly; Thd. Herman, do.; missing, M. Hannigan.

List of Killed and Wounded of Light Artillery

Company A—Killed, Privates Theodoreven Krottenhauer, Frederick Dirhab; wounded, Capt. A. Schwartz, slightly; Sergeant Salumb Giles, do; Privates Fr. Straub, do.; Henry Malecarb, do.; Theodore Dihm, severely.

List of Killed and Wounded of Transit Rangers.

Killed—Private Frederick Hall. Missing—Private Joseph Klumph, George Townsend.

RECUPERATIVE POWER OF THIS COUNTRY.

Nicaragua is so favored by climate, that it is one of the best countries on the globe to sustain a war. Its reproducing power is so great, no army need ever be at any loss for any great length of time for provisions. In cold northern climates, where nature rests for nearly half the year from the effort made during the other half, there have been instances in which large bodies of men, concentrated in narrow limits, have suffered for food, but in this country such an event cannot occur. Here every day is itself a Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Every day ushers into being the germ of our food, and every day brings large quantities to maturity. In this country, also, where cattle require no care, where the material for their sustenance is so plentiful, and where there is no winter to reduce or impoverish them, an abundance is always at hand. As it an especial providence held a guardianship over this favored land, the great staples of true food, corn and beans, are always in season. Other fruit may be scarce at times, but these are never scarce; on these, with the never-failing supply of animal food, we can always depend with a certainty. These supplies are not confined to one place or department; the country abounds in them, and the greatest difficulty always experienced in obtaining supplies is the means of transport.

Sugar, which is no longer a luxury, but a necessity, is always very abundant in this country. The cane grows here so plentifully that at a short distance from Granada it is fed occasionally to horses. If this or any other article of food should be for a day or two difficult to obtain, on account of the market Indians being frightened by the late presence of their hereditary enemies among them, a day or two will assure them of the protection of the Americans, and luxuries will be again as abundant as formerly.

HUMANITY TO OUR PRISONERS.

It will probably astonish some of the barbarous wretches who murdered American citizens and Missionaries here without provocation, and in cold blood, when they learn that the wounded they left among us are being cared for and attended to with as much regularity and attention as the wounded of our own army. The wounded were at first put into the Guard-House along with the others. Gen. Walker had them removed to an hospital set apart for themselves, and native women have been employed to attend to their necessities. This forms a strong contrast with the manner in which the Americans have hitherto been treated who have fallen into the hands of the enemy. We call upon the civilized nations that are spectators of our struggles to note the difference.

PERFECTLY CLEAR.—"Fellow-citizens," said a Fourth of July orator, "I repeat the declaration, I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this house, who has reached the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through their brains centuries ago!"

[Communicated.] **HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.**

One of the most barbarous butcheries was perpetrated on the persons of Lawless, Wheeler, Carson and Ferguson, during the recent attack on the city of Granada, ever recorded on the pages of history.

These four inoffensive men were deliberately taken from the house in which they had sought refuge, and murdered in cold blood.

Poor Lawless, a merchant who had resided in this country for five years, and always remained neutral, and claimed the protection of the United States, has fallen a victim to those bloodthirsty savages of Guatemala. But not content with murdering him, they mutilated his body with bayonets in the most shocking manner.

He was too good a man to live in this country. It was impossible for him to conceive that any people in this civilized age could be guilty of such an act. Ah, he was most woefully disappointed! He knew not that he had to deal with savages. How much it is to be deplored that he did not take the advice of his friends, and shoulder his musket in self-defence, against monsters that make no distinction.

The Rev. Mr. Wheeler was a missionary from the United States, a minister of the Gospel, who was engaged in distributing books and other sacred duties.

Americans, foreigners, Christians, will you suffer such outrages on humanity to go unpunished? The blood of the innocent cries for vengeance!

If the war against the Indians of North America was justifiable at that early day, how much more is this war justifiable, against a set of barbarians, who have not profited by the enlightenment of the age, and who can commit such monstrous atrocities.

What has been the treatment of the wounded and prisoners taken by Gen. Walker? The former were provided for in a humane manner; the latter treated as prisoners of war. Here would have been a fine opportunity for exercising the law of retaliation. But Gen. Walker chose rather to follow the dictates of humanity, and be governed by the enlightened principles of the age.

Shall this beautiful country, which is so far superior to North America, be allowed to remain in the hands of savages, who would morally prohibit immigration and progress? Here nature has done all that is necessary to human happiness, God has showered his blessings, and "All, save the spirit of man, is divine." H.

OUR ENEMIES DISPERSING.

Intelligence, upon which we can rely, brought into Granada this morning, states, that the remnants of the Allied forces are preparing to withdraw from Masaya. They are sending their sick forward to Leon, and taking other preliminary steps for a speedy evacuation of Masaya. This is now, with them, a matter of choice; if delayed a few days, we are under the impression it would become a stern necessity.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Capt. Hesse, of this company, in his despatch says:

"I have to state that Henry O. Porter, whom I temporarily appointed 1st Lieutenant, behaved bravely as well in Masaya as on entering Granada. He was the only one to load the gun in the charge on the enemy beyond the Jateba Church, the Captain being wounded, and all the other men being either wounded or driven from it under the heavy firing of the enemy. Fagan and Loyd attended well to all orders, and fought well at Masaya and Granada. Mr. Latta was wounded in the execution of his duty. Mr. Johnson did his duty well throughout both actions, as also did Messrs. McKewen, and Maloney.

"Well, Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did you know my name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it!" "Thin, by the holy poker, if ye are so good at guessing, ye'd better guess the way to Burlington."

An editor asks, in talking of poetry and matrimony, "Who would indite sonnets to a woman whom he saw every morning in her night cap, and every day at dinner swallowing meat and mustard?"

The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator.

Ice is obtained by the red-hot process, thus:

A platina crucible is made and maintained red hot over a large spirit-lamp, and some sulphuric acid is poured into it from a pipette. This acid, though of common temperature, one of the most volatile of known bodies, possesses the singular property of remaining fixed in the red hot crucible, and not a drop of it evaporates; in fact, it is not in contact with the crucible, but has an atmosphere of its own interposed. A few drops of common water are now added to the sulphurous acid in the red hot crucible. The diluted acid gets into immediate contact with the heated metal, instantly flashes off into sulphurous acid vapor, and such is the rapidity and energy of the evaporation that the water remains behind, and is frozen into a lump of ice in the red hot crucible, from which, seizing the moment before it again melts, it may be thrown out before the eyes of the astonished observer.

We wish some of our enterprising readers would attempt the manufacture of ice in Granada. To the person who produces the first sample we will give a tip-top notice.

The Roman Empire in the zenith of its glory, did not contain more than three millions of square miles. The United States now covers more than this area, and is larger than Rome was when she was called the mistress of the world.

Respect for a woman, says a Frenchman, requires us never to doubt a word of what she utters; self-respect requires us never to believe a word of what she says.

Lost,

FROM the cantle of a saddle, on the 13th inst., within a mile of the city, a blue broadcloth CAPE, lined with black, with a black velvet collar. The Cape was rolled around a few articles of under clothes. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will leave it at this office. Granada, Oct. 15-3t

Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack. M. A. THOMAS two Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

Lost.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded. J. C. O'NEAL. Granada, October 4, 1856.

MAX. A. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.
Together with
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convalescent Hospital, Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post
TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convalescent Hospital.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

Recorder's Office.
THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.
A. GILLIS,
Recorder for the Oriental Department.
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Tabor & Duffy,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.
Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.
JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.
OWEN DUFFY, }

David Israng,
OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beachor's store:
Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.
TERMS: CASH.

G. H. WINES & CO'S.
NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS
SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA
EXPRESS!

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building.
A. M. HINKLEY, Agent.
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

A. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.

Script taken for commissions.
 Office in the Post-Office Building.
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,
 Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,
CHARLES CALLAHAN,
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
 Public Administrator,
 Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.
 Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,
 Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,
 J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
 Public Administrator, O. D.

Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.
 One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm. Bayley for \$183.83.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. **DANIEL BAYLEY.**
 Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

Recorder's Office.

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,
 Recorder of the Meridional Department.
 Rivas, Sept. 3th, 1856.

Scott's Tactics.

THE GENTLEMAN who borrowed from Col. Fisher's quarters the Second Volume of Scott's Tactics will please return it to the Colonel. is in the front of the book.
Lieut. HENRY T. SUERMAN,
 Co. E, Second Infantry.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the **FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857,** offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

Class of Property.	Name of Estates.	Property of	Remarks.	Value.
Hacienda de Cacao,	Rosario,	José Antonio Lopez,	Trees in full bearing,	\$14,000
Do. do.	Candelaria,	Do.	Young trees,	10,000
Do. Cattle,	Las Cruz,	Do.	Do.	1,500
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	A row of six stores,	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao and Indigo,	Pital,	Juan José Ruiz,	Do.	8,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Paraizo,	Do.	Do.	14,000
Do. Indigo,	Jesus Maria,	Do.	Do.	1,500
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Large adobe,	8,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	San Francisco,	José J. Arguello Arce	Do.	18,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Abandoned estate,	600
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	5,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Yndilacio Maleaño,	Do.	Do.	27,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Pital,	Francisco Guerra,	Do.	18,000
House and lot in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,000
Houses in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Row partially burnt.	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Santa Fé,	José M. Maleaño,	Do.	18,000
Cattle Estate,	Juan Davila,	Do.	Do.	5,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Long row,	7,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	El Viejo,	Felipe & S. Saenz,	Near Tolo—some wild lands,	3,000
Do. do.	Do.	Clemente Santos,	Old estate, near Rivas,	1,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Large adobe,	10,000
House and property in San Juan del Sur,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Felipe Aviles,	Do.	8,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	With wild lands,	Do.
3 Haciendas de Cacao,	Jocote—La Galpa,	F. & E. Carazo.	Do.	27,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	David,	D. Lopez & B. Darce,	Do.	7,000
Do. do.	Do.	R. & José Caracas,	Two-thirds of the estate,	2,500
Do. do.	Do.	P. Rivas & family,	Do.	8,000
Do. do.	Chitala,	José Alfaro,	Containing 150 acres,	2,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,500
Hacienda de Cacao,	Palmar,	Juan Agilar,	Do.	10,000
Do. do.	Palmar,	Pablo Torres,	Do.	4,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,000
Do. do.	Do.	C. Bustos & family.	Near St. George,	3,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,500
House in Rivas,	Javia,	DeCordes & family	Do.	500
Cattle Estate,	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,200
House in Rivas,	Las Lajas,	R. Paiz & family.	On the Plaza,	2,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,200
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Shed,	400
Cattle Estate,	Mercedes,	Inocente Huete.	Do.	5,000
Sugar Estate and Aguardiente Distillery near Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Do.	10,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Do.	500
Sugar Estate near Inotapec,	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,200
Hacienda de Cacao,	Mercedes,	Pedro Joaquin,	Sold,	50,000
Do. do.	Agua Agria,	Dionicia Fernando,	Do.	8,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Chamorro & family,	Do.	8,000
Cattle Estate,	Jesus Maria,	Do. do.	2,000 cattle, 300 horses,	12,000
Do. do.	St. Rosa,	Do. do.	2,500 cattle, 300 horses,	15,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Fulgencia Vega,	Do.	18,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	15,000
Stock Ranch,	St. Jeronimo,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 500 horses,	4,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Guadalupe street,	1,500
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,000
Coffee Estate,	Do.	Nicacio del Castillo,	Near Malaco,	4,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	5,000
Stock Ranch,	El Palacio,	Antonio Barbareno,	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4,400
Plantain Walk,	Do.	Do.	Near Granada,	1,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,800
Plantain Walk,	Do.	José Maria Estrada,	Near Granada,	200
House in Masaya,	Do.	Do.	400 cattle, 50 horses,	4,000
Stock Ranch,	Caracol,	Lino Cear,	Near San Roque,	3,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	6,000
Plantain Walk,	Do.	Luis Montiel,	Near Vegas,	500
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	4,500
3 Houses in Granada,	Narciso Espinoza,	Do.	Do.	5,000
House in Granada,	Maria Luisa Horan,	Do.	Do.	5,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	José Ubaou,	Do.	Do.	4,000
House in Granada,	Malaco,	Do.	Do.	9,000
Do. do.	Do.	Rosario Vivas,	Granada Hotel,	9,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4,000
Do. do.	Do.	Ponciano Coral,	Do.	4,300
Do. do.	Do.	Pelar Marengo,	Do.	2,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	11,000
Stock Ranch,	Carreta,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 200 horses,	1,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Do.	At Malaco,	8,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Fernando Guzman,	Do.	12,000
Stock Ranch,	St. Teresa,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 300 horses,	6,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Joaquina Horan,	Do.	1,500
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,000
Houses in Granada,	Do.	Pedro Sequerra,	Do.	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Yrena Horan,	Do.	Do.	9,000
Stock Ranch,	Heirs of J. L. Sandoval	Do.	1,500 cattle,	3,000
House in Granada,	Remates,	Felipe Cabezas,	Do.	4,000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Miguel Gutierrez,	Do.	29,000
Do. do.	San Pablo,	Do.	500 cattle,	4,000
Do. do.	Merced,	L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa,	2,500 cattle, 400 horses,	5,000
House in Granada,	Chilamatillo,	Do.	500 cattle, 50 horses,	6,000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Quebrada Honda,	Do.	2,500 cattle, 200 horses,	17,000
Do. do.	Ostquito,	Do.	Do.	20,000
Do. do.	San Jacinto,	Miguel Bolaños & Bros.	2,500 cattle, 500 horses,	Do.
Do. do.	San Francisco and	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Las Maderas,	Do.	2,000 cattle, 200 horses,	14,000
House in Granada,	San Roque,	Avilez & Chamorro,	6,000 cattle, 500 horses,	41,000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Do.	Do.	6,000
Do. do.	San Blas,	Domingo Jarquin,	700 cattle, 100 horses,	5,000
Do. do.	Terrabona,	Manuel Alvarado,	500 cattle, 100 horses,	4,500
Do. do.	Corpus Christi,	Manuel Garcia,	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4,500
Do. do.	San Antonio,	Timoteo Lacayo,	800 cattle, 50 horses,	3,800
House in Granada,	Chito Mayorga,	Do.	Do.	Do.
T O T A L.				\$753,000

Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaima and Derioano, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.

AVISO.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion, en virtud de la los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.
 Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.

Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.
 Juan Tardencia, Id.
 Francisco Segovia, Id.
 Jacinto Sárras, Id.
 Policarpo Selaya, Id.
 Francisco Rodriguez, Id.
 Teofor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pazo.

DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.
 Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.
 Estor van Sandino, Id.
 Santiago Morales, Id.

Casa en San Juan del Sur:
 Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:
 Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.
 Quimichaga, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucia, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.
 Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.
 Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si lastienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la Republica de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,
JOHN H. MARSHALL,
JOHN L. RICHMOND.
 Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.
 Domingo Selva, Escribano.
 Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

IMPORTANTE AVISO.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,
 Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }
 La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la Republica, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,
 Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856. }
 La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la Republica, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LIENCIADOS EN LEYES.
 Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.
 Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno

Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

A DRUG STORE.

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convnt. Where he is prepared to furnish **MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.**, of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting prescriptions.
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

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