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"He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." War is at all times and under all circumstances a terrible calamity, a fearful evil, a great national misfortune. A war of aggression, of invasion and destruction is ten times more disastrous to the invaders than to the invaded, unless the cause be a just one, and the act justifiable before God and the world. We are in a state of war—our State is invaded, the enemy are at our doors, and threaten to utterly exterminate a portion of our people—and wherefore? Why are the Costa Rica men on the soil of Nicaragua?—Have we been faithless to treaties? Have we broken the word of nations? Wronged the citizens of that State, or in any other manner denounced the peace of states and violated the faith of Governments? No, nothing of this kind is complained of by Costa Rica. But she has declared war upon us, nevertheless; and upon the flimsy pretence of restoring order in Nicaragua, she sends her army here to burn our towns, destroy our property and murder in cold-blood our citizens who happen to be of American origin. Costa Rica has assumed a fearful responsibility, and invoked a dreadful arbitrament. Has she fully calculated the chances? Has she measured the results in all their extent? Has she considered the end of all this blood and desolation which she has thus called down upon her own head, provided she cannot cast them upon us? We believe not.—We believe that her rulers and statesmen are but the tools and instruments of another and a greater power, cunning, faithless, bloody and unscrupulous in her policy as ever nation was. England is the real enemy in the field against Nicaragua, and Costa Rica will ere long see how fatally she has been misled, deceived and ruined by listening to the advice of that ever scheming, ever treacherous power. She has spurned the good and true counsel and has taken her course. She has "taken the sword," invoked its arbitrament, and upon her own head be the terrible consequences. Nicaragua desired peace; wished for peace, longed and prayed for peace. Not the peace of cowardice or impotence, but the peace that would restore commerce to her waters, the plow to her soil, life and activity to her cities and prosperity in all her borders.—Upon such a happy career she was just entering, when war is again let loose upon her, and now having girded herself for the combat, appealing to the God of battles for the justice of her cause, she will go forth to the battle determined to make good the Divine words, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." Nicaragua is not alone interested in the result of this war with Costa Rica. The stake is a much greater one than that of a mere victory upon the battlefield.—The future peace and welfare of all the central American states hangs upon the issue. England has long had her hand upon these States, making of this or of that party, the tool with which she has turned and overturned these Governments, until poverty and desolation reigns where riches and prosperity ought to smile on every hand.—People who ought to be united as one, are kept divided into parties and factions, each striving to conquer and suppress the other, instead of directing their energies for the general good, and striving for the public weal. Cannot the statements and leading soldiers of these States see the effects of their discords and divisions? Will they not sacrifice something of personal ambition and partisan preference, for the good of all? How long will they refuse to listen to the voice of reason, of righteousness, of patriotism and of duty, and oppose the tide that is overwhelming them? How long will they allow themselves to be made the puppets of a foreign power to dance over the ruin of their native land? Be this as it may, the star of destiny is in the ascendant and it leads forth a bright and glorious train pointing out a brilliant future for Central America. Costa Rica will be the first to join the procession; keeping step to a new and lively march. Thoughtlessly has she entered the ring, and her conquest will be as sure as the coming day. A momentary success has heated the imagination of her soldiers and swelled her anticipation into unwonted proportions.—The "plan of destiny" is at the head of the Nicaraguan troops, and ere the Costa Ricans are aware,

EL NICARAGUENSE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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he will be upon them with the avenging sword and the deadly rifle to wipe out all disasters and sweep away every foe. There is no such word as fail with Gen. Walker, and the brave troops under his command are all confident of the victory. From this time forward there will be no halting, no holding up, no rest for the enemy, until his country is overrun and his capital bows to the flag of Nicaragua. Costa Rica has taken the sword and the sword shall be her portion.

THE GOLD WASHINGS OF CHONTALES.—The Gold Washings of the Department of Chontales have been for a long time a subject of deep interest as well to the government as to individuals. To determine their real value and to develop as far as possible their richness, several parties have recently gone to the quartz regions prepared to remain if the washings paid. These parties have met with various success good, bad and indifferent, but all agreeing as to the great richness of the quartz and the almost universal presence of fine gold upon the surface. Every bar in the Rio Mico contains a fortune in gold, but it is extremely fine, and to get it requires great skill, perseverance and care in washing it out and gathering it up. The great value of the quartz mines is established beyond a doubt, and several persons able to command capital are about to commence operations there on an enlarged scale. The gold quartz is extremely rotten and soft, and the expense for machinery sufficiently powerful to crush twenty tons per day, need not be half so great as to do the same amount of labor in California. The mining region of Chontales is one of the most healthy portions of the State and all who have been there, agree in representing it as being equal in agricultural richness to any other of the same extent in the world. The hills beyond the Mico are covered with heavy forests, affording every facility for affording ample range for vast herds of cattle. This part of the State is destined ere long to become of immense importance as well from its mineral richness as from its agricultural productions. A full report upon this region is in course of preparation and will be given in our next.

PRESIDENT MORA'S PROCLAMATION.—Before the departure of Gen. Walker from Rivas, an official Bulletin, issued by President Mora, was posted on the out-posts of our army. With other matter it contained the following proclamation, printed in English, Spanish, French and German:

John R. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General in Chief of the Army of Nicaragua:

All the filibusters taken with arms in hand will be subject to all the rigor or the law, which in this is death.

But all the filibusters who have not used their arms against this Republic and give up out of the will their arms and persons to officers of the Costa Army, shall be pardoned.

JOHN R. MORA.

Rafael S. Escalante, Sub. Sec. of Dep. of War.

Appended to this was the following list of persons taken prisoners at Santa Rosa, and subsequently shot on the 25th of March: James Salomon, Ireland; John Perkin, Italy; Andrew Constantine, Santos; Manuel Grege, Corfu; Theodore Lidecker, American; Henry Dunn, Ireland; Isaac A. Rose, American; Henry Johsieder, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Johmit, Germany; Peter Connan, Ireland; James Hollin, Ireland; Antoine Porru, France; David Koch, Germany; William West, Prussia; Francis Narvaez, Panama; and Theodore Heining, Prussia.

Philip Egan Toothy was also taken prisoner and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment because he was the correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent.

THE WOUNDED.—We are gratified to announce the good condition of the wounded. Major Markham, Capt. Cook, Capt. McCordle, Capt. George Leonard, Lieut. Dolan, Lieut. Ayers, Lieut. Jamison, Lieut. Latimer, Lieut. Potter, Sergeant Hodgins, Sergeant Dunnegan, Sergeant Retter, Sergeant Pittman, arm amputated, Sergeant Evelyn, Sergeant Sarsfield and Corporal Henry Whiting, are all recovering. The Medical Staff is busy night and day with the wounded, and the superintendence of Dr. Moses is spoken of very highly. Mr. Langsdale, a private in the Voltigeurs, whose gallant performance on the day of the battle became a matter of notoriety, is also recovering from the wounds he received in the fight.

UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA.

Murder of American Citizens!

Forcible Letter of the American Minister to President Mora.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Granada, April 15th, 1856.

This day came before me Charles Mahoney, a native and citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, aged 33 years, who being duly sworn, said: That he has been for the last four years in the employ of the Transit Company on the Isthmus as an engineer, and as such was employed as Superintendent for building the wharf at Virgin Bay; that on Monday morning, the 7th day of April, 1856, the Army of Costa Rica headed by John R. Mora, the President of Costa Rica, entered said Virgin Bay. The deponent was standing in front of the office of the Transit Company in company with Aaron B. Cooley and John Brown employees of said Transit Company also. The troops of Costa Rica immediately surrounded the office and an order to fire was given by the officer in command, when at least one hundred shots were fired; three of the balls struck this deponent but not wounding him severely and killed Peter Malone, a citizen of New York, a stone quarrier, in service of the Transit Company aged about 60 years old.

2. Michael Long, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged about 22.

2. Thomas Walsh, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 22 years.

4. — Wilson, a native of Easton, Pa., and in the service of the hotel of John Mylar, a carpenter by trade, aged 26 years.

5. A lad, native of New York, aged about 16, (name not known.)

6. Thomas Hannegan, a native of New York, in the service of the Transit Company, aged 17.

7. Thomas Loyd, citizen of New York, and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 40 years.

8. A Lad, citizen of California, owner of saw mill, aged 45.

9. — Kenan, citizen of Pennsylvania, aged 30. All of whom died immediately (except Long who lived 8 or 10 hours) from the effects of said

City, was wounded and another man, unknown to this deponent, attached to Mr. Lad's saw mill.—None of these persons killed or wounded had any arms or made any resistance of any kind whatever.

The forces then broke open the doors of the store, broke open trunks and robbed the dead persons and others of money and valuables, watches and jewelry. On the following morning the steamer Virgin came into Harbor and this deponent was sent by an officer to request the Captain to come ashore. He went aboard, and remained on board, leaving the forces of Costa Rica in Virgin Bay and came with the steamer to this place. The conduct of the Costa Rica troops was barbarous and savage, for after the unarmed persons were shot and lay gasping for life on the ground, they brutally stabbed the wounded—through and through, many times with bayonets and swords.

This deponent has heard since he left Virgin Bay that all the American citizens left resident in Virgin Bay, including four ladies and one infant, have been also murdered by the Costa Rica troops—but as there has been no communication since, he cannot testify to its correctness and he verily believes that the lives and property of all American citizens are in eminent peril, and imperiously demand the protection of the U. S. He further states that he does not believe the life of the American Minister is safe at this time.

CHARLES MAHONEY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1856.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

I. Aaron B. Cooley, native and citizens of New Jersey, aged 38 years, was present with Mr. Mahoney, at the attack on the American citizens at Virgin Bay, and have read over the above statement and I solemnly swear that my own knowledge confirms the facts of said statement in every particular.

AARON B. COOLEY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 15th April, 1856.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Granada, April 15th, 1856.

In addition to his former testimony, made this day, Charles Mahoney appeared before me and testified, that in addition to the murder and robbery by the troops of Costa Rica, at Virgin Bay, on the 7th inst., they set fire to wharf built by the Transit Company of which said Mahoney was engineer erected at an expense of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, and it was completely destroyed by them.

The forces of Costa Rica have now the possession of the transit route on this Isthmus, and the officers have declared that they are determined to exterminate every American now in the country; and in this intention they were sustained by the authorities of England and France, from whence they could procure, and had procured material aid, as to guns and ammunition.

CHARLES MAHONEY.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 15th April, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Granada, April 15th, 1856.

I do hereby certify that I have been long and well acquainted with Charles Mahoney and Aaron B. Cooley who have made the foregoing affidavit and their characters for veracity is beyond all question—more efficient industrious and useful men cannot be found in any country and full confidence may be given to any statement they may make.

Given under my hand this 15th April, 1856.
C. CUSHING.

Late Agent of the Accessory Transit Co.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A. NEAR
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Granada, 15th April, 1856.

Sir: The inclosed statement shows me a state of facts which you are already aware of; that on the 7th inst. unarmed and inoffensive citizens of the United States were cruelly butchered at Virgin Bay by the troops under your immediate command.

I have also seen your Proclamation, that all persons taken with arms in their hands shall be immediately shot, and another that all American citizens shall be immediately driven out of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

To prove the sincerity of your first Proclamation you append a list of persons who were taken prisoners at Santa Rosa and shot on the 25th ult. Among them I find the names of Isaac A. Rose and John J. Gidin, natives of the United States.

I have no right, and certainly no disposition to interfere in any way with the unhappy war now raging between two sister Republics. But it is my right, as well as my duty, to inform you, as the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, that the acts of murdering in cold blood unarmed American citizens, who are in no wise connected with any belligerent act or party is an offence against the law of God, of humanity and of nations.

This offence is no less aggravated by the fact that these who committed so wanton an outrage, were under your immediate command, that you were on the ground and did not prevent it, as it was in your power to do.

I would remind you of the letter of Mr. Molina, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of your Government, near the Government of the United States, dated Washington city, 13th December, 1854, to the Secretary of State of the United States, wherein he states that "the laws of Costa Rica are exceedingly liberal (on the subject of granting lands) and afford great facilities to emigrants who would come to Costa Rica and fix their residence there."

The treaty between the United States and Costa Rica, made in 1851, in the 12th article guarantees to citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica in their persons and property the protection of your Government.

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled. What excuse can be offered, or how will you appear in the eyes of the world, when you publish a Proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and murdering them without any mercy?

In the name of the people of the United States and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct, and be assured Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidious and powerful allies, will enquire into such acts of lawless violence, and if unexplained and unatoned for will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honor of the nation.

Rumors have also reached me that some fourteen or eighteen American citizens, four ladies, (one with an infant) were recently murdered by your troops at Virgin Bay. I am slow to believe so diabolical an outrage.

John B. Lawless, Esq., the bearer of this, is instructed to enquire, in the name of the United States for this Legation, into the facts touching this rumor.

I send him with my flag with this dispatch, and I pray that you give him a conduct through your lines, and a prompt reply to

Your obedient servant,

J. H. WHEELER,

Minister of U. S. A.

To his Excellency, John R. Mora, President of Republic of Costa Rica, in camp at Rivas, Nicaragua.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR NICARAGUA.—It does not appear yet that the withdrawal of Mr. Vanderbilt's boats from the Nicaragua line will be so serious a blow to Walker as has been anticipated. We are informed that a steamer of the new line, under the auspices of Mr. Charles Morgan, will be sent forward from this port on the 8th or 9th of April. Walker's friends here insist that he will come out all right in the long run.—Can Vanderbilt do the same for him.

We cannot say that the Transit Company's case has awakened much sympathy in this community. The company was never popular until the late Filibustering excitement, and its little instalment of public favor at the time, was chiefly owing to the fact that Marcy seemed vindictive against it.—New York Herald, March 20.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—Under a general order, the whole army has been re-organized into two battalions, one of Rifles. The equalization of the different companies is now being carried out, and in a few days the drill on the plaza will show all the companies of the same numerical strength.

DISCIPLINE.—The troops are now drilled on the plaza every morning for one hour. The necessity for a stricter discipline is apparent to all, and the present course will soon remedy an evil much complained of by the officers at Rivas.

El Nicaraguense

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, April 19.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

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

First Lieutenant, John M. Baldwin promoted Capt. of Co. B. Light Infantry Battalion.

First Lieutenant John B. Green promoted Capt. of Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Edward Maxwell promoted First Lieutenant Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

P. Veeder appointed Captain Co. A, First Rifle Battalion.

Louis R. Latemer appointed Second Lieutenant of Co. C, First Rifle Battalion.

William Mason appointed Captain Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

John Doyle appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

James E. Hawthorne appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifle Battalion.

Pierce Robins appointed First Lieutenant Co. E, 1st Rifle Battalion.

Charles Legros appointed Second Lieutenant Co. 1st Rifle Battalion.

C. J. McDonald appointed Commissioner of all Transportation, of and for the army, with rank of Colonel.

McMann Coney appointed Captain of Co. C, Light Infantry Battalion.

Don Domingo de Goicouria appointed Intendente General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Sergeant Sumpter Williamson appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, 1st R. B.

Col. C. J. McDonald appointed Quarter Master General of the army. Resigned.

H. A. Hutchins appointed Second Lieutenant.

Francis B. O'Keefe appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.

Thomas F. Fisher appointed First Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Colonel.

Byron Cole appointed Second Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

W. C. Page appointed Second Lieutenant in the Intendencia General.

Col. B. D. Fry promoted Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Sanders promoted Colonel 1st Rifles.

Lieut-Col Piper promoted Col 1st Light Infantry.

Rifles.

Major Markham promoted Lieut-Colonel, 1st Light Infantry.

Captain Anderson promoted as Major 1st Rifles.

First Lieut Stith promoted, Captain 1st Rifles.

First Lieut Leonard promoted Captain 1st Rifles.

Second Lieutenant John S. Jones promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Dolan promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut A. P. Potter promoted First Lieut.

Second Lieutenant A. A. Ready promoted First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Major Huston Webb promoted Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant J. R. Chechester promoted to Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant G. F. Bearniel promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Gardner promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Robert Milligan promoted Lieutenant.

Private Geo. Farran promoted Second Lieut Artillery.

Private Wm Langford promoted Second Lieut.

Private A. A. Moore promoted Second Lieut.

Private Chas Gordon promoted Second Lieut.

Private James Coleman promoted Second Lieut.

Private W. H. Mathews promoted Second Lieut.

Private Cooper promoted Second Lieutenant.

Private Francis Peters promoted Second Lieut.

Private James W. Halladay promoted.

Second Lieutenant Hooff promoted Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.

Second Lieutenant George Gist promoted First Lieutenant and appointed Aid to the General.

L. Norval Walker appointed Captain, and Aid to the General.

H. art appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

Captain Henry Dusenbury appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

Calvin O'Neal appointed Aid-de-Camp to the General, rank of Major.

A. Swingle appointed Captain of Ordnance.

J. P. Colman, promoted First Lieut. Co. F.

MEDICAL STAFF.—In our report of the battle no mention is made of the Medical Staff, a department of the army deserving of great praise. The staff was on the field during the whole of the fight, attending to the wounded and the dying. The former were subsequently conveyed to this city with all the comfort possible under the circumstances, and are now provided with everything the country affords. In the hospital, the wounded are all in improving circumstances, but one man, having died from his wounds. Three amputations have been performed, but it is now hoped that no other case will require this resort. The stumps of those amputated look healthy.

GALA.—On the day of the return of the American troops from Rivas, the town was ornamented with flags and the morning was ushered in with fireworks and other signs of rejoicing.

BATTLE OF RIVAS.

In our last issue, in relation to the second battle of Rivas, we stated that "the Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the West side of the plaza, and the East side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry." In making this statement we committed an error, which justice and a sense of duty requires should be corrected. The mode of attack was arranged and ordered after the following manner: Companies A, B, C and D, of the 1st Rifle Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Col. Sanders, were required to begin the assault from the North side of the plaza, and simultaneously from the South side, a charge was to be made by Companies E, F and G, under the lead of Major Brewster. The former Companies were officered respectively by Captains Anderson, Rudler and Mason. They were the first to reach the plaza, and although not exceeding eighty men in the aggregate, they pushed forward, through a galling fire, with fearless intrepidity. The small command under Major Brewster displayed signal gallantry and did remarkable execution. Company E leading the advance lost seven killed, and five wounded. Among the latter were Captain Frank Anderson, one of the original "fifty-six" of the Vesta, who was wounded in the arm and side, and Lieutenant T. Dolan, who was wounded in the arm. In the first battle of Rivas Capt Anderson was twice wounded, and although scarcely recovered from the former afflictions, with a truly commendable heroism he ambitioned to encounter the perils of a second engagement. In this last conflict he was afflicted again with two severe, but happily, not dangerous wounds. The perseverance and gallantry displayed by this officer merit the encomium of every officer and member of the Liberal Army of Nicaragua. Company F, formerly Voltigeurs, but transferred to the First Rifle Battalion, under the direction of Capt Rudler, a most gallant and meritorious officer, sustained itself with a courage inferior to none. Its killed and wounded was little less than that suffered by its associated company. Company G, under Capt. Mason, was the greatest sufferer in the conflict in the number of killed and wounded. In view of the smallness of the number composing the companies under command of Maj. Brewster, and the extremely perilous position to which they were exposed, no military praise cannot be awarded to the fearless officers and the indomitable few sustaining so difficult an assault.

The companies under command of Lieut. Col. Saunders, in the attack from the east and along the north side of the plaza, behaved with most exemplary heroism. The number of killed and wounded in that command, gives attestation of their devotion to their officers, and their fidelity to the cause for which they were imperiled. Capt. Harrell, of company D, was killed, and in him the army has lost a valuable officer and accomplished gentleman. Among the wounded of company B, are Lieutenants Leonard, Porter and Ayers, officers of acknowledged gallantry and men of appreciated merit. Lieut. Leonard was another of the "Vesta Band," and again, throughout the war, conducted himself with such becoming courage as entitles him to most flattering commendation. Caycee of company C, was severely wounded in both of his hands, while leading his men in the desperate charge upon the enemy's cannon. He is a man of desperate courage, and his men confronted danger at his behest, with the utmost alacrity. Lieut Latimer of his company was also severely but not dangerously wounded.

The command under Col. Natzmer and Major O'Neil was ordered to enter the plaza by a cross street from the south side, and the native troops under Col. Machado by a cross street from the north side, simultaneous with the entrance of the commands of Lieut-Col Sanders and Major Brewster.

From some misapprehension of the instructions, Col Machado with the native force, instead of entering the city at the point designated for his command, kept with the command of Lieut Col Sanders; but proved, however, of essential service in the desperate conflict which followed. His gallantry was attested by his death, and in his fall the native army has suffered an irreparable loss. The immediate officers under him behaved with great courage, and too much credit cannot be accorded to the conduct of the troops they officered.

The Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Col. Fry, was held as a reserve force, and entered the plaza about ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the assault. They entered a whoop, and were soon mingled with their comrades in arms, in the dangerous conflict. Cap James Linton, of Co D, than whom there was no

more gallant gentleman on that perilous field, fell mortally wounded at the head of his valiant and devoted men. Lieut James C Jamerson of Co E, an officer of tried merit, and a man of doubtless courage received in the leg a painful wound. Of those two companies, there were seven killed and six wounded.

In the Second Rifle Battalion, under command of Col. Natzmer, Second Lieut Anderson of Co D, received an afflicting wound. In that Battalion six were killed and six were wounded.

An interesting feature in the battle of Rivas was the presence of some of those gallant spirits who first adventured at that place the experiment of battle under the dubious auspices only of fifty six men. Of the original number that embarked in the Vesta, and first met the enemy on the disastrous field of Rivas, there were sixteen who participated in the recent engagement. These were Maj. J. B. Markham, Capt. Frank Anderson, Capt. D. K. Bayley, Capt. Peter Veeder, Lieut. L. G. Gay, Lieut S M Leonard, Lieut G Gist, Sergeant Wm Sarsfield and Privates Moses Anderson, J. Blanch, J. Colmers, H. Lyons, Dr Matthews, Jake Norris and O Travella. These men, without exception, behaved with a gallantry meriting the highest admiration and applause. They were proudly conspicuous through the whole conflict, seeming to feel and act as though Rivas was indebted to them an ovation of blood. Of this number, Lieuts Stoll and Gay were killed, and Major Markham, Capts Anderson and Bayley, Lieut Leonard and Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield were wounded. Lieut Stoll, the aid of Col Don Bruno Natzmer, did most efficient service. It is authentically said that not less than thirteen of the enemy fell by his single hand, before he paid by his death the penalty of his gallantry. Lieutenant Gay fell in the charge which he himself projected, and which required a courage of the most desperate character to prosecute. In extolling the meritorious actions of the killed and the wounded, it would be unjust not to credit the remainder with conduct exhibiting a self-sacrificing heroism. Than Capt P Veeder there was no man who displayed more heroic valor, or one who by his desperate fearlessness, commanded more the respect and admiration of the army. Indeed, the utter forgetfulness of self, displayed by him throughout the conflict, entitles him to a consideration inferior to none, who

The whole of this little remnant of the "Vesta band," by their intrepid action, are deserving of even enthusiastic praise.

In company with the "Vesta band" of patriots, there are others, whose praiseworthy conduct entitles them to flattering mention. They were not connected with any especial command in the army; but acted on an impulse of patriotism, and courage impelled them into the desperate chances of the conflict. It is with pride and pleasure that we commend the gallant action of Colonel O J McDonald, Captains Cook and Brady and Drinker of the Quarter Master Department; Major W R Rodgers and Captain Mahon, John Pellicer of the commissary department; Major Webber, a citizen volunteer, Lieutenant J S Lyons, formerly attached Major Brewster's command, J Armstrong and J Finney of the pay master department, and Michael McCarty, volunteer orderly to Gen. Walker. The fearless exposure of himself to peril stamped McCarty as a man without fear: All exhibited a brilliant and dashing courage, and are entitled to a similar encomium. Of this number Armstrong was killed, and Cook and Bradley and Lyons and Finney were severely wounded. McDonald and Webber are missing, and the apprehension is felt that they have not escaped the disaster of battle.

Take it all in all, the conflict at Rivas cannot but be regarded as a glorious victory. We have not indeed some good and valiant men, but their deaths have been atoned for in the blood of numerous sacrifices. The enemy are disheartened at their defeat, and although they have again returned to the field of their disaster, they are impoverished of zeal and destitute of confidence. Let them linger within the limits of Nicaragua, and they, too, will soon be offered oblations at the shrine of Liberalism—upon the altar of Democratic progression.

The names of many privates could be mentioned, but to name one would require that all should be spoken of, and our space will not allow of it. The musical department of the army deserves credit for being among the first in the charge on the plaza, and one of the drummers caved his drum in and pitched into the fight as preferable. Scores of the boys looked on the whole affair as a piece of fun, and if the army had been composed of such the enemy would not have stopped in town one hour after the entrance of the Americans.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

STAFF.—KILLED—Lieutenant Morgan, Aid-de-Camp to the General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—KILLED—Capts Hueston and Clinton.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—KILLED—Lieut Stall.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—WOUNDED—Capt Cook.

ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.—WOUNDED—Lieut Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield.

UNATTACHED.—WOUNDED—Lieut Jones.

NATIVE FORCES.—KILLED—Col Machado, commander of the native forces.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellet, Privates John Bridley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5.

WOUNDED.—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Terry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 3—aggregate 4.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, —Rorrer. Total 2—aggregate 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant A. Pittman, Privates S. Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4.

MISSING.—A. Du Jan, L. Paché, Total 2.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Privates Bradley, —Stone. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Henry, Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8.

MISSING.—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total 3.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Caycee, Lieut. Latemer, Privates Woolf, Barker.

MISSING.—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total 3.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—Capt. Harrell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, Whites Barstow. Total 4—aggregate 5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Hutchings, Privates Bulger. Total 2.

COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Knox, Logan, Le Clerc, Stoll, —Porter. Total 3.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Private J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total 3—aggregate 5.

MISSING.—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Gray. Total 4.

COMPANY F.

KILLED.—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McManey, Duncan. Total 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Dunnican, Sergeant Haldaday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Langdale, Cody. Total 7.

MISSING.—Cody.

COMPANY G.

KILLED.—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, De Laney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hermshan, Townsend, Multy, Winchester. Total 11—aggregate 12.

WOUNDED.—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dolan, Ferguson. Total 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—Private Howell.

MISSING.—Private Strawhouse.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Sergeant Stocki, Privates Begliger, Winkler, Webber, Esste. Total 5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Ketter, Privates Leslie. Total 2.

COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Private Edwards. Total 1.

WOUNDED.—Private Lockwood. Total 1.

MISSING.—Corporal Roden. Total 1.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—None.

WOUNDED.—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total 1—aggregate 2.

MISSING.—Privates Jeandrew, Hackley, Reeves. Total 3.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

KILLED.—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut. W. Winters, Private Scott. Total 1—aggregate 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Cornif, Sergeant Evelyn Private Lyncy, Barry, McPard, Howard. Total 4.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We call attention to the letter of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, published in another column, addressed to the President of Costa Rica. The Minister publishes the correspondence to insure its reception by Senor Mora, as it is considered wholly uncertain if any messenger he might dispatch, although protected by the American flag, would not be massacred in cold blood. Thus low has President Pierce reduced the reputation of the United States, that his own fellow-citizens, and even a Minister of his appointment, stands in danger of outrage from an army of uncivilized and cowardly butchers of women.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Abril 19 1856.

SE PUBLICA

LOS MIERCOLES Y SABADOS.

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EL TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos mas razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, hácia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto a la casa de Cabildo.)

AJENTES.

En la Bahía de la Virgen... W. & J. GARRARD
En San Juan del Norte... W. N. WOOD & SON.
En Punta Arenas... Don DIONISIO TIRON.

PUBLICACION SEMI-SEMANAL.

El tamaño y la forma de *El Nicaraguense* y tambien su precio, han sido algun tanto alterados, y creemos que el referido cambio de ninguna manera dejará de convenir á los suscriptores. El tamaño del papel se ha reducido algun tanto, mientras que su aparicion es mas frecuente, y su costo se ha modificado. El aumento de los Americanos en este pais, y la necesidad de comunicar y difundir mas pronto las noticias, nos ha inducido á publicar nuestro periódico dos veces á la semana en vez de una, como hasta el presente. El precio para los suscriptores permanente será el mismo, dándole dos números cada semana, que contienen casi el duplo en la estension de las materias que encierra su impresion. Esperamos que dichas mejoras satisfarán al público, á quien podemos asegurar que ellas nos han costado considerables esfuerzos y trabajo, y no poco aumento en los gastos de publicacion.

DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del
Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria,
Intendente General.
Thomas F. Fisher,
Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS-UNIDOS DE AMERICA EN LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

A. S. E.

Don Juan Rafael Mora, Presidente de la República de Costa-Rica.

Granada, 15 de Abril de 1856.

Señor:

La manifestacion que incluyo me prueba un estado de cosas de que V. E. está ya instruido; esto es que el 7 del corriente varios ciudadanos americanos, desarmados é inofensivos fueron cruelmente asesinados en la Virgen por las tropas que están bajo las inmediatas órdenes de V. E.

Tambien he visto la proclama de V. E. en la cual dice que todas las personas que se tomen con armas en la mano serán inmediatamente pasadas por las armas, y que todos los ciudadanos americanos deberán ser expulsados de las Repúblicas de Costa-Rica y Nicaragua.

Para probar la real intencion de la primer proclama V. E. añade una lista de los prisioneros tomados en Santa Rosa y pasados por las armas el 25 del mes anterior. En esa lista hallo los nombres de Isaac A. Ross y J. A. Gillian naturales de los Estados-Unidos.

No tengo ningun derecho ni por cierto disposicion alguna de mezclarme de ningun modo en la guerra en que actualmente se hallan empeñadas dos Repúblicas hermanas. Pero es derecho y deber mio informar á V. E. como primer Magistrado de Costa-Rica, que el acto de asesinar á sangre fria á ciudadanos americanos que de ningun modo han tomado parte en la guerra es un acto contra las leyes de Dios, de la humanidad y de las naciones. Este ultraje se agrava mas y mas por la circunstancia de que los que lo cometieron se hallaban bajo las inmediatas órdenes de V. E. y porque V. E. no lo impidió como pudo impedirlo.

Recordaré á V. E. carta que el Señor Molina Encarcelado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de ese Gobierno cerca del Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos dirigió en la ciudad de Washington á 13 de Diciembre de 1854, al Secretario de los Estados-Unidos; en la cual espresa que las leyes de Costa Rica son en extremo liberales, (en el particular de conceder terrenos á extranjeros) y proporcionan grandes facilidades á los que vengan á Costa-Rica á fijar su residencia allí.

El tratado celebrado entre los Estados-Unidos y Costa Rica, en 1851, en el artículo XII garantiza á los ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos que residen en Costa-Rica la proteccion de ese Gobierno en sus personas y propiedades.

Con estas garantías y atractivos algunos ciudadanos de los Estados-Unidos han venido á establecerse aquí ¿qué escusa, puede darse ó como aparecerá V. E. á los ojos del mundo, cuando V. E. publica una proclama expulsando á esas mismas personas, sin que hayan cometido crimen alguno, y asesinándolas sin piedad?

A nombre del pueblo de los Estados-Unidos y de su Gobierno protesto contra esa infame conducta; y aseguro á V. E. que el Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos aunque V. E. se halle ayudado por aliados envidiosos y poderosos, hará indagaciones acerca de esos actos de violencia ilegal y que si no se dan esplicaciones y satisfaccion tomará las medidas necesarias para proteger la vida y propiedades de nuestros ciudadanos, y vindicar el honor de la nacion.

Corren rumores de que como catorce ó diez y ocho ciudadanos americanos con cuatro señoras y un niño han sido recientemente asesinados por las tropas de V. E. en la Virgen: difícil me será creer un ultraje tan diabólico.

El Sr. Juan B. Lawless, portador de esta, lleva instrucciones de averiguar á nombre de los Estados-Unidos y como agente de esta Legacion, los hechos que á este rumor conciernen.

Le envío con mi bandera para llevar este despacho y ruego á V. E. que le dé un pasaporte por esa línea y una pronta contestacion á su atento ofrecimiento.

JNO. HWHEELER.

Ministro de los E. U.

Segunda batalla de Rivas!

Seiscientos Costuricenses muertos! Treinta Americanos! Total derrota del enemigo!

Rivas ha sido otra vez el teatro de un sangriento conflicto. El 7 del corriente por la mañana llegó á Granada la noticia de que inmediatamente despues de la salida de las tropas americanas de Rivas, una fuerza de 1,500 ó 2,000 Costuricenses tomó posesion de la ciudad. Como el informe era auténtico, el Jeneral sin pérdida de tiempo se apresuró á repeler al invasor. Al amanecer del dia 8 una fuerza de 500 hombres, incluidos cien naturales del pais, salieron de Granada para atacar al presuntuoso enemigo, yendo á su cabeza el mismo Jeneral Walker en persona. La fuerza de su mando pasó la noche del 10, acampada nueve millas de Rivas, y allí se averiguó fuera de toda duda, que la ciudad estaba defendida y fortificada por dos mil Costuricenses y Chamorristas. El 11 por la mañana continuamos nuestra marcha, con la seguridad de tener que entrar en un formidable combate. Mas el enemigo quedó sorprendido sin duda, cuando la fuerza democrática en vez de entrar á la ciudad por el camino acostumbrado de Granada, entró en ella por el de San Jorge ó La Virgen.

Las tropas tenian ya señaladas sus respectivas posiciones, y estaban instruidas respecto de los puntos por donde convenia atacar. El batallon al mando del Teniente Coronel Sanders tenia órden de entrar por la calle que mira al Oeste de la plaza, y el Coronel Fry con las fuerzas de su mando habia sido encargado de atacar por el lado del Este. Dispuestas así las cosas, con un grito de guerra jeneral dimos un avance á la plaza, y como las tropas fueron descubiertas por el enemigo mientras subian un terreno elevado que ocultaba su aproximacion á la ciudad, fueron saludadas con una descarga de mosquetería que dió indicio de una firme y obstinada resistencia. Por ámbos lados de la plaza

el enemigo sostenia un fuego activo é incesante, pero la intrepidez é indomables fuerzas de la democracia los atacó con tanta rapidez que en menos de cinco minutos los americanos estooan en completa posesion de la plaza. Los Costuricenses, en acelerada fuga, se pusieron al abrigo de las barricadas y casas fortificadas, y ocultos en aquellos lugares de proteccion mantuvieron un fuego incesante, mientras que su cañon con voz de trueno daba tambien testimonio de la eficacia de sus preparativos y medios de defensa. Para evitar la destruccion que debia inevitablemente seguirse del uso de tan fatal máquina de guerra, inmediatamente se formó la resolucion, reducida á efecto por el Teniente Coronel Sanders, de arrancarle del poder del enemigo. Dióse luego la órden de atacar, y el bizarro Teniente Coronel seguido por sus intrépidos soldados se lanzó con serena frente por lo mas intrincado del peligro, y con la sola pérdida de 4 hombres logró apoderarse de una arma de guerra tan importante, la cual fué conducida inmediatamente al ángulo Sudoeste de la plaza y puesta bajo la direccion del intrépido y excelente artillero capitán Mc-Cardle, y como las municiones que le eran ahechas tambien se tomaron, en muy pocos minutos el arma fatal que estaba destinada á la destruccion de las fuerzas democráticas, vomitó un fuego destructor contra los derrotados costuricenses. Inquietos y enfurecidos por la pérdida del cañon, hicieron varias osadas tentativas para recobrarlo, pero sus ruidos de trueno seguidos bien presto por descargas mortales de rifles del Mississippi, intimidaron sus esfuerzos, y los obligaron á abandonar sus lugares de refugio. Entretanto 15 ó 20 rifles se habian estacionado sobre el techo de un edificio del cual podian claramente descubrir un cuerpo numeroso de enemigos en las calles atras de la plaza. Un fuego continuo fué sostenido por aquellos valientes, y cien enemigos por lo ménos cayeron bajo sus golpes certeros. El conflicto se hizo demasiado inminente para los invasores costuricenses, y como unos 300 de ellos se descubrieron mientras se retiraban en direccion de San Juan del Sur. Siguiendo pues la retirada de los 300, como á las 12 del dia, el enemigo recibió un refuerzo de 250 hombres de La Virgen. El capitán de rifles montados Waters que con 5 posesion de la torre que corona la media construida catedral ácia la parte del Norte de la plaza, comunicó inmediatamente al Jral. Walker la aproximacion de aquel refuerzo y un cuerpo de tropa fué enviado luego á proteger aquella parte de la poblacion, mientras que el capitán Waters y sus valientes desde la favorable posicion que ocupaban los batieron ventajosamente con sus rifles. La intencion del enemigo de circunvalar completamente la ciudad para encerrar en la plaza las fuerzas democráticas, fué contrariada con el éxito mas satisfactorio. Sin embargo, este fin no se obtuvo sin un largo y feroz combate con el enemigo, sostenido en los cuatro ángulos de la plaza.

El ángulo del Noroeste estaba defendido por el Coronel D. Bruno Natmer y el Mayor O'neil, y como cien hombres muertos al enemigo prueban la bizzarria de dichos oficiales, y la intrepidez de sus soldados. El ángulo del Sudoeste estaba á cargo de los Capitanes Rudder y Mason con sus compañías; y fuera de la posicion defendida por el Teniente Coronel Sanders esta era una de las mas peligrosas. Los valientes oficiales, y sus denodados soldados, sostuvieron la defensa del terreno contra un enemigo oculto, con una firmeza y valor dignos de la mas alta recomendacion. Algunos de los que mas sobresalieron allí en la manifestacion de tan impertérrito é indomable valor, sucumbieron mártires de la causa de la democracia. Entre estos juzgamos dignos de muy particular mencion al Teniente Morgan del Estado Mayor del Jeneral Walker, y al Teniente Doyle, del ejército, hombres de tan encumbrado heroísmo y tan fieles corazones, como jamás los poseyó la humanidad.

De tres ángulos de la plaza se sostuvo un fuego constante desde las 8 de la mañana hasta medio dia. Cuatro horas de incesante servicio en el campo, á continuacion de una penosa marcha de mas de dos dias, necesariamente habian abrumado la energia del soldado con irresistible fatiga. El enemigo tambien parecia estar cansado

del terrible combate, y durante una hora poco se combatió de una y otra parte, excepto por rifles que aventuraban algunos tiros desde lejos. La cesacion temporal de violentas hostilidades por el enemigo, se descubrió sin embargo que era una astucia que tenia por objeto el apoderarse secretamente del edificio situado en el ángulo del Nordeste de la plaza, de donde sin daño podian lanzar un fuego destructor sobre las tropas americanas estacionadas en varias direcciones de la plaza. Esta estratagemá del enemigo fué descubierta por el Teniente Gay cuyo oportuno y vigilante servicio sin duda salvó las vidas de muchos soldados nicaraguenses, y terminó mas prontamente el sanguinario conflicto. El hizo pues un informe sobre el movimiento del enemigo, y algunos voluntarios solicitaron darles el ataque desde un punto inmediato á la posicion que anhelaban. Diez hombres fieles é impávidos con rifles y rívolvers de Colt, bastaron para la empresa; é inmediatamente este número completamente equipado estuvo pronto para atacar al enemigo. Dicho número se componia de oficiales entre los cuales estaban los capitanes Houston y Sutter, del Estado Mayor del Jral. Walker el Coronel Kewen, ayudante voluntario del Jeneral; el Mayor Roger's del departamento de la comisaría; el Mayor Webber, los Capitanes Beckenbridge y Mahon y los Tenientes Winters, Smith y Gay. Tambien se unieron á ellos unos pocos voluntarios, que aumentaron el número hasta 13. Atravesando intrépidamente la calle bajo el fuego del enemigo, se acercaron á la casa de la esquina de que queria apoderarse aquel, situándose en el extremo mas lejano del corredor que en parte estaba parapetado por una pared de adobe que formaba una barricada. Desde aquella posicion observaron atentamente al enemigo que se acercaba, determinaron rápidamente el plan de operacion, se dio la órden de atacar, y con un grito de guerra y un movimiento simultáneo se lanzaron hácia la cerca detras de la cual se avanzaba el enemigo. El grito fué al punto contestado con una descarga de 30 tiros de fusil, pero como el ataque fué tan repentino, el desconcertado enemigo no pudo tomar bien sus punterias, y el solo daño que hizo fué una sola herida que recibió el Capitán Beckenbridge, que no le impidió absolutamente la continuacion del ataque. Ganada la cerca sin ninguna pérdida, desde allí se pudo hacer un vivo fuego al enemigo en su retirada, que corrió á ponerse al abrigo detras de la casa inmediata, donde con mas seguridad pudiese evitar la persecucion. Sin embargo era necesario rechazarlos totalmente de aquellas inmediaciones, y para lograr una posicion que les permitiese efectuarlo, era preciso pasar una calle espuesta al fuego del enemigo.

Muy peligroso era intentarlo, porque los enemigos estaban seguros que su fuerza excedia á la nuestra en mas de cien hombres. Nada los intimidó sin embargo; así es que los trece probaron la peligrosa aventura, y aunque las balas silvaban en torno suyo, ni un solo hombre fué muerto ni herido. La posicion fué ganada, y entonces el estampido del rifle se hizo el toque de muerte del enemigo, el cual procuró defenderse con gran obstinacion, y conservar el terreno, contestando el fuego con no poco celo y actividad. En esta accion cayó mortalmente herido el Capitán Houston, del Estado Mayor del Jeneral. Con su espíritu inmortal se escapó la pulsacion de un fiel y valiente corazon. Era un hombre de excelentes prendas, de noble y jeneroso carácter y ejemplar heroísmo. Como una espacion por la muerte del Capitán Houston mordieron el polvo unos treinta de los enemigos. El fuego de los 12 restantes se hizo demasiado desastroso para los valientes de Costa-Rica, de suerte que se vieron forzados otra vez á abandonar su posicion, y buscar su seguridad en otra parte, para lo cual emprendieron una violenta retirada, pero fueron en ella vivamente perseguidos. Fortificados detras de una pared medio derribada volvieron de nuevo á hacer fuego decididamente á sus perseguidores. En este asalto el Teniente Gay fué levemente herido en la vanguardia. Repeler á los Costuricenses de aquella especie de parapeto, y apoderarse de él era el objeto y la determinacion de nuestra partida; así es que conociendo esta determinacion otra vez pro-

curaron salvarse por la fuga. Con la pérdida de 8 ó 10 de su número consiguieron llegar á la parte de atrás de la casa, de donde procuraron repeler otra vez la avanzada de los americanos, y donde fué mortalmente herido el teniente Gay y tambien el nombrado Luis French.

El Teniente Gay se halló en la primera batalla de Rivas, y en todos los conflictos subsiguientes en Nicaragua, y jamás ha existido un hombre mas valiente ni mas determinado. Murió por un exceso de valor, habiéndose espuesto sin recaucion alguna al fuego del enemigo. El fué el que proyectó de realizar su retirada, y puede atribuirsele en gran manera el triunfo del día. El enemigo aun perseguido, acabó de realizar su retirada, y poco mas se hizo despues. El combate en la plaza casi habia ya enteramente cesado. Durante el resto del día, y hasta muy adelantada la noche, no hubo mas fuego, excepto el de algunos pocos enemigos que por medio del conflicto se mantenian ocultos, y con rifles de Minié amenazaban a todos los objetos visibles del enemigo. Los que poseian estas armas eran evidentemente ingleses y alemanes que tenían larga experiencia en el uso de tan mortal instrumento. La mayoría de los americanos muertos cayeron á manos de esos miserables extranjeros que se han aliado al servilismo contra el partido liberal de Centro-América.

Esta batalla, la segunda dada en Rivas por el General Walker, fué vigorosamente sostenida. La lucha fué larga y penosa, y los liberales se vieron compelidos á batirse con todas las desventajas. El número de los serviles era 4 veces mayor que el de los liberales, y considerando la gran seguridad que les ofrecian las barricadas y casas fortificadas, no podemos dejar de considerarle como el triunfo mas glorioso que como el mas completo que jamás haya obtenido el partido liberal de Nicaragua. Los oficiales que mandaban las fuerzas americanas todos se portaron como valientes y cumplieron noblemente con su deber. El General Walker estaba sereno, firme, y lleno de presencia de ánimo durante la refriega, y por muchos horas se mantuvo á caballo firme en su posicion.

El no manifestó escitacion alguna, no descubrió ninguna inquietud en cuanto al resultado, sino mostró siempre una tranquilidad y sublime conviccion de que al fin obtendria la victoria. Cols, Fry y D. Bruno Natzmer, el Teniente coronel Sanders, el Mayor Brewster, Markham y O'neil en el mando de los batallones desplegaron un grado de heroismo y bizarría que no pueden dejar de producir buenos resultados. Ellos fueron noblemente sostenidos por sus oficiales subalternos, muchos de los cuales pueden dar testimonio de su intrepidez, unos con heroica muerte y otros con numerosas y graves heridas. El Ayudante General Thompson tambien fué ilustre por su intrepidez en todas partes, durante la refriega. El Estado Mayor del General Walker exhibió notable firmeza y osadía, de lo cual dan el mas alto testimonio las sentidas muertes de Houston, Clinton y Morgan. El Capitan Sutter solo queda del Estado Mayor, y ninguno de los que se cambiaron en aquel campo de batalla, desplegó mas valor ni mas brio y oportuna bizarría. El Coronel Kewen, ayudante voluntario del Comandante en Jefe que fué levemente herido en una pierna, vuelve con una reputacion de valor en el campo de batalla que nada se le puede rebujar. Su conducta es considerada como bizarra, ejemplar y animadora en estremo.

Debemos esponer así mismo, que las fuerzas compuestas de los naturales del país, se sostuvieron con ejemplar valor por la mañana de este día, en lo mas encarnizado del combate. La pérdida de su valiente y distinguido Comandante el Coronel Machado, los llenó del mas profundo sentimiento; pero los oficiales inmediatos se portaron como valientes, y sostuvieron sus puestos con grande honor.

La batalla del 11 de Abril de 1856 será por mucho tiempo memorable á los Costaricenses. Su pérdida en muertos solamente no puede bajar de 600 hombres; y el número de los heridos y desertados no es calculable. La pronta retirada de los 300, así completo abandono subsiguiente de Rivas, son suficientes indicaciones del abatimiento á que los condujo aquel desastre. La pérdida de los americanos no excede de 30 hombres y los heridos vienen á ser o-

tros tantos. Los costaricenses con grandes bravatas, ostentacion y aparato, invadieron los límites de Nicaragua, é iban á esterminar á los *picaros filibusteros*. El General Walker disgustado con su insolencia, determinó darles una leccion de urbanidad para ejemplo futuro, y sin duda ellos se aprovecharán de las que ahora han recibido. A lo ménos si permanecen contumaces y persistentes, no tardarán mucho en conocer que el General Walker está pronto en todos tiempos y circunstancias, á ocuparse en darles otras lecciones calculadas para producir impresiones aun mas indelebiles.

¡LIBERTAD, IGUALDAD, FRATERNIDAD!

La libertad es un estado social en el cual cada ciudadano puede usar convenientemente de sus derechos y cumplir con sus deberes naturales y consiguientes.

La igualdad, que es una condicion indispensable de la libertad, es luy toda clase de privilegio entre los ciudadanos; y de consiguiente exige una misma ley, una misma justicia, unos mismos principios reguladores para todos en igualdad de circunstancias.

La fraternidad, que es tambien otra condicion precisa é indispensable de la libertad, es el amor recíproco ó sean las justas consideraciones, que mutuamente nos debemos los hombres en sociedad, ya como individuos de una familia particular, ya como vecinos de un mismo pueblo, ya como ciudadanos de un mismo estado, ya en fin, como miembros de la gran familia humana, que es la humanidad.

La libertad pues, es un justo medio entre la opresion que deprime y anonada las facultades del hombre, y la licencia que no reconoce freno, regla ni medida. La igualdad es el justo equilibrio que debe existir entre los poderes públicos, á fin de que nadie carezca de los necesarios, ni pueda ejercerlos en demasia. Y la fraternidad aquella virtud social que moderando nuestro orgullo y nuestro amor propio, nos hace ceder una parte de nuestras pretensiones y de nuestro interes en favor de los demas.

Establecidas estas bases, y convencidos de que la libertad así entendida es el principio vital en que se afianza el progreso y la prosperidad de las naciones, y que todas las instituciones benéficas para los pueblos, no son otra cosa que una justa aplicacion de este santo principio, consideráremos la libertad, 1.º en su influencia política y gubernativa; 2.º en su influencia moral, científica y religiosa, y 3.º en su influencia industrial y mercantil.

En su influencia política y gubernativa, la libertad está acompañada del derecho de representacion que ejerce el pueblo para constituirse como mas convega á su bienestar, para intervenir en la creacion de nuevas leyes que sean compatibles con el interés jeneral, para reformar las antiguas instituciones que puedan detener ó embarrar el progreso de las naciones, para nombrar los funcionarios públicos, y removerlos cuando no llenen las miras de sus comitentes relativas al bien jeneral, para votar los impuestos con arreglo á las necesidades y á las facultades de la república, y para velar sobre su inversion en el fomento de la riqueza y prosperidad nacional.

En su influencia moral, científica y religiosa, la libertad combate el fanatismo y la supersticion; justa con todas las religiones, ni escluye ni protege á ninguna en particular, y de este modo evita las persecuciones del fanatismo, y esas guerras de religion que han sido el azote de la humanidad, y el escándalo del cristianismo; sin trabas para el pensamiento, ella protege la emision libre de nuestras ideas, desarrolla la inteligencia, difunde los conocimientos útiles, prepara la decadencia de los antiguos errores que dominan por todas partes las sociedades y el triunfo de las doctrinas rejenadoras que reclama el progreso jeneral de la humanidad. En fin, la libertad de cultos, dando un gran vigor y actividad á la libertad política, atrae á las rejiones donde existe la inmigracion de todos los pueblos de la tierra, aumentando rápidamente la poblacion, y con ella la riqueza y la prosperidad de un país.

En su influencia industrial y mercantil, la libertad escita la concurrencia jeneral del comercio, que fomenta la riqueza pública, y es el mas firme apoyo de la indus-

tria y actividad de los pueblos; porque el que importa jéneros de comercio en un país al paso que le provee de lo necesario para su bienestar, estrae los sobrantes de ese mismo país, para no perder su tiempo y dejar improductivo su capital; y hé aquí como la libertad contribuye poderosamente al fomento de la industria y á la actividad, progreso y mejoramiento del trabajo, y se convierte en un manantial inagotable de riqueza y prosperidad para los pueblos.

Por lo tanto, el progreso jeneral de todos los ramos de la industria humana, y el triunfo de las luces sobre las tinieblas, del bien sobre el mal, y de la verdad sobre la mentira, no es otra cosa que una consecuencia forzosa de los principios de libertad sólidamente establecidos en un país. Las ciencias, las bellas artes, la maquinaria, el vapor, el telégrafo etc. etc.; todas las mejoras posibles, no son mas que un efecto necesario, indispensable de la libertad.

Bajo su sombra protectora prospera fácilmente la produccion, se facilitan, se estimulan y se aseguran los cambios; y la distribucion y consumo de la riqueza, se hacen de la manera mas conveniente al bien del Estado; cuando la libertad protege el interés jeneral, que nunca es mejor dirigido que cuando se deja al hombre en el uso de sus derechos naturales para promover su bienestar; pues como lo demuestra muy bien el ilustre Jovellanos en su obra inmortai intitulada "La ley Agraria" todas las leyes que han inventado los malos gobiernos para dirigir la actividad particular de los individuos y de los pueblos, no han servido sino para entorpecer y obstruir las fuentes de la riqueza pública.

Tiro y Cartago, en la antigüedad, y Pisa, Génova y Venecia, en la edad media, llegaron al colmo de la opulencia, por la libertad, la proteccion y la buena acogida que hallaban en sus puertos los negociantes de todas las naciones; el pueblo de los Estados-Unidos no tiene rival en el mundo americano, y quizás a guisa dia no muy distante, no le tendrá tampoco en toda la estension de la tierra, porque sus buenas instituciones prometen proteccion y seguridad, y todo jénero de garantías á los extranjeros que vienen á enriquecerle con las producciones de todo el mundo conocido, llevando en retorno aun á las rejiones mas distante del globo, las producciones de la variada y portentosa industria americana. En fin, toda la sabiduría de un gobierno liberal y justo, debe cifrarse en evitar las medidas restrictivas que encadenan la libertad particular, en sus varias aplicaciones á la economia social, por que la libertad es la vida, el progreso y la perfeccion de las sociedades.

Yo te bendigo, libertad sacrosanta, don del cielo, sentimiento sublime de las almas jenerosas; yo te bendigo, porque tú eres la fuente inagotable del bien universal: sin tí no hay virtudes, no hay moralidad, no hay derechos, no hay deberes, no hay vinculos de amor, de union y fraternidad entre los hombres: sin tí el hombre se convierte en una máquina viviente, porque carece de accion y de voluntad propia para obrar, y por que el alma, esta noble emanacion de Dios, está degradada y entorpecida, y sus grandes atributos son nulos en el hombre esclavo: tú sola puedes elevar el hombre de rango superior que en la escala de los seres le asignó su Criador Omnipotente, tú sola puedes bienhechora y pia, establecer el justo equilibrio social, é igualar al pobre con el rico, al grande con el pequeño, al fuerte y al poderoso con el débil, y realizar el designio primordial del autor de la naturaleza, estableciendo la fraternidad universal entre los hombres de todas clases, rangos y condiciones: ¡Libertad, Libertad! ante tu marcha triunfal caerán esos tronos carcomidos que son el oprobio de nuestra edad, y que con la inmensa mole de sus inveterados abusos, oprimen á la miserable humanidad: tú que has bajado á la tierra para redimir y restablecer los derechos del hombre, tú hablarás á todas las naciones en nombre del interés comun, en nombre de la independencia, de la civilizacion, de su reposo y de su dicha: tú que inspiraste al inmortal Washington, al gran Bolívar, al ilustre Guillermo Tell, y al magnánimo Lopez, ¡porque no protejes la tierra infeliz que el héroe de las Pozas saludó con la estrella de Cuba, así como protegiste á tus favoritos de Europa y América? ¡Li-

bertad, Libertad! tú que eres la enviada del cielo para purificar la tierra de tantos crímenes como enjendraron la ignorancia, la supersticion y el bárbaro despotismo, cesa en fin de contrariar nuestros mas ardientes votos; escucha los acentos de un pueblo oprimido que te invoca en el profundo abismo de la desolacion; vuela al socorro de la patria mia, y muera yo en el instante mismo que vea libre el suelo que rido donde re-balaron los apacibles días de mi infancia y mi juventud, y que atesora tantos recuerdos, tantas afecciones caras por siempre á mi corazón. ¡Libertad, Libertad! tú que eres la estrella polar, y la única esperanza de los pueblos que jimen bajo el peso de la opresion, ó acaso de envejecidos abusos y hábitos destructores guía nuestros pasos, animamos con tu espíritu celestial, protéjenos bajo tus alas bienhechoras, y el despotismo quedará anonadado, por todas partes, y esta tierra infortunada que es hoy mi patria adoptiva etc. se alzará triunfante muy mas hermosa, hospitalaria y fuerte, próspera y feliz y se convertirá en una patria para todos los hombres y para todos los pueblos libres de la tierra, cuando sus hijos lleven escritos en sus corazones con caracteres indelebiles de puro amor patrio, los nobles sentimientos que revelan los sagrados nombres de Libertad, Igualdad, Fraternidad!!!

DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:

Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.

Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

Art. 5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

Art. 6. A colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the application from the emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the Registry Books of the Department.

Done in Granada, the 25d of November 1855.
PATRICIO RIVAS,
President of the Republic.

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

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

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

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL,
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of
Brig. Genl. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA,
Intendente General.
Thos. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Assl. of the Intendente General.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAIL
WINES & CO., will make up a mail for Atlantic States and California on the 16th inst., and forward the same through their Express.
a12d
G. H. WINES & CO.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE
frente á la casa de Gobierno.