



Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Capt. George R. Caston is promoted Major Assistant Adjutant General.

A. Gillis is appointed Major, (unattached;) commission to date October 31, 1856.

A. H. Hardcastle is appointed Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

First Sergeant Charles W. Graves, Co. B Second Rifles, is promoted Second Lieutenant Second Rifles.

James Small is appointed First Lieutenant and Aid-de Camp to Brig. Gen. Hornsby.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Col. George B. Hall, Commissary General of Subsistence, is granted leave of absence for ninety days. At its expiration he will report for orders at headquarters of the army.

Col. John Allen, Second Rifles, on account of ill health, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, to visit the United States.

Capt. R. W. Pickersgill, Rangers, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for orders to the commanding officer of his battalion.

Capt. Robert Ellis, Rangers, is granted leave of absence for ninety days. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Battalion for duty.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Mathews, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his battalion.

Private Daniel Ginnis, Company D, First Rifles, is granted a furlough for sixty days, from October 20th, to report to the commander of his Company at the expiration of his furlough.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Capt. John V. Hooff, Assistant Adjutant General, is accepted, to take effect October 26, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. G. A. Hawley, Commissary Department, is accepted, to take effect October 25, 1856.

#### DROPPED.

Edwin H. Bradfute, Company E Second Infantry, is discharged from the army.

#### THE ENEMY.

From the best sources of information, we learn that the allied bandits from San Salvador and Guatemala are fast dispersing from this country. The weak-minded and deluded men who invoked their aid now find themselves in the position of the snake that invited the hedgehog into his cell. The simple minded Patricio Rivas they have trampled underfoot, and only use him as a cat-paw when the occasion requires. The people of Leon are beginning to be heartily tired of those rascals; and there is a rumor, which is currently believed here by the natives, that the citizens of Leon have risen up in open rebellion against the extortions and impositions of the Allies.

This is no more than might be expected; and three more months of rapine, such as they have of late practiced, would compel every native in this country to rise up against the allied soldiery, even if Gen. Walker were not, in the meantime, to strike a blow.

**EXECUTION OF SAN SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA PRISONERS.**—Pursuant to a general order, which appears in another part of this paper, the two men whose names appear therein underwent the extreme penalty of the law. They were executed in the presence of several battalions of soldiers and a large concourse of citizens. They were shot like soldiers, while the unfortunate Lainé was, most probably, brutally butchered. As an accomplished gentleman and soldier, Lainé was worth a whole regiment of the miserable looking wretches captured in the late fight.

The big guns which have so long stood upon the plaza in their clumsy proportions have, we understand, been sent to the United States to be re-cast into ordnance of more available caliber. They are said to be composed of two and a half parts of silver and two and a half parts gold to five parts of copper. If this is really the case, they may be made available in war in more ways than one.

**BEEF.**—The steamer La Virgin, Capt. Thomas Bunker, arrived at the port of Granada early on Thursday morning, with a full cargo of live beef, from Chontales. Every thing in that Department is reported quiet.

#### VANDALISM.

In the never ceasing circle of events, occurrences are continually transpiring so nearly analogous as to excite a doubt whether mankind is in the aggregate really progressing. It would seem that as one race, or people, emerge from the darkness of ignorance, another falls back into the gloom of barbarism, and thus the balance is kept ever between progress and retrogression. It is a settled maxim among philosophers that being born, and maturing leads, on inevitably to decay, and death; and as it is with individuals, so it is with races. The Asiatic races have passed their zenith; the sun of the Africans has set; the Circassians are advancing to meridional effulgence, and the nations which are of the pure Circassian race are throwing other races into obscurity as the sun light obscures all other heavenly bodies. We see examples of this in the Americans, in the English, and among the Russians, and we see also that the nations of the Circassian race which have become tainted with the decaying blood of the dying races, are lingering in imbecility, and kept alive only by the little spark of vitality which still remains of their primitive vigor.

Spain, the once proud arbitress of the destinies of nearly half the world—superior in intelligence and enterprise to all the nations about her—who, at one time, almost unaided, resisted in the cause of Christianity the combined hosts of the Mahomedans, with the halo of all her former glory around her, is dying a moral and physical death. She became impregnated with the blood of the Moor, and is, like the Moor, passing away. Contrast the Spaniards of the days of Cortez and Pizarro, full of vigor and chivalry, with the mixed races which now on this continent claim to be of Spanish descent, and judge whether or not the aggregate of the Spanish blood in this country has not deteriorated. There may be, and no doubt are, individuals who are possessed of the ancient chivalry and daring which distinguished the Spaniard in days of yore, but those will be found to be uncontaminated with the blood of inferior races, and this being so proves that the mixed races in this country are in a state of decay.

If they lost their power, or rather their disposition to do evil, with their capacity to do good, their backwardness would be but little regretted. As it is, they appear to delight in rapine and cruelty.

The Government of Costa Rica, not many months since, saw fit to declare war against Nicaragua for no other reason than that Americans were permitted to have a voice in its affairs. The people of Costa Rica appear incapable of comprehending that the world was made for man, instead of for a few men. They seemed to have forgotten, also, that but a few years ago they took forcible possession of the country which they now occupy, and that Americans were invited into this by the natives. It is true, the inhabitants of Costa Rica may say that this happened centuries ago; but to this we reply—principles never die; what was wrong in the beginning continues wrong to the end. We have, therefore, a better right to remain in this country and occupy a portion of its territory than the Costa Ricans have to continue their occupancy of the land they claim to possess. If any thing were wanting to strengthen our claim, it is supplied by the triumphant manner and vast majorities received by Gen. Walker, in his election to the Presidency, by the people who first invited him among them.

The circumstance of the election of Gen. Walker by an overwhelming majority, ought to be a sufficient rebuke to the neighboring States for their gratuitous intermeddling in the affairs of this country. But they have either not the penetration to see it, or the honesty to acknowledge it.

This extraordinary and unworthy course of action is not confined to Costa Rica. San Salvador and Guatemala have also made war upon the people of Nicaragua for daring to conduct their own affairs as they think proper. They have made the advent of the Americans in this country a pretext to endeavor to rob and pillage the people of this State, and in so doing, add the crime of falsehood to their nefarious proceedings, by giving out that they are assisting the people of Nicaragua.

If they are, let us look at the facts: Ever since the Allied forces entered this Republic, their course has been marked by desolation. They have forced from the natives their food and clothing, and in many instances forced them from their humble dwelling places to take shelter in the mountains or swamps, in order to avoid fighting against those to whom for the last year they have looked up for protection. Thus driven to starvation and despair, these unfortunate people have been known to die by tens and hundreds.

The Allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala

have, at every opportunity, forced the natives into their ranks to fight against the Government to which they owe allegiance, and compelled them to take up arms against the land of their birth, thus violating every principle of justice and honor, and breaking through all the ties of patriotism and the love of country which all men possess; and in order to prevent the desertion of those whom they so unjustly pressed into their ranks, they forced them into the field at the point of the bayonet, and then tied them with halters and chains and placed them in the front ranks, that they might be shot by the Americans, whom they always considered friends, and who have, under all circumstances, looked upon them as such. We have men now in Granada as prisoners who were taken with those fetters upon them, and who state they were forced into the service of the Allies under such circumstances as we have just narrated.

What are these Allied forces doing in this country, and what do they purpose to accomplish? They remained in Leon until they had so impoverished the city that they could no longer find subsistence in it. They have appropriated to themselves all the cattle, provisions, clothing and money in every town through which they have passed; and in Granada, instead of endeavoring to carry out the object for which they would have the world believe they came to this country, they robbed indiscriminately both natives and Americans.

Lest it might be presumed that our statement is biased, we challenge them to disprove what we have here asserted.

Instead of benefitting the people of this country, they robbed and oppressed them, and continue in their robberies and oppressions. The natives of Nicaragua hate and detest them, and as a proof of this there are not one hundred of them now serving willingly in their ranks, and the number, all told, will not exceed two hundred and fifty. Those who serve the Allies willingly belong to a set of men who would disgrace the most holy cause, and who are always to be found where men of the worst passions are permitted to do as they please.

Now we would in a spirit of fairness ask, in the event of success, what will the Allied forces do? What benefits can their success confer upon Nicaragua? Do they intend to restore the old stand-still policy that kept this State two hundred years behind the world? Will they close the Transit Route and endeavor to exclude the United States, as far as in them lies, from communicating with their Pacific States? Do they intend to restore the old feudal system, and thus deprive the lower classes of their liberty? Will they endeavor to prevent the spread of education and the enlightenment of the masses, and weave the web of ignorance more tightly still around the commonalty? Are they desirous of re-establishing the state of things that incited a rebellion or caused a revolution here every two or three years? If they do not purpose to accomplish these things, what are they striving for?

Their actions since they entered the borders of this State, prove them to be an allied band of murderers and robbers, and their whole course has been marked by a series of outrages which can only be paralleled by the actions of the Goths and Vandals.

They have been regardless alike of the ties of religion, of the supplications of women, of the entreaties of mothers, or the cries of infants. They have set at naught the laws of nations, the laws of our common humanity, and the laws of God, and in their savage natures disregarded all the customs which distinguish civilized people; and we call upon the nations which profess to be guided by justice and honor, to note the scenes which have been of late transacted by an invader force within the boundaries of this Republic.

**COL. E. J. C. KEWEN.**—This gentleman departs by the present steamer for the United States, on business connected with the Republic of Nicaragua. We beseech "Young America" to give him a hearing in the United States. Col. Kewen is known in California as one of the most eloquent and graceful speakers in that State, and his relations with this country have proved him worthy of all confidence. He is an apostle of Progress, and all we ask of the people of the Southern and Atlantic States is, to lend him their ears.

**S. OF T.**—The members of the Granada Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, are requested to meet at the office of Col. George B. Hall, over the Ordnance Department. The punctual attendance of the officers is respectfully solicited. The meeting will be called to order at half-past six o'clock P. M.

**THE FLAG THAT BRAVED THE BATTLE.**—The flag of Nicaragua, which floats so proudly and gracefully from the liberty pole in the center of the plaza, is the first upon which was placed the red star of Nicaragua. It was the sight of that flag that infused the hope into the soldiers, after they had repulsed the enemy at the Jalteba, which moved them to endure the great fatigue of fighting the enemy again, and driving them from all parts of the city. While standing on the heights of the Jalteba, the sight of that flag elicited three cheers from the men who had already marched fifteen miles in about four hours, over the muddiest of roads. It proclaimed to them the safety of friends, of wives and children, and spread, as with the tones of a trumpet, the intelligence which the enemy had received hours before: "Americans never surrender." As this flag has connected with it so many important historical events, it may guide the future historian to know that the five pointed star was suggested by the President of the Republic himself. The flag was made under the immediate instructions of Capt. Will Morris, by Mrs. Morris, assisted by Mrs. Atkins, wife of our accomplished musical director. It was run up the pole to the music of discharging cannons, and has since that time proudly floated in triumph in vindication of American bravery.

**COL. FABENS.**—We regret to learn that this gentleman is about to leave us. He returns to the United States, we understand, on business connected with emigration to Nicaragua, but however necessary this may be as an affair of business, in a social point of view it will set us back considerably. We have always considered the Colonel the Prince of good fellows, and his late gallantry in the defence of Granada, proves him to be as full of pluck as peasantry. We have heard it said, by those who stood beside him during the fight, that every time he cracked the head of one of the enemy, he also cracked a joke, and that this coolness did much to inspire confidence in the gallant band which constituted his companions in arms.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—We saw, a few evenings since, a company of Minie Riflemen practising, by shooting at stakes placed in the water, at distances of four hundred, six hundred, and eight hundred yards. The majority of the shots would have hit a man were he standing where the four hundred yard's stake had been placed. Several men could hit the six hundred yard's stake three times out of five, and there were a few who fired at the eight hundred yard's stake, and either hit it, or came so close that the bullet dashed the water upon it nearly every time. Although the accuracy of the shots, at such long distances, was surprising to us outsiders, we entertain no doubt that if the wind did not blow a stiff breeze, the marks would have been hit nearly every time.

**THE NIGHT OF COSTA RICA.**—We notice in the list of combatants at a grand tournament at Cataoosa Springs, Georgia, "The Knight of Costa Rica," Mr. L. of Huntsville. What a dismal, dreary, drizzling, fizzling sort of a character he must have been. We have heard of the Black Knight and the Knight of the Rueful Visage, but the (K) Knight of Costa Rica—well, it takes Georgia.

**CLEAN YOUR YARDS.**—The wet season is very nearly past. The hot sun of the dry season will cause all the garbage and decaying matter in the yards and more obscure streets, to ferment, and emit gases that are detrimental to health. Every house, every barrack, and every place where offal matter of any kind is thrown, should be immediately examined and thoroughly policed. A little watchfulness now in these matters, will probably save much future trouble, and, perhaps, disease.

**WANTED TO KNOW.**—Why some of the gentlemen of Granada who own racing stock do not, in order to test the powers of their animals, make a race of several heats. It often happens that a horse, which may be easily beaten in a four hundred yards' race, would be difficult to overcome in the distance of a mile. Come, gentlemen, lengthen the races, and do your horses justice.

The purser of the steamship Tennessee has our thanks for late papers. We shall endeavor to comply with his request.

We have seldom seen so lucid a definition of any animal, as the following of a bat: "Jimmy, can you describe a bat?" "Yes, sir. He's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple; has India rubber wings and a shoe-string tail; he sees best with his eyes shut, and bites like the devil."

## SPORTING CHRONICLE.

### RACES ON THE GRANADA COURSE.

The race between Col. Sanders' "Old Tom," and Major Caycee's "Black Billy," chronicled last week, in which Old Tom was declared a victor, started the sporting men of the city, and this week we have had several exciting and closely contested races.

On Wednesday evening, a match was made and run, between Capt. George Gist's "Bay" and Major Caycee's "Black Billy." Distance, 400 yards, for two hundred dollars. "Black Billy" won by a clear length.

The next—on the same evening—was a contest between Gist's "Bay," and a dark grey owned by Bravet Major Leonard. This race was a very close one—the horses running side by side the whole distance. Gist's horse was, evidently, overweighted, which resulted in causing him to lose the race by a distance of only a few feet.

The next was a race between Major Caycee's "Black Billy," and Col. Jones's "Grey Eagle." The sum bet upon the horses exceeded five hundred dollars. A good start was obtained, and the horses ran neck and neck about four hundred yards, when the grey began to crawl a little ahead, and at the winning post came out nearly half a length in advance. Both horses appeared to be in this race, managed well, but at the end the riders appeared to be in doubt as to which was the faster animal, and a match for two thousand dollars was effected on the field, by the same horses, with change of riders—it came off the next (Thursday) evening, and the Grey won.

**CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.**—Shortly after all the assistants had taken their places, the Master of Ceremonies raised his hand and gave an order in Russian, whereupon the trumpets burst out into a wild and startling flourish, the heralds raised their maces in the air, and all having uncovered their heads, one of the Secretaries read the proclamation, which is rendered into English as follows:

Our very august, very high and very puissant lord, the Emperor Alexander Nicolaievich, being mounted on the throne of his ancestors, which is that of all the Russias, as well as upon those of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned to order that the coronation of His Imperial Majesty and his oath shall take place on the 26th of the month of August, his august spouse, the Empress Marie Alexandrovna, participating in this sacred ceremony. This solemn act is announced by the present proclamation to all faithful subjects, to the end that on this happy day they may redouble their fervor in their prayers to the King of Kings, that He may spread by His Almighty power His favors and blessings on the reign of his majesty, and throughout its duration He may maintain peace and tranquility, to the glory of His holy name, and for the unalterable prosperity of the empire.

**WILLIS ON POLITICS.**—Everybody knows Willis—the poet, and talky editor of the Home Journal. He has said many good things in his life, and the following upon politics and political candidates, is not often better said. The people of Nicaragua will appreciate it:

"I find myself, for the first time in my life, interested for a political candidate; or, I should rather say, perhaps, in a candidate without his politics. I have hitherto (to account somewhat for my apparent want of patriotism) thought the country under a headway which made almost any steering safe enough. It seemed to me of very little consequence (to anybody but office seekers) whether a whig or a democrat was at the helm—public opinion, besides, being altogether too wide awake, in so educated a country, for either a blunder or a sin of pilotage to be more than *approached*. So complete was this confidence in America's adolescent vigor and correctiveness of 'constitution,' that (would you believe it?) I never voted in my life.

"But, with the events of the last year or two, and with all the intellect of the country at work upon the great questions at issue, it would be hard to remain longer blind or insensible. And yet, so dodgey are political theories, so insecure are party platforms, (and, above all, so often may the changing tide of events require *present decision* with little or no reference to party theory or party 'platform,') that, it seems to me, we should look most, if not only, to *the quality of the man*—what our candidate is, by nature and culture, rather than to what his party professions or his 'platform promises.'

**SIAMSE ETIQUETTE.**—According to a late letter-writer, it is etiquette for persons of inferior rank to keep their heads lower than the heads of their superiors; therefore, when a nabob stoops, his servants and slaves get on all fours.

**FILLMORE'S PEDIGREE.**—The name of the great grandfather of the present aspirant to the Presidential chair of the United States was John Fillmore, and after having been a long time in captivity by pirates, settled upon a farm in Connecticut, where he ended his days. Nathaniel Fillmore, his son, was born about one hundred and twenty years ago. When a youth, he moved to Vermont, and settled at Bennington, where he raised a family of six children, all but one of whom survive, at advanced ages, averaging over eighty years.

Nathaniel Fillmore, the father of the ex-President, yet survives, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He has been a farmer through life, cultivating his lands with his own hands, until the infirmities of age disabled him. His industrious, temperate and simple habits, allied to a cheerful and hopeful mind, have secured to him contentment and a happy and green old age. He was born in Bennington, Vt., and resided there until he arrived at manhood.

Near the close of the last century the parents emigrated to the then wilds of Western New York. They were among the pioneer settlers of that district of country set apart for bounty lands to the soldiers of the revolution, known as the new military tract. Their first location was in the original township of Locke, that part of it now comprising the township of Summerhill, in the present county of Cayuga. A small farm was purchased in the primeval forest, and their energies were applied to clearing and subduing it, and in preparing it for a home. Here, in a humble log cabin, amid the wildness of nature, within hearing of wild beasts and the sound of the woodman's axe, Millard was born, on the 7th of January, 1800.

Millard Fillmore received a rudimental education in a country school-house, and when yet a lad was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store, and afterwards turned his attention to law. The generality of readers are acquainted with his subsequent career.

**A VIGILANT IN TROUBLE.**—A Mr. Coleman, the President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was lately arrested in the city of New York, at the suit of a man of the name of Malony, who was banished by order of the Committee, from California. Mr. Malony affirms, says the New York Evening Post, his entire innocence of any crime or offence, and charges that the parties who imprisoned and banished him did so from malicious motives merely, and to get rid of an active citizen, who condemned and resisted the proceedings of the Committee, and was about to give testimony in the United States Court at San Francisco in a proceeding which has since resulted in the indictment and imprisonment of two members of the organization at San Francisco for piracy.

The question of how this suit will be settled is one of particular interest.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the White Sulphur Spring, says: "We have a live authoress, two hundred (speaking in round numbers) professional gamblers, one hundred members of Congress, and about one hundred others of equally doubtful reputation, besides a member of the New Jersey Legislature."

**A NEW SPEC.**—The patent ballot-box of California has, we learn by last advices, been sold for upward of three thousand dollars for the purpose of exhibiting it to the miners previous to the approaching election. It is in the hands of the Democrats, who expect to turn it to good account in stamping the State.

Malou, a celebrated French physician, it is said, was remarkably fond of drugging. Once, having a patient who diligently and punctually swallowed all the stuffs he ordered, he was so delighted at seeing all the vials and pill boxes empty, that he shook him by the hand, exclaiming, "My dear sir, it really affords me pleasure to attend you, and you deserve to be ill!"

**A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.**—A few days ago we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid as the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for every year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is seventeen; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says the gentleman, and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.—[Southern Planter.]

## THE MINIE ARM

The following remarks upon the use of this effective weapon, from the pen of Brig. Gen. Henningsen, we would impress upon every soldier in the Nicaraguan Army to read carefully, or cut it out and commit it to memory. It is a clear and lucid description of the manner in which the Minié should be used, and will amply repay all the time spent in its perusal:

### Directions for Using the Minié Rifle.

[BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,  
GRANADA, October 28, 1856.

The Minié Rifle used in the Nicaragua Army is the American Minié. It is distinguished from the French, British and Russian Minié by the superiority of its sight. The plate in which the notch is filed for the back-sight when pressed between the thumb and finger (in the American Minié) slides up and down easily, when kept properly oiled. Wherever fixed it remains stationary as soon as the pressure of the thumb and finger ceases, and does not sink by the concussion of the piece in firing. The sight plate of the French and British Miniés is very stiff to move if closely fitted, and if loose enough to work easily is apt to slide down by continued firing, which it not observed by the soldier will make him fire one, or two, or three hundred yards short.

The Minié Rifle issued to the Nicaragua Army ranges 1400 yards. For short distances it has not the accuracy of the ordinary rifle. That is to say, up to one hundred yards. But up to one hundred yards it will put every shot into a circle of 18 inches diameter, which is sufficient for war purposes, as it would hit an enemy in the upper part of the body. At one thousand yards these rifles will put twenty shots out of thirty in a target ten feet wide by six high. On the 26th, Lieut. Hart, with seven men of the Second Rifles, fired forty-eight rounds from these guns, at four hundred yards distance, at a stake in the Lake. Though firing these guns for the first time, eleven men out of the forty-eight shots would have been hit at that distance.

This rifle requires firing with 75 grains of rifle powder. This charge is contained in the flask issued by moving the charger of the flask to the second notch. It is also contained in all cartridges issued from the Ordnance Office after this date; and those who prefer tin measures may obtain the same by requisition at the Ordnance Office.

It unfortunately happened that the Department was forced by circumstances to issue some of these guns, and to put together cartridges before the necessary instructions had arrived. Hence the cartridges issued contained about twenty grains too much powder, the effect of which was to make the rifles kick and to burst the ball, thereby destroying its accuracy.

The Minié Rifle has over the ordinary rifle the advantage that it may be loaded more easily and rapidly. It is loaded with exactly the same rapidity and facility as the ordinary musket.

The two most important points in the judicious use of the Minié refer to the manner of loading and to the manner of holding the piece.

#### LOADING.

To load the Minié, pour in the charge of powder, put in the ball without paper, whether or not done up in a cartridge, and push the ball home without ramming, until it reaches the powder. When it reaches the powder withdraw the ramrod, without even giving one stroke. Ramming will only make the piece kick, and may destroy the accuracy of the shot, either by spalling the shape of the ball or by knocking out of the iron cap which it contains. It is a great source of prejudice to suppose that any danger exists from not ramming home, providing the shot be not more than a few inches from the powder.

When the gun fouls from long firing, rapid firing, or the dampness of the atmosphere, the barrel, as in all firearms, is liable to suck in the barrel. This is obviated by using wipers, which screw on to the end of the ramrod, and which will be issued together with a turnscrew, on requisition to the Ordnance Office. This wiper is wanted before commencing practice and before going into action. Whenever the shooter finds that his ball is beginning to go down with difficulty, he should, after loading, but before capping, pass the damp wiper once or twice down the barrel. The effect of this is to loosen the caked powder on the sides of the barrel. He then caps and fires, and the ball itself helps to clean the gun by blowing the dirt before it. In this manner one hundred shots may be fired from one piece without other cleaning. The reason why he is not to put the wiper down the unloaded piece, is because it would leave the breech damp, and the next charge put in would become damp and make the ball fall short; whereas, when he wipes the loaded gun the next shot blows out the dirt and dries the barrel sufficiently.

#### HOLDING THE PIECE.

It is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief that, as far as possible, the Minié Rifles shall be distributed to men already acquainted with the use of the rifle. Now, men accustomed to the ordinary rifle, which carries but a very small charge, very properly rest the butt of the stock against the arm, and stand sideways to the object they are firing at, whereby they do not present as large a mark to the enemy. But in musket firing, it is necessary that the soldier should stand fronting the object he is firing at, and rest the musket against the shoulder as near in to the base of the neck as he can. This he cannot do if he stands sideways, but must rest the butt of his piece

either against the arm or shoulder joint, which the recoil of a musket will bruise and injure. By standing square and holding the musket tightly to the shoulder, soldiers fire it without suffering from the kick. Now, the kick of the Minié Rifle, when loaded with seventy-five grains of rifle powder and not rammed, is very much less than that of the musket, but still too great to be fired from the arm. By observing the same rule as is observed with musket firing—that is to say, standing square and holding tight to the shoulder, the recoil is not felt at all, and a man using the piece properly may fire one hundred rounds without receiving the smallest bruise or feeling the least soreness.

#### PRACTICE WITH MINIE.

The proper place to practice the Minié at first is at an object on the water, because the effect of every shot is seen. For this purpose three stakes have been placed on the lake in the water, the two outer stakes being ten feet apart. The centre stake is the object to aim at. The stakes are one hundred yards from the shore; two hundred yards from the shore three more stakes are placed; three hundred yards three more stakes, and so on, up to one thousand yards.

#### JUDGING DISTANCE.

When, however, the shooter, knowing the distance at which he is firing, has obtained sufficient proficiency, it is still necessary (in order to use his weapon effectively in the field) that he should learn to estimate unknown distances correctly; otherwise, if he has sighted too high or too low, he may continue to shoot over or under in the field, where frequently he may not see where one of his shots strikes to correct his error. On this account, men should be practiced to guess at distances on shore unknown to them, but known to the instructor, who should keep a record of their answers, whereby the captain of a company would be able to distinguish those who possessed the greatest and the least judgment in this matter. Some men are found to possess it naturally in a high degree; some acquire it by practice; others never acquire it, though they may make good shots. The best tried judges should therefore (according to rules afterwards to be laid down) regulate the distance at which the company in action should set the sights of their rifles.

C. F. HENNINGSEN, Brig. Gen.,  
Com. Ord., Art. and Saps.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, in a recent speech concerning the Missouri Compromise line, said: "The cost of not running that line to the Pacific may be valued thus to Virginia: We now get a thousand dollars for a sound slave; we would then have gotten from three to five thousand dollars for an operative in the gold mines of California; four hundred thousand multiplied by five thousand, or even three thousand, will show our immense loss. One billion of dollars would not compensate Virginia for her loss in not running the line on to the Pacific."

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.  
**KEWEN, SANDERS & HANDLIN,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW  
GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

MESSRS. Kewen, Sanders & Handlin will practice in all the Courts of the Meridional and Oriental Departments, and in the Department of Leon.

Particular attention will be given to the recovery of claims against the Government. Deeds, mortgages, leases, &c., promptly executed, and on liberal terms.

A real estate and money brokerage business will also engage the attention of the firm.

Office in Post-Office Building.  
Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.  
**Kewen, Sanders & Handlin,**  
ABROGADOS,  
GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

Los Señores KEWEN, SANDERS Y HANDLIN ejercerán su profesion de abogacia en todos los tribunales de los Departamentos Meridional y Oriental y en el Departamento de Leon.

Se dará atención particular al cobro de reclamos en contra del gobierno.

Titulos, Hipotecas, Arrendamientos, etc., serán ejecutados con prontitud, y a precios moderados.

Tambien se ocuparán en negocios de corretaje en bienes raices y dinero.

Despacho en la casa del Correc.  
Granada, Noviembre 1 de 1856.

#### Lost.

In the early part of this week, a LAND WARRANT, for five hundred acres of land, drawn in favor of Col. E. J. Sanders. Measures have been taken to render it of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Whoever will return it to El Nicaraguense office, or to me, will be suitably rewarded.

COL. E. J. SANDERS.  
Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

**Dr. J. Lehue,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Granada. At all times to be found at the Hospital.  
Terms moderate.  
Granada, November 1, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

HON. COL. JOHN H. WHEELER.

This gentleman, who has so ably represented the United States of North America in this country during the various changes and startling incidents of the past two years, is, we regret to say, about to depart from among us, on a visit to the United States. His health has been of late very much broken, and we infer his visit to the land of his birth is to strengthen his frame by its more invigorating atmosphere.

His departure will excite a regret in the breast of every American in Nicaragua, as his accomplishments as a gentleman, his suavity as Minister, his kindness and urbanity as a man, and his disinterestedness as a friend, has already gained him their respect and love.

Wherever he goes, the good wishes of all who know him in this country will follow him, and we trust that before many weeks we may have the pleasure of announcing his return. We wish him a pleasant voyage.

## THE DEAD:

SHOULD THEY IN THIS COUNTRY BE BURIED OR BURNED.

In all ages, the disposition of the remains of deceased persons has been a subject of the profoundest attention. With it are connected the sentiments of the warmest friendship, the deepest veneration, and the most sacred thoughts of an hereafter. There is an instinct in man which impels him to treat with great care the remains of his fellow creature. This may be excited, in part, by feeling that we only do as we would be done by; but perhaps the great incentive to this respect is the thought, that the spirit of life which animated the clay before us may be now before the awful throne of the Most High, and the remains are left to warn us of our inevitable destiny.

The manner of burying the dead has been a distinctive feature in the manners of nations from time immemorial. In some countries, as Egypt, for instance, much ingenuity was expended in endeavoring to preserve the bodies from decay; and perhaps the original object of all burials was a preservation of the body. At the far North, where the frost king reigns many months in the year, and all animal decomposition is suspended through its effects, the effort, in times of ignorance, might be supposed to be partially successful. It is even now no uncommon thing to hear a Northerner say that, he would not like to die in a Southern country, on account of the sudden decay of his remains. It is somewhat remarkable that while Northern nations, even in the most ancient times, buried their dead in the ground, the people of the Southern countries burned them. This was the custom of Southern Asia and Southern Europe. In our English literature, to this day, borrowing from classic Greek, we frequently hear the phrase "peace to his ashes."

The Greeks always burned the bodies of their illustrious dead, and in our opinion this is in many respects much preferable to burying. In burning, as was their custom, the ashes might be carefully collected and placed in an ornamented urn; here it could stand without offending the senses in the niches of the temples, or in the private apartments of friends. In this manner it was always in the care of those who respected it, and in whose memory it was dear. The ashes of the great might in those days be sent from place to place, mingled with savory incense, receiving the respect due the memory of the spirit which gave it animation. In these days, the removal of a corpse creates a horror in all who travel with it not immediately interested, to say nothing of the danger of being in contact with so much rotteness and putrefaction. One half of the horror of death consists in the idea of the body putrifying in the earth, and being an object of loathsomeness upon which worms gnaw and riot. How much more pleasing the idea of having the ashes carefully gathered, and kept, perhaps sweetly scented, as we now keep daguerreotypes.

Who can estimate the satisfaction it would now afford the literary world to have preserved the ashes of Milton or Shakespeare; or who can guess the care or veneration with which the French would regard the ashes of Napoleon; or with what veneration Americans would guard the remains of Washington? It is truly to be regretted that all which was mortal of those illustrious personages is now indistinguishable from the common earth, or the remains of the carcass of some brute.

But there is a point from which this subject should be viewed superior to any mere ideal phase of the case; it is—how the burying the dead in this country effects the living—and this is all important.

During the dry season in this country it is very difficult to dig a grave of sufficient depth to prevent the poisonous gases from escaping into the atmosphere, and spreading malaria among the living. There is also a common custom among people of these latter days to bury the remains of persons of note in vaults under the floors of churches; and those, in the dampness, and gloom of the subterranean chambers, in decomposing, spread disease and death among those who honored them while living, and suppose they thus show respect to their memory after death.

It is unnecessary to revert to the danger of those who dig graves in a place of common interment, or how often they come in contact with the poison of decomposing flesh, or what a vast amount of disease there is engendered by the poisonous gases of such places by being wafted among the habitations of the living. The evil effects of all these circumstances are incalculable. We can only arrive at the truth in such cases by analogy. We know that the gases of decomposing vegetable matter in swamps produce diseases of very serious characters; we know that on this account all new countries are less healthy than where labor has effected a good drainage, and that high dry land is more conducive to health and long life than damp low lands. We know, also, that epidemics break out in parts of cities where garbage is allowed to collect and emit an effluvia; and we know, also, that gases from decaying animal matter are more dangerous and fatal than that which proceeds from decaying vegetables. We know that fatal diseases are brought on by inoculation, and that a man cannot be inoculated by anything more difficult to cure than the decaying flesh of his fellow man.

Now, as the gases which arise from vegetable matter in a state of decay appear to be much more fatal than contact with the solids from which they arise, we must infer that this is also the case with the gases which arise from putrid animal matter; and, if this is so, the enlightenment of the present age ought to be sufficient to rise above any prejudice, or any old custom which has been handed down to us from a period when the laws of health were but little studied or known, and suggest such remedies as will lessen, as far as possible, the causes of disease.

There is this advantage in burning bodies over burying them, that, instead of permitting them to cause disease after death, the very act of burning purifies the air. It is supposed the great plague of London was arrested in its ravages by the great fire which burned the greater part of the city. One thing is certain, if history is correct, that, although it raged with fearful violence immediately before, it ceased to exist almost immediately after the conflagration. It is now a common practice to fumigate a room in which a person has died, and doctors advise those who visit the remains of a person that has died of cholera, or any other contagious disease, to smoke a cigar, or pipe—so great a purifier is fire.

And, setting prejudice aside, as it is, after all much more desirable to be consumed by fire after death, than to rot, and be devoured by worms; and as that conduces as well to the preservation of the living, as to the retaining the ashes of the deceased, we would favor the adoption of the custom in this country.

It was the general opinion in Granada, after the battle of the 13th of October, that the great number of the enemy which was killed would produce the cholera before they could be interred. Burning them immediately would have prevented the possibility of such a painful circumstance, and would have purified the air of any poisonous gases which might already existed in it.

Our object in suggesting this, is more to call the attention of the public, as well as the medical profession, to the subject, than to attempt at this time, to discuss the matter. We are, however, under the impression that if the custom of burning the dead, instead of burying them, were once fairly introduced, it would, in this latitude, prove highly beneficial to the general health.

A NEW CENT. The Philadelphia Mint has just issued a cent which is described as composed of fifty-seven parts copper, seven of nickel, and one of zinc. It has a light appearance, with a faint red tint, and is in beautiful contrast with the American silver and gold pieces, and will not as the old cent did, tarnish them by contact. The weight of the new is only seventy-two grains—that of the present copper cent is one hundred and sixty-eight.

## The Late Insult to the U. S. Flag!

In our last, we published a record of startling facts, as to the insulting conduct of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, towards the American flag, the Minister of the United States, and the cold blooded murder of unarmed American citizens. But this record, dark and degrading as it is to humanity, was but half disclosed. Daily circumstances of murder, assassination and robbery, committed on American unarmed citizens, are being brought to light, which place the Governments of Guatemala and San Salvador beyond the pale of civilization, and stamp them as a nation of outlaws, cutthroats and bandits.

The accompanied affidavits of Capt. Dunican and Lieut. Gardner, prove the diabolical murder of a little boy, whose only offence was being born in the United States, of white parents, and having a white face.

Does not the blood of every friend of humanity of every nation shudder at such atrocity? Will not the most savage and barbarous nations of the darkest ages of antiquity rise in judgment against such unholy and bloody deeds?

The affidavit also appended of Gen. Fry, as to the murder of Mr. Lawless, proves Mr. Lawless's earnest desire to preserve his neutrality in all the difficulties which have beset this country, of his high toned character and integrity of conduct, and of his perfect confidence that the aegis of the American flag was amply sufficient to protect his liberty, property and life. He had seen assurances from the highest sources, that no American could wander so far from home that the protecting and powerful arm of the United States was not over him. He refused to come within the line of our forces, relying on the protection of the United States, and threw out before his house the American flag, that in his patriotic heart he felt was honored in every land and on every sea, and would be respected by all nations, even the most savage. But how vain was that hope! Let his plundered house, his murdered remains, the bodies of his fellow-citizens, the mutilated bunting torn by the enemies' shot, and the door of the Legation house perforated by the balls of the enemy, testify.

In ancient Rome, the exclamation "I am a Roman citizen," arrested the falling blow of the licitor. In former days, in "the great Republic of the North," in the days of Jackson, it is the boast of the history of that day, that no American citizen ever suffered any injury abroad without redress.

We feel sure that the same spirit now animates the United States, and that the same feelings that dictated the Koszta letter, will be ready to defend the rights and protect the lives of innocent American citizens.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day came before me, James H. Smith, who testifies that he emigrated from New York city, where he has resided for two years, in the steamship Tennessee, for Nicaragua, on the 1<sup>st</sup> September last, accompanied by his three small children, for the purpose of cultivating land and settling in Nicaragua. He is by profession a teacher.

That on Sunday, the 12th inst., an alarm of an attack was made by the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, on this city. That he, not crediting the alarm, went to the little plaza, a short distance, when the forces appeared and commenced an active firing of musketry and Minié rifles, which cut off his return. The forces then approached his house, where his little family were seated at dinner, consisting of a boy, Francis Herbert, born in New York city, on the 6th March, 1849; two girls, one five and the other two years of age. They were seated within three yards of a large window which opened on the street. One of the troops approached the window, and taking deliberate aim, fired at the little group, the ball grazed the chin of the girl's nurse, and striking the boy in the lower part of his face passing out of the neck, broke the spinal chord, killing him instantly. The rest of the children were concealed immediately, in an adjacent house, by the nurse, under a bed, while the troops forced the casing of the window, the door being fastened and resisting all their efforts. They then entered and searched in vain for the children. They plundered the house of all his implements of husbandry, clothing, gold and silver watches, money and valuables, of amount more than two thousand dollars.

JAMES H. SMITH.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

We do hereby certify that we reside in the same house with James H. Smith, Esq., and of our own knowledge, the facts stated in his affidavit are true in every particular.

PATRICK M. ROSSITER,  
R. C. CHAPLAIN,  
EDWARD DEE.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day came before me, James Dunican, Cap-

tain of Company B, First Rifles, of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua, and made oath, that—

On Monday, the 13th October, 1856, during the attack of the combined forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, on the city of Granada, during the battle he approached the house of Mr. James H. Smith, on the street of the Messiah, opposite the Church of San Francisco, from whose house the enemy had been driven out, and he there saw in the arms of his father, the dead body of a boy about seven years old, who had just been murdered by the enemy, whose body was horribly mutilated and deformed. Mr. Smith was unconnected with the Army, and came as a settler to Nicaragua. He appeared heart-broken and disconsolate, exclaiming that he wished that he could have suffered in his child's place; and that in this, affiant's opinion, it was and is the determination of the invading forces to violate every rule of civilized warfare and justice, and murder every American in Nicaragua.

J. DUNICAN.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

I do hereby certify that I was present with Captain Dunican, and of my own knowledge the above affidavit is true in every particular.

R. P. GARNNER,

First Lieutenant Company E, First Rifles.  
Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

This day came before me, Birkett D. Fry, Brigadier General, Army of Nicaragua, and made oath that—

He was acquainted with John B. Lawless since the month of October last; that having been in command of this city during the greater portion of the past year, he has frequently had occasion to talk with said Lawless, of the political affairs of the State of Nicaragua. That the said Lawless uniformly refused to take any part in arms with the forces of General Walker, saying that he was an American citizen and relied upon the flag of his country for protection. That after General Walker's force marched upon Masaya, and a few hours before the attack upon Granada, he urged the said Lawless to come within his line of defence, which he declined to do, expressing his belief that the American flag would protect him. That said Lawless very frequently came to him, as the Military Governor of this Department, in behalf of the natives of the country, for whom he performed numerous acts of kindness, and whose respect and good will he seemed to possess. That said Lawless had resided for several years past in Granada; spoke the language of the country fluently, and was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and had many of the natives in his employ. That said Lawless justly enjoyed the reputation for great philanthropy and unquestioned integrity.

BIRKETT D. FRY.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

[OFFICIAL.]

GENERAL ORDER—No 202.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Granada, Oct. 25, 1856.

1. SOLDIERS—Each day demonstrates more clearly that the war we are waging is one of truth against falsehood, of civilization against barbarism. Not satisfied with the blood of innocent citizens shed at Granada—with an appetite for slaughter, whetted by the massacre of helpless children and holy ministers of Christianity—our savage foes have added another crime to the long list recorded against them. They have shot Lieut. Col. Lainé, who was taken by them a prisoner of war some days ago.

At the very time this cold-blooded act of cruelty was being committed, an exchange of prisoners was being proposed by the commander-in-chief of the Guatemala forces. With an innate yearning for treachery, he had smooth words and fine sentiments on his lips when he was in the act of murder.

The assassination of Lainé shows the nature of the enemy with which we have to contend. Of the same language and religion with themselves, they had not against him the lying excuses with which they are wont to justify the murder of American citizens. Nothing but the love of blood and the cowardly instincts of the savage can be urged for the execution of the Cuban patriot.

Let then, soldiers, a sense of the justice and grandeur of the cause in which we are engaged, nerve us for the fulfillment of the task which lies before us. Remember that you suffer and struggle to redeem one of the loveliest of lands from barbarian rule and savage despotism. In such a cause as this, who would not gladly endure a few days of privation and fatigue? Who would not undergo some little suffering and danger for the sake of having his name enrolled among the benefactors of the race?

2. Lieut. Col. F. A. Lainé, aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, having been barbarously murdered by the enemy without proposing an exchange of prisoners, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Brígido Valderraman and Capt. Bernardo Allende be shot this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the plaza of this city.

3. Brig. Gen. Fry is charged with the execution of the above order. By command of

WM. WALKER,  
General-Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adj't Gen., N. A.

It is stated that Prince Albert has bought an enormous tract of land in Australia, which, in about twenty years will return about one thousand times as much as all the Saxons, Coburg and Gotha, in Germany, put together.





Sábado, Nov. 1 de 1856.

## CUERPO DE ARTILLERIA.

El cuerpo de artillería ha tomado un aspecto imponente bajo la dirección del General Henningsen aventado jefe de esa arma, cuyos conocimientos le han dado nombradía, no solo en los Estados Unidos, si no fuera de ellos. Es de celebrarse la precisión y tino con que dirige las bombas y granadas al punto que designa, aumentando y duplicando progresivamente las distancias, siempre con el mismo acierto ó inerrable dirección. Todos los días hay repetidos ejercicios y violentas evoluciones, en las que practican los Señores oficiales, y los soldados se adiestran maravillosamente.

En cuanto al número de individuos pertenecientes á dicho cuerpo, se ha aumentado de una manera notable, habiendo además una gran compañía de Zapadores y Mineros; bien que para manejar cuatro morteros, dos obuses y los cañones que hay en la plaza, se necesita un número considerable de hombres.

El cuerpo de artillería no deja que de-sear en sus ejercicios á los mas escrupulosos p-ritos.

## ESPEDICION A CHONTALES.

El vapor Virgen, que salió hoy cuatro días para Chontales, volvió á este puerto ayer, á las ocho de la mañana, habiendo desempeñado su comision, los individuos que fueron en él, satisfactoriamente. En San José ó sus inmediaciones, se hallaba un número de hombres, como de ciento cincuenta, de los que fueron derrotados el día trece del corriente en esta ciudad que en su fuga tomaron aquella dirección. Dicese que salieron á escape, así que supieron la llegada de los treinta ó treinta y cinco Rangers que el vapor conducía, ó sea de los hombres de barbudos como ellos dicen.

## GACETAS DE GUATEMALA Y SAN SALVADOR.

Estos periodicos se ocupan de nuestro Nicaraguense, no para refutar ni una palabra de los crímenes serviles que hemos publicado, porque la verdad es incontestable, se desquitan descendiendo á las personalidades en un language tan cinico cómo sus autores. Su impotente ravia se despliega furiosa contra el General Carrascosa, que los ha despreciado siempre sin perjuicio de llevarles su cuenta corriente muy exacta. Veremos si esos panfletistas son hombres de chancelarla con dignidad el día que se les presente, que por cierto no está lejos, ó si solo se contentan con escribir sarcasmos.

Mañana se embarca con dirección á Nueva York, el Sr. J. Ferrer, nombrado que ha sido por el gobierno, Ministro Plenipotenciario de esta República, cerca del Gabinete de Washington.

El Sr. Ferrer desempeñaba la cartera de Hacienda, que queda á cargo del General Pineda, Ministro de la Guerra. Sentimos la ausencia temporal del Sr. Ferrer, al paso que nos alegramos de que haya s'ido él, el electo para la mision que le conduce á los Estados Unidos, tanto por su acierto y circunspección que le adornan, cuanto por que recibirá bellas impresiones en las hermosas ciudades del Norte América.

Le deseamos un viage feliz, y pronto retorno.

## ALGO MAS SOBRE EL DIA 13.

Equitativo y aun necesario nos parecía tocar la materia de que vamos á ocuparnos, no obstante haberse tratado en los numeros anteriores, aunque no con toda la latitud que merece, por modestia de los individuos que la relataron; puesto que ellos mismos tomaron una parte activa en los sucesos. Las buenas acciones deben referirse minuciosamente, sin temor de incurrir en la tacha de difusos, tanto por que es un tributo debido al mérito, cuanto por que sirve de estímulo á los demas. Nos contraemos al ataque que resistió esta plaza, desde el doce del pasado á la una de la tarde hasta las ocho de la mañana del día siguiente.

Buenas y luminosas son las referencias del Coronel Allen, Mayor Caycee, etc.; pero notamos, que aunque figuran en la lista de los que se distinguieron algunos nombres, no es con el esplendor que merecen, sin que sea falta de los referentes, por que ellos guardaban y defendian sus puestos respectivos; y no podian estar en todas partes. Grande y heroica fué la defensa que hizo la guarnicion de esta plaza en e-a célebre jornada, en la que docientos hombres combatieron contra el inmenso número de ochocientos por espacio de diez y nueve horas. Admirable el denuedo y resolucion de todos, hasta del último soldado, dispuestos á perecer antes que entregar la plaza que se les habia confiado; cierto certisimo, y aun somos cortos; pero plácenos añadir, que el Mayor O'Neil se condujo de una manera verdaderamente heroica. Hallábase postrado en una cama con un balazo en una pierna que le impedía dar un paso, y le obligaba á servirse de dos muletas. El enemigo se presentó, y O'Neil es hombre que nada le detiene: es uno de los individuos mas jóvenes del ejército. Nada podía esperarse de un hombre en el estado en que él se hallaba; sin embargo haciendo un esfuerzo sobre natural, en el traje de cama desaliñado que tenia, salió del lecho tomó las muletas y el sable y se presentó en el lugar mas peligroso, arrastrando la pierna y atravesando las calles con el agua casi á la rodilla, (acababa de llover,) donde mandó con voz de trueno, formar á los hombres que allí se hallaban y que llegaban con sus armas, distribuyó la tropa, colocándola en los lugares oportunos; ordenó la defensa de tres calles que parten de aquel lugar, y solícito y eficaz, á pesar de su estado de gravedad á todo atendía, haciéndose oír su voz en todas partes. Nosotros admirámos al Mayor O'Neil en aquellos momentos, y así nos place consignarlo en este artículo.

El Capitan Wilkins se condujo tambien de una manera brillante en el mismo lugar, y despues en la defnsa del Hospital, en toda la noche. Es de celebrarse la conducta de los dos facultativos que se hallan en el hospital encargados continuamente de los enfermos, Dr. Lundy y Dr. Brinkerhoff, no solo por las buenas medidas de defensa que tomaron, sino por la resolucion que siempre les honrará altamente de perecer todos ántes que abandonar á unos veinte y cinco enfermos que no podian moverse de su lecho.

El Cubano que elogia el Mayor Potter en el parte que ministró, cuyo nombre no manifestó por ignorarlo, es el Señor Don Francisco Agüero y Estrada, Prefecto de esta ciudad.

Con lo dicho satisfacemos la justicia debida á los Señores nominados y nuestro deseo de esclarecer la verdad siempre que podamos hacerlo.

## EJECUCION.

Menester es retrogradar á los mas remotos tiempos de barbarie y de idiotismo para encontrar el ejemplo brutal de una accion que acaban de cometer en Masaya los jenerales de las fuerzas de Leon y Guatemala, en estos últimos días, despues del ataque de aquella plaza y de las acciones que se han referido ya en los dos numeros anteriores de este periodico. Violando los mas sagrados pactos sociales, reconocidos universalmente, y consiguados en el derecho de jentes de una manera tan esplicita, se han colocado en una posicion odiosa, degradante y execrable, indigna de hombres que se titulan militares!

Inmediatamente despues de los consabidos acontecimientos vino á esta ciudad un correo, conduciendo una comunicacion de los jefes de las fuerzas enemigas, en la que solicitaban aquellos del Jeneral Walker, por lo pronto, el cange de un individuo de los suyos, corneta de caballería, que fué hecho prisionero por nuestra parte, con alguna anterioridad. Esta circunstancia indicaba que esos jefes pretendian ceñirse á los principios organicos de la guerra, aun entre las naciones ménos civilizadas, y regularizar la desde luego, segun lo demandan la civilizaci6n y el siglo. No era posible dudar de la buena fe de aquella espontanea proposicion, sin agraviar á la vez el honor militar y los mas preciosos atributos del hombre! El ilustre Jeneral Walker que tantas y tan repetidas pruebas ha dado de magnanimidad, no dudó en efecto ni un momento, y llevó su generosidad hasta el extremo de entregar el corneta que solicitaban sin ninguna de las seguridades que se esijan en tales casos, y contestó manifestando, que entre los infinitos prisioneros que habia hecho en la última accion se contaban varios oficiales, que estaba dispuesto á cangear respectivamente por el Coronel Lainé, y por cinco ó seis individuos de tropa que le acompañaban cuando fueron presos, por casualidad, en el camino de Masaya. En vano se esperó la remision del hombre ofrecido por el corneta, ó al corneta mismo, que era lo regular y legitimo, si se arrepentian de llevar adelante lo que ellos mismos habian solicitado, opteniendo al fin por unica razon, el Jeneral Walker, una carta del Jeneral Zavala, en la que pretestaba (esto no puedo calificarse) que los prisioneros no querian venir. No es esto todo, sino que, en esas propias circunstancias se supo con asombro en esta ciudad el fusilamiento en el pueblo de Diriomo, del Coronel Lainé y algunos otros prisioneros! ¡Caiga sobre aquellos jefes la deshonra consiguiente, y la execracion universal! ¡Supporten el desprecio y vilipendio que merecen, y ocupen el lugar degradante en que les coloca su indigno proceder!

Como era de esperar, logico y natural, el Jeneral Walker ordenó y se ejecutó el fusilamiento, no de todos los prisioneros que en la justa indignacion acaso otro, ménos jeneroso, en su lugar, hubiera prevenido; sino solamente el de un Teniente Coronel y un Capitan que existian entre aquellos.

Muchos prisioneros quedan en poder de nuestra gobierno contra quienes pudiera descargarse todo el peso del agravio inferido, y hacerles sentir de una manera profunda los exesos de sus jefes, que pudieran haber agravado su situacion; pero el Jeneral Walker, con todas las ventajas y la preponderancia de la posicion que ocupa, es sin embargo magnanimo y je-

neroso, se ajusta al espíritu del siglo, y le es mas grato perdonar que castigar; aun que está muy pronto á entrar en el uso de justas represalias sea cual fuere su naturaleza, si lo demandaren las circunstancias. De consiguiente los prisioneros y heridos son tratados con la mayor benignidad.

Queda pues demostrado que faltos de fe en sus mas sol mnes compromisos, y de cumplimiento en su palabra como militares, los jefes de las fuerzas enemigas, han incohado, con el fusilamiento del Coronel Lainé y sus compañeros, despues de haber suplicado el cange, y de recibir un individuo en este sentido, un sistema extraordinario de guerra que nosotros no lo temeríamos puesto que tenemos muchos prisioneros contrarios, y que hasta la fecha siempre ha sido patente la superiodad de nuestras armas. Ahora bien. ¿Sois vosotros los que habeis hablado de vandalismo de solemnidades y otras cosas semejantes en vuestros periodicos, para contravenir ahora escandalosamente á los mejores principios del derecho de jentes? ¡Si, vosotros sois! Pero nada es trañamos del estado de atraso en que os hallais!

Conste, en conclusion, que aceptamos vuestros pactos sea cual fuere su naturaleza.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

### DECRETAS DE GOBERNO.

No. 53.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, }  
Secretaria de Estado en el despacho de }  
Relaciones Exteriores, }  
Granada, Octubre 29 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

WILLIAM WALKER, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes, Siendo necesario acreditar un Ministro Plenipotenciario que represente á la República de Nicaragua cerca del gabinete de los Estados Unidos, en Washington, en uso de sus facultades,

### DECRETA:

Artículo 1. Nómbrase Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Nicaragua cerca de los Estados Unidos, al Señor Don Fermin Ferrer.

Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.

Dado en Granada á 29 de Octubre de 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

Al Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, Ministro de la Guerra, encargado del Ministerio Jeneral.

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, esperando recibo su atento servidor.

M. PINEDA.

No. 54.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, }  
Secretaria de Estado en el despacho de }  
Relaciones Interiores, }  
Granada, Octubre 29 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

El Gobierno, considerando que se hallan vacantes las Carteras de Relaciones, Hacienda y Crédito Público, por haberse encargado de la mision diplomática cerca del gabinete de Washington, al Señor Don Fermin Ferrer, que las desempeñaba, en uso de sus facultades,

### DECRETA:

Artículo 1. El Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, actual Ministro de la Guerra, será encargado interinamente de dichas carteras reasumiendo el Ministerio Jeneral.

Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.

Dado en Granada, á 29 de Octubre de 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

Al Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, Ministro Jeneral.

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos.

M. PINEDA.

## Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

Por EL OBISPO DON PEDRO AUGUSTIN MORELL,  
EN 1752.

### LEON.—(Continua.)

En la catedral no habia el oficio de colector-jeneral que dispone la ley; lo eriji proveyéndole interinamente. Despaché edictos para que la propiedad se confiese con intervención del real patronato; tampoco ha aparecido opositor. Propuse á mis prevenidos lo preciso y conveniente que era, la creación de dos capellanes para el servicio del coro y altar, con 125 pesos de salario cada uno sobre la cuarta capitular. La proposición fué aceptada, pero sin efecto; solo se encontró un presbítero, que á pocos dias de estar en el ejercicio lo abandonó: tanta como esta es la falta que se padece de operarios. Los pocos que hay se hallan impedidos, ó por la edad, ó por sus accidentes.

Los juzgados de testamentos, obras pias, etc., se hallaban en suspenso; púselos corrientes con sus jueces, notarios, archivos, instrucciones en mi mismo palacio, para su permanencia y pronto despacho: haciéndome tambien cargo de la continuación de la nueva fábrica: era por todas estas razones que sin expresa orden de S. M., aun habiendo fondos no se le podía poner la mano, y que lo que habia de emprenderse en ella, era mas justo consumirlo en el reparo y decencia de la antigua. Mandé con acuerdo del cabildo se suspendiese aquella, y las necesidades de esta se remediases en el mejor modo posible. Estos son los expedientes principales que durante mi demora se ofrecieron.

### SUBLIAYA.

La situación de Subliaya es un llano al occidente de la ciudad de Leon; una calle ó camino que corre de norte á sur los divide en lo espiritual y temporal; pero en realidad viene á ser Subliaya un barrio de aquella capital: hay en él 874 casas de paja con el mismo desorden que la de los otros pueblos: otras tantas familias y 4120 personas de confesion y comunión: seis iglesias á saber: La Parroquial, Veracruz, San Pedro, San Andrés, Santiago y San Sebastian. La Parroquial tiene por titular á San Juan, y es la mas capaz y primorosa del obispado. La capilla mayor, colaterales y bautisterio son de bóvedas con bastante elevación y amplitud: el cuerpo consta de tres naves, la principal situada sobre horcones de cedro, y las otras dos de paredes y adobes; el techo es de madera y de teja. Tiene ocho altares, cuatro capillas y su sacristia con mucho asé; retablos, frontales dorados, ornamentos, torre, portada muy lucida, y un cementerio, con gradas y enladrillado. Dos torrecitas a modo de garitas, situadas en la frente que mira á la plaza, la agracian mucho: con efecto toda ella es tan primorosa que pudiera servir de catedral. Las otras que se hallan repartidas por el pueblo son de tres naves, de adobes y teja, con su altar mayor y una moderada decencia: la administracion de todas corre á cargo de un cura. Antes eran dos: desde el año de 706 se suprimió el otro; el sínodo que se le contribuye en la real caja es tan extraordinario, que se reduce á 700 pesos. La misa de confradia son cinco en cada semana: suelen añadirse otras por devoción, y á veces son tantas, que no pudiéndolas decir por su persona y dos coadjutores, se ve precisado á solicitar en la ciudad algunos sacerdotes que le ayuden. Su situación es duplicada, el servicio personal numeroso; el ingreso total, en fin, se estima vulgarmente en 300 pesos; yo sé que este curato por ser el mas pingüe, es conocido por la fama del obispado.

En la plaza mayor ademas de la parroquial se hallan las casas de cabildo, del cura y corregidor, todas son bajas de adobes y teja con sus corredores que sirven de ornato á la misma plaza. Las del cabildo hacen frente á la parroquial, y llenan una cuadra entera: compónese de nueve cuartos para diferentes destinos. Las del cura y corregidor caen hacia las otras dos cuas, y perfeccionan la plaza, cuya vista es alegre y el único desahogo que tiene la ciudad para su diversion.

Fuera del corregidor, cuyo salario es de

250 pesos, hay dos alcaldes ordinarios, alguacil mayor, seis rejidores y veinte y cuatro mandones: estos oficios corresponden á las parcialidades de que el pueblo se compone. La una de ellas se llama Pueblo Grande, y la otra Tiguihuapa. Hay dos compañías de cincuenta montados con sus capitanes y respectivos subalternos, formadas de los mismos indios. Su clima es idéntico con el de Leon: el territorio se extiende á cinco leguas de longitud y una de latitud: en él hay catorce haciendas de ganado mayor y hasta 200 chacaras y labranzas. El tributo anual importa 5109 pesos y cuatro reales.

Subliaya, en conclusion, viene á ser el pueblo mas distinguido y apreciable de cuanto encierra la diócesis; tiene sin embargo la tacha de que sus moradores son los meños instruidos en la religion, y mas torpes en nuestro idioma. Despues de mi arribo á Leon, hize la visita de este pueblo, y confirmé 2327 personas. Nombré mayordomo interino de fábrica: esta misma diligencia quedaba practicando en las tres iglesias anteriores.

Me pareció convenientísimo que en el mencionado pueblo se erijiese hospital para hombres y mujeres. Participé mi deliberacion al Presidente de Guatemala; este por su despacho de 10 de Diciembre del año próximo pasado dirijió mi instancia. Puesto, en fin, de acuerdo con el corregidor interino Don José Miguel Huerta, se ejecutó la referida ereccion. No hubo mas costo que el de una pared, para dividir las dos salas que servian antes de mansión para los pasajeros, y tambien el de dos oficinas correspondientes, que se fabricaron á las espaldas, para el servicio de ellas quedando corrientes: los pobres abundan en aquel pais. Con este consuelo nombré mayordomo interino, que se presenta por el real patronato: en efecto lo que únicamente falta es la renta. El noveno y medio asignados por la ley, lo ha percibido hasta ahora el de Leon.

Para que alze la mano de esta cobranza se hace preciso la orden de S. M. Este es el modo de que permanezca una obra aceptable á los ojos de Dios y bien de los próximos.

### PUEBLO NUEVO Y NAGAROTE.

A seis leguas y media de Leon se halla Pueblo Nuevo ó Monotombo, y á otras cuatro Nagarote: ambos de indios y ladinos. Administrálos un propio parroco, cuya renta sin el servicio y racion, importará 30 pesos. Las iglesias son de teja y de tres naves, muy pobres, y con un altar que es el mayor. Sus titulares San Nicolás y Santiago; el primero tiene 56 familias, 214 personas de confesion y comunión, y 34 bohíos; el segundo tiene 40 bohíos 65 familias, 312 personas. En cada uno hay su alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal; pagan entre los dos 50 pesos de tributo anual. El clima de ellos es muy cálido y húmedo: su territorio consta de diez leguas de longitud y cuatro de latitud: en ellos se numeran sesenta y dos haciendas de ganado mayor y trapiches de moler azúcar.

Fin del Departamento de Occidente.

### Departamento de Oriente.

#### MATEARES.

A cinco leguas de Nagarote está Mateares: es un pueblo de indios anexo en lo espiritual á Managua. Los curas de este cuidan de la administracion de aquella feligresía: tiene iglesia de tres naves, pero de paja, reducida, y tan maltratada, que amenaza ruina. Solo hay el altar mayor en que está el titular San Juan: hay 17 bohíos, otras tantas familias y 90 personas, con su alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal: hállase situado como á dos cuas de la laguna grande de Managua: el monte de que se halla cercado le impide la participacion de los aires. A una legua tambien, hacia el norte el volcan de Momotombo le domina: su clima, en fin, es muy cálido y húmedo. Aconsejéles á sus moradores, que sinó querian experimentar su total exterminio, desmontasen sus cercanias: así lo han practicado, y desde entonces gozan de mas sanidad, y pagan de tributo 150 pesos. El territorio se extiende á cuatro y media leguas de longitud, y

de latitud cuatro: en ella hay diez hacimientos de ganado mayor y unas pocas chacaras.

#### MANAGUA.

Caminadas tres leguas de Mateares se llega á una cruz: desde ella comienza la jurisdicción de la ciudad de Leon, corriendo hacia el norte, consta de 45 leguas, y de 30 de oriente á poniente: á otras tres leguas se halla Managua. Su situación es la mas alegre y deleitable que puede contemplarse; tiene á las orillas una laguna que á la primera vista parece el mar. La latitud de ella consta de 7 leguas, corre de norte á sur: su longitud de 22, contadas desde el volcan de Monotombo que cae al oeste, hasta el paso de Tipitapa, que mira al este. Aquí se recojen sus aguas y forman como un rio, e yo ancho es de un tiro de piedra, y su fondo en unas partes navegable, en otras admite vado y aun se seca. Por este canal que termina en un alto muy elevado conocido por salto, se precipitan y desaguan en otra laguna mucho mas dilatada y capaz, llamada de Nicaragua ó Granada: sobre las leguas de que se compone no hay cosa cierta; unos la comunican hasta 60 de largo y 40 de ancho; la restringen á 50 y á 30. La misma opinion se versa en lo tocante á las isletas que abriga en su seno: todos no obstante conspiran en que las isletas son muchas: que la mayor es Ometepe que á reserva de esta las demas se hallan des pobladas; y finalmente que la laguna justamente merece ser colocada en el catálogo de las mas célebres del universo; el fondo de ella y el de la de Managua sobre arenas se extienden hasta 15 ó 16 brazas: las mas gruesas se padecen en la de Granada; trafican la barcos de vela y remo; y algunos con sus tripulaciones suelen quedar sepultados en sus olas: tales desgracias no se experimentan en la de Managua; la causa es que la navegacion de ella se ejecuta en cayucos: son tan reducidos que un hombre solo puede ocuparlos, y así no se alejan de las playas: las aguas de ambas son dulces, gruesas y potables: abundan finalmente de peces aunque pequeños y poco gustosos. Los naturales de Managua defienden como regalia propia el ejercicio de la pesca en las riberas de su pueblo: en las cercanias de éste hay otras seis islas pequeñas distantes entre sí, y la mas capaz ocupará una legua; las dos son salobres, y las cuatro de agua dulce y gruesa; gástanla sin embargo los comarcanos, por no haber de que proveerse: el clima es cálido, seco y saludable: los vientos que vienen de la laguna refrigeran un poco al medio dia, y á primera noche cesan, y entónces se sienten como vapores de fuego que fatigan en extremo, producélos el mencionado volcan de Momotombo, situado cuatro leguas á la parte del norte.

La parroquia estará como una cuadra de la playa: es mediana, de tres naves, sobre horcones, de adobes y teja; tiene por titular á Santiago: una sacristia redonda y el cementerio cerrado de tapias: carece de torre, y las campanas están pendientes de cuatro horcones con su techo de teja. Hay cuatro altares, con retablos y frontales dorados, ornamentos pocos y viejos. Las iglesias de Veracruz, San Miguel, San Mateo, y San Sebastian, hallanse repartidas por el pueblo, y son de la misma fábrica que la parroquial: esta es administrada por dos curas, cuya renta total partible importará, sin el servicio personal y racion 1200 pesos.

La poblacion comienza desde las márgenes de la laguna, y corre sobre un llano perfectamente unido, aunque en partes con algunas manchas de monte pequeño y claro. Tiene su cabildo de adobes, y el techo de teja: de sesenta varas de largo, con cinco piezas. Hay tambien tres parcialidades, es a saber: Tecpaneca, Cuastep y Masagalpa, con otros tantos alcaldes, alguacil mayor, seis rejidores, y tres fiscales: las casas de teja son nueve, y las de paja 456, separadas las unas de las otras, y cojerán media legua: fuera de estas hay 47 de la misma especie en otras tantas haciendas de ganado mayor, y trapiches que se numeran en el territorio, cuya longitud consta de 14 leguas, y su latitud de 5.2: hay 752 familias, 4010 personas de todas edades, así de ladinos como indios: estas pagan de tributo

to anual 1200 pesos. El juez aprehension nombrado por los alcaldes de Granada entiende en las causas de españoles, mestizos y mulatos; y como teniente de gobernador superior de los tres alcaldes, manda en los naturales. Hay finalmente tres compañías, la una de españoles montados, y las dos de mestizos y mulatos: todas con sus respectivos oficiales y 372 soldados.

(Continuará.)

### 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 Sárrreas, Id.  
Polcarpo Selaya, Id.  
Francisco Rodríguez, Id.  
Teófor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

#### DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.  
Estevan Sandiro, 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.  
Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucía, 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 incluídas en el inventario de esta publicación, 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 las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República 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 República, 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 República, 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.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.