

EL NICARAGUENSE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

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NO. 1.

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Advertisements will be inserted in the EL NICARAGUENSE, in the English and Spanish languages, at moderate rates. Job Printing, of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

El Nicaraguense, Oct. 20, 1855.

Introductory.

With the first number of the *Nicaraguense* commences, we hope, a new era in the history of the press of Central America. The objects of this journal will be widely different from those of any which has hitherto appeared in this State. Its conduct, too, though it might not be new elsewhere, will be entirely novel here.

The objects of the *Nicaraguense* will be the diffusion of information in regard to the position and resources of this State. The natural wealth of Nicaragua is almost unknown, not only among foreign nations, but even among the inhabitants of the country. To assist in furnishing such knowledge as will tend to develop the almost boundless riches of Nicaragua shall be one of the principal objects of this paper.

But in order that the natural wealth of the Republic may be developed, it is absolutely necessary to end the civil feuds which have for the last thirty years desolated the land. To reconcile liberty with order—to preserve the rights of the citizen while enforcing the duties he owes the State—to substitute peaceful and constitutional changes for violent and bloody revolutions—will be among the purposes of the *Nicaraguense*.

As far as conduct is concerned, our journal will be entirely free and independent. It does not claim, nor will it submit to be recognised as the official organ of any government. Its

nication and trade with the United States and Europe. The whole civilized world demands a prompt, short and reliable communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific; two will be established ultimately. A railroad from San Francisco to St. Louis will be one; the other will be a railroad and steamboat line from Realejo, via Granada, to San Juan del Norte. Both lines will be the source of incalculable wealth to the districts through which they pass, especially the latter. The former has difficulties attending it which will prevent its consummation for many years. The latter has had nothing to interfere with its prompt completion but the unsettled state of the political affairs of the country, its intestine commotions, its doubtful friendship for those foreigners who might be inclined to turn their attention to the development of its resources. The admirable and superior transit facilities which Nicaragua offers to the mercantile world prevent a source of most immense wealth to her citizens.

The carrying trade has always been a fruitful source of countless revenue to every country. England was made what she is by carrying slaves for Spain, and has given her that immense preponderance in Asia and the Pacific which she must continue to hold, if one or both of the two transits are not opened, or which lost to her must pass to France or Russia. By such a transit communication a stimulus will be given to Nicaraguan industry and agriculture. Her grateful soil yields annually multiplied crops of most excellent grain, valuable garden products, and luscious fruits, which are articles of demand in California, New York, and all the great marts of Europe and Asia; and thus another source of wealth will be opened to her citizens. Why will not her people be at peace among themselves and cultivating friendship with the people of other

within themselves, to encourage liberal feelings towards their republican brethren throughout the world, to turn their attention to husbandry and mining and the development of their great resources, to forget the things that are behind and push forward to those which are before, keeping in view the great goal of national prosperity which the wants and wishes of the commercial world place before them. Let there be no red or white ribbons, but a national flag with appropriate armorial bearings, and the motto—*God and Liberty*. Let their watchword be "*LA PATRIA*," and the countersign "*LA PAZ*."

To our Contemporaries.

On Saturday, the 13th of October, 1855, Granada was freed from the chains of legitimacy and the last remnants of servilism; on Saturday, the 20th of the same month we lay the corner stone of the palladium of the liberty which has been guaranteed to it. The 13th and 20th of this month will ever be noted as the two most memorable Saturdays in the annals of Nicaragua. The sun which rose upon the banner of our cause on the 3d of September has now reached its meridian, and beams forth peace and happiness, even while we write, making glad the hearts of a people whose hearts still throb with the emotions of joy and happiness our arrival seems to have produced.

We know that all to whom this shall come will hail the natal day of Nicaragua freedom, and rejoice in her deliverance from oppression by the hands of good men and true, whose firm belief in the inspiration of the Monroe doctrine, and the manifest destiny of all the Americas, has brought them through much tribulation to the gates which once opened will show an astonished world that eastern

ning of the 28th of June. The little army then took up their line of march towards Rivas and arrived at the town of Tola, situate about five miles from Rivas on the evening of the 28th, at about 10 o'clock, having marched nearly all the time through heavy rain and bad roads. In Tola Gen. Walker encountered some thirty of the enemy's cavalry, who it is presumed were out as a picquet guard, whom 20 Americans were detailed to attack, and in a few moments drove them from the town, killing eight, taking the captain prisoner, and seizing all their horses, arms and clothing. They quartered that night in Tola, and on the following morning, the 29th, marched on Rivas, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock, A. M. On arriving at the outskirts of the town, the Democratic party mounted a hill, from whence they could see the enemy at a distance of about six hundred yards. The enemy opened a brisk fire, but the Americans took it coolly—advancing to within three hundred yards, when they gave a volley and yell—rushing into town, the enemy making tracks in different directions.—When the Americans got possession of the main street, they could see nothing of the enemy—but could hear their bullets whistling by in quick succession. In a few moments the enemy made their appearance and vigorously attacked the American portion of the combatants, several of whom fell. At this stage of the proceedings the whole of Gen. Walker's native force decamped, leaving about 50 Americans to fight about 700 of the Government troops in their own stronghold, having them surrounded on all sides. After about two hours street fighting, Gen. Walker gave the order to take a position in two houses, one immediately opposite the other; they took possession and fought till about five o'clock, some of the Americans receiving wounds from random shots through doors and windows, and when any of the enemy had the temerity to appear within range, they were sure to fall. At 5 o'clock, Gen. Walker ordered a retreat which was done with the loss of but one man. In the battle of Rivas the Americans lost but ten of their men in six hours fighting; of the enemy upwards of 100 were killed on the spot.

Gen. Walker then marched for San Juan del Sur or Costa Rica, and finding a Ranch unoccupied they halted—after a severe march through torrents of rain and knee-deep in mud—at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the party not having had anything to eat from the time of their leaving Tola. They slept here all about 8 P. M., when, awaking they turned their attention towards something to eat, and finding a stray beef, they killed and cooked it as best they could. They then marched for the Transit Route, and arrived on it about noon, expecting to be obliged to take the Costa Rica road, a distance of

opinions on all political subjects shall be given frankly and without restraint; and when any government, whether democratic or legitimist, liberal or servile, undertakes to control its expressions, the *Nicaraguense* will cease its publications.

With such views the publishers of this paper hope to accomplish something, not only for Nicaragua but for all Central America. Their efforts will not be unavailing if earnest editors and zealous industry are capable of the ends for which they strive.

THE RESOURCES.

Nicaragua, though a small spot on the map of the great American hemisphere, but great in its geographical position and its manifest destiny, has always been regarded with great and constantly increasing interest, and this interest its people have now an opportunity to turn to practical account. Admirable for the fertility of its soil, the healthful purity and balminess of its air, the varied beauty of its scenery, bountifully supplied with every appropriate necessary and luxury of the table, nature has no where been more prodigal of her gifts. At the time of its discovery it was one of the best peopled countries in America, and had its cities one, two, and three or four leagues in length; and under a firm, solid, and reliable government, capable of maintaining peace at home and of insuring national respect abroad, could offer a residence inferior to none on earth in the short space of two or three years, for all classes and occupations of men, except doctors.

It presents "that short and easy passage to the Indies" which Columbus sought and which has become the great commercial desideratum and necessity of the present day. The treasures of the Indies must pass via Realejo or via San Francisco to the Atlantic. The manufactures of Europe and the United States must find their way to Asia to supply the increasing wants of its vast population, by one or the other or both of these two routes. The Pacific coast of the Republic of the north is shortly to be studded with States whose greatness will rival that of their sister States on the Atlantic, and will furnish a market where every earthly product of art, agriculture and industry will be exchanged. Australia, Polynesia, and New Holland must shortly, by one or both of the same routes, hold commu-

countries, encourage them in their attempts to open this beautiful country to commerce and navigation, by pursuing a liberal policy towards them. The benefit will be mutual. The profits must be equally divided. The Americans love peace and the fruits of honest industry, and are willing and happy to reciprocate a advantage. They have capital, and are ready and willing to expend it on this interesting and remarkable country; and this they desire to do on principles of reciprocity, on terms of mutual advantages. They love not war, nor the horrors of war; they war only for the establishment of liberty and liberality. Necessity alone draws their swords, and revenge never dims the glory of their victories. They take up arms for the establishment of the great commercial and industrial mission of the age; and when they have gained the victory they still are willing and ready to buy that which they have conquered at the same price they offered before the fight began. Why will not the Nicaraguenses imitate them in their peaceful industry at home, in the development of their own national resources, in furnishing a market for the productions of other countries and in contributing from their abundance to the wants and luxuries of other nations.

Nicaragua has a territory of 60,000 square miles at the great commercial centre of the world, a territory equal to five-sevenths of the Eastern division of the United States. It has in Granada a nucleus for a second Philadelphia, in Leon a second Cincinnati, in Realejo a San Francisco, and in San Juan del Norte a mart of the same comparative importance as New York. It has mineral and agricultural resources unsurpassed by any country in the world. Gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, saltpetre, sulphur, and coppers, run in rich veins through its lofty mountain ranges; tobacco, wheat, coffee, corn, cotton, indigo, cocoa, sugar, rice, and the finest tropical fruits adorn its plains, hill sides and gardens. It has pasture grounds innumerable, where herds of cattle graze. It is well adapted for the most improved agriculture of the world. Presenting every variety of climate, every variety almost of earthly product will find within its limits a soil congenial to its growth. Possessing every prominent commercial advantage of position, all Central America must, within ten or fifteen years, become dependent upon its greatness. And for all these great results nothing is wanting but for her own citizens to be at peace

passage to the Spice Islands for which it has so long sighed. We had intended to celebrate these events in a largesheet, but being unable to procure the assistance of a Spanish compositor—our intention being to devote one-half of the *El Nicaraguense* to that department—and having resolved on publishing but three days previous to the present issue, we trust that our contemporaries will make all due allowances, and antedate for us the more cordial greeting and flattering notices we hope before many days to merit at their hands.

We ask the same at the hands of the citizens of Granada, and begging their indulgence for the non-appearance of Spanish matter in this month's issue, we promise in our next issue their full share.

May all the nations of the earth be made free with the freedom that Americans enjoy, and may we be the humble instruments of good and good only, to Nicaragua. May peace prevail throughout her land, and guided by a free and enlightened press, may industry develop the boundless resources and means of wealth of which nature has been to her so bounteous, and nothing be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land but the joyous shouts of a free and happy people mingling with the notes of the thousand songsters of her beautiful groves.

Progress of Gen. Walker's Expedition in Nicaragua.

Several newspapers throughout the United States have published correspondence from parties interested in the expedition of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, some of which are no doubt correct, and the facts reported as they actually occurred; we, however, publish a condensed account of the progress of the revolution from the starting of the expedition from San Francisco, until the present date without comment or opinion of our own—merely presenting to the public a correct and reliable statement of events as they occurred under our own eye:

On the morning of the 4th of May, Gen. Walker with sixty-two men, left San Francisco on the brig *Vesta*, for San Juan del Sur, to join the Democratic party of Nicaragua, who for several years had been at war with the Chamorro or Government forces. The *Vesta* arrived at Realejo on the 11th of June, all on board being in good health and spirits, with the exception of one man, Luther, who, in a gale of wind fell from the fore-top, breaking his leg, and otherwise injuring himself.

On the 12th of June, the company marched for Chinandaga, where they remained one week, they were then joined by 120 of the native Democratic party from Leon, under command of Madregil. They then marched back to Realejo, and embarked on the *Vesta* for El Gigante Bay en route for Rivas, where they arrived on the eve-

20 miles, anticipating an attack from the enemy if they advanced to San Juan. Before arriving at the Costa Rica road, they met a Mr. Dewey, who, to their great satisfaction informed them that San Juan was unoccupied by the enemy, at which place they arrived about 5 o'clock, and were received very kindly, and were supplied with clothing, food and everything they required. Hearing an immediate attack, and the brig *Vesta* not being in sight, Gen. Walker sent a party to seize the schooner *San Jose*, then lying in port. The Americans embarked immediately after the seizure, and sailed the following morning for the brig, which they made in about four hours, when they gave the schooner up to the owner. They then sailed for Realejo, where they remained on board the brig two weeks; then started for Chinandaga, remaining there three days. From thence they marched to Leon, the headquarters of the Republican party, and the best city in Nicaragua. There the Democrats mustered one thousand men. Having remained ten days in Leon without accomplishing any movement of importance against the enemy—the Americans returned to Chinandaga—where they lay inactive two weeks. They started for Realejo on the 9th of August, and were then joined by 150 natives, under command of Gen. Valle.

On the 11th they sailed for San Juan del Sur, where they arrived on the 15th—the enemy decamping as soon as they appeared. They remained in San Juan recruiting till the 21st of September, and at 12 o'clock on that night, Gen. Walker with his whole force crossed the Transit Route to Virgin Bay. At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, the alarm of the enemy's approach was given, twelve of our native guard fighting 550 of them, loading and firing in their retreat, in good style, until they were reinforced. The conduct and bravery of the native troops under Gen. Walker, cannot be too highly spoken of in this action. The Americans received the enemy with a deadly discharge of rifles, when they broke and ran—hunted to cover by the riflemen. The result of this battle is illustrative of the Americans and their arms over an enemy—there being only 175 American and native troops against an army over three times their number. At the battle of Virgin Bay the Americans did not lose a single man, and had but two wounded—Lieut. B. T. Williamson, and Private J. Small. The natives had 5 missing and 3 wounded. Of the enemy 90 were buried in Virgin Bay, and about 40 wounded. Having left the wounded under the care of a surgeon, Gen. Walker then returned to San Juan, where they arrived on the 5th. On the night of the 12th a detachment was sent out as an ambuscade about 5 miles on the Rivas road, where they remained till 6 o'clock through heavy rains. They then started for Virgin Bay, where they arrived at 12 M. About two hours after the passage of the troops by the junction of the Rivas and Transit roads, the enemy, about six hundred strong, headed by Gen's Corral and Guardola, made their appearance, but learning of Gen. Walker's march to Virgin Bay, fell back on Rivas. On the following morning the forces returned to San Juan, where they remained until the arrival of the *Cortes*, with reinforcements under Lieut. Col. Gilman.

On the 3d day of October, the Steamer *Cortes* having on board Lieut. Col. Gilman, Capt. Davidson and some 35 recruits, arrived in the port of San Juan, after a passage of some thirteen days from San Francisco. The newly arrived were much pleased to find Gen. Walker

with his forces in that town, as it was generally expected to hear of his being in the interior, either at Leon Chinandaga or Rivas. The disembarkation took place quietly and they were quartered in the Columbia House. The same day they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the treasure train to Virgin Bay. They started at five o'clock P. M., and after safely escorting the train, returned, reaching their quarters about day-light. Gen. Walker and his forces remained in San Juan until the 10th day of October. During the interim the organization of the battalion was completed which resulted in the formation of two new companies. The company then existing was commanded by Capt. John Markham. Mr. Brewster was appointed to the command of company "B" and Mr. George Davidson was unanimously elected Captain of company "C." Gen. Walker further had the good fortune to obtain from the commander of the clipper ship *Queen of the Pacific*, (then discharging coal in San Juan del Sur,) a fine six pounder which was brought ashore and mounted.

Everything having been duly prepared, on the 10th of October Gen. Walker took up the line of march for Virgin Bay, at which place he arrived the same evening.—The Americans were quartered at the different hotels; sentries posted, picket guards of native troops stationed without the town and the night passed off quietly, though the enemy was only distant some eight miles, and every reason existed for expecting a night attack.

The next morning a person who was recognised as an officer of the opposite party, was arrested, tried, and condemned as a spy, by a court of native officers. He was shot immediately after the passage of the sentence.

About 6 P. M., the steamer *Virgin* came to anchor abreast the town, close to the embarcadero. By order of Gen. Walker, Col. Hornsby took a party of men and boarded her; that something of importance was about to take place was evident, but no one knew exactly what it was to be.

The following day orders were given to prepare to embark and at 2 o'clock P. M., the embarkation of the men commenced, and shortly after 5 o'clock, they were steaming up the Lake towards Granada. The captains of companies "B," and "C," were both sick with fever; but as neither are men that will allow their companies to go into action unaccompanied by themselves while able to raise an arm, it is not surprising, from the fatigue they underwent, that they have since suffered more acutely, from the effects of a midnight march.

About midnight, and after about seven hours steaming, a point on the Lake shore, distant from Granada, in a north-easterly direction, about four miles, was reached. The disembarkation commenced, the Americans landing first, and forming on the beach. Then followed the native troops, some 300 strong, under Gen. Valle. The night was dark and threatened rain. The thick tropical growth extended almost to the very edge of the Lake; none of the Americans knew in which direction they were to march, and the tendency of everything was to produce confusion and disorder, yet the self reliance of the Americans, backed by the energy and discretion of the officers, overcame all difficulties, and order governed the whole proceedings.

At length all were on shore, the companies formed, and orders to march was given. Slowly and cautiously they began to pick their way through the darkness and thick underwood.—As they advanced in single file along a muddy trail, guided by some native officers, the day began to dawn. Two or three times they halted, the advance having found a native on his way to his daily labor, questions were asked, contradictory answers received which led to the opinion that we might find some

that can make the existence of a nation desirable.

Yesterday witnessed the arrival of sixty patriot soldiers from California. These men, emulating the noblest examples of history, voluntary come forward and pledge their lives to assist this people in gaining their independence; and at some future day it will be the proud lot of some historian to record their names as classic, and weave around them a halo of renown, whose lustre shall boundless. Col. B. D. Fry has the command of this battalion; and the other officers are Major E. Sanders, Captains Sam. Astin, Chas. Turnbull, and Jesse Hambleton, Lieutenants Sashbrook, Rudler, Jones, and Archibald. They are as fine and brave a body of men as ever stood under arms. The cordial reception they received from the Democratic Army will long be remembered by them with feelings of sincere pleasure.

Perfidy Unparalleled,

Meeting of the citizens (natives of Granada), who tender to Gen. Walker the Presidency of Nicaragua, who declined in favor of Gen. Corral—Mission of Peace by the U. S. Minister, accompanied by the Minister of War, to Gen. Corral, at Rivas—Arrest and imprisonment of the U. S. Minister by the Governor and Prefect of Rivas—Violation of parole of honor by the Secretary of War.

On Sunday last, the day after the capture of this city, a meeting of the native citizens was held, and resolutions were adopted offering to General Walker the Presidency. The address was signed by Rosaria Vivas, Sebastian Marengo, Pedro Quedra, the Laycayos and many others. This Gen. Walker declined in favor of Gen. Corral. A Committee of citizens, joined by the Priests and Mr. Juan Ruiz, late Minister of War, and Mr. Mateo Mayorga, late Minister of Foreign Relations, called upon the American Minister, Col. Wheeler, as also Capt. Scott, the General Agent of the Transit Company, and requested that he would proceed to Rivas, where General Corral was, with propositions of peace. Col. Wheeler declined, as he did not wish to compromise his Government in any shape. But what was urged by the supplications, even to tears, of these persons, and that no doubt existed in the minds of any that thus peace would be settled, and that such interference was not unusual in the diplomatic history of every condition, civilized or savage—he consented, and left this city at midnight, accompanied by Mr. Juan Ruiz, who gave him his parole of honor to return with him, by his private secretary, Thomas F. Van L. They reached Rivas about 2 o'clock on Monday, when the place was strongly fortified by the forces of Corral, but Corral was absent. After remaining a few hours he ordered his horses, with the intention of returning, when he was informed that he must remain; and that his forces with their arms, were placed at his door. He protested against such conduct as a gross violation of his rights, and a deliberate and wanton insult to the American Government. He was thus kept for two days, when his friends in Virgin Bay becoming apprehensive of his safety and life dispatched a courier (Mr. Wheeler's

forces to make you the Provisional President of the Republic.

When I found that you were absent, and when I desired to return to this place, judge my surprise when I was informed both by the Prefect and the Governor, that I could not return—and was thus held for two days actually a prisoner of war, with my secretary, servants and my national flag. For this gross act of the violation of the laws of nations, and my rights as an Ambassador, I protest; and be assured, General, that my government will hold you and your government to a severe responsibility for this lawless act.

You further inform me that if I return to Granada, that you will not be responsible for my personal safety, and you will inform Gov. Marcy, the Secretary of State, and the newspapers of New York of my proceedings in this matter.

In reply I inform you that when I have kept my word of honor, given to the Governor of Rivas, to remain here two days to await your reply, I shall return to Granada, and that I do not request nor have I ever requested of you, to be responsible for my personal safety; the flag of the U. S., is sufficiently powerful for my protection, backed as it is, by a patriotic President, and thirty millions of people.

I have, myself, informed Gov. Marcy of these matters, and I feel no way responsible to you, or to the newspapers of New York for my official conduct.

Yours, faithfully,
JOHN H. WHEELER.

Minister. U. S. A., near Republic of Nicaragua.

Col. Fry's battalion, which arrived on yesterday, was brought by Parker H. French, Esq., the agent of Gen. Walker. On their arrival at Virgin Bay, they were embarked on board the company's steamer *Virgin*, together with the passengers and specie. The intention of Col. Fry and Mr. French was to take San Carlos by surprise, if possible, or otherwise if necessary, as they had been led to suppose that a bold demand to surrender the place would be followed by compliance, and it was finally resolved to make the demand. As the steamer approached in long cannon range a boat was sent on shore with the captain and two of his crew, bearing a note demanding the immediate surrender of the fort; but before it could reach the landing a shot was fired across the steamers bows, which was quickly followed by several others, one of which ricocheting across the water fell short right abeam of the vessel. The captain of the steamer and his two men were taken prisoners as soon as they landed. Col. Fry then embarked twenty-five men in two small boats, under the command of Capt. Turnbull with instructions to storm a small battery some few hundred yards distant from the fort. Directly after they left the steamer's side a very heavy shower set in, completely wetting the ammunition of the storming party. Capt. Turnbull immediately, and very properly, ordered the return of the boats to the vessel.

AVISO.

A NUESTROS AMIGOS HIJOS DEL PAIS.

Por causa tanto de la cortedad de tiempo como por la falta de socios en el idioma Español, nos hallamos obligados a imprimir nuestro primer número sin las columnas Españolas que igualmente debe ocupar.

El número de la proxima semana contendrá tanto material en Español como en inglés y muchos de los artículos que hoy parecen se hallarán en él traducidos.

Harémos todo lo posible para hacer nuestro periódico a la vez interesante, é instructivo, y esperamos que todos aquellos que tienen algo de interesante, sea sobre los recursos del país, ó sobre los productos del Estado ó sobre cualquier interés público, nos transmitirán sus ideas por escrito, tanto para nuestro beneficio como para el de la comunidad.

Ayer al medio dia se supo en la ciudad que el Vapor Virgen habia llegado de la Virgen con 65 Americanos bajo las órdenes del Coronel Fry. Vinieron de San Francisco en el Vapor "Uncle Sam," que llegó a San Juan del Sur el día 15 del corriente.—Fueron recibidos en la plaza por el batallón Americano bajo las armas: en honor de su llegada se hizo un saludo de 16 cañonazos y un repique solemne de campanas. Este arribo causó á sus compañeros un gran regocijo por hallarse incorporado en el batallón Americano del ejército democrático bajo las órdenes del Jeneral Walker.

El Sr. Parker H. French, Este caballero es uno de los recién llegados; aunque esta no es su primera visita á este país hermoso. Como es muy bien conocido por á aquí y como tiene muchos amigos entre los hijos del país, tuvimos tanto nosotros como aquellos un gran placer por su llegada. Su recién visita á San Francisco le ha restablecido su salud.

Sabemos que se interesa mucho en el bienestar público y en la prosperidad de todo país en que tiene la suerte de vivir, y que con el apoyo de su ingenio y la ayuda de la imprenta ha adelantado mucho los intereses y el progreso de sus conciudadanos en California.—Por esta, como por muchas otras razones esperamos que se identificará con los habitantes de Nicaragua y que se establecerá en esta ciudad.

On the evening after our arrival in this city, a few of our men, having procured a couple of drums and a fife, went on the Plaza and played several national airs,

three hundred of the enemy on the Plaza. One, a native, was brought along as a guide, and dismissed upon arriving in the suburbs. Col. Gilman, in company with Gen. Valle were on horseback on account of their lameness. They, in company with Col. Hornsby, were to be seen at the head of the line; Gen. Walker, though on foot, was to be seen everywhere.

After a march of four miles, the little army came upon the outskirts of the town; unconsciously their pace was quickened; at last the order was given to advance in double quick time, which was done with a cheer; at length the old western whoop was given, which must have aroused many a slothful guardian from his couch, and the whole force advanced on a barricade in one of the streets and gained the Plaza without any resistance; at this point some little fighting was done, which resulted in one killed on their side, (a native drummer), with some 15 of the enemy killed and several taken prisoners. When the fighting was over a few Americans had their attention drawn towards the San Francisco Church by a few shots fired out of the bell tower, upon which on that spot they found about eighty prisoners, men, women and children, in the most abject state of misery, and in chains—all of whom were immediately released.

The city being secured, the next step was to get possession of the fort. This fort is situate about a mile east of the city, and on the bank of the Lake; it mounted one twenty-four and two eighteen pounders, and forty armed men; for this assault, Lieut. Col. Gilman and twenty five Americans were detailed. On arriving at their place of destination, they got a warm reception from the enemy, who were stationed behind logs, posts and boats drawn up on the beach; the gallant Colonel ordered his men not to waste a shot until they could "draw on the white of their eye," advanced cautiously, but coolly, when they commenced a brisk fire, which drove the enemy through the fort, and into their boats.—When charging on the city, Col. Hornsby led the American battalion, and though there were many fast ones in the crowd, the Colonel kept his position in the van, being the first on the Plaza and burning the first powder on the enemy with his trusty and well tried rifle.—Gen. Walker, with his usual coolness and bravery, was everywhere conspicuous, the profundity of intellect displayed in his generalship, raising him still higher in the estimation of his fellow soldiers.—Thus ended the battle of Granada, the Sebastopol of Nicaragua.

Patriots from California.

Yesterday was a glad day for the Democratic Government of Nicaragua. It gave evidence of the intense sympathy of the people of the United States for Republican principles, wherever they may be found. Gen. Walker's position in this country is exactly parallel to that of Lafayette's in the revolutionary struggle in America. The one bowed down by oppression and misrule, invited help from France; the other, torn by civil broils and the haughty aristocrats, implored aid from the United States. The glorious result of the one is a rainbow of promise to the other, and as the United States now revels in the plenitude of power and abundance, so may this favored land, at a quick period, be surrounded with all

tain the facts, who was unable to penetrate the fort by a kind native woman he was told of the position and condition of the U. S. Minister, and who begged him to return immediately. The steamer *Virgin* was then dispatched to Saint George, the nearest point to Rivas by water, under charge of Capt. Scott, who fired four or five cannon, heavily shotted. This alarmed the Governor and Prefect, Col. F. Xatruche, and Edward Castella. Col. Wheeler sent the Governor word by the Minister of War that if he was detained another day his friends would attack Rivas and not a man of them would be spared; that they might take his life but that his Government was able and ready to protect him. The Governor then granted him a passport permitting him to depart on the next day at 4 o'clock. In the morning, Col. Wheeler determined to start at 1 o'clock and so informed the Governor, who now agreed, an escort of about an hundred men accompanied him as far as St. George. The solemn pledge of the Secretary of War, was shamefully violated by his conduct at Rivas.

General Corral dispatched a copy to Col. Walker and the following correspondents of place: the copies of which we are indebted to Mr. Walker.

[Literal Translation.]

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Head Quarters, marching, Oct. 17, 1855.

To the Minister of the U. S. A., in Nicaragua: I am placed in the imperious necessity to manifest to the Minister of the U. S. A., that in consequence of his return to the city of Granada, in the steamer, the accessory Transit Company, taken by the Chief commanding the forces who occupy that place, with the object to hurt, or intending to hurt, the forces of the Supreme Government, who I have the honor to command in Rivas, I will now inform you that I am not, or will not be responsible for what may happen to you personally, for having interfered in our domestic dissensions to the prejudice of the Supreme Government, who has recognised and admitted him; as such as the same made himself bearer of communications and proclamations against the legitimately recognised authority; therefore, I now protest, and I give you notice, that on this same date, I informed the Secretary of State, of the U. S., Gov. Marcy, and the newspapers of N. York.

I am your dear servant, D. F. L. PONCIANO CORRAL.

LEGATION OF U. S. A., NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, *Virgin Bay*, Oct. 18, 1855.

To General Ponciano Corral. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you inform me that you are "compelled to manifest to me your protest against my return to the city of Granada with the object of injury to the forces under your command in the town of Rivas."

I reply that I had no such object in visiting Rivas, as will appear more fully by a letter which I wrote to the Military Governor of that Department, a copy of which I enclose to you. I had no personal desire to leave Granada; but influenced by the chief citizens of Granada, (your own friends) the venerable Fathers of the Church, the tears of your sisters, daughters and others, I consented to visit you, in company with Don Juan Ruez, the Minister of War, and your superior in office, bearing the olive branch of peace, and a proposition from the Commander General of the Democratic

The California passengers were much alarmed, and Col. Fry, being unwilling to risk the lives of so many defenseless people by a close cannonading fight, was compelled to order the steamer's return to Virgin Bay, where the passengers and specie were landed. After obtaining some necessary provisions for the command they came on to Granada.

This occurrence teaches us one thing, that is, that it was the determination of Aristocratic forces stationed at San Carlos to capture the Company's steamer and make war on the Company, for they had fired three shots before the steamer's boat reached the landing, and before they knew there were any patriot troops on board. The Company must now look to the Democratic Government for protection.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN BATTALION.

Gen. Wm. Walker; Col. C. C. Hornsby; Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Gilman; Col. B. D. Fry; Surgeon, Alex. M. Jones; Qr. Master, Capt. W. H. Williamson; Commissariat, Dr. P. P. Cole; Asst. do. De Brisset Wandeville; Ordinance, Lieut. Edward Rawle; Adjutant, Lieut. Geo. R. Caston.

COMPANY "A."

Captain, John Markham; 1st Lieut. Danl. K. Bayley; 2d do Geo. R. Caston; 1st Sergt. Wm. J. Merryman; 2d do Ira Munson; 1st Corporal John B. Moore; 2d do Robt. P. Gardner.

COMPANY "B."

Capt. A. S. Brewster; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Learnard; 1st Sergeant Wm. E. Moody; 2d do Geo. Gist; 1st corporal Geo J. Richardson; 2d do John Brady.

COMPANY "C."

Capt. Geo. R. Davidson; 1st Lieut. H. M. Grim; 1st Sergeant Chas. L. Barrus; 2d do Charles L. Fisher; 1st Corporal Thos. J. Smith; 2d do Geo. Carlisle.

LIST OF KILLED.

Lieut. Col. Achilles Kewen; Maj. Timothy Crocker; Sergeant Wm. S. McIndoe; Privates, Wm. C. Cotham, Wm. Cole, Wm. H. Bailey, Wm. Hews, John Wilson, Frank Cole, E. H. Eastbrook.

DEATHS.

Henry Wheeler, Chas. Richardson, James Connolly, Thomas Cowan, Joseph Helmuth, ——— Layton.

On the arrival of the Californians under Col. Fry, yesterday evening, they were received by their fellow countrymen and fellow laborers, with loud vivas, and a salute of Democratic thunder; the bells of the city pealing out their joyous and welcome notes to the sons of freedom, making our hearts bound with the knowledge of being the instruments of imparting so much happiness and hopes of future peace and prosperity to a down trodden and oppressed people.

As an indication of the "good time coming," we are happy to notice the arrival of an accomplished American lady from California, with her husband. It would seem that Mrs. Fry is imbued with the spirit of regeneration and republicanism, and we hail her arrival as the forerunner of happy events and social existence in our new settlement.

among which were "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c.,—visiting the American Minister, and a few of the American residents. On arriving at Gen. Walker's quarters, he was loudly hailed for, when he made the following brief and pointed address:—"Fellow citizens, and soldiers—this is, perhaps, the first time that such music has been heard on the Plaza of Granada; let us hope that it may be heard there through future ages." When he ended we thought of Caesar's "veni, vidi, vici!"

We take great pleasure in stating that after the Democratic forces got possession of the city, not a single instance of cruelty or massacre was committed, very different to the expectations of the people, and the very different complexion of the American Battalion, as the residence lately occupied by the regular troops, being stationed at the barracks, and on the barricades. From the moment of our entrance, quick and quiet, throughout the troops and inhabitants mingling on the same terms.

We beg to suggest to the citizens of Granada that our columns are open for their advertisements, which will be inserted on moderate terms—in either the English or Spanish department. Our paper will have an extensive circulation among the inhabitants of Nicaragua as well as the United States and Europe, which offers inducements to the mercantile community of this city, we hope they will take advantage of.

Many of the American battalion have had a slight attack of fever since their arrival in Granada, among whom are Capts. Davidson and Brewster; they are, however, quickly recovering, and we soon hope to see our friends, the captains, at the head of their different companies.

GOVERNOR KINNEY.

We have received the second number of the *Central American*, in which we cannot perceive that improvement on the first issue that was promised. It contains Mr. Kinney's Gubernatorial effort to the citizens of San Juan del Sur and its territory, which we propose to handle as he and it deserves in our next issue. It appears that *Farmer Kinney* has given up his original idea, and aspires to something higher than the plough-share; this being the case, we would respectfully suggest that as he progresses in his extensive scheme he will dismiss his *blacksmiths* and secure the services of printers, that he may be able to give his *hifellutin* touches in a readable paper.

We are compelled to omit many articles of interest and importance to our friends in the United States. Next week we hope to be able to furnish them with further particulars of our proceedings, and our future prospects.

The "*Nicaraguan*" is published in the city of Granada, on the Plaza, every Saturday morning—by Joseph R. Malé and George Cook.

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