

# WAS NOT A FILIBUSTER

**One of Gen. Walker's Army Criticizes S. S. Stewart.**

**J. C. JAMISON THE ACCUSER**

**Oklahoma Man Says the Colorado Springs Man Is an Impostor in His Assertions Regarding Leader's Body.**

J. C. Jamison of Guthrie, Okla., has taken violent exceptions to the promises of S. S. Stewart of Colorado Springs, to exhibit the remains of Gen. William Walker, the Nicaraguan filibusterer at the World's fair.

Mr. Jamison is one of two living survivors of the Walker expedition. Stewart he pronounces an impostor.

The other survivor, Mr. Jamison says, is W. K. Rogers (William Kissam) of California.

Stewart made his offer to the fair management through the Colorado board.

In a statement of the true conditions of the Walker expedition, issued several days ago for the information of the World's fair board, Mr. Jamison says:

"The man Stewart is either a crank or has wheels in his dome, for the thing he proposes is among the impossibilities, and besides his letter betrays a total ignorance of General Walker's advent into Nicaragua and his exit therefrom. He was not, as Stewart says, sent there by the government with ships and men in 1857, but went there of his own volition, leaving San Francisco after midnight on the morning of May 4, 1855, on the brig Vesta (which he had purchased), with fifty-eight men, and arriving at Realejo, Nicaragua, June 16, 1855, and did not, as Stewart says, go there in '57 for he had been there all the time since June 16, 1855.

**Not Captured as Stated.**

"He was not captured, as Stewart says, at Fort Castillo on the San Juan river, for no such fort existed there, the only fort near that place being Fort San Carlos on Lake Nicaragua, near the head of the San Juan river. There is a place about 20 miles down the river from Lake Nicaragua called Costillo Rapids, but no fort, only a few adobe houses or huts.

"General Walker surrendered at the City of Rivas to Captain Davis, commanding the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, on the afternoon of May 1, 1857, after being besieged by the allied army of more than 5,000 strong from January 27 to May 1.

"When this great allied army besieged Rivas it is an interesting fact to note that the morning report of the forces under Walker mustered for active duty in the field only 518 men and officers, and when the surrender took place May 1, 164 officers and men were able to do active and effective duty in repulsing the enemy.

"It is fiction of Stewart's own creation that General Walker took with him to Nicaragua a cast-iron coffin or any other sort of coffin.

"When he surrendered to the United States war sloop St. Mary's he was the regular and lawfully elected and installed president of the republic of Nicaragua, and his second expedition and invasion of Honduras was to reach Nicaragua and regain the government which he felt he had been unjustly deprived of by foreign interference.

"On his second expedition he landed at Trujillo, Honduras, captured the city and the old Spanish fort, but was forced to evacuate both by the British navy. He declared his right to make war upon Honduras because she had participated in his capitulation and deposition at Rivas.

**Walker Barbarously Executed.**

"Shortly after this he was forced by Capt. Salmon of the British war vessel Icarus, to surrender to him. The next day, in violation of all precedents in war among civilized people, this British officer turned the general over to the Honduran commander and he was shot December 12, 1860, upon the sand beach in front of Trujillo, and his body, without shroud or coffin, tumbled into a hole dug in the sand and covered up by a brutal soldiery.

"In 1886, at the instance of Tennessee state officials, I wrote to an old citizen of Trujillo with the view of having the general's remains disinterred and returned to his native state Tennessee, but he replied that owing to the action of the sea tides over the sand beach it was impossible to locate the spot where the body was buried, and even if that were possible it was not likely that any portion of the body remained, as in that tropical climate the action of the elements, where bodies were buried in the sands, soon destroyed all traces of them. It is now more than forty-three years since the burial of the body, and it is not possible that any trace of it remains, even if the exact spot could be located."