

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

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.**

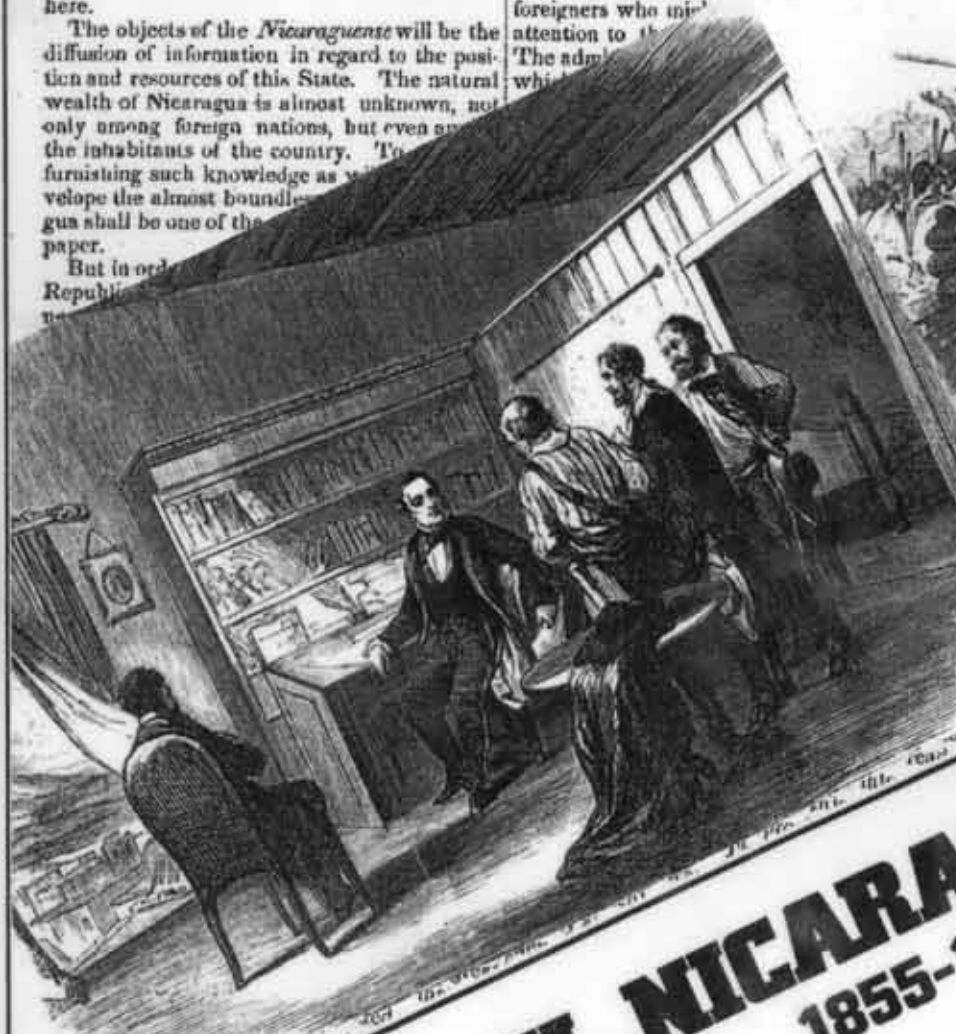
With the first number of the *Nicaraguense* commences, we hope, a new era in the history of the press of Central America. The objects of this journal will be widely different from those of any which has hitherto appeared in this State. Its conduct, too, though it might not be new elsewhere, will be entirely 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 furnish such knowledge as will develop the almost boundless resources of Nicaragua shall be one of the objects of this paper.

But in order to be a true Republic...

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 Norte. Both lines will be the source of incalculable wealth to the districts they pass, especially the latter, which has difficulties attending its consummation. It has had nothing to do with the political affairs of the country, its doubtful motions, its doubtful foreigners who interfere with its attention to the administration of the State.

within themselves, to encourage... towards their... throughout the world... to husbandry and... things...



**EL NICARAGUENSE**  
1855-1856

**Edición Facsimilar Bilingüe en Inglés y Español**  
Bilingual Facsimile Edition in English and Spanish

con su Guía  
with its Guide

**COLECCIÓN DE**  
THE COLLECTION OF

**ALEJANDRO BOLAÑOS GEYER**

**Vol. I**

now at... account. Ad... soil, the healthfu... of its air, the varied b... scenery, bountifully supplied with... appropriate necessary and luxury of... nature has no where been more prodig... gifts. At the time of its discovery it... of the best peopled countries in America... had its cities one, two, and three or... leagues in length; and under a firm, solid... reliable government, capable of maintain... peace at home and of insuring national resp... 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-

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 Norte. Both lines will be the source of incalculable wealth to the districts they pass, especially the latter, which has difficulties attending its consummation. It has had nothing to do with the political affairs of the country, its doubtful motions, its doubtful foreigners who interfere with its attention to the administration of the State.

from this shall come... of Nicaragua freedom... deliverance from oppression... of good men and true, whose... in the inspiration of the... the manifest destiny of all the... brought them through much... the gates which once... astonished world... We had...

Gen. Walker... the enemy... to Chinandega... They started for Realejo on the 29th... joined by 150 natives, under... for San Juan del Sur, where... the enemy... remained in San Juan... and at 12 o'clock on that... the whole force crossed the... At about 10 o'clock on... of the enemy's approach... ve guard fighting 500 of... retreat, in good style... conduct and bravery... alker, cannot be too... American received... rifles, when they... the Americans and... being only 175 Amer... an army over three times... the battle of Virgin Bay the Ameri... a single man, and had but two wound... B. T. Williamson, and Private J. Small... natives had 5 missing and 3 wounded. Of the ene... ay 90 were buried in Virgin Bay, and about 40 wound... 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 de... about 5 miles on... and for Virgin Bay, two hours after the... of the Rivas and... hundred strong... made their app... 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 *Cortés*, with reinforcements under Lieut. Col. Gilman. On the 23d day of October, the Steamer *Cortés* 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

*1850 ES LA MITAD DEL SIGLO XIX y en esa época Nicaragua se vislumbra como futuro centro de comunicación y comercio del mundo. Nuestra soñada Ruta del Canal resulta zona de fricción entre Estados Unidos e Inglaterra; naciente coloso el uno, que busca el tránsito por el istmo en el Sur al iniciar la conquista de su Oeste; y en su meridiano apogeo la otra, que coloniza continentes y es reina de los mares.*

*En esa rivalidad de potencias extranjeras, con participación de intereses costarricenses, entró en juego nuestra nacionalidad, sufriendo el desmembramiento permanente del Guanacaste y el transitorio del "Protectorado" de la Mosquitia; experimentando la repentina obstrucción de San Juan del Norte, nuestra puerta al Atlántico, cuya bahía se cegó en 1859 a causa de fuerzas naturales modificadas por el hombre; y resistiendo heroicamente la transformación radical que William Walker pretendiera imponernos con su Falange de filibusteros —desventuras todas que acaecieron, en gran parte, por encontrarnos divididos y exhaustos a consecuencia de las luchas fratricidas.*

*Estudiar ese crucial capítulo de nuestro pasado (el cual se cierra con la muerte de Walker en 1860), recopilar y analizar su historiografía aún inédita, y presentar el fruto de tales investigaciones en volúmenes de formato legible y decoro tipográfico, es el propósito del Autor de este trabajo, quien hoy en 1998 publica esta edición facsimilar de *El NICARAGUENSE*, prosiguiendo así aquella tarea iniciada en 1971.*

*A. B. G.*

*IN 1850, MIDPOINT of the Nineteenth Century, Nicaragua seemed destined to become the commercial and communications center of the world. But our dream of a Canal Route rapidly became a bone of contention between the United States and England: between Uncle Sam, a Colossus in the making, seeking its way through the isthmus to the South as it conquered its West, and Britania in its high noon, colonizing continents and Queen of the Seas.*

*Caught in that rivalry of foreign powers, with the intervention of Costa Rican interests, our nationality was at stake. It suffered the permanent loss of our southern Province of Guanacaste, and the temporary loss of our Caribbean region under a so-called "Mosquito Protectorate"; besides the sudden obstruction of the port of San Juan del Norte, our door to the Atlantic, when natural forces altered by man silted the bay in 1859; and it heroically resisted the radical transformation that William Walker sought to impose on us with his Phalanx of filibusters —calamities all that happened, in great part, because we were divided and exhausted by fratricidal war.*

*To study that crucial chapter of our past (which ended when Walker died in 1860), to gather and analyze previously overlooked primary historical sources, presenting the fruits of such investigation in volumes with legible format and typographical propriety, is the purpose of the Author of this volume. Today, in 1998, this facsimile edition of *El NICARAGUENSE* carries on that task begun in 1971.*

*A. B. G.*



**EL NICARAGUENSE**  
***1855 / 1856***

**Vol. I**



COSTADO NORESTE DE LA PLAZA DE GRANADA (1993)  
donde se publicaba EL NICARAGUENSE

NORTH-EAST SIDE OF THE PLAZA AT GRANADA (1993)  
where EL NICARAGUENSE was published



# **EL NICARAGUENSE**

## ***1855 / 1856***



*Edición Facsimilar Bilingüe con su Guía*  
*Bilingual Facsimile Edition with a Guide*

*por*  
*by*

**ALEJANDRO BOLAÑOS GEYER**

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1998

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## DEDICATORIA

*A LA MEMORIA Y EL CARIÑO  
DE MI TÍO EL DOCTOR  
JOSÉ DOMINGO BOLAÑOS CORTÉS,  
EN DIOS.*

*Y A LA MEMORIA Y EL CARIÑO  
DEL AMIGO MARIO CAJINA VEGA,  
TAMBIÉN EN DIOS.*

*A. B. G.*

# ÍNDICE

William Walker: Rey de los filibusteros : xiii

Primera Parte : El Nicaraguense

Su Presentación : xv

Acerca de El Nicaraguense : xvi

Glosa : precede a cada ejemplar

Facsímiles

20 Octubre 1855 (Vol. 1, #1) : 1  
27 Octubre 1855 (Vol. 1, #2) : 3  
10 Noviembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #3) : 7  
17 Noviembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #4) : 11  
24 Noviembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #5) : 15  
1 Diciembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #6) : 19  
8 Diciembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #7) : 21  
15 Diciembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #8) : 25  
22 Diciembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #9) : 29  
29 Diciembre 1855 (Vol. 1, #10) : 33  
5 Enero 1856 (Vol. 1, #11) : 39  
12 Enero 1856 (Vol. 1, #12) : 43  
19 Enero 1856 (Vol. 1, #13) : 47  
26 Enero 1856 (Vol. 1, #14) : 51  
2 Febrero 1856 (Vol. 1, #15) : 55  
9 Febrero 1856 (Vol. 1, #16) : 59  
9 Febrero 1856 (Suplemento) : 63  
16 Febrero 1856 (Vol. 1, #17) : 65  
23 Febrero 1856 (Vol. 1, #18) : 69  
1 Marzo 1856 (Vol. 1, #19) : 73  
8 Marzo 1856 (Vol. 1, #20) : 77  
15 Marzo 1856 (Vol. 1, #21) : 81  
22 Marzo 1856 (Vol. 1, #22) : 85  
12 Abril 1856 (Vol. 1, #23) : 89  
14 Abril 1856 (ascensos / bajas) : 93  
19 Abril 1856 (Vol. 1, #24) : 95  
26 Abril 1856 (Vol. 1, #25) : 99  
3 Mayo 1856 (Vol. 1, #26) : 107  
10 Mayo 1856 (Vol. 1, #27) : 115  
17 Mayo 1856 (Vol. 1, #28) : 123  
24 Mayo 1856 (Vol. 1, #29) : 131  
31 Mayo 1856 (Vol. 1, #30) : 139  
2 Junio 1856 (Extra) : 147  
7 Junio 1856 (Vol. 1, #31) : 149  
14 Junio 1856 (Vol. 1, #32) : 157  
21 Junio 1856 (Vol. 1, #33) : 165  
28 Junio 1856 (Vol. 1, #34) : 173  
5 Julio 1856 (Vol. 1, #35) : 181  
5 Julio 1856 (Suplemento) : 189  
12 Julio 1856 (Vol. 1, #36) : 191  
12 Julio 1856 (Suplemento) : 199  
16 Julio 1856 (Extra) : 201  
19 Julio 1856 (Vol. 1, #37) : 203  
26 Julio 1856 (Vol. 1, #38) : 211  
2 Agosto 1856 (Vol. 1, #39) : 219  
9 Agosto 1856 (Vol. 1, #40) : 227

# CONTENTS

William Walker: King of the Filibusters : xiii

Part I : El Nicaraguense

Its Presentation : xv

About El Nicaraguense : xvi

Comments : in front of each issue

Facsimiles

October 20, 1855 (Vol. 1, #1) : 1  
October 27, 1855 (Vol. 1, #2) : 3  
November 10, 1855 (Vol. 1, #3) : 7  
November 17, 1855 (Vol. 1, #4) : 11  
November 24, 1855 (Vol. 1, #5) : 15  
December 1, 1855 (Vol. 1, #6) : 19  
December 8, 1855 (Vol. 1, #7) : 21  
December 15, 1855 (Vol. 1, #8) : 25  
December 22, 1855 (Vol. 1, #9) : 29  
December 29, 1855 (Vol. 1, #10) : 33  
January 5, 1856 (Vol. 1, #11) : 39  
January 12, 1856 (Vol. 1, #12) : 43  
January 19, 1856 (Vol. 1, #13) : 47  
January 26, 1856 (Vol. 1, #14) : 51  
February 2, 1856 (Vol. 1, #15) : 55  
February 9, 1856 (Vol. 1, #16) : 59  
February 9, 1856 (Supplement) : 63  
February 16, 1856 (Vol. 1, #17) : 65  
February 23, 1856 (Vol. 1, #18) : 69  
March 1, 1856 (Vol. 1, #19) : 73  
March 8, 1856 (Vol. 1, #20) : 77  
March 15, 1856 (Vol. 1, #21) : 81  
March 22, 1856 (Vol. 1, #22) : 85  
April 12, 1856 (Vol. 1, #23) : 89  
April 14, 1856 (promotions / casualties) : 93  
April 19, 1856 (Vol. 1, #24) : 95  
April 26, 1856 (Vol. 1, #25) : 99  
May 3, 1856 (Vol. 1, #26) : 107  
May 10, 1856 (Vol. 1, #27) : 115  
May 17, 1856 (Vol. 1, #28) : 123  
May 24, 1856 (Vol. 1, #29) : 131  
May 31, 1856 (Vol. 1, #30) : 139  
June 2, 1856 (Extra) : 147  
June 7, 1856 (Vol. 1, #31) : 149  
June 14, 1856 (Vol. 1, #32) : 157  
June 21, 1856 (Vol. 1, #33) : 165  
June 28, 1856 (Vol. 1, #34) : 173  
July 5, 1856 (Vol. 1, #35) : 181  
July 5, 1856 (Supplement) : 189  
July 12, 1856 (Vol. 1, #36) : 191  
July 12, 1856 (Supplement) : 199  
July 16, 1856 (Extra) : 201  
July 19, 1856 (Vol. 1, #37) : 203  
July 26, 1856 (Vol. 1, #38) : 211  
August 2, 1856 (Vol. 1, #39) : 219  
August 9, 1856 (Vol. 1, #40) : 227



16 Agosto 1856 (Vol. 1, #41) : 235  
23 Agosto 1856 (Vol. 1, #42) : 243  
30 Agosto 1856 (Vol. 1, #43) : 251  
6 Septiembre 1856 (Vol. 1, #44) : 259  
13 Septiembre 1856 (Vol. 1, #45) : 267  
20 Septiembre 1856 (Vol. 1, #46) : 275  
(Faltan las páginas 277-282).  
27 Septiembre 1856 (Vol. 1, #47) : 283  
4 Octubre 1856 (Vol. 1, #48) : 291  
11 Octubre 1856 (Vol. 1, #49) : 299  
18 Octubre 1856 (Vol. 1, #50) : 307  
25 Octubre 1856 (Vol. 1, #51) : 315  
1 Noviembre 1856 (Vol. 1, #52) : 323  
8 Noviembre 1856 (Vol. 2, #1) : FALTA  
15 Noviembre 1856 (Vol. 2, #2) : 339  
22 Noviembre 1856 (Vol. 2, #3) : 347

Anexo : "Aquí fue Granada" : 355  
Correo del Ejército : 356  
Parte del General Martínez : 357  
Partes de Beloso, Martínez y Zavala : 358  
Gen. Henningsen's Official Report : 360  
Col. Waters' Official Report : 365

Segunda Parte : Guía para El Nicaraguense,  
Sus Propósitos y Clave : 367  
Acerca de esta Guía : 368  
Parte Española : 368  
Noticias y Comentarios : 368  
Poesías : 370  
Anuncios : 370  
Decretos y Acuerdos : 370  
Documentos Oficiales : 373  
Proclamas : 374  
English Department : 375  
Nicaragua News : 375  
Editorials : 379  
Poems : 379  
Ads : 379  
Decrees : 381  
Official Documents : 382  
World News : 383  
Índice Onomástico : 387

Colofón : 416

August 16, 1856 (Vol. 1, #41) : 235  
August 23, 1856 (Vol. 1, #42) : 243  
August 30, 1856 (Vol. 1, #43) : 251  
September 6, 1856 (Vol. 1, #44) : 259  
September 13, 1856 (Vol. 1, #45) : 267  
September 20, 1856 (Vol. 1, #46) : 275  
(Pages 277-282 are missing.)  
September 27, 1856 (Vol. 1, #47) : 283  
October 4, 1856 (Vol. 1, #48) : 291  
October 11, 1856 (Vol. 1, #49) : 299  
October 18, 1856 (Vol. 1, #50) : 307  
October 25, 1856 (Vol. 1, #51) : 315  
November 1, 1856 (Vol. 1, #52) : 323  
November 8, 1856 (Vol. 2, #1) : MISSING  
November 15, 1856 (Vol. 2, #2) : 339  
November 22, 1856 (Vol. 2, #3) : 347

Appendix : (Here Stood Granada) : 355  
Correo del Ejército : 356  
Parte del General Martínez : 357  
Partes de Beloso, Martínez y Zavala : 358  
Gen. Henningsen's Official Report : 360  
Col. Waters' Official Report : 365

Part II : Guide to El Nicaraguense,  
Its Purpose and Key : 367  
About this Guide : 368  
Parte Española : 368  
Noticias y Comentarios : 368  
Poesías : 370  
Anuncios : 370  
Decretos y Acuerdos : 370  
Documentos Oficiales : 373  
Proclamas : 374  
English Department : 375  
Nicaragua News : 375  
Editorials : 379  
Poems : 379  
Ads : 379  
Decrees : 381  
Official Documents : 382  
World News : 383  
Index : 387

Colophon : 416

## ÍNDICE Y CRÉDITOS DE LÁMINAS

Los negativos de EL NICARAGUENSE se obtuvieron en The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky; Public Record Office, London, England; University of California, Berkeley, California; Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California. Los grabados de la época, de *Harper's Weekly*, 1857 (1-H) y *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, 1855-1857 (1-L), en (1) The Library of Congress; las fotografías son cortesía de (2) Frederic Rosengarten; tomadas por (3) Lila María Bolaños de Pezzello; (4) Patrick Bolaños Davis; (12) Alejandro Bolaños Davis; los mapas son dibujos de (JV) Julio Velázquez Escobar; las otras láminas son cortesía de (5) Joaquín Bendaña Benítez, Masaya, Nicaragua; (6) Margaret Leggat Butler Library, Lindenwood College; (7) Library Company of Philadelphia; copiadas de (8) Henry I. Sheldon, *Notes on the Nicaragua Canal* [1898]; (9) U.S. 49th Congress, *Report of the U.S. Nicaragua Surveying Party* [1885]; (10) William E. Simmons, *The Nicaragua Canal* [1900]; (11) Archibald Ross Colquhoun, *The Key to the Pacific* [1895]; *Boletín Oficial*, León [1856].

### LÁMINA (FUENTE) : PÁGINA

Costado noreste de la Plaza de Granada (4) : Portada  
William Walker (2) : xiii  
Plano de Granada (JV) : xiv  
Costado norte de la Plaza de Granada (3) : xix  
Walker toma Granada (1-L) : xx  
Soldadesca filibustera en sus cuarteles (1-L) : xx  
La Parroquia ["Gran Catedral de Granada"] (1-L) : 2-a  
Ejecución del general Ponciano Corral (1-L) : 6-a  
El Cuartel en la Plaza de Granada (1-L) : 10-a  
Calle de Granada (1-L) : 14-a  
El *Chelón* Valle, General de Brigada (5) : 18-a  
Figura de filibustero (1-H) : 20-a  
Un Teniente nica (1-H) : 20-a  
El Hospital de Granada (1-H) : 20-a  
La Terminal del Tránsito en San Juan del Norte (1-L) : 24-a  
King Street en San Juan del Norte (6) : 24-a  
El Predestinado de los Ojos Grises (1-L) : 28-a  
Ciudad Perdida en Chontales (6) : 28-a  
Río San Juan, confluencia del San Carlos (1-H) : 32-a  
Mineros nicas triturando el mineral aurífero (1-L) : 38-a  
Hotel Americano en San Juan del Sur (1-L) : 42-a  
Muelle de Granada (1-L) : 46-a  
Arrabal de Granada (6) : 50-a  
Playa de Granada (6) : 50-a  
Isla de Ometepe en el Gran Lago (1-H) : 54-a  
Iglesia en la Plaza de Granada (1-L) : 58-a  
Mercado y tiangué granadino (1-L) : 68-a  
El general Walker en su despacho (1-L) : 72-a  
Residencia de Walker en Granada (1-L) : 72-a  
Mercado y tiangué granadino (1-L) : 76-a

## ILLUSTRATION ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND INDEX

The EL NICARAGUENSE negatives were obtained at The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky; Public Record Office, London, England; University of California, Berkeley, California; Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California. The drawings from the period, in *Harper's Weekly*, 1857 (1-H) and *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, 1855-1857 (1-L), at (1) The Library of Congress; the photographs are the courtesy of (2) Frederic Rosengarten; taken by (3) Lila María Bolaños Pezzello; (4) Patrick Bolaños Davis; (12) Alejandro Bolaños Davis; the maps were drawn by (JV) Julio Velázquez Escobar; other illustrations are the courtesy of (5) Joaquín Bendaña Benítez, Masaya, Nicaragua; (6) Margaret Leggat Butler Library, Lindenwood College; (7) Library Company of Philadelphia; copied from (8) Henry I. Sheldon, *Notes on the Nicaragua Canal* [1898]; (9) U.S. 49th Congress, *Report of the U.S. Nicaragua Surveying Party* [1885]; (10) William E. Simmons, *The Nicaragua Canal* [1900]; (11) Archibald Ross Colquhoun, *The Key to the Pacific* [1895]; *Boletín Oficial*, León [1856].

### ILLUSTRATION (SOURCE) : PAGE

Northeast side of the Plaza at Granada (4) : Frontispiece  
William Walker (2) : xiii  
Map of Granada (JV) : xiv  
North side of the Plaza at Granada (3) : xix  
Walker's entrance into Granada (1-L) : xx  
Filibusters reposing after the battle (1-L) : xx  
"Grand Cathedral" on the main Plaza, city of Granada (1-L) : 2-a  
Execution of General Ponciano Corral (1-L) : 6-a  
The Guard House on the Plaza of Granada (1-L) : 10-a  
Street of Granada (1-L) : 14-a  
*Chelón* Valle, Brigadier General (5) : 18-a  
An American Filibuster (1-H) : 20-a  
A Nicaraguan Lieutenant (1-H) : 20-a  
The Hospital at Granada (1-H) : 20-a  
Transit Company's Terminal at San Juan del Norte (1-L) : 24-a  
King Street at San Juan del Norte (6) : 24-a  
The Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny (1-L) : 28-a  
A Ruined City in Chontales (6) : 28-a  
San Juan River at the San Carlos River junction (1-H) : 32-a  
A native Nicaraguan gold crusher (1-L) : 38-a  
American Hotel at San Juan del Sur (1-L) : 42-a  
The landing at Granada (1-L) : 46-a  
Granada suburb (6) : 50-a  
Lakeshore, Granada (6) : 50-a  
Ometepe Island, Lake Nicaragua (1-H) : 54-a  
Church on the Plaza at Granada (1-L) : 58-a  
The Market in Granada (1-L) : 68-a  
Reception Room of General Walker (1-L) : 72-a  
General Walker's Residence in Granada (1-L) : 72-a  
Market Place, City of Granada (1-L) : 76-a



Las tropas de Walker desembarcan en La Virgen, rumbo a Costa Rica (1-L) : 80-a  
 Formación por escuadras para invadir Costa Rica (1-L) : 80-a  
 Walker en El Castillo de La Inmaculada (1-L) : 84-a  
 Las estratagemas del general Walker (JV) : 98-a  
 Mapa de Nicaragua por Fermín Ferrer (7) : 106-a  
 Hacienda Santa Rosa en 1856 (1-L) : 114-a  
 Los costarricenses toman La Virgen (1-L) : 114-a  
 Mapa de la Segunda Batalla de Rivas (JV) : 122-a  
 Pasajeros del Orizaba en El Castillo (1-L) : 130-a  
 Segunda Batalla de Rivas (1-L) : 138-a  
 Walker revista sus tropas en la Plaza (1-L) : 146-a  
 León de Nicaragua (1-H) : 156-a  
 San Juan del Norte en 1853 (1-L) : 164-a  
 Fuerte San Carlos (1-H) : 172-a  
 Teatro Granada (8) : 180-a  
 Calle y techos de Granada (9) : 180-a  
 Los ticos abandonan San Juan del Sur (1-L) : 188-a  
 El Fuertecito y el muelle de Granada a finales del siglo xix (9) : 200-a  
 Viendo hacia el sur desde la Plazoleta de Los Leones (4) : 210-a  
 Ruinas donde fue la iglesia de San Sebastián (4) : 210-a  
 Iglesia de La Merced en Granada (1-L) : 218-a  
 El cántaro (10) : 226-a  
 La pipa (11) : 226-a  
 La casa del alcalde en Moyogalpa (1-H) : 234-a  
 Filibusteros en formación frente a la iglesia de Moyogalpa (1-H) : 234-a  
 Matando el hambre en Moyogalpa (1-H) : 234-a  
 El Paso de Lovigüisca (1-H) : 242-a  
 Las montañas de Chontales (1-H) : 242-a  
 Conversando con el señor Zelaya (1-H) : 250-a  
 Esperando al enemigo en San José (1-H) : 250-a  
 El Rey Mosco (11) : 258-a  
 San Juan del Norte (11) : 258-a  
 El Castillo de La Inmaculada (11) : 258-a  
 Casa del Medio Camino (1-H) : 266-a  
 San Jacinto (4) : 274-a  
 La Mosquitia de Inglaterra (JV) : 282-a  
 Iglesia de El Realejo (12) : 290-a  
 El río Gil González (4) : 290-a  
 Estuario de El Realejo (12) : 298-a  
 Calle del Embarcadero del Realejo (12) : 298-a  
 Restos del vapor San Carlos (4) : 306-a  
 Ruinas del muelle de La Virgen (12) : 306-a  
 Templo de Guadalupe en Granada (1-H) : 314-a  
 Batalla en Las Cuatro Esquinas (1-L) : 322-a  
 Cremando cadáveres en Rivas (1-L) : 322-a  
 Retirada de Masaya (1-H) : 338-a  
 Canción patriótica (13) : 346-a  
 De "inmigrante" a cadáver (1-H) : 346-a  
 Plano de Granada y vecindad (JV) : 359

Walker's troops landing at Virgin Bay, en route to Costa Rica (1-L) : 80-a  
 Examining a squad of men, about to depart for the scene of war (1-L) : 80-a  
 Walker at Castillo (1-L) : 84-a  
 Walker's "ruse de guerre" (JV) : 98-a  
 Map of Nicaragua by Fermín Ferrer (7) : 106-a  
 Santa Rosa Hacienda in 1856 (1-L) : 114-a  
 Costa Ricans capture Virgin Bay (1-L) : 114-a  
 Map of the Second Battle of Rivas (JV) : 122-a  
 Orizaba passengers detained at Castillo (1-L) : 130-a  
 Second Battle of Rivas (1-L) : 138-a  
 Walker reviewing his troops on the Plaza (1-L) : 146-a  
 León, Nicaragua (1-H) : 156-a  
 San Juan del Norte, 1853 (1-L) : 164-a  
 Fort San Carlos (1-H) : 172-a  
 Granada theater (8) : 180-a  
 Granada street and rooftops (9) : 180-a  
 Costa Ricans retreat from San Juan del Sur (1-L) : 188-a  
 Old Fort and the Wharf at Granada towards the end of the Nineteenth Century (9) : 200-a  
 Looking southward from the Los Leones Plazuela (4) : 210-a  
 Ruins at the site of the old St. Sebastian church (4) : 210-a  
 Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Granada (1-L) : 218-a  
 The jug (10) : 226-a  
 The cask (11) : 226-a  
 House of the Alcalde at Moyogalpa (1-H) : 234-a  
 The filibusters drill on the plaza in Moyogalpa (1-H) : 234-a  
 The Ration House at Moyogalpa (1-H) : 234-a  
 The pass of Lovigüisca (1-H) : 242-a  
 Mountains of Chontales (1-H) : 242-a  
 A talk with Señor Zelaya (1-H) : 250-a  
 Waiting for the enemy at San José (1-H) : 250-a  
 The Mosquito King (11) : 258-a  
 San Juan del Norte (11) : 258-a  
 El Castillo fort (11) : 258-a  
 Half-Way House along the Transit Road (1-H) : 266-a  
 San Jacinto (4) : 274-a  
 The Mosquito Kingdom, by the British (JV) : 282-a  
 The church at El Realejo (12) : 290-a  
 The Gil González River (4) : 290-a  
 The landing at El Realejo (12) : 298-a  
 El Realejo's Wharf street (12) : 298-a  
 Wreck of the San Carlos on the Lake (4) : 306-a  
 Vestige of the wharf at Virgin Bay (12) : 306-a  
 Church of Guadalupe in Granada (1-H) : 314-a  
 Battle at Cuatro Esquinas (1-L) : 322-a  
 Burning dead Greasers in Rivas (1-L) : 322-a  
 Retreat from Masaya (1-H) : 338-a  
 Patriotic song (13) : 346-a  
 The "immigrant" (1-H) : 346-a  
 Map of Granada and its environs (JV) : 359

## WILLIAM WALKER REY DE LOS FILIBUSTEROS

WILLIAM WALKER nació en Nashville, Tennessee el 8 de mayo de 1824 y selló su destino frente a un pelotón de fusilamiento en Trujillo de Honduras el 12 de septiembre de 1860, habiéndose ganado la reputación que lo destaca entre los más tercos y valientes de su época. Tras sí dejó una larga cadena de derrotas en el campo de batalla, en su misión filibustera de "civilizar" a Sonora y "regenerar" a Nicaragua —su piedra angular en la construcción del imperio de "americanos blancos" sobre la "raza inferior" de Mesoamérica.

Walker es el "Rey de los Filibusteros", la personificación del "Destino Manifiesto" de su patria desbordado hacia el sur, impelido por la guerra con México en 1846-48. Todo terminó bien para todos los demás cuando él murió, especialmente para los nicaragüenses que vemos en William Walker al "más grave ofensor de nuestra nacionalidad ... el hombre nefasto, que dejó una estela de sangre, destrucción y muerte como jamás se ha visto en nuestra atormentada historia".

Walker fue médico, abogado y periodista antes de convertirse en filibustero en 1854. En Nueva Orleans, Louisiana fue condueño y director del diario *Crescent*; en San Francisco, California, vicedirector del *Herald* y director del *Commercial Advertiser*; en Sacramento, California, director del *Daily Democratic State Journal*. Con esa vocación y ese relevante historial periodístico, el general William Walker naturalmente fundó un periódico en cuanto tomó Granada, capital de Nicaragua: EL NICARAGUENSE que aquí se reproduce en facsímil. Aunque algunos de sus soldados aparecen como "propietarios y publicadores", el periódico era del comandante en jefe William Walker, quien en persona supervisaba y/o escribía los artículos. Su aposento a dos puertas de distancia de los talleres tipográficos, nos da un indicio del celo con que ejerció la tarea.

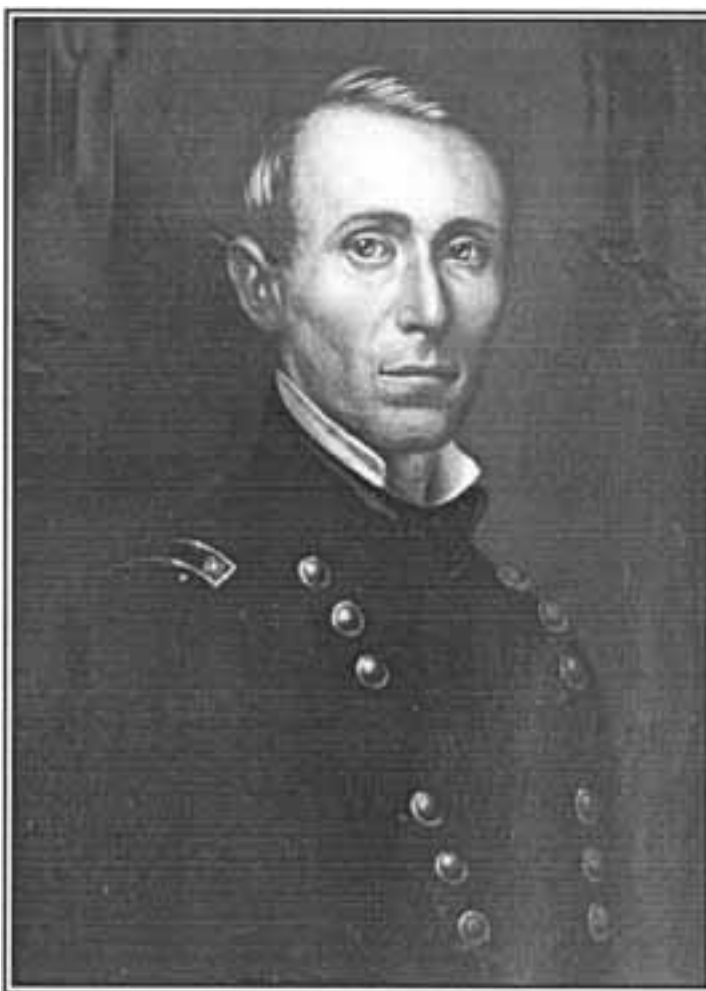
Para mayores detalles, favor consultar una de las siguientes cuatro ediciones de la biografía de Walker por Alejandro Bolaños Geyer.

## WILLIAM WALKER KING OF THE FILIBUSTERS

WILLIAM WALKER was born in Nashville, Tennessee on May 8, 1824, and met his fate facing a firing squad at Trujillo, Honduras on September 12, 1860, having earned a reputation as one of the most wrong-headed but bravest men of the age. He left behind an extended chain of lost battles in his self-appointed filibustering mission to "civilize" Sonora and "regenerate" Nicaragua —his cornerstone for building a "white American" empire over the "inferior race" inhabiting the central portion of the continent.

Walker is the "King of the Filibusters," the living embodiment of the southward overflow of his country's "Manifest Destiny" impelled by the 1846-48 Mexican War. All ended well for everyone else when Walker died. This is especially true for Nicaraguans, who remember William Walker as "the worst offender of our nationality ... the ominous man who left a trail of blood, destruction and death unparalleled in our painful history."

William Walker was a physician, lawyer, and journalist before turning to filibustering in 1854. In New Orleans, Louisiana he was co-owner and editor of the *Crescent* newspaper; in San

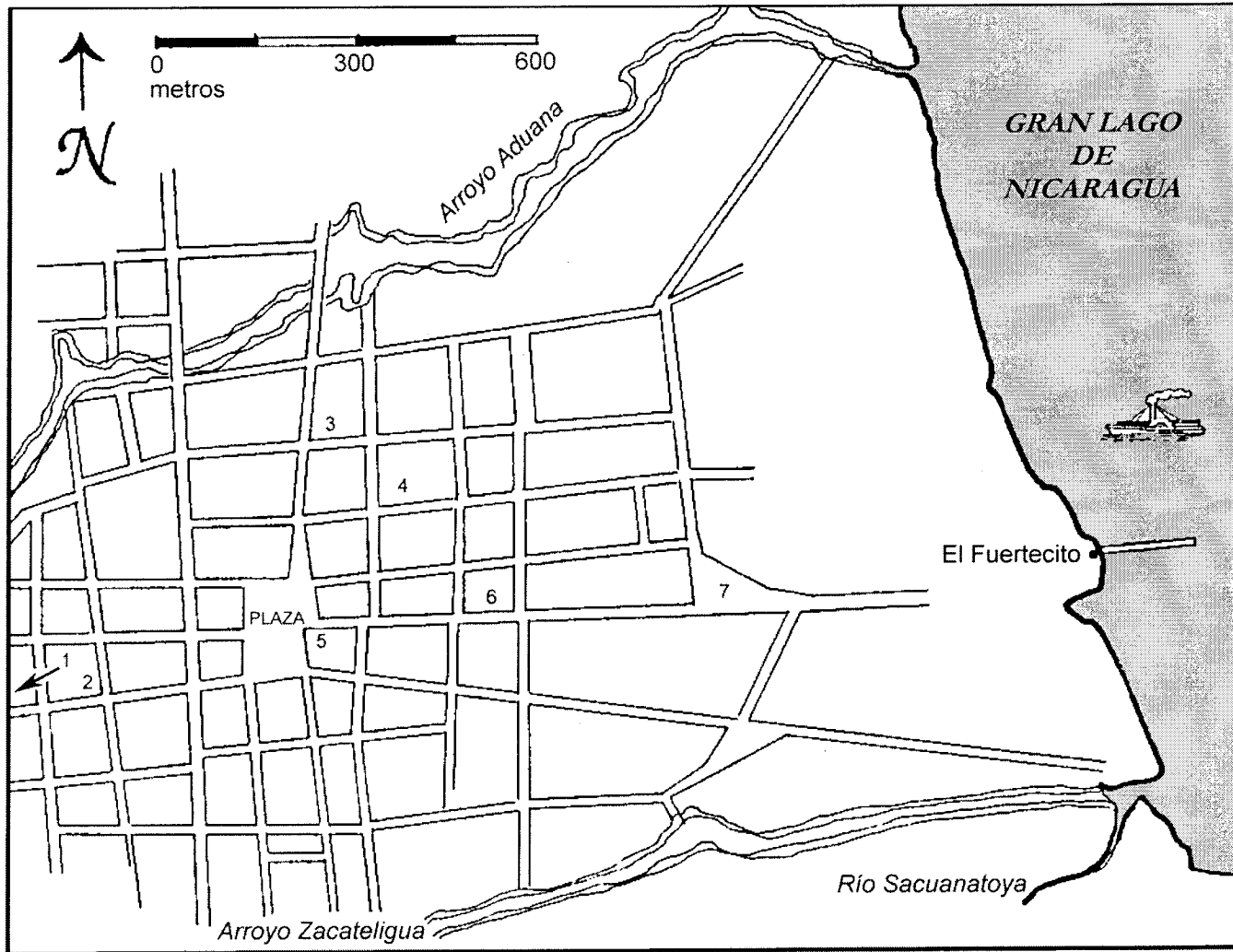


Francisco, California, he was assistant editor of the *Herald* and editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*; in Sacramento, California, editor of the *Daily Democratic State Journal*. With this vocation and relevant journalistic career, General William Walker naturally founded a newspaper when he took Granada, capital of Nicaragua: EL NICARAGUENSE reproduced here in facsimil. Although some of his soldiers appeared as "proprietors and publishers," the paper in fact belonged to Commander-in-Chief William Walker, who personally supervised the publication and wrote many of its articles. His bedroom barely two doors removed from the printing press, gives us an inkling to the zeal with which he carried on the task.

For additional information, please consult one of the following four editions of Walker's biography by Alejandro Bolaños Geyer.

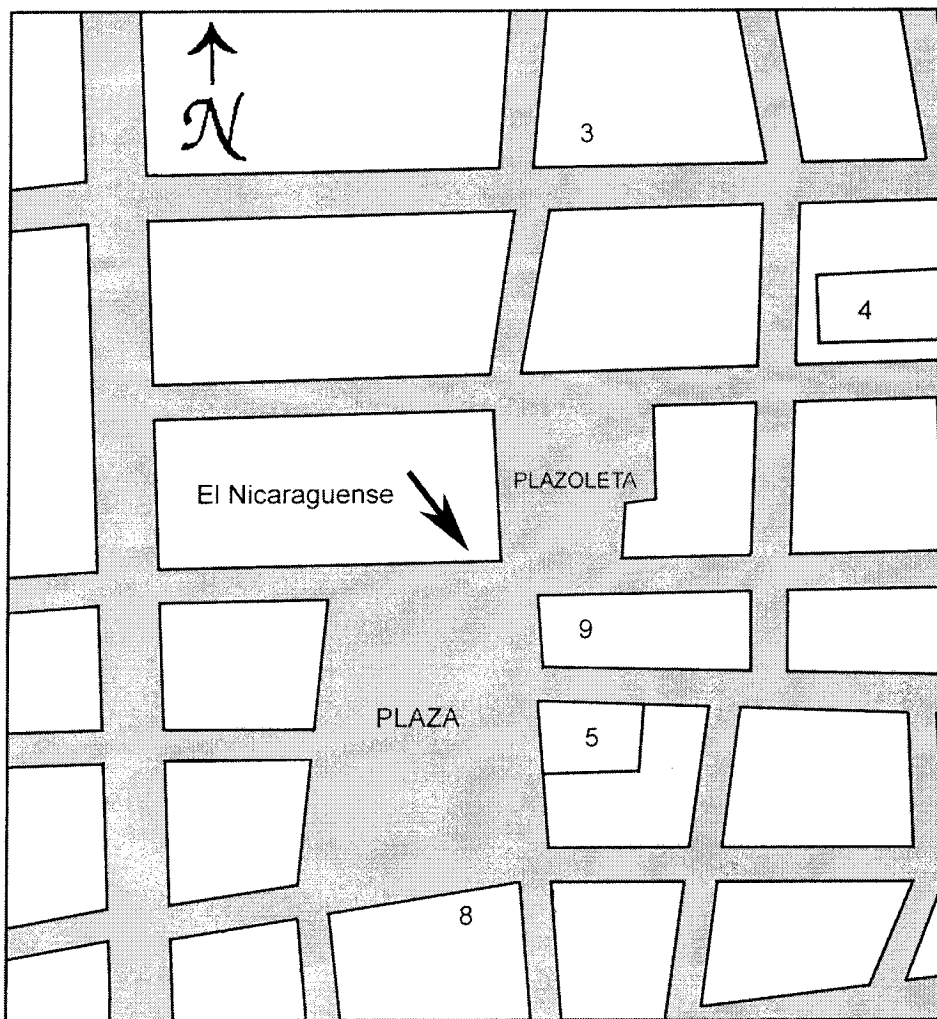
1. WILLIAM WALKER : THE GRAY-EYED MAN OF DESTINY  
Five volume set in English. 1988-1991. ISBN 1-877926-03-5.
2. WILLIAM WALKER : EL PREDESTINADO  
En español. Condensación y síntesis en un solo tomo de la biografía de William Walker. 1992. ISBN 1-877926-06-X.
3. WILLIAM WALKER : EL PREDESTINADO DE LOS OJOS GRISES  
Biografía completa en cinco tomos en español. 1989-1994. ISBN 1-877926-12-4.
4. WILLIAM WALKER : EL PREDESTINADO DE LOS OJOS GRISES  
Segunda Edición. Los cinco tomos en español, en un solo volumen sin ilustraciones. 1995. ISBN 1-877926-16-7

# GRANADA



Plano calcado en "Granada y Vecindad" de la Dirección General de Cartografía, Ministerio de Fomento, Managua, Nicaragua, basado en fotografías aéreas tomadas en 1960.

Map traced on "Granada y Vecindad" of the Dirección General de Cartografía, Ministerio de Fomento, Managua, Nicaragua, based on aerial photographs taken in 1960.



- 1. Jalteva
- 2. La Merced
- 3. San Sebastián
- 4. San Francisco
- 5. Parroquia / Cathedral
- 6. Esquipulas
- 7. Guadalupe
- 8. Cabildo / State House
- 9. Cuartel / Guardhouse

Plano calcado en el "Plano de Granada" anexo al "Mapa de la República de Nicaragua" por Maximilian Sonnenstern, 1859.

Map traced on the "Plano de Granada" appended to the "Mapa de la República de Nicaragua" by Maximilian Sonnenstern, 1859.

**PRIMERA PARTE :  
PART I :**

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

**su "Presentación"  
its "Presentation"**

## ACERCA DE "EL NICARAGUENSE"

EL MARTES SANTO DE 1971 —no recuerdo si en marzo o abril— acompañé a mi esposa Patricia al Supermercado La Colonia, en Managua, a hacer las compras de la semana. Mientras ella andaba por los pasillos llenando de comestibles la carretilla, yo me dirigí a la sección de libros y revistas a hojear el último *TIME* y *NEWSWEEK*. Ni siquiera los vi, pues mis ojos cayeron en el estante de libros sobre uno titulado *LA GUERRA DE NICARAGUA*, por William Walker, publicado por EDUCA en Costa Rica. Vaya, me dije al tomarlo en mis manos, alguien usó a Walker de seudónimo para escribir una novela, pero mi sorpresa fue enorme al constatar que no era novela sino Historia, y escrita por el propio filibustero que asoló nuestra patria hace más de un siglo, a quien yo creía bucanero analfabeta y matón, sediento sólo de oro y de sangre.

Compré el libro y lo leí con avidez, cada vez más sorprendido de las dotes intelectuales de Walker y de su aparente apego a la verdad en el relato de los acontecimientos en que intervino.

De inmediato fui a ver a mi tío el doctor Andrés Vega Bolaños, el historiador más renombrado y respetado de nuestros días, en busca de mayor información

—«Tío», le dije, «¿me podría enseñar un número de *EL NICARAGUENSE*, el periódico que Walker publicó en Granada?»

—«No tengo ninguno», me contestó, «ni conozco dónde encontrar uno en Nicaragua.»

De ahí en adelante platicaríamos largas horas, encauzándome él con sus enseñanzas en el estudio de la Historia; pero en cuanto a Walker, la realidad era que en Nicaragua no se conservan los documentos indispensables para el estudio de su época —ni de otras épocas. Conforme lo señala el tío Andrés:

En Nicaragua abundan los historiadores; por desgracia no abunda la verdad que en la Historia ha de lucir, por aquello de que se carece de archivos y bibliotecas; y, será lo peor, de personas a quienes consultar.

Por entonces, mi hijo mayor Alejandro recibía con honores su licenciatura en Historia en St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, y en junio asistí a su graduación. Al contarle yo sobre la falta de fuentes primarias en Nicaragua, me llevó a la biblioteca de la universidad y a la municipal de St. Louis, donde tienen libros viejos sobre Walker y colecciones de revistas y periódicos de entonces con numerosos artículos referentes a su intervención en Nicaragua.

## ABOUT "EL NICARAGUENSE"

AROUND MARCH OR APRIL, 1971 —it was during Holy Week— I accompanied my wife Patricia to La Colonia Supermarket in Managua. While she pushed the cart along the aisles, filling it with groceries, I stopped at the magazine rack to browse at *TIME* and *NEWSWEEK*. Before I found them, my eyes fell on a book titled *LA GUERRA DE NICARAGUA*, by William Walker, published by EDUCA in Costa Rica. As I took it in my hands, I wondered who used the name of Walker as a pseudonym to write a novel; but, to my great surprise, I promptly learned that it was not fiction but real history, written by the very American adventurer who laid havoc over Nicaragua in the mid nineteenth century, whom I believed an illiterate, cut-throat buccaneer, thirsty for blood and plunder only.

I naturally bought the book and read it avidly, ever more surprised at the intellectual faculties of the author and his apparent devotion to the truth in chronicling the events in which he played such a prominent role.

Seeking additional information, I then went to see my uncle, doctor Andrés Vega Bolaños, the most renowned and respected Nicaraguan historian of our time.

—«Uncle,» I said, «Please show me a copy of *EL NICARAGUENSE*, the newspaper that Walker published in Granada»

—«I don't have any,» he answered, «and I don't know where to find one in Nicaragua.»

From then on, through the years, we talked for long hours at a time, he guiding me with his teachings into history, but as far as Walker was concerned, the truth is that in Nicaragua we have not preserved the indispensable documents for the study of his era —or any other era. As uncle Andrés points out:

Historians abound in Nicaragua; unfortunately, the truth that in history should shine, does not abound, partly because of the lack of archives and libraries; and, worse yet, the lack of persons to guide us.

My eldest son, Alex, was then at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he majored in history and in June of that year I attended his graduation. On talking to him about the lack of primary sources in Nicaragua, he took me to the Pius XII University Library and the St. Louis City Library where they hold old books, newspapers and periodical collections with numerous articles on Walker's intervention in my country.



Enseguida fotocopié y microfilmé todo lo que había. De ahí en adelante, he visitado más de cien bibliotecas y archivos a lo largo y ancho de Estados Unidos, investigando también en Inglaterra, en Jamaica, en la vecina Costa Rica y en varios otros países, microfilmando y recopilando centenares de miles de páginas referentes a la Historia de Nicaragua de mediados del siglo xix. Así compilé centenares de ejemplares de *EL NICARAGUENSE*, muchos de ellos repetidos, copiados de los originales en diversas bibliotecas y archivos. Entre ellos:

- 45 números ordinarios y 1 suplemento en la Free Public Library de Louisville, Kentucky; donados en 1925 a la biblioteca por Alice Richardson [1859-1937], sobrina de Walker. Ésta parece ser la colección personal de Walker.
- 20 números ordinarios y 2 suplementos en los despachos de Granada del ministro John Hill Wheeler, y 2 números ordinarios en los despachos de los cónsules norteamericanos en San Juan del Norte y del Sur (Record Group 59) en el National Archives de Washington, DC.
- 19 números ordinarios y 1 extra en la Bancroft Library de la Universidad de California en Berkeley.
- 18 números ordinarios, 1 extra y 1 suplemento en la Correspondencia de la Mosquitia (FO 53) en la Public Record Office de Londres.
- Diversos ejemplares en la Colección Fayssoux de la Latin American Library en la Universidad de Tulane en Nueva Orleans, Louisiana, en la Huntington Library de San Marino, California, y otros sitios.

Esta colección casi completa, compuesta de 54 números ordinarios (de los 55 publicados), dos extras y cuatro suplementos, se reproduce en esta edición facsimilar.

\* \* \*

LA GUERRA DE WALKER EN NICARAGUA es un engendro de ese Destino Manifiesto anglosajón que pretendía hacer realidad el Sueño Sureño de un Imperio Esclavista Caribeño. En Nicaragua, el Sur libró y perdió la campaña preliminar de la Guerra de Secesión cuando más de cinco mil norteamericanos la invadieron bajo Walker y cuatro mil de ellos quedaron sepultados en su suelo.

Walker gozó de un éxito efímero y se apoderó del país el 13 de octubre de 1855 cuando a la cabeza de su Falange Americana tomó la capital Granada, pero su sino quedó sellado cuando la evacuó y destruyó el 22 de noviembre de 1856. Durante ese lapso, el semanario *EL NICARAGUENSE* es el repositorio principal de las fuentes primarias que documentan esa ocupación norteamericana de Nicaragua: el primer número sale a la calle a la semana exacta de la toma de Granada, y el último número el propio día en que la quemaron

.Thereupon, we photocopied or microfilmed all we could find; later, over several years, I visited more than a hundred libraries and archives across the United States, as well as in England, Jamaica, neighboring Costa Rica and several other countries, where I microfilmed hundreds of thousands of pages concerning events in Nicaragua during the mid nineteenth century. I thus gathered over a hundred microfilm copies of *EL NICARAGUENSE*, many of them duplicates, from originals held at different libraries and archives. Among others:

- 45 regular issues and 1 supplement at the Free Public Library in Louisville, Kentucky; the gift to the library, in 1925, by Walker's niece Alice Richardson [1859-1937]. This appears to have been Walker's personal collection.
- 20 regular issues and 2 supplements in the despatches of U.S. Minister John Hill Wheeler from Granada, and 2 regular issues in the despatches of the U.S. Consuls in San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur (Record Group 59) at the National Archives, Washington, DC.
- 19 regular issues and 1 extra at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California.
- 18 regular issues, 1 extra, and 1 supplement in the Mosquito Correspondence (FO 53) at the Public Record Office in London.
- Additional issues in the Fayssoux Collection at the Latin American Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, and other places.

This almost complete collection, comprising 54 regular issues (out of 55 published), two extras, and four supplements, is reproduced here in facsimile.

\* \* \*

WALKER'S WAR IN NICARAGUA is the ugly offspring of America's Anglo-Saxon Manifest-Destiny, enacting in the real world the Southern Dream of a Caribbean Slavery Empire. In Nicaragua, the South fought and lost the preliminary battles of the Civil War when under Walker over five thousand Americans invaded the country and roughly four thousand remained buried in her soil.

Walker enjoyed erstwhile success and seized Nicaragua when at the head of his American Phalanx he captured the capital, Granada, on October 13, 1855, but his fate was sealed by the time he left it and burnt it, on November 22, 1856. Throughout that period, *EL NICARAGUENSE* is the main repository of the records of that first American occupation of Nicaragua: the first issue of the paper came out one week after Walker entered Granada, and the last issue was printed on the very day his men evacuated and destroyed the city.

El "Departamento Inglés" y la "Parte Española" del periódico son muy diferentes, pero juntas dan una idea cabal de la ocupación norteamericana de Nicaragua en 1855-56. La deficiencia de la Parte Española salta a la vista, mostrando que EL NICARAGUENSE era publicado por extranjeros y para extranjeros de habla inglesa. De un tiraje de alrededor de 2.500 ejemplares, por lo menos 1.500 iban a los Estados del Atlántico de Estados Unidos a distribuirse en las mesas de redacción de los diarios y entre los políticos de peso en Washington y las capitales estatales. Los restantes iban a otros países y a California, los consumían los filibusteros en Nicaragua (comprándolos con vales del ejército) o se les vendían a los viajeros del Tránsito en las agencias de San Juan del Norte, La Virgen y San Juan del Sur. Su precio de veinte centavos por ejemplar (suscripción: \$10 anuales, que luego bajó a \$8) multiplica por diez los dos centavos que valía un diario neoyorquino.

En cifras redondas, los 54 números ordinarios y los extras y suplementos de esta edición brindan al lector 4.000 artículos y gacetillas de toda índole: 250 acuerdos y decretos, 200 documentos oficiales, partes de guerra, movimientos de vapores y tropas, editoriales, crónicas sociales, obituarios, anuncios, poesías, canciones, cuentos, adivinanzas —en fin, una rica veta virgen de información para quienes se interesan por la Historia.

Repasándola a la luz de la biografía de William Walker, a la que he dedicado dos largas décadas de mi vida, conceptúo esta colección del periódico portavoz del Predestinado de los Ojos Grises, y la ofrezco al público, como la fuente primaria que preserva y exhibe con lujo de detalles y exactitud los designios, la propaganda y la actuación de Walker y sus seguidores durante los trece meses que ocuparon Granada. En las páginas divisorias que introducen cada número, el lector encontrará el historial del periódico y a la vez mi interpretación de los hechos históricos pertinentes.

Con miras a facilitar la labor de otros investigadores, en la segunda parte de esta edición facsimilar adjunto una guía bilingüe con el índice onomástico y otros índices clasificados que preparé para mi uso. Estimo que al lector casual dichos índices le serán también de utilidad.

Por último, aunque primero en importancia, me complace reconocer la insustituible colaboración de mi recordado amigo Mario Cajina-Vega [1929-1995], compadre de Gutenberg y Darío y partícipe con el espíritu y la letra en esta obra.

ALEJANDRO BOLAÑOS GEYER  
*St. Charles, Missouri, 14 de septiembre de 1997*

The "English Department" and the "Spanish Section" of EL NICARAGUENSE are two totally different things, but each complements the other to convey a true picture of the American occupation of Nicaragua in 1855-56. The glaring defects of the Spanish section show that EL NICARAGUENSE was published by foreigners, for English speaking aliens. Out of about 2,500 copies printed weekly, at least 1,500 went to the Eastern seaboard of the United States to be distributed among newspaper editors and influential politicians in Washington and the State capitals. The remainder were sent to California and to other countries, or were bought by Walker's men in Nicaragua (who paid with military scrip), or were sold to the Transit passengers in the agencies at San Juan del Norte, Virgin Bay, and San Juan del Sur. The price of two dimes per copy (\$10 subscription per annum, later reduced to \$8) is tenfold the two cents that New Yorkers paid at that time for their daily papers.

In round figures, the 54 regular issues and the extras and supplements in this edition present to the reader 4,000 articles of all kinds: 250 decrees, 200 official documents, numerous battle reports, thousands of local and worldwide news items, editorials, social chronicles, ship and troop movements, obituaries, want ads, poems, songs, fiction, riddles, —in short, a rich, up to now untapped vein of information for those who like history.

Perusing it under the light of the William Walker biography to which I have devoted two long decades of my life, I regard this collection of the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny's official organ, and offer it to the public, as the outstanding primary source that captured and transmits clearly and accurately, the aims, propaganda and actions of William Walker and his followers during the thirteen months they occupied Granada. In the pages that serve as dividers between the issues, I narrate the history of the paper and outline my interpretation of the historical events.

Aiming to facilitate the task of researchers, a bilingual guide is included in the second part of this facsimile edition, containing the alphabetical index and other classified indexes which I had prepared for my own use. The casual reader, too, should find this guide useful.

Finally, and first in importance, I wish to acknowledge the invaluable collaboration of my dear friend, distinguished poet and master typographer Mario Cajina-Vega [1929-1995], whose spirit and learning live on in these volumes.

ALEJANDRO BOLAÑOS GEYER  
*St. Charles, Missouri, September 14, 1997*



COSTADO NORTE DE LA PLAZA DE GRANADA [1993]  
 donde se publicaba EL NICARAGUENSE,  
 hacia la esquina noreste, a dos puertas de distancia  
 del alojamiento del general Walker.

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA AT GRANADA [1993]  
 where EL NICARAGUENSE was published,  
 on the north-east corner,  
 two doors from General Walker's Quarters.

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

*Office on the north-east corner of the Plaza, two doors from the General's Quarters.*



Walker toma Granada el 13 de octubre de 1855  
Walker's entrance into Granada, October 13, 1855



Soldadesca filibustera en sus cuarteles  
del Convento de San Francisco, en Granada

Filibusters reposing after the battle in their quarters  
at the San Francisco Convent, in Granada

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 1

**Sábado 20 de octubre de 1855**

"MALÈ & COOK, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS", imprimen y publican la primicia.

Joseph R. Malè, de 30 años de edad, nacido en Ceilán de la India, de padres estadounidenses, fue director de un periódico en Sydney, Australia y condueño de un par de diarios en San Francisco antes de unírsele a Walker en Nicaragua. Su socio George Cook se enroló en San Francisco el 20 de septiembre de soldado raso en el ejército filibustero. Walker pone a ambos a dirigir el semanario que será su portavoz, impreso en los talleres que encuentra cuando toma la ciudad el 13 de octubre de 1855. La primicia el sábado 20 es una hoja de 13"x19" con cuatro columnas impresas a cada lado, todas en inglés exceptuando cinco párrafos en español.

Este primer ejemplar enseña la careta de "libertador" que Walker usa ante el mundo en su primera semana en Granada, capital de Nicaragua. Sus artículos traen la versión filibustera fresca de los sucesos desde el viernes 4 de mayo que los 58 originales zarparon de San Francisco en el *Vesta*, hasta el viernes 19 de octubre que arribó en Granada el batallón de French & Fry, tras fracasar en su intento de tomar el Fuerte San Carlos para Walker.

**Saturday, October 20, 1855**

THE INITIAL MASTHEAD READS: "MALÈ & COOK, Printers and Publishers."

Joseph R. Malè, age 30, born in Ceylon, India, of American parents, had edited a paper in Sydney, Australia, and was in part proprietor of two newspapers in San Francisco before joining Walker. His partner George Cook had enlisted in San Francisco on September 20 to serve in Walker's army with the rank of private. Walker put them in charge of the new weekly that would be his mouthpiece, printed with types found in the town at the time of its capture on October 13, 1855. The first issue, on Saturday, October 20th, is a 13"x19" sheet of paper with four columns of newsprint on each side, all in English except for half a column in Spanish.

This first issue presents at the outset the "liberator" mask that Walker wore before the world during his first week in Granada, capital of Nicaragua. Its articles record the fresh filibuster version of events from Friday, May 4, 1855, when the original 58 left San Francisco on the *Vesta*, until Friday October 19th, when the French & Fry battalion arrived in Granada after having failed in their attempt to capture Fort San Carlos for Walker.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### Introductory.

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As far as conduct is concerned, our journal will be entirely free and independent.

1 (1)

### Nicaragua — Its Resources

Nicaragua, though a small spot on the map of the North American hemisphere, but great in its geographical position and its manifest destiny ... Admirable for the fertility of its soil, the healthful purity and balminess of its air, the varied beauty of its scenery ...

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...

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."

1 (1)

### 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 cornerstone of the palladium of the liberty which is 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.

1 (3)

### 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 ... Arrest and imprisonment of the U.S. Minister by the Governor and Prefect of Rivas.

2 (2)

### LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN BATALLION.

2 (3)

As an indication of the "good time coming," we are happy to notice the arrival of an accomplished American lady from California.

2 (3)

### Aviso

A NUESTROS AMIGOS HIJOS DEL PAIS. Por causa tanto de la cortedad del tiempo como por la falta de socios en el idioma Español, nos hallamos obligados á imprimir nuestro primer número sin las columnas Españolas que igualmente debe ocupar.

2 (4)

Many of the American batallion have had a slight attack of fever since their arrival in Granada.

2 (4)



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

NO. 1.

MALE & COOK,  
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

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 present 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 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 beacons forth peace and happiness, even while we write, to make glad the hearts of a people whose breasts will 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 26th of June. The little army then took their line of march towards Rivas and arrived at the town of Tola, situate about five miles from Rivas on the evening of the 29th., 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 strong-hold, 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 any-thing to eat from the time of their leaving Tola. They slept there till about 8 P. M., when, awaking they turned their attention towards some-thing 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 endeavor and zealous industry are capable of attaining the ends for which they strive.

**Nicaragua — Its 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 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, salt-petre, sulphur, and copperas, 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, promise them 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 statement of the progress of the expedition from the starting 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 Chamorra 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 17th 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 Madrigil. 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. Fearing 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 seat of the 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



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 á imprimir nnestro 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 aparecen se hallarán en él traducidos.

Haféms todo lo posible para hacer nuestro periódico á 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 Virgin habia llegado de la Virgin con 65 Americanos bajo las órdenes del Coronel Fry. Vinieron de San Francisco en el Vapor "Uncle Sam," que llegó á San Juan del Sur el dia 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 demócrático bajo las órdenes del General 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 aquí y como tiene muchos amigos entre los hijos del país, tuvimos tanto nosotros como aquellos un gran placer por su llegada. Su recién vicieta 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.

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 Grenada, 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 Grenada, 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.

that can make the existence of a republic possible. Yesterday witnessed the arrival of sixty patriot soldiers from California. Their arrival, emanating the noblest examples of 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; the other officers are Major E. Sanders, Captains Sam. Astin, Chas. Lumbull, 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.

Meeting of the citizens (natives of Granada), who tendered to Gen. Walker the Presidency of Nicaragua, who declined in favor of Gen. Corral.—Mission of Peace 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.

with his forces in that town, as it was generally expected to hear of his being in the interior, either at Leon Chinandega 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 early labor, questions were asked, contradictory answers received which led to the opinion that we might find some

Perfidy Unparalleled.

Meeting of the citizens (natives of Granada), who tendered to Gen. Walker the Presidency of Nicaragua, who declined in favor of Gen. Corral.—Mission of Peace 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 Manrico, Pedro Quadra, 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 when it was urged by the supplicants, 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 civilized or savage—he consented, albeit this city at midnight, accompanied by Mr. Juan Ruiz, who gave his parole of honor to return with in, by his private secretary, Thomas F. Van Dyke, Esq. They reached Rivas about 2 o'clock on Monday, which 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 the soldiers with their arms, were placed at his door. He remonstrated 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. Mills) to ascer-

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 balcony, pouring in on the spot they found about eighty prisoners, men, women and children, in the most abject state of misery, and in chains—17 of whom were immediately released.

The city being secured, the next step was to get possession of the fort. This fort is situated 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 plentitude 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 Rivas but by a kind native woman he was told of the perilous 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 cannon, heavily shotted. This alarmed the Governor and Prefect, Col. F. Xatruche, and Edward Castello. 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 P. M. in the morning. Col. Wheeler determined to start at 7 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 agents at Rivas.

General Corral dispatched a courier to Col. Wheeler and the following correspondence took place, for the copies of which we are indebted to Mr. Van Dyke:—

[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 imperative 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 of 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 the Church, (your own friends) the venerable fathers of 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 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 Brissett; Wandeville; Ordinance, Lieut. Edward Rawle; Adjutant, Lieut. Geo. R. Caskin.

**COMPANY "A."**

Captain, John Markham; 1st Lieut. Danl. K. Bayley; 2d do Geo. R. Coston; 1st Sergt. Wm. J. Merryman; 2d do Ira Munson; 1st Corporal John B. Moore; 2d do Robt. F. 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. Cochran, Wm. Cole, Wm. H. Bailey, Wm. Hews, John Wilson, Frank Cole, E. H. Eastabrook.

**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 Cæsar'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 marauding occurred—very different to the expectations of the very different companies of the American battalion taking up the residence lately occupied by the native troops being stationed at the present barracks. From the moment of our arrival to the troops and inhabitants mingling throughout the streets.

We beg to suggest to the citizens of Granada that our columns are open for their advertisement, 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.

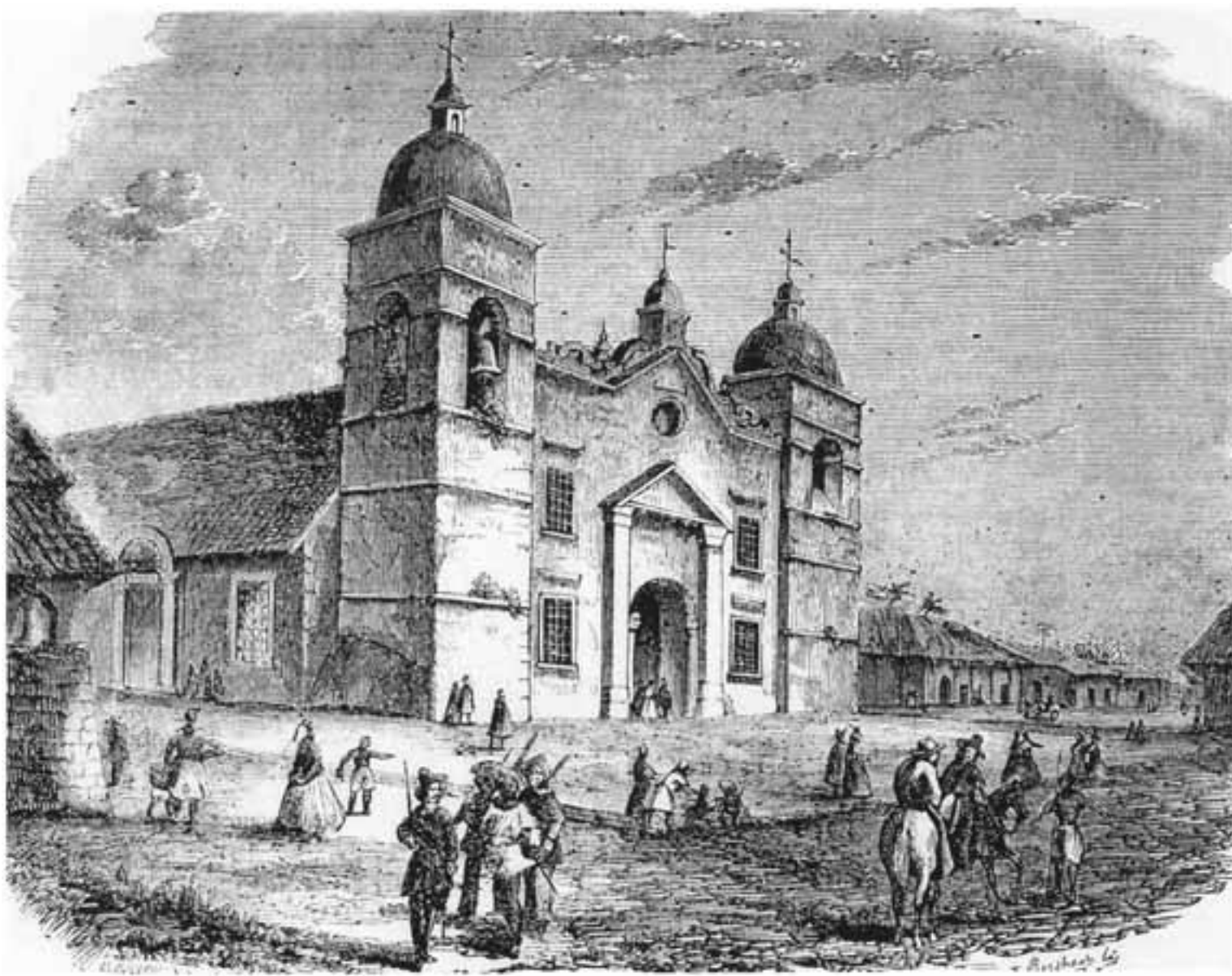
Many of the American battalion have had a slight attack of fever since their arrival in Granada, among whom are Capts. Davidson and Brewster; they are, however, quickly recovering, and we soon hope to see our friends; the captains, at the head of their different companies.

**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 *hifalutin* 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 "*Nicaraguense*" is published in the city of Granada, on the Plaza, every Saturday morning—by Joseph B. Maki and George Cook.



"La gran catedral" [parroquia] en la plaza principal de Granada  
"Grand Cathedral" on the main plaza, city of Granada

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 2

**Sábado, 27 de octubre de 1855**

"MALÈ & COOK" IMPRIMEN Y PUBLICAN también el segundo número, el sábado 27 de octubre de 1855, en hojas de igual tamaño que el de la semana anterior, pero duplicando las páginas a cuatro: once columnas en inglés y cinco en español.

Este segundo ejemplar de octubre reseña la situación en Granada a raíz de haber firmado Walker, el 23, el tratado de paz con el general Ponciano Corral. El tratado sale a luz en ambos idiomas.

**Saturday, October 27, 1855**

"MALÈ & COOK" PRINT AND PUBLISH the second issue also, on Saturday, October 27, 1855, on a leaf the same size as the previous week, but doubling the number of pages to four: eleven columns in English and five in Spanish.

This second October issue records the situation in Granada in the aftermath of the Walker-Corral treaty, which Walker signed with General Ponciano Corral on the 23d. The treaty is published in both languages.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### Nicaragua Independiente.

Tratado de paz y amistad celebrado en esta ciudad el día 23 del presente mes entre los Sres. Jenerales Don William Walker, y don Ponciano Corral—el primero como Jefe expedicionario de la fuerza democrática, que ocupa esta plaza, y el segundo como autorizado plenamente por el Gobierno Estrada.

5 (4)

### MANIFIESTO A LOS NICARAGUENSES.

A las seis de la mañana de este día he ocupado la plaza de esta ciudad.

Después del triunfo que debía obtener á nadie se le ha hecho un mal personal.

Mi deber como jefe de la fuerza expedicionaria de un Gobierno libre de principios, y que sus miras son las de un interés vital del Estado, protección al hombre laborioso, seguridad al ciudadano, impulso á las artes, á las ciencias, á la agricultura, &&, era la de conservar y hacer conservar el orden.

Seguiré pues ocupando todos los demás pueblos del Estado y tendrá que perecer el que se oponga á la marcha imperiosa de mis fuerzas, las cuales admiten sin distinción de color á todo aquel que quiera adherirse á ellas.

WM. WALKER.

6 (4)

### General Walker.

As a man, and a General, he has exhibited equal amiability and republican simplicity of character towards those who have met him.

If from great and honorable motives, by fair and praiseworthy means to perform great deeds, influencing the happiness of an oppressed people, and controlling the destiny of a country, as important to the world in its position and resources as Nicaragua, entitles a man to the appellation of "Great" in the sphere assigned him by Providence, then is General Walker entitled to it. Let those cavil and carp who cannot appreciate.

3 (3)

### GRANADA.

Granada, or what now remains of that once beautiful city, contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and before the civil wars that have laid waste the cities and plains of Nicaragua existed, contained upwards of 30,000. It is estimated that over four times the amount of ammunition has been expended on the siege of Granada than was used in the battles of Mexico.

4 (4)

### REMITIDO.

Cerca de diecisiete meses se han transcurrido en este desafortunado país embultos sus habitantes en una desastrosa guerra que á marcha rápida los conducía á un total exterminio.

6 (2)

### EL CORONEL VALLE DE LA FUERZA EXPEDICIONARIA DEL MEDIODIA

#### A LOS PUEBLOS DEL ESTADO.

... no séais ingratos: venid todos á acompañarme, y el que nó á vivir honestamente á su casa como lo tiene dicho el Jeneral Walker en su manifiesto ...6 (4)



VOL. 1. GRANADA, NICARAGUA, OCTOBER 27, 1855. NO. 2.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

**MALE & COOK,**  
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Per year, payable in advance, \$10; single copies, two dimes.

**Life's Bitter Moments.**

Life has its moments  
Of beauty and bloom;  
But they hang like sweet roses  
On the edge of the tomb.  
Blessings they bring us,  
As lovely as brief;  
They meet us when happy,  
And leave us in grief.  
Hues of the morning,  
Tinging the sky,  
Come on the sudbeams,  
And off with them fly.  
Shadows of evening  
Hang soft on the shore,  
Darkness overwraps them,  
We see them no more.  
So life's bitter moments  
In brilliance appear,  
Dawning in beauty  
Our journey to cheer.  
Round us they linger,  
Like shadows of even;  
Would that we, like them,  
Might melt into Heaven.

**El Nicaraguense, Oct. 27, 1855.**

WANTED, at this Office, two good COMPOSITORS, to whom liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply immediately.

**The Press in Nicaragua.**

The liberty social, political and religious, of any people, must always, to a great extent depend upon an entire emancipation from improper control of that medium of conveying their opinions and ideas—the public print.

pulse and regulating its course thereby, but guiding and directing it; not fawning or cringing to a Government, but by wise and timely counsel assisting the executive officers in the formation and administration of wholesome laws, taking the text of the Constitution which may be adopted and measuring weapons with all who would infringe on a word of its articles.

Its connection between the Government and the people as a whole, and other nations of the world, should incite it to a patient investigation of every subject relating to internal and external welfare, to a cheerful and liberal disposition of its columns to information and advertising of a general nature. What men-tal labor or personal effort should be regarded when such results are near?

Let, then, the Government and the people support the press, and let them feel that each has in it a firm staff of support, a friend, and finally, that in it, and it alone, is found the strong and inseparable link between a Republican Government and a wealthy happy people.

**A Thought for the Future.**

Nicaragua has, it is to be hoped, escaped the ruinous consequences which a continuation of the wars that have so long marred her prosperity for a few more years would have entailed. The gloom, that for so many years hung like a dark cloud over all classes of her people, is dispelled. Business is beginning to assume regular and proper channels. The people, recovering from the pressure that has so long forced them down, begin to breathe freely, and seem to be preparing to act like men. Confidence, so long shaken to its very foundations, even in the social circle, is, to a considerable extent, restored. Men are recovering their self esteem, and seek objects

ject. It is an evil of easy remedy, and no doubt the proper vigilance will be used by the constituted authorities. Let those who have entertained fears on the subject be quieted and luxuriate at their ease in the happiness that peace has brought to their doors. Let them enjoy the shadows of their vines and fruitful trees and let no man make them afraid.

**General Walker.**

We notice in some of the newspapers which have been received here by the last arrival from New York, that some of the letter-writers in Nicaragua affairs are evidently disposed to make themselves merry at the expense of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. We presume, however, that now, as success alone is the only criterion of merit admitted in that quarter of the world by newspaper para-graphists, the tone and style of correspondence on this subject will materially change when the intelligence of the final pacification of Nicaragua shall reach them. We who witnessed the stirring scenes and taken part with him in the exciting drama which has been exhibited and enacted by the American Phalanx, know something more about the real merits of the man and his cause, and of his position at different periods in the history of his participation in the war which he has lately brought to a close, than passengers from California, or gossiping quid-nuncs writing from Greytown or Pier No. 3, North River.

Sharing without hesitation or reserve, in all the privations of his men, giving up his horse, when accident threw one in his way on a march, to any one who seemed to suffer from tender feet or fatigue, sitting at the same mess and preferring the plainest dishes, he has endeared himself to his command as a true republican gentleman, who acknowledges no distinction except those which superior virtue and character bestow. Cool and judicious in the adoption of his policy, steadfast in adherence to rules of action once established, dispassionate, resolute and firm in their application and execution, he has by well-timed examples, enforced a strict obedience to orders, and a profound respect for law and discipline among his troops, and has secured order and good government in every place which the fortune of war has placed in his power. Nevertheless, he has never lost sight of that clemency and moderation which has always been wanting for the pacification of the country. Private property has been held sacred in his civil arrangements, quarter has never been re-

The official vote for every county in the State for State officers, has been received. Johnson's majority over Bigler, is 5093. Murray's majority is 374. The State Agricultural Fair has proved very successful. Several novel features were introduced in the shape of tournaments, equestrianism by ladies, lassoing &c., for superior skill in all of which, prizes were awarded.

The fishing operation throughout the State, have proved generally satisfactory, although the present is the dull season, on account of the scarcity of water.

**Oregon.**

The dates are up to the 27th ult. The papers speak of the prospect of a general war with the Indians.— Murders of whites by Indians, and the reverse, are not un-frequent.

Gov. Stevens has reached Fort Benton. The rumors of his massacre are believed to have originated with the Indians.

The Military Expedition under Major Haller, had returned to the Dalles. It was sent out to chastise the Indians who murdered the Ward family. They captured ten of the murderers, tried and hung four, shot three, wounded one, and brought in two prisoners.

Miss Pellet is lecturing in Oregon. The official vote of Washington Territory, as proclaimed by Gov. Mason, is for delegate to Congress, J. Patten Anderson, (Dem.) 857; William Strong, (W. and K. N.) 682; Joseph Cushman, (Free Soil) 44.

**DEATH OF FRANK MARRYATT.**—Many of our readers will be pained to learn of the death of our former townsman Frank Marryatt, son of Capt. Marryatt, the distinguished novelist. He died recently in London, from the bursting of a blood vessel. Mr. Marryatt was an artist of much note, both as a painter and dramatist. He was also the author of an interesting work on California. He inherited much of his father's ability in sketching character, and was a young man of exceeding promise. We believe he is the last of the Marryatt family.—*All California.*

**NEW BANKING HOUSE AT SACRAMENTO.**—The well known banking house of Drexel Sather & Church, have established a branch of their house at Sacramento, under the management of Thomas S. Fiske, Esq., well known to the mercantile community of San Francisco. For the past few years, as one of our most efficient and gentlemanly business men. The success of the bank, with the credit and reputation of Messrs. D. S. & C., and the management of Mr. Fiske, is placed beyond a doubt.

Hence we see no nation, however extended its resources, however intelligent its people, whose prosperity and advancement in the scale of civilization cannot be directly attributed to their freedom of speech, and through this, to their means of acquiring information. In Nicaragua, more especially, are we about to perceive the change to be wrought. That press which has heretofore been the blind and willing slave of power will shortly assert its superiority and become itself a mighty instrument, wisely controlled, whose destiny is to lead this people to a proud position in the ranks of nations.

Black, indeed, is the page in Nicaragua's history which records the fact that since this country has been nominally free, since 1821, when Spanish fetters were exchanged for those more galling, only because forged at home, the press—the only soldier that never deserted the cause of freedom—has lain bound in the dungeon's of Machavealan policy except when brought forth to do execution on some unhappy fellow-prisoner. That which in the last thirty-four years should have made Nicaragua a garden spot in the world, has been the tool which planted and reared to perfection rank and noisome weeds, from which a foul contagion has spread over the country.

In no respect has the present Provisional Government of Nicaragua shown so much of foresight, or given happier omens of a better future, than in its early solicitude and present anxiety for the future welfare of the press. It is its duty to look to it that it repays this kind care—not by concealment, not by exaggeration or equivocation, but by a steady bold and determined stand upon the side of right, by an honest expression of conviction, by a fair and impartial representation of public opinion, and last, not least, by a watchful, jealous care of its own rights.

The benefits resulting from such a course to our adopted country will be incalculable, regarded only in a political point of view; its duties in other respects are no less urgent, no less imperious. As an advertising medium, as an exponent of the capabilities and resources of the country, it must be the all-powerful agent. As a medium between the Government and the people it should watch the one as well as the other, not feeling the public

used to a prostrate foe, and the persons and property of all peaceful citizens have been sacced from those outrages which so oftentimes, in the past history of the war, appeared to be the chief cause of the perpetuation of discord and bloody strife. As a man, and a General, he has exhibited equal amiability and republican simplicity of character towards those who have met him in a friendly spirit, as also to those who have encountered him with arms; and to all that conspired against his authority, stern justice, tempered with humanity. In his military career, his strategy has been more than equal to the crisis, and for the first time in thirty-four years of almost perpetual war, has Granada fallen, and that too, by so unexpected and sudden a surprise, as almost to make it a bloodless victory. If from great and honorable motives, by fair and praiseworthy means to perform great deeds, influencing the happiness of an oppressed people, and controlling the destiny of a country, as important to the world in its position and resources as Nicaragua, entitle a man to the appellation of "Great" in the sphere assigned him by Providence, then is General Walker entitled to it. Let those cavil and carp who cannot appreciate.

**California.**

The Common Council of San Francisco have passed an ordinance re-organizing the city police. Among other changes, the members of the Department are required to wear a uniform. It is supposed by some that the Mayor will veto the ordinance.

Peter Roark was arrested on the 21st ult., charged with the murder of J. McCarney.

The sale of Japanese goods per *C. E. Foote*, being the first cargo ever imported directly into the United States, occurred at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Wainwright & Randall on the 26th and 27th ult. The articles were readily disposed of at high prices.

An affray occurred on the 23d ult., on board the U. S. Frigate *Independence*, in which a seaman was severely cut with a razor by a boatswain's mate. Subsequently, thirty of the frigate's crew deserted, and in the attempt, six of them were entangled among the tules and were there found drowned.

On the evening of the 27th, Martha Callaghan came to her death in San Francisco by swallowing oxalic acid in place of Epsom Salts.

The Goose Bay Coal Company have issued a report made by their agents. Col. Wm. V. Wells gave the mines a thorough investigation, and also the harbor and adjoining country. His report contains a flattering account of the prospect, and shows that a valuable bed of coal is there situated, and in a most convenient location for shipping. Vessels have already been despatched for cargoes of the coal.

The State Agricultural Fair commenced at Sacramento on the 20th ult.

The wheat, barley and oat crop of Sacramento county this year, will be worth, it is estimated, \$2,000,000. The sum of three thousand dollars has been raised in Sacramento for the purpose of building a new Masonic Hall.

A gambler named Kutler, murdered a man named Moffat, near Downieville, on the 27th ult. Crane, the murderer of Miss Newman, and Mickey Free, one of the murderers of Kudd's and Howe, are to be executed at Coloma on the 28th October.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law yields the New York city treasury a tolerable amount of revenue in fines collected for drunkenness. Thus far the sum has reached \$721 in the several police courts, exclusive of the amount collected by the Governors of the Alcoholic. This penalty is gradually producing a very salutary effect in the suppression of intemperance, and whether prohibition be a permanent or temporary policy, the imposition of heavy fines for intoxication will, no doubt, be continued.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—We understand that Mr. Denver has resigned the office of Secretary of State—the resignation to take effect after the 30th November.—*Alta California.*

Previous to the fall of Sebastopol, Gen. Bosquet made the following address to the troops under his command:

"Soldiers of the second corps, and of the reserve! On the 7th of June, you had the honor to strike proudly the first blow right to the heart of the Russian Army. On the 16th of August, you inflicted on the Tchernaya a most shameful humiliation upon the enemy's army of relief. To-day it is the *coup de grace*, the *coup mortelle*, that you are about to strike with that firm hand which the enemy knows so well by carrying his line of defence by the Malakoff, while our comrades of the English Army and of the First corps, will commence the assault of the Redan and the Central Bastion. This is a general assault, army against army. It is an immense victory with which the young eagles of France are this day to be crowned. Forward, then, *enfants!* Malakoff and Sebastopol for us, and *Vive la Empereur!*"

The following is the purport of the Czar's address:

His Majesty thanks the garrison of Sebastopol for the bravery they have displayed in defending that strong hold to the very last, and declares that he is convinced all the troops of the empire will follow this example in sacrificing life—all—everything, for the sake of protecting the religion, honor and independence of Russia. That he still relies with confidence upon the firmness and courage of his faithful and attached soldiers, to repel every future hostile attempt to violate the sanctity of the Russian Territory, while he excuses the recent failure at Sebastopol by saying there is a line which is impassable even to heroes.

upon which to exert the great gifts of talent and mental strength, with which God has endowed them, more worthy of the approbation of conscience than all the slaughter of their brethren, the confiscation of their property, and the multiplication of the horrors of war.

But in the midst of the joy to which a consummation so devoutly to be wished would naturally give rise, it must not be forgotten that the annals of the past are still fresh in the memory of all, that the agony and travail this noble state has undergone, the distress which the apprehension of imminently approaching destruction has carried into her homes and warehouses, the alarm that has paralyzed her industry, have left behind them impressions that cannot be at once effaced. There are moments when they will recall the records of the rewards they have received in the betrayal of their confidence, from those upon whom they have lavished honors, dignities, and emoluments, and they will reflect upon the demoralizing influence that a protracted state of war always exerts upon the common mind when not enlightened and balanced by full and adequate religious and intellectual education, when not well informed upon the subject of the political history of the world, and the causes of national progress, prosperity and decline. Already we hear intelligent men whispering their fears that an adequate police will not be at hand at the period of the organization of the government about to be inaugurated, to preserve order and peace and induct those into habits of peaceful industry who have been so accustomed to lead a camp and garrison life, and rely for subsistence upon ways and means provided by others, the bounty of government and the spoils of war. This would be the case in any country where people have not been born and bred in an atmosphere of republicanism, with its concomitant institutions, in a country where masses have had the advantage of the thorough education afforded by the Public School system of the North, and of the thorough insight into the philosophy of government, and the political history of each succeeding hour, furnished by a free and enlightened press. We hope that though Nicaragua has not been thus blessed,—for war has allowed no time for attention to such matters—no alarm need be entertained on this subject.

**Prospectus.**

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 recognized as the official organ of any government. Its 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 endeavor and zealous industry are capable of attaining the ends for which they strive.

**El Nicaraguense, Oct. 27, 1855.**

WANTED, at this Office, two good COMPOSITORS, to whom liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply immediately.

**National Intercourse.**

Nothing can be imagined more absurd in the governmental policy of a country than an attempt to exclude other nations from its commercial advantages, or to restrict foreigners in their intercourse with its inhabitants. As well might a man endeavor to live in Granada interdicting all correspondence between his household and the other families of the city. Such an extreme misanthropic selfishness

reproachful ties of duty and obligation, enforced by treaty, and contributing to each one's happiness and prosperity by means of an enlightened literary and commercial intercourse.

**Peace in Nicaragua.**

The position that the present Government of Nicaragua occupies, in its relation to the residents of the city of Granada, must be taken in a great measure as the criterion of the place it will in a short time occupy in its connection with the other towns of the State and the people at large.

The evident honesty of purpose and determination in execution of whatever has hitherto been undertaken, has been, and will be, a guarantee to residents, native and foreign, that a solid peace, founded on mutual concessions and cemented by a unity of interest, must in future spread its genial influence over this, the fairest portion of God's creation. With a continuation of this firm control, the native merchant is assured in the possession of the fruits of his labor, and the foreign resident, who is desirous to invest here that capital from which elsewhere he would in proportion realize but little, may do so with full confidence that the products of the country will pay him ten and an hundred fold. Not alone is the merchant benefited by the change, in all the ramifications of petty trade, in the family circle as well as in the public mart, a strong government and its accompanying influence is ever felt.

A few facts, and facts are stubborn things, will show in a proper light the feelings which a few days of peace, and a firm reliance in a future prosperity has engendered. Since Col. French has occupied the position of Commissary of War, and within two days of the time that peace seemed near, the principal merchants of the city, almost to a man, have offered for the use of the Government such funds as they had on hand and to spare, taking in lieu thereof, and as security therefor, the obligation of the Government, backed by the reputation and known responsibility of the Commander in Chief and the Commissary of War. That further, upon the same consideration they have offered and have already furnished to the Government large quantities of merchandise, suitable for army use and stores, and are still desirous of continuing, upon the

own. The fratricidal spirit that has hitherto impelled, will take entire possession of you, and smothering ruins a name will be all the remnants of your country. Reform, then, your private attachments, so long sun-dered; let social ties bind the union of the people, and of the people to the government: let the elective franchise be respected, and let Democracy, Liberty and Religion go hand in hand as pioneers; and rest assured, their path will be one of glory—their goal, the proudest man may aspire to.

**The Past.**

We would not cast even a momentary shadow over the bright sunshine which now illumines the hearts of the people of Nicaragua. It is a sad philosophy that mingles bitter herbs with every savory dish. But even as in partaking of dietetic luxuries, we can return thanks to the Father of all kindness for the bounties we enjoy and speak of the means by which he works the happiness of his creatures, so in the midst of political joy, giving thanks for the peace of which we have been made partakers, we may revert to the causes of the anarchy and confusion, the political disruption and civil war which has so long paralyzed the energies of this beautiful country, and contrasting them with the clemency moderation, and justice which now promises to make us a happy and united people, draw from the discussion some useful guiding principles of action in the future.

It is not our intention to make any comparisons between the parties to the struggles which have agitated the country. Unquestionably each has conscientiously regarded its distinctive policy to be best calculated to develop the resources, promote the wealth and establish the foreign credit of the nation, and to increase the security and advance the happiness and comfort of the individual citizen. Comparisons here would be invidious, and at the present juncture in very bad taste. It is only with errors of action common to both parties and distinctive of the policy and conduct of all the administrations which have guided the vessel of State that we can with propriety speak. That such errors have existed no one can doubt who considers the present stagnation of trade, the paucity of produce, the scarcity of labor, the dismantled houses, the abandoned markets, the high pri-

desperation that still the blood of the historian as he records them. In secret conclave it seeks confederacy and prepares a plan of bloody vengeance for its real or imaginary wrongs. Intrigue and conspiracy become the business of the one party, and distrust and espionage the rule and system of the other. That which takes the form of treason will soon assume the mask of treachery. That intolerance which proscribes the existence of a party, based upon objects and motives pure and laudable in themselves, in every republic essential to its perpetuation, quickly ends in despotism, and its agent becomes a tyrant and the victim of a bloody vengeance. This all history attests in all the revolutions it records; and these recurring frequently in a country are the fruitful source of the most disastrous results, morally, socially, and politically, and lead to an extreme demoralization that ends in poverty and ultimate disgrace. Law becomes confounded with tyranny, and its most wholesome and important restraints are defied as the mere caprice of the despot's will. That religious veneration which gives to government all its majesty and power over the mind is contemned and despised. Might usurps the place of right, and anarchy and confusion close the scene in darkness and in blood.

Such, it must be admitted, are the dark forebodings of Nicaragua's future, unless an enduring peace shall put a final end to strife, and a stable government capable of securing tranquility at home and of attracting the enterprise and commerce of other countries be established. None other can be called legitimate, none other can offer any valuable guarantee for life and liberty; none other can inspire the confidence that will induce the investment of funds in commercial, metallurgical, or agricultural operations for her benefit. Let the shrill notes of the fife and the loud alarms of the drum give place to the dulcet tones of the harp and the guitar, the cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying to the songs of peace and love, the roar of artillery for the merry laugh of a free, happy and united people. Let the example in the history of other States, now great and prosperous, be imitated. Let capital be solicited and enterprise be invited from abroad on fair and equitable grounds, with adequate guarantees for its security; let the mineralogical and agricultural resources be developed by patient and persevering industry; let the transit fac-



would evince an almost total destitution of all the common characteristics of humanity, a contempt for the approbation of men, a total indifference to human sympathy, a disregard of every social duty, a pravity of heart. As with an individual family among those of a particular city, so with a particular family among the nations of the earth. The idea that only Dutchmen should live in Holland, Spaniards in Spain, Japanese in Japan, Frenchmen in France, Chinese in China, Mexicans in Mexico, Nicaraguans in Nicaragua, and Yankees in New England, is one which is as repugnant to all the better impulses of the human soul as it is antagonistic to the designs of Providence in the gift of the earth to man, in the appointment of a common progenitor for the human race, and in the publication of one and the same dispensation of grace and peace to all the nations of the earth as to members of one and the same family, being all children of his love. It is at enmity with the mission, philosophic as well as religious, of the age in which we live, and suggests a foreign policy which all those nations, whose power now controls the destinies of the world have unanimously pronounced against. The mass of the people in every country ignore it in the practical philosophy of their lives, and restrict or oppresses the commerce only of those States whose despotic rules never hear or hearing, disregard the voice of the people where the press is shackled and where liberty of speech and even of thought is denied or curtailed, where education is of the most limited character or utterly neglected, where the selfish ambition and avarice of rulers run riot in high tariffs and monopolies of trade, where timidity and cowardice, twin sister vices of ignorance and indolence, reduce the people to a state of political imbecility the most degrading to their influence upon international movements. Liberty in international relations, revenue tariffs with incidental protection, freedom from duty on all foreign necessities, the abolition of monopolies and tolls upon the high seas, are Anglo-American principles which have been enforced by argument upon England, France, Germany, and Russia, the controlling powers of the earth. China, Japan, and Tartary, though they boast a numerical force of more than one-half the human race, may resist the spirit of the age, yet the destiny of man is appointed, and it must yet happen that all the nations of the earth will be bound together as members of one united family in the bonds of peace and harmony, cemented by

same terms, the same supply. Further, the natives, the *hijos del país*, secure in the preservation of life, property, and liberty, daily bring to the city as in old times of peace, their merchandise, the fruits of their labor in the field, confident that under the protection of the present Government they at last possess that to which they have so long been strangers—a perfect security.

Though yet suffering from the fearful ravages of a civil war, the country, for two years untilled, still produces an abundance of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life are cheaper here than can be found, of the same quality, on any portion of the earth.

To what conclusion then, must we arrive, from a consideration of these facts. But this, that a nation prouder and more powerful than any of the world, must soon arise and take that position to which her national advantages of every class so well entitle her; a nation naturally hardy and valiant, but enervated and down-trodden by superstition and misrule, must, under the renovating action of a firm and competent executive officer, cast off its chains, and grappling to its work, make itself all that God intended it.

No where can the eye be directed, but new fields are seen for hardy enterprise; new roads to wealth, as well as honor. The soldier, the statesman, the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, have here a newly opened mine;—its leads are everywhere spread over our beautiful State; each has, however, to delve, to work with all his soul and energy and the end will not be far off.

A peace is about to be framed between the so-called Legitimate and the Democratic Parties of Nicaragua. For two years, civil war has, in its ruthless course, brought misery and death into the families of the land; the mother has lamented her first-born; the wife her husband, and even the old man's grey hair has not been spared. This is to cease; a better, and a happier day is dawning.

Nicaraguans! Too long has the sun of your national device been hidden by the volcanses of national and personal prejudice; too long has the lava stream of blood poured from the side of your smitten and bleeding country. Save her, ere it be too late. Where is the man who would not save his mother? Let your sun arise to its zenith, and it will far out-shine any other sun. Break but one article, trample but upon one letter of an article, in the peace now about to be framed, and your sun will set in a sea of blood, and that too your

ces, the numerical disparity of the sexes, the universal apathy, distrust, and terror which meet the eye of the observer on every hand. Political differences of opinion exist in every Republican country and the most lively and animated discussions attend their settlement. Questions of policy, agitated with heat and rancorous temper is often exhibited it is true, but shielded by an untrammelled press the peace of the nation is secured, and an appeal to the ballot-box, without scrutiny of the votes, settles the affair. If the action of the Government is disapproved by a portion of the people, no deep laid secret plot, full of peril and actuated by revengeful ambition, is planned against its officers. The appeal is not taken to arms, but the recurrence of the proper constitutional period is awaited, and a skilful and quiet canvass of the votes of the people pronounces judgment upon their course.

In the United States party conflicts recur constantly. Like the storms of summer, they are attended by the heavy thunder and fierce lightning flashes in which reason plays its powerful artillery and wit, scintillates with vivid brilliancy, but after the rain-cloud has burst and the conflict is over the political atmosphere is clearer and purer for the agitation of its elements and the golden rule "Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you" is at once the safeguard and protection of that freedom of thought and liberty of speech which is guaranteed to all by the fundamental pact.

During eighty years the Republics of the North have made several changes of policy, but not one revolution or civil war has cast a gloom over the land. Not so has it been in this portion of the world. For four and thirty years, with scarcely an exception, the history of the Republics of Spanish America is but one continuous record of revolution, exile, and confiscation, written in the blood of their own citizens, shed by the hands of their brethren. Whatever party has been dominant, it has throughout the period during which it have held the reins of power been equally intolerant and proscriptive. All who have ventured to entertain opinions and views of policy counter to those of their leaders, have been obliged to confine them to their own breasts, or utter them at the peril of their lives and fortunes. But the fire of thought, however it may be smothered, can never be quenched. It will feed its smouldering spark upon the ashes of the persecuted heart until it nerves the oppressors victim to deeds of frenzy and that extent.

lities of the State be opened to the world; let a national mint give the State a national currency, and let commerce, on terms of perfect equality, diffuse the manufactures of America over the world. In five or ten years the energies will be the product of the earth. Those who shall contribute to this result will erect for themselves a monument more enduring than brass—in the hearts of their countrymen to the remotest generations.

GRANADA.

Granada, or what now remains of that once beautiful city, contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and before the civil wars that have laid waste the cities and plains of Nicaragua existed, contained upwards of 30,000. At intervals during the last twenty years the Democratic party had possession of the suburbs of the city and the Legitimists the barricades, from which they had never been beaten till the 13th September. It is estimated that over four times the amount of ammunition has been expended on the siege of Granada than was used in the battles of Mexico; the soldiery on both sides keeping up an incessant random cannonade, indiscriminately tearing down the magnificent churches and dwellings that were once the pride and boast of the Castilian residents. Thus fell to earth cathedrals and churches that would have adorned any city in the universe, of which there could not have been less than twenty-five or thirty, many of them containing ten and twelve altars, richly carved and profusely adorned with precious metals and emblems of Catholicism.

Granada is built on the old Spanish style—containing a large Plaza, where is situate the Cathedral and public buildings; from this radiate the principal avenues, which are very numerous and narrow, lined with houses one and two stories high, having large windows protected by heavy iron gratings. The entrance is through a massive gateway, from whence you arrive on a large court-yard, containing ornamental trees and shrubbery; around this are situate the dwellings and offices, all built in the same style. Each of the avenues leading to the Plaza has a barricade of great strength and thickness, and take the city as a whole, it is capable of making a glorious defence. Granada covers about six square miles, though in every direction you see ruins indicating a city at one time double that extent.

# PARTE ESPAÑOLA.

## Nicaragua Independiente

*Tratado de paz, y amistad celebrado en esta ciudad el día 23 del presente mes entre los Sres. Jenerales don William Walker, y don Ponciano Corral—El primero, como Jefe expedicionario de la fuerza democrática, que ocupa esta plaza, y el segundo, como autorizado plenamente por el Gobierno Estrada, y es como sigue.*

Los Jenerales William Walker y Ponciano Corral, animados de los mas sinceros sentimientos de hacer cesar la guerra que ha destruzado á Nicaragua, y deseos de poner remedio á tan grave mal, el primero en virtud de las facultades que tiene y el segundo facultado omnimodamente por el Gobierno no que residia en esta ciudad, han convenido, despues de una madura discusion en celebrar el tratado siguiente.

- 1.º De hoy en adelante quedan suspensas las hostilidades, y habrá paz y amistad entre las fuerzas beligerantes de uno y otro ejército.
- 2.º Se nombra Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua al Sr. don Patricio Rivas, por el término de catorce meses, á menos que el Presidente en consejo pleno de Ministros, resuelva convocar para elecciones antes de este término para su renovacion.
- 3.º Los Ministros serán nombrados por el Presidente, y tomados de los departamentos de que se compone la República, debiendo ser cuatro los Ministros: uno de Guerra, otro de Relaciones interiores y exteriores, otro de Hacienda; y otro de Crédito Público.
- 4.º El Gobierno Provisorio respetará y hará respetar los Capítulos 2.º 3.º y 4.º y las Secciones 2.ª y 3.ª de las disposiciones generales de la Constitución de 1838.
- 5.º Habrá un olvido general de todo lo sucedido hasta hoy por opiniones y faltas políticas; y ninguno será molestado ni inquietado por ellas.
- 6.º Los contratantes y el Presidente Provisorio se obligan á que sean reconocidas las deudas contractadas por los beligerantes, ya sea por prestamos, exacciones ó cualquiera otra causa.
- 7.º El Presidente reconocerá los grados y destinos militares que hayan obtenido los que han servido en las beligerancias.
- 8.º Quedan libres para retirarse fuera de la República.

As the passengers from San Francisco, en route for New York, were about to embark on the lake boats, the *St. Carlos* and *Virgin* at Virgin Bay, they were attacked by the Chamorra party, who approached them with the insignia of Democracy and protestations of good will. They stated their object to be the capture of suspicious individuals. Being unable to find the parties they looked for, they fired on the passengers—about six hundred—who were unarmed, killing eight and wounding six, some very dangerously. They then entered the Transit Company's office, and upset everything about the premises—rolling the safe out and breaking things generally. The passengers retreated into the bush where they remained scattered about during the night; the following morning the Chamorra party having left the town, they got on board the boats, and arrived here on Monday evening. The wounded were taken to the Military Hospital, under charge of D. Jones, and are doing well thus far.

On Monday morning, at daylight, the Secretary of State of the Legationists—don Mateo Mayorga—was shot on the Plaza, by the native troops—by way of reprisal for the conduct of his party at San Carlos, in firing into the Company's Steamer.

Peace being proclaimed, we may now expect to see an ingress of population to this State (qualing that of California in its palmiest days). The inducements, particularly to settlers, surpasses everything in the history of the world; and our mines, as far as they have been explored, are rich in all the precious metals, and will give work to the thousands of mechanics and laborers who are now a surplus in the California market.

The volunteers who arrived here on Friday afternoon have been formed into a Volunteer Company, under command of Col. Fry. They are all well mounted and will be a great acquisition to the forces.

On Tuesday morning, previous to the arrival of Gen. Corral, the whole of the American and native forces were reviewed on the Plaza. Their competency in drill reflects great credit on the officers of the army.

A GREAT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—We have now lying upon our table, says the editor of the *Oregon Argus*, a fossilized mammoth grinder of the Mastodon Maximus which was found in a small branch at Canemah, a few days since, by Mr. Samuel K. Barlow. The grinder was perfect when discovered and weighed three pounds. No less than seven species of the Mastodon have been discovered in different parts of the world—three in Europe, two in South America, one in India, and one in the United States. We have now the pleasure of announcing the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific Coast, by our old friend, S. K. Barlow, who is known all over the Union as the old pioneer who cut the first wagon road through the Cascade Mountains.

The anniversary of the occupation of Mexico has been magnificently celebrated at New York.

The people of Maine, by a large majority, have repudiated the Liquor Law fanaticism.

### COL. P. H. FRENCH.

On Monday last Col. Parker H. French entered upon the discharge of his duties as Commissary of War, a position which his friends, knowing his ability and influence, and the benefits which must naturally accrue to that department from the same, will be well pleased to learn that he has consented to accept.

We have learned with pleasure that since he has been in office many of the capitalists of this city, native and foreign, have offered to advance the Government all their ready funds; that the merchants, to a man, have offered him all the facilities at their command, taking as their security for future payment the joint names and reputations of General Walker and Col. French. Such a manifestation of public confidence, backed by that of the community at large, must and of right ought to be peculiarly flattering to those gentlemen.

The department over which Col. French presides is only second to that of General Walker; everything relating to the finances of the State, and to the support and maintenance of the army, passes through his hands, and now if ever, does that energy and force of character which we have ever heard accorded him stand him in need. We trust he may have no drawback, either by sickness otherwise in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

DEAD.—In this city, on the 21st, Mr. NICHOLAS CARROLL, late of Yuba county, California, and a native of New York, about 35 years of age. The deceased left San Francisco on the 5th of October, to visit his friends in the Atlantic States, anticipating his return to his adopted home on the Pacific shores; and after passing through the trying scenes of Virgin Bay and San Carlos, where the innocent and unoffending Americans were sacrificed by the late Legitimate party of Nicaragua, it was the will of Him who knoweth all things, to call his spirit away. It may be some consolation to his relatives to know that up to his last moments he had the attention of sincere friends, who condole with his family at home, and his friends in California. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, received the deceased on his arrival at this place, and extended towards him his usual hospitality; and had the funeral ceremonies appropriately attended to.

New York and San Francisco papers please copy.

A great deal of attention has been paid to Africa lately. On the north the French have Algiers, and are making constant additions to its primitive boundaries.—Down the west coast there are Spanish, Portuguese and American settlements, while the Cape is in possession of the English and Dutch. All these settlements are anxious to get into the interior, where the climate and soil are much better, and the English Government have sent two scientific exploring expeditions into the country; a great deal of useful information has thus been gained.—The territory east of Liberia is almost as large as the United States, which the American Colonization Society now propose to explore and settle. The task will be a difficult and dangerous one, but American perseverance, ingenuity, activity and enterprise, will accomplish whatever it undertakes. Let all the nations watch and pray.

The *Alta California* thinks that newspaper publishing has been overdone in San Francisco. The population has been overdone in San Francisco.

## NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE. Treaty of Peace BETWEEN GENERALS WALKER AND CORRAL.

We publish below a copy of the articles of pacification lately agreed upon by Generals Walker and Corral. They are conceived in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession highly honorable to the gentlemen themselves and to the parties whose representatives they have been, and we have no doubt they will meet with the unanimous approbation of our readers. The duty of determining the conditions of peace and the manner in which the dissensions that have so long distracted this unhappy country should be reconciled, could not have been committed to more honorable men, and there is every reason to hope and to be assured that the peace which has been established will be long and prosperous. On every side we hear the praise of Gen. Walker. Encomiums upon the prudence, moderation, and strict sense of honor and justice which have marked his course throughout are eloquently spoken on every hand, while the generous magnanimity and patriotism of Gen. Corral, and his noble and effective exertions in moving his Government to peace are themes upon which every one loves to speak.

Both gentlemen have enshrined themselves in the hearts of the people of Nicaragua. Long may they celebrate the anniversary of the day which has secured to them social and political happiness and to Generals Walker and Corral an enviable immortality.

### TREATY.

Generals William Walker and Ponciano Corral, being animated with the most sincere desire to put an end to the war which has destroyed Nicaragua, and anxious to remedy so great an evil, the first in virtue of the facilities given him and the second fully empowered by the Government which resided in this city, have agreed, after mature discussions, in celebrating the following Treaty:

1. From this day are suspended hostilities and there shall be peace and friendship between the belligerent armies.
2. Patricio Rivas is named Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua for the term of fourteen months, unless the President, in full Council of Ministers, should resolve to call an election before the end of the term.
3. The Ministers of State will be appointed by the President, and will be taken from the four departments of which is composed the Republic—one of War, one of Foreign and Internal Affairs, one of Treasury, and the other of Public Credit.
4. The Provisional Government will respect, and have

respected the chapters 2nd, 3d, and 4th, and sections 2nd, and 3d, of the general dispositions of the Constitution of 1855.

There will be a general abolition of all that has been established by the political laws and ordinances, and the laws of the Provisional Government, which have been enacted or promulgated since the 23d of October, 1854, and the Provisional President will oblige themselves to recognize all debts contracted by the belligerent parties, whether it be for loans, exact ions, or any other cause.

The President will recognize the commissions and military appointments of those who have served under the belligerents.

All those chiefs, officers, or citizens who may wish to return from the Republic or cities may do so with the guarantee and security of their persons and property.

The French Legion may continue serving the Republic, should they manifest a desire to become citizens of Nicaragua, and in this case the Government will give to each the portion of land that has been offered them. The same they now use, as they belong to private individuals, and will be returned to their owners.

General Walker will give orders to the forces that are attacking Managua to withdraw themselves to Leon and reduce their number to one hundred and fifty men; when this will be done General Corral offers to reduce the forces of Managua to the precise number of one hundred men, under the command of Gen. Martinez, those of Masaya to fifty men, under command of Colonel Don Lino Cesar or another honorable chief.

The forces of Rivas will remain under the command of Gen. Hatruch, and the Provisional Government will appoint the chief officer, and regulate the number of men that will be on duty in that department.

The Governments that have heretofore existed in Nicaragua during this war, will cease, when the Generals shall notify them of this treaty.

Done in the city of Granada this twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1. Twenty-four hours after the arrival in this city of the Provisional President of the Republic, the army that Gen. Corral commands in Masaya will enter this city, when united with that of Gen. Walker, the President and both Generals will proceed to the Church to return thanks to the God of Armies for the termination of the war.

General Walker will be recognised as General in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and named by a decree of the Government.

General Corral will deliver the command, arms and munitions of war, unless the Government disposes otherwise.

2. The Government of the Republic will reside in this city, and will here receive the Ministers and Consuls of foreign nations.

3. Both armies will use no other device than a blue ribbon, with the inscription "Nicaragua Independiente." The Great Seal, the arms and inscriptions of the banners and standard, will also have the same motto.

Granada, October 23, 1855.

(Signed) W. M. WALKER, Commander in Chief of the Democratic Army that occupies Granada.

(Signed) PONCIANO CORRAL, General in Chief of the forces of the Republic.

In virtue of the full powers that by decree of yesterday were conferred upon me, I oblige myself to respect and have complied with the foregoing.

Granada, October 23, 1855.

(Signed) PONCIANO CORRAL, General in Chief.

lation of the State does not exceed 350,000, and yet it sustains fifteen dailies, six tri-weeklies and thirty-five weeklies. Still the number has been reduced from January, 1854, when the population was materially less.—Newspapers with a population larger than California, has the daily paper; and a thirty-five weeklies. In January, 1854, San Francisco had fourteen daily papers, with a population of about 55,000. New York, at the same time had but thirteen dailies with at least twenty times the population. A good deal of energy is expended upon sedentary occupations in all parts of the United States, which would pay better if exercised in mining, farming, manufacturing and trading. But inflation is there the order of the day.

Sebastopol has fallen. The Russians have ranked themselves with the bravest races of Europe, and their officers have evinced a degree of skill not to be surpassed, in the prolongation of the siege. It is a law of war that every fortress properly attacked, must ultimately yield, and to this law all nations must submit.—The loss of life has been fearful on both sides. Russia still presents an undaunted front, and the melodramatic interest of the war is only beginning. The real war is now only about to commence.

Louis Napoleon.—Another attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of France, by a young man as the was going to the theatre, on the evening of the 8th of September.

DEPARTURES TO THE ATLANTIC STATES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The Steamer of the 5th of October bore away from California, Gen. J. W. Denver, Congressman elect, Capt. Wm. Neely Johnson, brother of the Governor elect, H. H. Byrne, Esq., for years past the District Attorney of San Francisco, Gen. Joseph Lane and Major P. B. Reading. The *Alta California* says that Mr. Byrne seeks in the north, recovery from impaired health. We think we could assign another reason, and one which we hope will prove to have been a more influential one in causing his trip.

FROM CHINA.—Dates from China at San Francisco, are up to August 6th. There had been a desperate encounter between the boats of U. S. the Steamer Powhatan, and H. B. M. Steamer Rattler, on the one side, and a fleet of pirates on the other. The allies had eight killed and fifteen wounded. Ten junks were taken and destroyed, and eight hundred of the vikings were killed.—They had been doing much damage to trading vessels for some time back.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Naval Board appointed to inquire into the efficiency of officers and report such as they should find incapable of performing duty promptly and efficiently, have presented to the Secretary of the Navy, the names of 201 officers for removal from active service, and of this number 49 are to be dropped from the roster entirely. Their report has been approved.

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.

H. L. KINNEY.

We promised in our last week's issue to notice the proceedings of Mr. Kinney in San Juan del Norte. Having gathered all the information within our reach, as to the proceedings of that gentleman, and the basis on which he hopes to construct his petty government—endeavoring without success, to extract something bearing on the subject from the papers of which he is the head—we have concluded to leave his *excetera* in the hands of the government of Nicaragua—who will, no doubt, take the necessary steps to keep Mr. Kinney in his proper position—when, if his farming qualifications are as great as he wishes the world to believe, he may be of service to his colonization.

We are much surprised at Mr. Kinney's success in advancing a point of importance, implicating himself with the American Government—even in his Inaugural Proclamation—but it would appear his success makes him desperate, and that he is resolved at hazard to draw the attention of both the governments of the United States and Nicaragua to his town-factery. We refer to the following extract from his *Inaugural Proclamation*:—

"Notwithstanding the failure of the last Congress of the United States to make an appropriation remunerating the citizens of San Juan for their losses from bombardment of the city by Captain Hollins, there is a cheering prospect that justice will to some extent be rendered at its coming session. A measure so important to the business interests of the people, and so urgently demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity, cannot be postponed consistently with the good name of the American Government. Every effort of mine, whether in an official or a private capacity, shall be exerted to procure from that Republic a speedy relief to those who are now so unjustly deprived of the proceeds of their own honorable industry."

This is an assumption of importance on the part of Mr. Kinney that is truly ridiculous—and his efforts to secure a speedy relief for his subjects from the American Government, will be treated with the ridicule they deserve. The following, also, from the *Central American*, will give a pretty correct idea of the absurdities which Mr. Kinney advances—the statement being altogether preposterous:—

"On Thursday last we visited Gov. Kinney's plantation. It is situated about three-quarters of a mile from town on the opposite side of the Laguna. We allude to the patch of ground selected by him for his *own amuse ment*, and as a test of the adaptation of the soil to different kinds of grains and vegetables.

The Governor arrived here on the 16th of July, and it was some two or three weeks before he cleared away the undergrowth and planted the seed; we brought away a fine lot of roasting ears, beans, &c. The material fruit trees left standing, are full of fruit, and thus in the short space of about two months, the Governor is in the enjoyment of garden luxuries that would have required years to realize at the north."

To cap the climax, we clip the following extract from an article headed "The Kinney Union," which will leave Napoleon and Wellington far in the shade:—

"The 'Kinney Expedition,' has furnished more copy for the press within the last twelve months than all the news and war documents from the combined forces of the Crimea. And while the 'Allied Powers' have done little more than furnished the one stereotyped tune of 'Sebastopol not taken,' Col. Kinney and his forces have accomplished a victory hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world!"

pública ó de las poblaciones, aquellos jefes ó oficiales y ciudadanos que quieren; con la garantía y seguridad de sus personas y propiedades.

9.º La legión francesa; si gustase puede quedar al servicio de la República; siempre que manifiesten deseo de ser Nicaraguense, y en este caso, se les dará por el Gobierno á cada uno la porción de tierras que se les tiene ofrecido. Las armas que usen como son de particulares se volverán á sus dueños.

10. Se dará orden por el Sr. Jeneral Walker á las fuerzas que atacan á Managua, que se retiren á Leon reduciéndolas á ciento cincuenta hombres; y cuando lo hayan cumplido ofrece el Jeneral Corral reducir las fuerzas de Managua al preciso número de cien hombres al mando del Jeneral Martinez; y las de Masaya al número de cincuenta hombres al mando del Sr. Coronel don Lino Cesar ó de otro jefe honrado.

11. Las fuerzas de Rivas permanecerán al mando del Sr. Jeneral don Florencio Xatruch y el Gobierno Provisionario dispondrá el número que en aquel departamento deba hacer el servicio y el jefe que debe mandarlos.

12. Los Gobiernos que han existido en Nicaragua durante la guerra cesarán en el acto que cada uno de los Jenerales les notifique este tratado; y cualquiera de ellos que quiera continuar ejerciendo el Poder Ejecutivo será reputado como perturbador de la paz.

En fé de lo cual firmamos dos ejemplares de un tenor y nos comprometemos á cumplir y hacer cumplir lo estipulado en el presente tratado.

Hecho en la ciudad de Granada á veinte y tres de octubre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco,

ARTICULOS ADICIONALES

1.º Veinte y cuatro horas despues de la llegada del Presidente Provisionario de la República á esta ciudad, entrará á ella el Ejército que manda el Jeneral Corral en Masaya, y unido con el que manda el Sr. Jeneral Walker con el Presidente y amtes Jenerales pasarán al templo á dar gracias al Señor de los Ejércitos de la terminación de la guerra.

El Sr. Jeneral Walker será reconocido como Jeneral en jefe del Ejército de la República, y nombrado por el Gobierno por un decreto.

El Sr. Jeneral Corral entregará el mando, armas, municiones, amenos que el Gobierno disponga lo contrario.

2.º El Gobierno de la República residirá en esta ciudad y en ella recibirá á los Ministros y cónsules de las Naciones Extranjeras.

3.º Los dos Ejércitos no usarán mas divisa que un liston celeste con una inscripción que diga "Nicaragua Independiente." El gran sello del Gobierno, las armas y inscripciones de las Banderas y Estandartes tendrán el mismo mote.

Granada, octubre veinte y tres de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.—(firmado) *William Walker*, Comandante en Jefe del Ejército Democrático que ocupa Granada.—(firmado) Jeneral en Jefe de las fuerzas de la República.—*Ponciano Corral*.

En virtud de las facultades omnímodas que por decreto de ayer me son conferidas me comprometo respetarlo y hacerlo cumpli.—Granada, octubre 23 de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco. Jeneral en Jefe.—(firmado) *Ponciano Corral*.



## TRADUCCION.

Con el primer número "del *Nicaraguense*" comiencen, como esperamos, una nueva era en la historia de la prensa de Centro-América. Los objetos de esta gaceta serán muy diferentes de estos de cualquiera otra, que aparecido hasta ahora en este Estado. La conducta también, sin embargo de no ser nueva en otro lugar, será enteramente nueva aquí.

Los objetos del *Nicaraguense* serán la divulgación de información respecto de la posición y los recursos de este Estado. La riqueza natural de Nicaragua casi no es conocida, no solamente entre los mismos extranjeros, sino también entre los habitantes del país. Asistir en la divulgación de tales conocimientos, como servirán para la explotación de las riquezas casi infinitas de Nicaragua, será uno de los principales objetos de este periódico.

Pero para que sea explotada la riqueza natural de la República, es absolutamente necesario acabar con las riñas civiles que han desolado el país por los últimos treinta años. Reconciliar la libertad con el orden preservando los derechos del ciudadano, esforzando al mismo tiempo las obligaciones, que debe al estado sustituir cambios pacíficos y constitucionales por las revoluciones violentas y sangrientas: será una de las miras "del *Nicaraguense*."

Pasando á la conducta, nuestra gaceta será enteramente libre é independiente. No pretende ni permite de ser reconocido como órgano de un gobierno. Las opiniones en la política serán dadas francamente y sin restricción y si un gobierno sea democrático ó legitimista, liberal ó servil, quiere contrariar sus espreciones el *Nicaraguense* cesará sus publicaciones.

Con tales miras los editores de este periódico esperan conseguir algo de bien no solamente para Nicaragua, sino también para todo Centro-América. Sus conatos no serán infructuosos, su empeño y fervor son capaces de conseguir los fines, que tienen en vista.

### NICARAGUA—SUS RECURSOS.

Nicaragua—Aunque pequeño en el grande hemisferio americano es grande en su posición geográfica y su destinación futura, fué siempre mirado con un interés y continuamen-

biosa por los extranjeros, que podían ser inclinados á la explotación de los recursos del estado. La admirable y superior facilidad del tránsito, que ofrece Nicaragua al mundo mercantil, presentan una fuente de enormes riquezas para los ciudadanos de ella.

El tráfico pasante por un país fué siempre una fuente de una renta inmensa por el. Inglaterra se ha hecho tal, como es ahora por medio de su comercio, llevando esclavos para España, se ha dado esta preponderancia grande en Asia y en el Pacífico, cual sostendrá siempre, si nó se adoca uno ó los dos mencionados transitos y cual acaso pérdida para ella, pasara á Francia ó Rusia.

Por medio de tal comunicación del tránsito será dado un nuevo estímulo á la industria y la agricultura de Nicaragua. Su suelo grato da anualmente diferentes cosechas de granos excelentes, productos preciosos de jardín y frutas deliciosas, que son artículos deseados en California, Nueva York y todos los grandes meriados de Europa y Asia, y así una otra fuente de riqueza será abierta por los habitantes. ¿Por qué su pueblo no quiere la paz entre sí? ¿por qué no quiere cultivando amistad con los pueblos de los otros países, siguiendo á una política liberal en favor de ellos auxiliares en sus empresas, para abrir á este hemisferio país al comercio y á la navegación? El beneficio será mutuo, la ganancia debe ser decidida igualmente. Los Americanos aman la paz y las frutas de una industria honrada y desear tener ventajas reciprocas. Ellos tienen capital y son listos emplearle en este país remarcable é interesante y quieren hacer con los principios de reciprocidad, en condición de ventajas mutuas. No quieren la guerra, ni los horrores de ella; ellos hacen la guerra solamente para establecer libertad y liberalidad, por necesidad desembarran sus espadas y nunca oscurece la venganza la gloria de sus victorias; ellos toman armas para establecer la grande misión comercial é industrial de nuestro siglo y ganada la victoria son listos todavía de comprar lo que conquistaron, al mismo precio, que ofrecieron antes que comenzó la lucha. ¿Por qué los Nicaraguenses no quieren imitarlos en su industria pacífica? En la explotación de sus recursos, en la preparación de un meriado para los productos de otros países combirtiendo de su abundancia á las necesidades y los usos de

tel, ó en sus apriisionamientos se trataban con demasiada crueldad. ¡Tal es la fatal disposición del hombre cuando olvida sus deberes humanitarios, y se deja llevar de las pasiones! Pero, ya parece que el Supremo conservador de las sociedades humanas ha fijado una mirada compasiva sobre el pueblo Nicaraguense dispensándole los primeros destellos de la paz, de la paz, deidad encantadora, y dulce manantial de todos los bienes.

Lo aseguro así, porque el día 23 del corriente ha llegado á esta ciudad el Sr. General don Ponciano Corral autorizado plenamente por el Gobierno del Sr. Estrada para formar un arreglo con el Sr. General Em. Walker Jefe expedicionario de las fuerzas democráticas, sobre la cesación de la guerra—No dudamos, por el conocimiento que tenemos del Sr. General Walker, es decir, por sus buenos sentimientos filantrópicos, y los que igualmente abriga el Sr. General Corral, que el término que se ha propuesto poner á nuestras discusiones domésticas, que por tan largo tiempo han causado tantos males, quede realizado con el tratado de paz, que todos los habitantes de esta preciosa y rica sección de Centro-América lo desean, no quieren guerra, por que conocen que ella es un mal en sí, y una caja fatal de donde solo pueden esperarse males de alta trascendencia; así es que no dudamos que los dos Generales llenarán los votos de sus comitentes dando paz y vida á la República. La presente generación bendecirá los nombres de estos dos nuevos príncipes de la regeneración de Nicaragua, y las futuras, leerán con veneración las páginas de esta historia consigne en memoria grata de estos dos ilustres personajes.

Nadie dude que Nicaragua marchará ya por un sendero prospero: habrá seguridad en los diferentes negocios sociales, tendrán garantía personal y de propiedad tanto los hijos del país, como los extranjeros establecidos, y transeúntes: continuará igualmente el comercio que se habia paralizado por causa del movimiento revolucionario. Finalmente, la aparición de la paz en Nicaragua bajo la dirección del General Walker, será estable, y segura, porque la Providencia Divina no dudará: nos que protegerá las miras de este hombre ilustre que no son otras, que remediar al pueblo Nicaraguense de tantos daños que lo han aquejado en la serie dilatada de años y medio que se habia prolongado una guerra

## MANIFIESTO A LOS NICARAGUENSES.

A las seis de la mañana de este día he ocupado la plaza de esta ciudad después de una hjerá resistencia que hicieron á mis tropas de mi mando, las del supuesto Gobierno lejitimo—En la pequeña refriega tubieron la desgracia de morir tres ó cuatro soldados enemigos; pero despues del triunfo que debia obtener, á nadie se le ha hecho un mal personal: todas las familias que eperaban, como repetidamente lo han dicho los mentidos legitimistas, incendios, robos, asesinatos, fucilaciones, é inmoralidades indecibles, han visto y han presenciado todo lo contrario—Mi deber como Jefe de la fuerza expedicionaria de un Gobierno libre de principios, y que sus miras son las de un interés vital del Estado, protección al hombre laborioso, seguridad al ciudadano, impulso á las artes, á las ciencias, á la agricultura & c., era la de conservar y hacer conservar el orden—Así es que, aun habiendo reducido á prision á los Sres. don Dionicio Chamorro, don Toribio Jerez y otros personajes de alta consideración principales agentes de la legitimidad, nada he hecho con ellos, sino que los he entregado á personas de responsabilidad para que los custodien. Seguiré pues ocupando todos los demás pueblos del Estado y tendrá que parecer el que se oponga á la marcha impetuosa de mis fuerzas, las cuales admiten sin distincion de color á todo aquel que quiera adherirse á ellas.

Los pueblos de Nicaragua no deben dejarse engañar por que esta es la verdad demostrada con los hechos, y en tal concepto, en la mano tienen su felicidad.—Vedla aquí—(Gobierno democrático en su verdadera significacion, garantías, progreso y libertad.

Granada, octubre 13 de 1855.

WM. WALKER.

te creciendo, y su poblacion tiene ahora la oportunidad, de esplotar este interés practicamente.

Admirable por la fertilidad de su suelo, por la pureza sana y balsamica de su aire, por la hermosura de su horizonte, surtida liberalmente para todas las necesidades y usos de la mesa, la naturaleza en ninguna otra parte fué mas prodigiosa con sus dones. Al tiempo de su descubrimiento fué uno de los mas poblados paises en America, tenia sus ciudades del largo de una hasta cuatro leguas y abajo de un gobierno firme, solido y seguro, capaz para mantener paz en el interior y para asegurar respeto nacional á fuera, ofreceria en el corto tiempo de dos ó tres años un domicilio no inferior á ninguno en el mundo y para toda clase y ocupaciones de hombres menos medicos.

Nicaragua ofrece "este corto y facil pasaje á las Indias" que buscava Colombo y el cual es ahora el gran deseo comercial y la necesidad de nuestros dias. Los tesoros de las Indias deben pasar por el Realejo ó San Francisco al Atlantico. Las mercantillas de Europa y de los Estados Unidos deben hallar su viaje al Asia para suplir las necesidades crecientes de su larga poblacion por uno ó el otro, ó por ambos caminos. La costa del Pacifico de la Republica del Norte abundará en corto tiempo con estados, la grandesa de cuales rivalizará con los estados hermanos del Atlantico y ofreciera un meriado, en que todos los productos del arte, de la agricultura é industria serán cambiados Australia Política y Holanda Nuevo deben en breva tener sus comunicaciones y comercio con los Estados Unidos y Europa por uno ó por ambos de dichos caminos. Todo el mundo civilizado pide una pronta, corta y segura comunicacion entre el Atlantico y el Pacifico. Dos serán establecidos ciertamente, un ferrocarril de San Francisco á San Luis será la una, la otra una línea de camino de fierro y de vapores del Realejo, por Granada á San Juan del Norte. Los dos caminos serán la fuente de riqueza invariable por los distritos que pasan, singularmente el último. El primero tiene dificultades que vencer, que impiden su perfeccion por muchos años; el último nada tiene, para interferir en su ejecucion, sino el estado inquieto de los negocios políticos del país, las conmoviones intestinas, la amistad du-

otras naciones.

Nicaragua tiene un territorio de 60,000 millas cuadradas en el gran centro comercial de este mundo, un territorio igual á cinco partes de siete de la division del Este de los Estados Unidos. Ella tiene en Granada un nucleo para una segunda Filadelfia, en Leon para una segunda Cincinnati, en el Realejo un San Francisco, en San Juan del Norte un meriado de una importancia comparativa como Nueva York, ella tiene recursos de minerales y agricultura mas que cualquier otro país del mundo. Oro, plata, fierro, cobre, carbon, salitre, asufre, vitreolo, se hallan en vivas venas en sus montañas altas; tabaco, trigo, café, mais, algodón, añil, cacao, asucar, arros y las frutas propias mas finas adornan sus llanos, huerras y ceritos; ella tiene terrenos de pastos inmensos, onde pastorean masas de ganados ella es mui adaptable para la agricultura la mejor del mundo, ofreciendo todas variedades de clima, causa toda variedad de productos naturales hallará un suelo congenial para su vegetacion; teniendo toda ventaja comercial en su posicion, todo Centro-America debe dentro de quince años estar dependiente de su grandesa, y para estos resultados grandes nada falta, que tener paz entre sus habitantes, que animar sentimientos liberales en favor de sus hermanos republicanos en todo el mundo; que volver la atencion á la labranza, á las minas, á la explotacion de los grandes recursos del país, que olvidar el pasado, alianzar á estos, que van adelantados, teniendo en vista el gran objeto de prosperidad nacional, que las necesidades y deseos del mundo comercial porten entre ellos. Abajo las cintas coloradas ó blancas, solamente una bandera nacional con el escudo conveniente y el mote: "Dios y la libertad," la seña sea "la patria" y la contraseña "la paz."

**REMITIDO.**

Cerca de dieciete meses se han trascurrido en este desafortunado país embueltos sus habitantes en una desastroza guerra que á marcha rápida los conducia á un total exterminio: las pasiones de ambos partidos habian llegado á tal grado de acaloramiento que sin atender á que todos son hermanos, hijos de un mismo país, de una misma Religion, y comprometidos á amarse por varias reciprocidades. casi no se daban cuar-

fraticida. Nos apresuramos á comunicarlo para que llegando al conocimiento de todos procuren sin desconfianza dar un giro seguro á los negocios comerciales, que son los que dan prosperidad á las sociedades.

El Pueblo Nicaraguense en su mayoría aspira fervientemente por la conservacion de sus instituciones liberales, que ha conquistado á fuer de tanta sangre derramada de su feliz independencia de la dominacion Española; y por lo mismo, él sabrá apreciar en su justo valor la recomendable persona del Jeneral Walker cuyos sentimientos liberales, y puramente democráticos están al nivel de nuestros sentimientos políticos. En él fijemos nuestra ventura, no procedamos con desconfianza, verémos que todo marchará bien, y á buen seguro notaremos la bien anjanza de la Republica bajo la égida de sus providencias.

Loor á Dios eternamente pues ha favorecido nuestros trabajos anunciando tan venturosa noticia, y tan feliz, como tierno porvenir.—*Unos Nicaraguenses.*

Se ha impreso literalmente para conocimiento de todos el arreglo formado entre los Sres. Jenerales: el contiene y encierra artículos de pureza, integridad y filantropía; su sentido es claro y literal, y es bien conocido que al consignarlos, no han tenido otra mira que la de establecer una paz sólida que debe comenzar por un abrazo fraternal entre los Jefes, oficiales y soldados de los ejércitos beligerantes. abrazo en que se estrechen mutuamente en su seno depositando de todo corazon rencores, animosidades, prevenciones y resentimientos dando una prueba positiva de que los Nicaraguenses abrigamos nobles sentimientos por naturaleza, por educacion, por principios y por religion.

**A.VISO.**

El Sr. Comisario de la guerra está dispuesto á comparar los artículos siguientes: arros, asucar, frijoles, maiz, y sacate. Tambien tiene costuras de ropa para doce sastres. igualmente necesita doce personas que trabajen al jornal. Su despacho lo tiene en casa de Vega, á donde ocurrirán desde las diez de la mañana hasta las dos de la tarde.

Granada, octubre 27 de 1855.

**EL CORONEL VALLE DE LA FUERSA**

EXPEDICIONARIA DEL MEDIO DIA A LOS PUEBLOS del Estado.

Preciso y necesario era que aquellos derechos adquiridos despues de nuestra independencia de la Peninsula Española, fuesen conservados por aquellos hijos de padres tan interesados en tan gloriosa empresa—Aquí teneis pues un soldado veterano, no de aquellos ilusres hijos de nuestra madre patria sino de los que sucesivamente han podido formarse—Ya me conoceis—El Cheion es mi divisa y mi nombre José María Valle—En Jalteva tuve la desgracia de perder uno de los miembros mas interesantes á la vida de un soldado, y si entonces por este raro accidente no me visteis en la plaza de Granada, ya veis que estoi aquí. ¿Con qué objeto y con que miras? Con las de sostener vuestra independencia y vuestras libertades públicas. Entonces no séais ingratos: vend todos á acompañarme, y el que nó á vivir honestamente á su casa como lo tiene dicho el Jeneral Walker en su manifiesto; mas si por un fatalismo algunos hijos desnaturalizados se quieren oponer á la marcha impetuosa de la verdadera democracia: ofd la vos de vuestro amigo. Garantías personales de propiedad aun al enemigo mismo que quiera ocupar sus hogares, y aun tiempo muerte y exterminio contra los reveldes y contumaces que no queriendo conocer su bienestar quieran ser contra la sacrosanta causa que por vosotros y por mí sostengo.

¡Loor al Dios de las alturas! él nos rocíe con sus misericordias para que tengais el gusto de veros entre los brazos de vuestro amigo y compatriota.

J. M. VALLE.

Granada, octubre 17 de 1855.

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



La ejecución del general Ponciano Corral  
Execution of General Ponciano Corral

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 3

**Sábado, 10 de noviembre de 1855**

EL PERIÓDICO NO APARECE en la primera semana de noviembre, y cuando sacan el tercer número el sábado 10, Cook ha caído enfermo y Walker ha puesto en su lugar a otro filibustero, Charles T. Cutler, ex director del TRINITY TIMES en California. "Malè & Cutler" están pues ahora a cargo del semanario (y, cuando recobre la salud, George Cook volverá de soldado raso al Primer Batallón de Rifleros, sólo para salir herido en la Segunda Batalla de Rivas el 11 de abril y caer muerto en San Jacinto el 14 de septiembre de 1856).

Este primer ejemplar de noviembre registra los sucesos iniciales de la administración del Presidente don Patricio Rivas, desde la toma de posesión el 30 de octubre, y muestra al Comandante en Jefe del Ejército William Walker de facto en el mando. El fusilamiento del general Corral domina el cuadro.

**Saturday, November 10, 1855**

THE PAPER FAILS TO APPEAR on the following week, and when the third issue comes out, on Saturday, November 10, Cook is ill and Walker has replaced him with another soldier, Charles T. Cutler, former editor of the TRINITY TIMES in California. "Malè & Cutler" then become the "Printers and Publishers" of EL NICARAGUENSE, (and, upon recovering his health, Private George Cook rejoins the First Rifle Battalion, only to be wounded at the Battle of Rivas on April 11 and fall dead at San Jacinto on September 14, 1856).

This first November issue records the initial events of President Patricio Rivas' administration, from the inaugural on October 30th, and shows Army Commander-in-Chief William Walker *de facto* at the helm of affairs. The shooting of General Corral dominates the picture.

## Extractos / Excerpts

En la ciudad de Granada, treinta de octubre de ochocientos cincuenticinco, reunidos en esta sala consistorial los individuos Municipales, por previa convocatoria del Señor Prefecto y Gobernador departamental don Hilario Selva, con asistencia de los Señores Jenerales don Guillermo Walker y don Ponciano Corral ... todo con el objeto de dar canónica posision al Señor Presidente Provisorio de la República Sr. don Patricio Rivas, persona escojida, electa y deputada por los Señores Jenerales Walker y Corral para desempeñar providencialmente la presidencia de la República ...

9 (4)

El dia miércoles á la una de la tarde, llegó a esta ciudad de vuelta de Leon, el Jeneral Valle, acompañado de una cavalcada de ciudadanos *Leoneses* tuvimos el gusto de tener un momento de conversacion con él en la cual nos dijo que desde su salida de esta ciudad no ha podido descansar á causa de los regocijos de sus conciudadanos de Leon; de los repiques de campanas, de los cañonazos y del concurro de gente que siempre llenaba su casa. Como muestra del contento de la poblacion leonesa el Jeneral Valle ha traído una carta de las Señoritas de esa ciudad, dirigida al Jeneral Walker, agradeciéndole los buenos servicios que ha rendido á su patria de ellas.

9 (4)

Peace.

The Angel of Peace now smiles on this long benighted and unhappy country. 9 (2)

A DON PEDRO AMIGO.

Estamos mal, mal, mal, acuerdese de sus amigos: me han dejado con lo que tengo en el cuerpo, y espero su socorro. ...

Su amigo q.b.s.m.—(firmado) P. Corral.

10 (2)

TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND EXECUTION OF DON PONCIANO CORRAL, FOR HIGH TREASON AND CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

8 (3)

As we go to Press a most interesting ceremony has terminated in the Council Chamber of the State House. His Excellency the President, surrounded by the Ministers of State, the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished persons, received the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States near this Republic.

7 (4)

News of the battle at La Virgin had reached New York early in October. On the 4th, the *Herald*, defining a new position for General Walker, couples his name with Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben, Byron, and Slade. The word *Filibustero* has now received a new definition.

8 (2)

WANTED,

BY the Commissary of War, a good Baker to do the Baking for the Troops stationed in Granada, to whom the best of wages will be given.

7 (1)

WANTED,

BY the Commissary of War, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco.

7 (1)

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Six good Cooks can obtain constant employment by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7 (1)



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

NO. 3.

MALE & CUTLER,  
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Per year, payable in advance, \$10; single copies, two dimes.

MR. WM. GARRARD, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is agent for the *El Nicaraguense* in Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,  
VIRGIN BAY,

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua Route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having noticed that a great quantity of Brazil Wood has been treated for secretly to sell, which is our property, and is situated on different parts of the coast of Casares, on the Pacific, we would inform the public that all contracts made in reference to this wood will be of no value, and vessels that may attempt to load with said Brazil wood will be prohibited, or if the cargo is placed on board the quantity will be charged for by the subscribers in any port where the vessel may arrive.  
F. PECCORINI,  
n10-11. For Angel Solari & Co.

WILLIAM LOUNSBURY requests his friends in New York and San Francisco to correspond with him. He is now in Granada, serving under Gen. Walker. N. Y. papers please copy.

### NOTICE.

THOSE having Corn and Sacate will find a ready sale for the same by applying to Mr. Chamorro, the Provicer-General for the Cavalry—on the Plaza, Granada.  
n10-11

duties levied, shall in all cases be given to the proper officers of the Customs, to secure their payment, or the goods shall be detained.

6th. Whoever shall attempt to defraud the Revenue from the Customs, shall be punished by the forfeiture of the merchandise sought to be clandestinely introduced, and by imprisonment, according to the circumstances of the case, for a period of not less than six months, and not more than one year.

7th. Appeals may be taken to the Ministry of the Treasury from any acts or decisions of the Officers of the Customs.

8th. All rules and regulations inconsistent herewith shall be, and are hereby annulled.

Done at Granada the 8th of November, 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Addressed to the Minister of Hacienda for his information and action.

FRENCH.

**El Nicaraguense, Nov. 10, 1855.**

### The Last Fortnight.

During the last fortnight the public mind has been successively agitated, by joy at the proclamation of peace, by enlivening hopes of security for the future from the organization of a government in which they reposed the utmost confidence, by regret for the imperative political necessity which has called for the execution of a soldier of the American phalanx, mingled with pity for the untimely fate of the boy he had murdered, and by the discovery of a foul conspiracy against the Government, in which the Minister of War, who had been so lately inaugurated, was one of the principal actors and the most traitorous participant. These events it has become our duty to record, and however much we may sympathize in feelings with the mourners now, or feel before their execution for those who have perished under sentence of the law, still our judgement must approve the justice of their punishment, as essential to the prosperity of the State, and we must find in the example which has been set to all others in like manner offending, a guarantee for the common safety, which must be our consolation.

In pursuance of the treaty which we published in our last number, General Corral entered the city on the 1st inst., and was received, with his troops, in the Plaza, by General Walker and the forces of his command. The two Generals embraced, dismounted and with respective staffs proceeded to the church and was received by the

ance the inevitable effect of their timid though involuntary fears upon their minds. And truly the feeling seems to have been a prophetic prescientment that they could not without some tribulation enter the haven of their hopes. It will be seen from our items of local news that a soldier of the American Battalion has been shot for killing a Native boy, under circumstances of outrage apparently most wanton, the effect of which upon the native mind was most embarrassing, until the firm and decided course of the Commander-in-Chief taught them that the Government would visit all violations of the law with inflexible justice. In an unguarded moment, heated by excessive indulgence in drinking, he recklessly levelled his rifle at one of the servants, at the quarters of his company, whom he happened to observe lying in a hammock at the distance of some thirty paces, and to show his skill as a marksman, drew upon him and inflicted a fatal wound. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and on the morning of the third day after the committal of the deed was shot on the Plaza. He was a brave soldier and met his fate like a man. He died happy in the future, was comforted by the church and died contented and without a murmur at his fate. The Commander-in-Chief visited him in his cell, a compliment of consideration and compassion which seemed grateful to the ill-fated Jordan. Though of a somewhat thoughtless, capricious, and at times quarrelsome temper, he was thought well of by his comrades in arms; his errors were esteemed rather those of a weak head than of a bad heart; his faults those of misfortune than of premeditated malice, and the whole phalanx lamented his untimely end. His remains were treated with every respect. The parish clergy headed his funeral procession and chanted the funeral service with responses from a choir, accompanied with the solemn music of the church, and his companions in arms followed his bier. He was taken into the church and thence to his last resting-place. Every effort was made to save him by eloquent, fellow-soldiers, and citizens backed by the entreaties of his mother of the boy he had shot, who forgave him and asked his life, though the unfortunate youth was her principal support. It is reported that the Minister of War was unremitting in his exertions, after sentence, to hasten his fate, and even opposed a twenty-four hours respite accorded poor Patrick, at the request of the clergy, that he might better prepare himself to die. And yet that very Minister was at the moment concealing in his breast a guilty knowledge of a foulest conspiracy against the government, and was, in his heart, a premeditated traitor, a fact of which we have now to chronicle the details.

On the 5th inst. General Valle, of the Army of the Republic, delivered to Gen. Walker letters intercepted

gency that can arise until the arrival of the next steamer from San Francisco, when it is promised that some three hundred men will come down. A good time is coming, if all will emulate the course which has hitherto characterized the American force, as a body. United and harmonious themselves, to an extent which instances to the native mind, that there are no two Americas at variance on any public matter, they set an example to Nicaragua which contrasts in a wholesome manner with the fratricidal horrors of the civil wars in which they have been so long indulging.

As we go to Press a most interesting ceremony has terminated in the Council Chamber of the State House. His Excellency the President, surrounded by the Ministers of State, the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished persons, received the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States near this Republic. We learn that the Minister, in a neat and appropriate address, acknowledged on the part of the Government which he so ably represents, the independence and sovereignty of the Government established by the treaty of the 23d ultimo, and assured his Excellency of the kind regard and well-wishes entertained by the Chief Magistrate of the U. States towards this Republic. The President returned the compliments in few happy remarks, when Col. Wheeler advancing they interchanged a most cordial greeting of the hands. Thus closed the interesting ceremonies. A national salute is now being fired on the Plaza.

An affair of honor took place yesterday, at San Mateo, between H. B. Truett, Esq., and Austin Smith, Esq., (son of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia,) two gentlemen well known in this city and State. The respective seconds of the parties were—for Mr. Truett, Hamilton Bowie, and Col. Richard I. Hammond; and for Mr. Smith, Volney E. Howard, Esq., and

**WANTED,**  
By the Commissary of War, a good Baker to do the Baking for the Troops stationed in Granada, to whom the best of wages will be given. n10 tf

**NOTICE.**  
TEN good men can obtain constant employment by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, situated in the Government House, on the Plaza Granda. n10 tf

**WANTED,**  
By the Commissary of War, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco. Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice that for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be paid.

**NOTICE.**  
**WANTED.**—Six good Cooks can obtain constant employment by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. n10 tf

**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**  
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

STARKE HOUSE, GRANADA, Nov. 8, 1855.  
Sir: The supreme Executive Power has been pleased to order the publication of the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants: Various opinions prevail upon the subject of the collection of Commercial Imports which make it necessary to establish fixed rules and regulations as favorable as possible to commercial interests, and whereas payment of the Bonds and notes issued by previous Governments is sufficiently guaranteed by the revenues of the Republic, which is now already in progress of verification.

**BY AUTHORITY DECREES THAT:**  
1st. All foreign merchandise brought into the Republic shall pay at the Customs Bureau a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, to be levied upon the original invoice and costs of transportation, including the insurance, and ad in coin.  
2nd. If the Administrators of the Customs should present to them by Importers or consignees any invoice which may be found incorrect, upon paying 50 per cent. upon the value thereof with the costs of transportation and the insurance.  
3d. It shall be the duty of all persons introducing foreign merchandise to present their invoices to the administrators of the customs duly attested under oath.  
4th. Duties must be paid immediately, and in one payment. On larger amounts ten days from the date of registry and liquidation, will be allowed within which to register their goods by portions of the Invoice; provided that the remainder shall stay deposited in the warehouses of the Customs, paying two riials per month, quintal for storage.  
5th. Satisfactory bonds, in double the amount of the

clergy, who offered them byssop and incense. *Te Deum* was chanted and the new government was inaugurated with the most solemn ceremonies. A record was made and duly witnessed by the representatives present of foreign countries. The high contracting parties who had become members of the new government, with their colleagues and the other distinguished personages present, were then escorted from the altar to the vestibule, and departed with the appropriate ecclesiastical benediction. After which the two Generals reviewed the two army corps, now united into one, and a grand national salute was fired in the Plaza, in masterly manner, by a detachment from the American platoon. The troops went to quarters and the following government was announced: DON PATRICIO RIVAS, President.  
GEN. WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief.  
GEN. MAXIMO JERES, Minister of State.  
GEN. PONCIANO CORRAL, Minister of War.  
COL. PARKER H. FRENCH, Minister of Hacienda.  
DON FAMILER FERRER, Minister of Public Credit.

The occurrences of the day were subjects of universal congratulation, every countenance beamed with smiles of confidence of a happier future than Nicaragua had ever dared hope for, and every tongue poured forth expressions of profound gratitude to Heaven for the happy auspices under which a new era in their history as a people had opened. The effect was quickly seen in the entrance of large numbers of the citizens who had fled during the previous troubles, in the general stir attendant upon their return to their forsaken homes, to avocations long abandoned, in re-opened stores and workshops, and the thronged appearance of the streets and avenues. There still however seemed to be an under current of serious thoughtfulness in the minds of the residents of Granada, which it was difficult for the Americans who had so gloriously entered the city on the memorable 13th of October, to analyse. It was so, however, with us.—We felt and knew that the entire influential population of the city were well pleased with the turn that General Walker had given to affairs. The mass of the people had been so long accustomed to perfidious treatment from those into whose hands they had at various times fallen, that though grateful for present immunity from personal danger, they could not but feel, to a certain extent, fearful that the American forces present would not be able permanently to preserve their private rights from invasion at the hands of the Native forces with whom they were associated, they could not realize that with so little bloodshed and such slight resistance a peace had been concluded. They could not imagine that so small a body of men could retain what they had won, in case any of the old Granadino party should make an effort to regain the town, an event some of them thought not improbable, notwithstanding the solemnity with which adherence to the treaty had been sworn. They distrusted not the good faith of the American troops, but their capacity to hold the town, and they doubted the sincerity of the party which had so lately held them in subjection and with whose duplicity they were so well acquainted, while they were too timid to take any active part in preventing or preparing to meet the crisis they apprehended. All intelligent men of nerve felt satisfied as to the ultimate result notwithstanding whatever revulsion might occur. But those whom tyranny and want of education had emasculated to a great extent, seemed to require the stimulus of oft repeated authoritative reassurance to

**The steamer which arrived from Virgin Bay on the 7th, inst., brought a considerable accession of American force, about sixty-two men, in two companies, one under the command of Capt. R. W. Armstrong, from San Francisco; and the other under the charge of Capt. Swift, from the Kincaid expedition at Greytown. The force here is now fully adequate to any emer-**

**F. J. C. Kewen, Esq., Drs. Bowie and Bertody** were the surgical attendants of **Mr. Truett,** and **Drs. Toland and Edwards** accompanied **Mr. Smith.**

About eighty friends and acquaintances of the parties accompanied them from this city to the ground, and this number was increased by persons living in the neighborhood, and travelers, so that when the affair came off the number of witnesses amounted to one hundred and twenty.

The arrangement was that the parties should use Colt's revolvers—nearly six shooters; that they should be separated ten paces, and that after the word was given each party could shoot as rapidly as he pleased. In case either party was wounded he was to indicate the fact by dropping his pistol. Before the parties took position the crowd was requested to retire a distance of about sixty yards, to which request an immediate compliance was given. The ground selected for the conflict was a spot about a mile at the rear of **De Peyster's Hotel.** When the word was given both parties commenced firing rapidly. **Mr. Truett** discharged all his shots, and then, throwing his pistol from him in a hasty manner, turned partly around, facing **Mr. Smith.** It was then observed that **Mr. Smith** had dropped his pistol, and was tottering as if about to fall. His seconds immediately went up to him and laid him upon the ground. An examination ensued, and it was found that **Mr. Truett's** ball had struck **Mr. S.'s** right leg about eight inches above the knee, and passing directly through. **Mr. Smith** fired all but one of his shots—he fired once after he was wounded—and it is the impression of the bystanders that **Mr. Truett's** fourth shot was the one that hit. **Mr. Truett's** person was uninjured. One ball, however, passed through the seat of his pantaloons, without touching the flesh.

**Mr. Smith** was brought into town last night, and as no bones were broken a speedy recovery is predicted.—*Alta* 20th.

The *Poughkeepsie Press* is informed by **Santa Anna's** agent that "**Spring Side,**" and **Forrest's** residence, on the Hudson are the only places he has visited with a view to purchase; and that **Bacarra's** train has not been thought of.

Over thirty emigrant rammers have left New York, for California, within the last two months.

Nicaraguan Interests.

The great interests of the Republic are identified with peace; a sound metallic currency; a secure representative of actual value; a complete public school system; and a strong firm and reliable government—the executive officers of a liberal policy, which shall properly protect and foster its industry, promote popular education, advance its commerce and administer justice in equity and mercy.

In Nicaragua and its people—severally and collectively, would be truly free, happy and independent, that domestic peace from which all other national blessings flow must be perpetuated. Civil commotion and intestine war are the body politic what the most fatal form of consumptive disease are to the body corporate. Their evils all Nicaraguans can appreciate. No pen can describe them as they have been felt by them. To have no confidence in one's fellow man, to distrust each man's friendship, to dread even the sympathy of one's bosom friend, to fear each kind approach conceals a treachery, to become callous to every social influence, to fear to speak one's thoughts within the sacred precincts of one's home, to live in terror of betrayal from one's own household, to stand perpetually on the alert against robbery, rape, murder and arson is a condition of which words must ever fail to describe the influence upon the heart. Such has been, however, the condition of this people. Those who have contributed to the termination of such a pitiable and disastrous scene of affairs, those who, out of such discord and confusion, have succeeded in establishing peace and order, who for such horrors have substituted happiness and hope, have deserving and should receive an eternally overflowing measure of national gratitude, and should feel, in their own consciousness of having performed the noblest deeds of highest human enterprise—a reward greater than all the eulogies and encomiums that orators, statesmen and divines can lavish upon them. Such is the reward which General Walker and his phalanx and General Valle and the other patriots of Nicaragua, who have aided his efforts, have merited—a reward of double blessing, one to the donor, the other to the receiver. Is the service they have rendered duly appreciated? We know it is by the more intelligent classes.

particularly to California. Here an error may very easily be committed. The introduction of the principal characteristic of political life there, the division of the people into two parties would be particularly unfortunate here. No country whose masses are not thoroughly educated can bear the discussions to which such divisions give rise, without danger of physical as well as mental strife; and it will be evident to any person of the most menial opportunities for observation and reflection that the masses in this country have been by the unfortunate circumstances of their position for more than the third of a century necessarily or at least unavoidably deprived of even the most restricted educational advantages. Reading and writing are the extent to which they have been carried for some time, so far as our observation of the public school system has extended. To some extent arithmetical knowledge has been disseminated, but of the most elementary character. We speak of the masses. Very handsome libraries are to be found in private hands, but there is no general diffusion of information on any subject—to the effect that the course of the people should be shaped for them, until continued peace shall have afforded an opportunity for the establishment of an adequate method of public instruction. In no other way can the mass of the people be brought to understand properly, their true interests as individuals, to form a true estimate of their duties as citizens, and decide upon precise political discussions, and decide upon the comparative merits of opposite courses of policy. That spirit of mutual concession and compromise, which is the corner stone, as well of public order and national prosperity and progress, as of all pleasurable social intercourse has been hitherto totally ignored, in the history of parties in Central America. The Government of Nicaragua should be a firm, entire controlling power, but actuated by a liberal policy and ever mindful of those republican maxims, the observance of which are essential to the preservation of the indefeasible rights of man. It should eschew all aristocracy and servility but bear in mind the principles of a sound conservatism. The maxims of democratic progress should be developed in the practical patriarchy of the lives of the people, but that unlimited license, which is as repugnant to the spirit of true republicanism as it is obnoxious to the aristocratic temper of the oligarch or lordling, should be restrained. Let civility, and a love of peaceful quietness

TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND EXECUTION OF DON PONCIANO CORRAL, FOR HIGH TREASON AND CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

HEAD QUARTERS OF ARMY OF NICARAGUA, Granada, November 5th, 1855. A Court Martial will be held to-morrow morning, November 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of trying General Don Ponciano Corral on the charges and specifications hereunto annexed. The Court will consist of Col. C. C. Hornesby, President; Lieut. Col. C. H. Gilman; Major E. J. Sanders, Capt. George B. Davidson, Capt. S. C. Astin, Capt. C. J. Turnbull, and Lieut. Geo. R. Garton. Inasmuch as the case is of much public importance, Col. B. D. Fry will act as Judge Advocate. Col. Don Carlos Thomas will act as interpreter for the Court.

(Signed) W. M. WALKER. CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS. Wm. Walker, Gen. of Division, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, accuses Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of said Republic— Charge 1st.—That said Corral is guilty of High Treason. Specification.—That he has invited Gen. D. Santos Guardia and Col. D. Pedro Xatruch, to come with arms and force to disturb the peace of Nicaragua. Charge 2nd.—That said Corral has conspired with the enemies of the State to overthrow the existing Government of Nicaragua. Specification.—That he has conspired for said purpose with said Guardia and Xatruch, and with one General Tomas Martinez.

(Signed) W. M. WALKER. Proceedings of the Court Martial held in pursuance to the annexed order, at the city of Granada, on the 6th day of November, 1855, for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Court being duly organized, the prisoner was brought in and pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, which objection was overruled. By request of the prisoner Col. P. H. French appeared as counsel for the defence.

Gen. Wm. Walker sworn and testified as follows: Question.—Do you know the prisoner, and if so, are you acquainted with his hand-writing, and what are your means of knowing the same? Answer.—I know the prisoner and know his hand-writing. I have seen him sign his name. Question.—Are the papers now exhibited and marked A, B, and C in the hand-writing of Gen. Corral? Answer.—The papers marked A and B are entirely in his hand-writing, and the papers marked C are signed by him. The body of the papers are not in his hand-writing. Question.—State how they came into your possession and when? Answer.—They were delivered to me yesterday by Gen. Valle, in the envelope here exhibited and marked E. Question.—State what you know of the papers marked C

against the Government; or intention of violating the late treaty? Ans.—Nothing besides the letters: I have seen yesterday. I was surprised to see them. Ques.—Did you, as President of the Republic, order Gen. Corral, Secretary of War, and ad interim, Secretary of State, to transmit the decrees of this Government, and the news of the treaty to all the various authorities and departments of this Republic? Ans.—Yes, I did. Ques.—Are you not aware that he performed the duty assigned him? Ans.—I think so but am not sure of it. Ques.—Are you acquainted with the family of Gen. Corral? Ans.—No. I have seen them. Ques.—Do you know that he has any family in Granada? Ans.—Yes, he has a young daughter half crazy. Ques.—Will you look over the books and see whether the prisoner has done everything in accordance with his orders? Ans.—All the communications of which there are copies in the book now exhibited, were ordered by me, except one which Gen. Corral says was ordered by the General-in-Chief. Ques.—Are the other books which you have examined correct? Ans.—They are. Ques.—Was the prisoner, in his private conversations with you always expressed his wish that the peace might be permanent? Ans.—He has. Ques.—(By the President of the Court)—Why were you surprised at seeing the letters referred to? Ans.—Because he had always expressed his desire for peace.

Ques.—(By the same.)—Do you know Gen. Corral's hand-writing and did you read the letters intercepted by Gen. Walker, yesterday? Ans.—I know his writing, and read the letters. Ques.—(By the same.)—Do you know those letters to be treason to the state? Ans.—I do. Ques.—Do you know Gen. Guardia? Ans.—I do not. Ques.—Are the letters now exhibited, and marked A, B, and C, the ones you refer to? Ans.—They are.

Findings of the Court Martial, held at the City of Granada, Nov. 6th, 1855, for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications as preferred, and sentence him to be put to death by shooting. B. D. Fry, Col. and Judge Advocate. C. C. Hornesby, Col. and President. The Court unanimously recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Command-in-Chief. B. D. Fry, C. C. Hornesby, Col. and Judge Advocate.

APPENDIX OF SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL AND ORDER FOR EXECUTION OF GENERAL DON PONCIANO CORRAL.



We are sure it is by all property holders, by all reflecting readers of history, by all whose educational opportunities have been such as to enable them to form a judicious and valuable opinion. We see proofs of its appreciation in the impulse which all the movements of the past month have given to business, in the satisfaction with which the announcement of the organization of the Government has been received, in the approbation accorded to the measures adopted thus far by the powers that exist. But is it appreciated by the masses? In answer to this question much that is most gratifying to the heart of the patriot must be observed in the alacrity with which the majority are returning to or seeking peaceful occupations, the unanimity with which all good subjects are doing so. It is feared, however, that many who have been burnt and bred to disorder and war habituated to camp life, and practically accustomed and taught to look with disgust upon labor, will find it difficult to reconcile acquired propensities for the vices of an idle and licentious course, with the duties and obligations of civic life. There is nothing hypercritical in the views which suggest an anxiety in this particular. Accurate data are before us which it would be invidious to set forth at this juncture. We give our opinions. The statistics on which they are founded are well known to all. The reader can judge of their correctness. We aim only to guide reflection, to console the fears of those who are still anxious to encourage the hopes of all.

2. In relation to all the great interests of this country it becomes the government and people now to establish and agree upon safe and prudent maxims of policy which shall know no sudden variability nor shadow of turning; and the greater the development within any reasonable period of time of the vast internal resources of the nation, the more firmly should they stand out for principles once conceived in wisdom and prudent foresight. The experience of other nations and states is all before them. Two paths are presented to their choice in the decision of the questions which lie at the basis of the action and conduct of the several departments of the national service. Both have been tried in other countries; and in the selection of a great exemplar as a measure of the means and objects of progress it will be natural for many to look to the constitutional and political history of the United States of America, and we fear very

and order, and an orbate demeanor engaged to use the course of all classes. Let the timid be reassured by the advice of the calm, the weak protected by the arms of the strong, the ignorant with a docile spirit receive instruction from the wise, and let not the well-informed pervert their talents to a selfish opposition to governmental policy, but rather strain every faculty in seconding the efforts of the constituted authorities in giving a proper and reliable direction to public affairs. We shall esteem it the duty of the press, to be strictly republican in spirit, but at the same time rigorously conservative in conduct; to guide the individual citizen in his pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness, to point out to him new outlets to industry and consequent wealth, to advance his interests, and promote his personal security and success, but at the same time to inculcate a law-abiding and loyal spirit and sustain the supremacy of a good and adequate government, as essential to the national independence, the general well-being of the people, and the advancement and multiplication of the arts and advantages of peace.

News of the battle at La Virgen had reached New York early in October. On the 4th, the *Herald*, defining a new position for General Walker, couples his name with Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben, Byron, and Slade. The word *Villibustero* has now received a new definition.

The present war in Europe is absorbing about three hundred millions of pounds sterling per annum. The drain from France and England is rapidly embarrassing governmental finances. It is proposed to double the capital of the Bank of France, and thus substitute credit and stimulants for money. In the midst of this, England's Commissariat requires sixty millions of supplies, and that of France twenty millions, from foreign countries, to make up the deficiency of one years harvest.

During the last fiscal year public lands have been sold to the amount of 15,569,460 acres. The purchase money has amounted to \$11,562,205. This is less than a dollar an acre. The public lands are running out. There remain 1,400,000 square miles, being eight to ten hundred millions of acres; but of this five-sixths are uninhabitable and valueless. A source of revenue in war or financial distress is here disappearing.

and what the prisoner has said concerning the same in your presence?

Ans.—In order to explain the said papers to the Court, I must state, that yesterday Gen. Corral came to me and asked if I had sent an order to Rivas and Manguna to diminish the garrisons at those places. I replied that I had. He remarked that he thought, under the treaty, it was competent for the Government only, to give such an order. I then enquired of him if he had communicated to the Commandant-in-Chief of the Army, and he replied, that he had. This morning I received a despatch from the Sub-Prefect, who is the Commandant of Manguna, informing me, that yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, there was a letter in Manguna addressed to Gen. Martinez, and in the hand writing of Gen. Corral, and purporting on the superscription, to come from him, and that the same passed through Mesaya with a courier. I then called Gen. Corral, and enquired of him whether he had sent the letter to Gen. Martinez yesterday. He replied, under oath, that he had sent no letter; but intended to send those despatches, [the papers marked C.] which he took from his pocket.

Ques.—State what you know of the papers marked D, and how, and when the same came into your possession.

Ans.—The said paper was sealed when I received it, and in the same envelope with the papers marked A and B.

Ques.—Will you explain to the Court who is Gen. Guardia, to whom Gen. Corral's letters are addressed, and how he stands toward the present Government of Nicaragua?

The above question and answer ruled out by the Court, on the ground that no evidence was necessary on the point. The position of Gen. Guardia being a matter of public notoriety.

Col. Fernando Chacurro being sworn, answered as follows: Ques.—Do you know Tomas Martinez; and, if so, do you know his hand-writing?

Ans.—I know him; but have never seen him write.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Don Patricio Rivas sworn:

Ques.—Do you know the prisoner to be Gen. Corral; and if so, was he lately in command of the Legitimate forces; and was he duly empowered to make the late treaty; and what was the amount of the forces, all told, under his command at the time the treaty was formed?

Ans.—Yes, I do. He was. I know by a letter from him, that he was duly empowered to make the late treaty. I do not know how many troops he had at the time of the treaty; but a little before, I heard he had a thousand men at Rivas.

Ques.—Has Gen. Corral ever spoken to you with regard to his intentions, and his faith in the late treaty?

Ans.—He has.

Ques.—Have you ever seen any of the letters that Gen. Corral sent away, on the subject, private or official?

Ans.—The only communication I have seen was directed to me by Gen. Corral, which I have in my hands, which letter informed me of the treaty, and called me to this city. Ques.—Was there anything else in the letter? Ans.—Nothing more. Ques.—Was there anything in the acts of the prisoner, aside from the charges before this Court, that would lead you to suppose that he intended any unreasonable designs

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF NICARAGUA, Granada, November 7th, 1855.

Having read and duly considered the proceedings and sentence of the Court Martial, organized for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral on the charges of High Treason and of Conspiracy against the Government of this Republic, the sentence of said Court is hereby affirmed; and it is ordered:

That said Don Ponciano Corral be shot in the Plaza of Granada, at 12 M., on Thursday, November 7th, 1855, and the Officer of the Day is charged with the execution of the sentence.

W. M. WALKER, General, Commander-in-Chief.

The execution of the within sentence will be postponed until 2 o'clock P. M. of this day.

GRANADA, November 8th, 1855. W. M. WALKER, General, Commander-in-Chief.

Within order complied with, and the prisoner shot at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRANADA, November 8th, 1855. CHAS. H. GILMAN, Officer of the Day.

The following are the letters referred to above:

[TRANSLATION] GRANADA, 1st November, 1855.

To General Santos GUARDIA: My Esteemed Friend—It is necessary that you should write to our friends to give them notice of the danger which threatens us, and to take active steps with you.—If you wait two months it will be too late. I think of us and of your officers!

I salute your lady and am your real friend to command.

Yours, &c., P. CORRAL. Nicaragua is lost, Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala are lost if you let things go on. Come quickly and you will find auxiliaries.

FRENCH DON PASCO: We are badly, badly, badly off. Think of your friends. I was left here without anything but what I had on my body, and I hope for your help. Your Friend, &c., P. CORRAL.

GRANADA, November 3d, 1855. To General Santos GUARDIA: My Dear Sir and Friend—I enclose to you letters from the General who does not write much on account of the insecurity; but you already understand all he wants to tell you, and it is enough if you consider the sufferings of a man who has been forced to the sacrifice to do what he has done, and to whom they already deny what was offered him. We all expect a fatality, and always with hopes, which at the end only turn out illusory. We all sympathize in you, and only in you, to redeem this beautiful section of Central America. We hope that you and the real friends of Honduras will not be indifferent to our disgraces. Thousand probabilities—many elements—a good deal of disposition, and much repining!!

It things here go on badly, and cannot be remedied, I will with pleasure once more become a Hondureño. I felicitate you and participate in your pleasure in returning again to you beloved country; always remain

Yours, &c., P. CORRAL.

there, and may tyranny never again take root in that soil so worthy to be there forever buried.  
I salute affectionately Lady Anita and youth. With all frankness command your friend,  
Siga:  
TOMAS MARTINEZ.

At a quarter to 2 P. M., the prisoner, attended by the energy, made his appearance under an escort of soldiers, and crossing the Plaza, took a seat in a chair prepared for the occasion. The death sentence was read to him by Col. Gilman, Officer of the Day, and almost immediately after the spirit of Gen. Don Ponciano Corral had passed from time into the mysteries of an eternity, having been pierced, as we understand, by every bullet fired at him.

**Gold Mines of Nicaragua.**

The following letter is from the pen of the late Dr. Fanning, long a resident of this State, and well qualified by his talents and experience, to write upon the Gold Mines. He had entered extensively into the business, imported a steam-engine and other machinery, when his career was suddenly stopped by the cholera at Virgin Bay, in June last.

SAN PEDRO PLAZA, May 14, 1855.

COL. WHEELER, U. S. MINISTER.

DEAR SIR—Since my arrival here, after leaving you at the Virgin, I have been so very much occupied in our works that I could find no time to devote to writing until the present, and even now am not wholly free.

On my arrival here a dreary stillness pervaded everything; the absence of people and suspension of work created a solitude that was dreadful. The paths overgrown with grass, in and around the houses bushes and wild herbage of every description growing in profusion, while every wild and creeping animal, as if aware of the master's absence, revelled and rioted at will. Now we are somewhat ourselves again, and I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of my partner to commence putting up our machinery, for which I have everything ready.

As you are unacquainted with this section of the country, and would doubtless like to learn something in regard to it, allow me to give you a brief description in my imperfect manner.

The Department of Chontales occupies all that portion of this State lying between the N. E. shore of the Lake Nicaragua and the Mosquito Territory, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains, which run through the entire State in a S. E. and N. W. direction, entering Honduras, and thence on to California, etc. This chain of mountains is densely covered with wood and timber of the heaviest kind, consisting of mahogany, cedar, nispero, and a species of oak. Some of the trees are from 60 to 80 feet from the ground to the first limbs or branches, with a circumference of from three to four feet. The soil is easy of cultivation, and yields prolifically, and nearly all our Northern seeds grow and yield well.

The seasons differ here from every other part of the State; the altitude being greater the atmosphere is quicker condensed, and consequently we have more rain, but not to impede labor or retard vegetation. Immediately upon emerging from this heavy woodland you enter upon the open plain or savannah, and the country from there till you reach the Lake shore is one vast, hilly, rolling prairie, without a piece of woodland of half a mile in extent the whole distance of forty miles. This part near the mountain is always green and fresh, with beautiful grazing.

me a visit, and I assure you you will be well paid for your trouble and be able to make a better report on the subject than I can. June is a good month to make a trip. Present my kind regards to your worthy lady, good wishes for the health of all your family, and the success of your mission. Hoping you will have patience to get through this scrawl, I subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,  
D. O. FANNING.

P. S.—Allow me to add that we have near here lead mines rich with silver.

**Peace.**

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Angel of Peace now smiles on this long benighted and unhappy country, her steps are slow and sure, and her ways are kindly and good. Already does this beautiful land feel her blessed, benign, and sacred influence. The people of Nicaragua begin to see the morning's dawn of true liberty; when all men will be actuated by a love of country, when civil strife shall cease, and peace, harmony, and concord reign supreme amidst the councils of the state.

At this moment how many a home is made happy, that but a few days ago was the scene of grief and mourning; the husband now embraces his wife, aged parents once more clasp to their arms their children, and absent loved ones greet, and friend meets friend.

The toxin of war no more disturbs our midnight rest. The smile of joy and contentment beams on every countenance, for the people see the promise of a peaceful, happy, and glorious future, when kindred blood shall cease to stain and pollute the garden spots and vineyards of this lovely land. May peace long hold undisputed sway throughout the length and breadth of the country, and bring in her attendant train, progress, civilization, happiness, prosperity, and fraternal love.

Now, the untilled ground that in years gone by teemed with the fairest products of the earth, where now nought is but a vast wild and uncultivated plain; peace will place her hand to the plough, and progress, and wealth will follow on its tracks; the long deserted Hacienda will again be inhabited, the crumbling churches rebuilt, the remnants of families will be gathered together, and live amidst the homes of their fathers, cementing love and fraternity, living in peace, and building for themselves and their children a nation and country, which "manifest destiny" declares to be mighty and grand.

H. S.

tried by a jury of my fellow soldiers and convicted of the charges brought against me—though guilty of killing the boy, innocent of crime, as I hope to meet my God in the world to come, which, thanks to his divine grace, in the hour of tribulation, I am prepared to do with firm front and confidence in his mercy and goodness. I am satisfied with the issue, satisfied that it is essential to the preservation of peace and order, satisfied that a contrary course would endanger the lives of the whole battalion—therefore, as an example, I hope and pray, fellow comrades, you will endeavor to avoid, among yourselves, everything that might conduce to hard-feeling or quarrel of any kind.

In bidding you all good-bye I would call your attention to my parting advice—while acting as soldiers or regenerators of a country, avoid, by all means, an indulgence in liquor—the prime evil of our conduct,—avoid the council of quarrelsome or dissatisfied parties, obey your officers, attend to and correspond with the dear ones at home, and before acting let self-council govern your conduct. Thus will you establish for yourselves a name and reputation, and as a precedent to the inhabitants of this war-devastated land, fulfill your mission from God with man.

And now, my dear boys, I thank you all for the kindness I have received at your hands; I leave you hoping for a better future, and pray we will all meet hereafter in that happy home, eternal in the heavens. Good bye.

PATRICK JORDAN.

November 2, midnight.

He addressed the persons present at his execution, somewhat after the style of his letter, and died perfectly satisfied with his lot—believing in a happier future.

We take great pleasure in recommending the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, to the passengers by the Transit Route; the proprietors, Messrs. Garrard, are polite and attentive, and, from experience, we can promise visitors to the St. Charles the utmost satisfaction.

**Departamento ESPAÑOL.**

NADA puede ser introducido en la política del Gobierno de un estado mas despropositada que el atentado de escluir otras naciones de las ventajas de su comercio, o de poner limitaciones al extranjerero en su correspondencia con sus habitantes. Tan bien podia alguno meterse la voluntad de vivir en Granada empesandose a prevenir toda comunicacion entre su casa y las otras familias de la ciudad. Tal extremo misantropico de torquedad puede probar una entera destitucion de todos los caracteristicos a la humanidad, un contento para la aprobacion de los hombres, y total indiferencia para las simpatias humanas, un discontento de cada obligacion social, de un corazon depravado—Como con un individuo de familia entre los particulares de una ciudad

y obligado a forzar por un tratado, que cada uno contribuyendo con otros a las felicidades y prosperidad por medio de la brillantez de la literatura y su comercial industria.

El dia miercoles, a la una de la tarde, llegó a esta ciudad de vuelta de Leon, el General Valle, acompañado de una cavalcada de ciudadanos Leoneses tuvieron el gusto de tener un momento de conversacion con él en la cual nos dijo que desde su salida de esta ciudad no ha podido descansar a causa de los ruegos de sus conciudadanos de Leon; de los repiques de campanas, de los cañonazos y del concurso de gente que siempre llenaba su casa. Como muestra del contento de la poblacion leonesa el General Valle ha traído una carta de las Señoras de esa ciudad, dirigida al General Walker, agradeciéndole los buenos servicios que ha rendido a su patria de ellas.

Nos alegramos mucho de oír esas noticias que nos son tan bien venidas y esperamos recibir otras del mismo tenor durante la semana corriente, de Chinandega y los demas pueblos del Estado.

SEÑOR DON PATRICIO RIVAS ELECTO PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.

Granada, octubre 30 de 1855.

Señor

UNO de aquellos sucesos que en la vida de las naciones suceden de vez en cuando, dirigidos por la mano de la Providencia ha hecho que los Ejercitos beligerantes en los departamentos de Oriente y Meridiana se unen para dar paz a la República por medio del tratado que original tenemos el honor de acompañar a U.

Ayer se vieron los dos Ejercitos y hoy celebran el importante ingreso de U. a esta ciudad. Por el tratado se le llama a la Presidencia de la República para salvar la patria y los infrascriptos bien persuadidos del patriotismo que siempre ha animado a U. por la felicidad y ventura de este pais no dudamos que aceptará tan delicado encargo.

Esperamos que U. señale la hora en que debe tomar posesion para dictar las medidas necesarias a fin de solemnizar un acto que va a formar en la historia de Nicaragua el principio de su era de progreso y felicidad pública.

Tenemos la honra de ofrecer a U. nuestros respetos y consideraciones como muy atentos servidores—William Walker—Ponciano Corral.

Es copia fiel de su original.

Granada, octubre 31 de 1855

CORRAL.

SEÑOR JENERALES DE LOS EJERCITOS UNIDOS WILLIAM WALKER ENQUIER Y DON PONCIANO CORRAL. Granada, octubre 30 de 1855.

Señores

HE tenido el honor de recibir la respectable comunicacion de U. U. fecha de hoy a que se sirvieron a

At the elections, in Philadelphia, the Know Nothings have been defeated. In Pennsylvania, as far as heard from on the 20th ultimo, their loss from last year's vote is over sixty thousand. On the strength of this, the democrats in Philadelphia, of the Buchanan school, are getting quite flighty with hopes of the success of their favorite in the approaching canvass for Presidential nomination.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, at Cincinnati, a great pigeon match was had between Wm. King of Florida, and B. Duncan of Kentucky, for \$10,000 a side. Upon the third round of the first day's shooting, Mr. King's gun recoiled and produced an abrasion and an effusion of blood, which was very sore throughout the rest of the trial, he nevertheless, shot magnificently, to the end, was enthusiastically backed to the 45th shot, and finally, on y lost by one bird. The report stands—

	Duncan.	King.	
Hit.	Miss.	Hit.	Miss.
Sat.	53	7	51
Mon.	76	14	29
			11

Both contestants have done so much honor to themselves that we must, while congratulating old Kentucky, give three cheers for young Florida.

Dates from Philadelphia to Oct. 23d., and New York to the 20th, have been received, for which we are very grateful to our friends.

The act of Congress providing for the settlement of the Texas debt, will it is now supposed, be accepted by the Texas Legislature.

Patrick Jordan.

Patrick Jordan, who suffered death on the 3d, inst., was a native of Ireland, and about 27 years of age. He left behind him a wife, and as he believes, one child. He had married in London, one Catharine Clancy, of Mary-le-bone parish, in that city. He had been absent from his family since 1851. He desired the publishers of this paper to request the London Dispatch and Times to notice his death, as those papers are taken by his family. He further desired that they would give notice to Mr. James Jordan, his father, of the same parish, if living, of his death. And he particularly requested that the publishers of the Dispatch and Times would mention that, if his wife or father, or any one duly authorized for her, would correspond with the publishers of this paper, he or she would hear of something to her advantage. Any letter endorsed by the Catholic priest of the parish church, Manchester Square, London, will be promptly attended to by us.

The following is a copy of a letter he left for his fellow soldiers.

"My dear boys, and comrades generally—having been

This chain of mountains is made of ridges or ranges of hills, which cross transversely, running from S. W. to N. E., through which lengthwise run the veins or leads of quartz, the ore or dip of the vein being generally on its north side.

The gold quartz is generally of a soft, porous, and very friable nature. The silver quartz is harder, except the richer portion, which is in the form of a sulphuret. Much of the gold is also in this form, so that in the imperfect mode of extracting the metals here thus far, from one-third to one-half is lost. The quality of the quartz varies from one cent to 10 cents per lb. of stone. The richest mine, thus far, is the "Calvario," discovered by Padre Sixta Lora, in a chain of hills called "Tigra." The poorest quartz of this mine yielded the average of thirteen grains of pure gold to twenty-two pounds of stone, tested in N. Y. in August last.

The silver mines are as yet unworked, but have been opened and satisfactorily proved, one ton of the ore and sulphuret yielding two ounces of gold and eight marques of silver—or over one hundred dollars.

The gold of these mines differs in quality too, some containing 23 per cent. of silver and others less than two. The mines on the River Mico, called the San Juan, have been worked some time, but in a miserable way, and two years since absolutely nothing was known of the country one mile back in the mountain beyond the Rio Mico, which here separates the mountain from the plains. The arrival of Padre Lora at that time put a new face on matters; he took the leads of these San Juan mines and followed them into the interior, where none of this people had before dared venture. This led to the discovery of the "Tigra" Range. The arrival of our company just then, and our purchase of the "Calvario," gave a new impetus to things, for no sooner was our purchase known in Granada and elsewhere than hundreds of the citizens of the State came up and began exploring and entering mines; a perfect mania appeared to possess them.

When we first settled at the "Calvario," about three miles in the mountains, we were the first white persons who had ever been there, and the only settlement for nearly a league. In less than six months between one and two hundred mines had been discovered and entered, and now, for a distance of three to four leagues beyond, mines are opened, lands cleared, crops raised, houses building, and mills erecting. At the edge of the plains a village has grown up; and all since we came.

As there are no washings in this region, everything has to be developed by capital—erecting mills and grinding quartz, etc. Water power is in great abundance all the year round. There is a great need of machinery at present, there being so many more mines opened than mills erected to grind the quartz, those opening the mines not having the means to put up mills. Persons having mills in good localities can get plenty of quartz to grind on shares.

The common mills of the country do not grind more than from one to two tons per day each, and with the same water, differently applied, could grind from 15 to 20 tons.

With the application of American skill and ingenuity what a country this could be made. We are only about 50 miles from the mouth of the Bluefields River and about 20 from Bungo Navigation. The country is beautiful, the health of the climate without a superior, the water delicious and pure, and the wild flowers fill the air with their fragrances, waking you back to the dreamy days of childhood while reading some Oriental legend or Arabian Night's Tale.

I can only say to you, in addition, come up and make

así con una familia particular en medio de las naciones de la tierra—La idea que solamente un Holandés debe vivir en Holanda, pañoles en España, Japoneses en el Japon, Franceses en Francia, Chinos en la China, Mexicanos en Mexico, Nicaraguenses en Nicaragua y los Yankees en Nueva Inglaterra, es uno que como repugnante a todos los impulsos de una alma humana como es antagonista a los designios de la providencia en el don de la tierra, al hombre señalado como comun y primogénito para la raza humana, y en una publicacion de uno de la misma dispensacion de adorno y paz a todas las naciones de la tierra como miembros de una misma familia, sien todos sus hijos amados. Es eminente que la mision filosófica como tambien la rejlosa del siglo en que vivimos, sujetos a la política forastera con todas las naciones, quien en su poder ahora gobierna todos los desatinos del mundo se ha pronunciado animosamente en contra—Las masas del pueblo cada lugar ignoran la práctica y la filosofía de sus vidas, y limitandose a oprimirse el comercio solamente en aquellos Estados que sus reglas de despotismo nunca han oído ni oirán, la voz (discontenta) del pueblo, donde el premio es aprisionado y donde la libertad de discurrir y aun el pensamiento es negado o denabado, donde la educacion es uno de los límites mas caracterizados o totalmente descuidada, donde la ruin ambicion y abaricia de sus mandatarios corren prodigalizando en altas tarifas y monopolios de contratos, donde colar de tenidamente, hermanar melizas en el vicio de la ignorancia y la indolencia reduce al pueblo a el estado político de imbecilidad, lo mas degradante para su influencia sobre movimientos internacionales—Libertad internacional de rentacion a la tarifa de rentas con incidentes de proteccion libre, de las obligaciones de todo forastero, necesarias para la abolicion de monopolios y cabalazas sobre los altos mares, son los principios anglo-americanos que han sido forzados por argumentos sobre Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania, Rusia, el poder del mando en la tierra—La China, Japon, y Tartaria, aunque han perdido una fuerza numérica pero mas de la mitad de la raza humana, resistirá el espíritu de la edad, el destino todavía señalado, y lo que es mas todavía todas las naciones de la tierra están limitadas a reunirse como miembros de una familia rñda y obligados a cimentar armonia y la paz, por medio de la reciprocidad;

compañarme original el tratado de 23 del que finaliza, por el cual se han dignado hourarme con el nombramiento de Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Nada mas difícil para un hombre de mis años y de mi capacidad que el desempeño de un destino en todo superior, pero la situacion de la Patria y el voto de U. me exigen el que tome posesion del Poder Ejecutivo de Nicaragua. Lo acepto, mas convejo de que no habrá sacrificio que no haga por la felicidad de mis conciudadanos, que confiado en poder conducir la República al grado de prosperidad y grandezza a que es llamada pero el cielo se mostre propicio y ayudará mis intenciones, y los hombres de orden que aspiran a un porvenir venturoso, me inspirarán sus conocimientos para el asierto.

En tal concepto pues a la una de este dia pasaré al lugar que se me designe a tomar posesion y entretanto por medio de mis Eres. Jenerales reácto a los Ejercitos por que gozara de union fraternal.

Tengo el honor de subscribirme respetuoso servidor—PATRICIO RIVAS.

EN la Ciudad de Granada, treinta de octubre de ochocientos cincuenta y cinco, reunidos en esta sala consistorial los individuos Municipales, por previa convocatoria del Señor Prefecto y Gobernador departamental don Hilario Selva, con asistencia de los Señores Jenerales don Guillermo Walker y don Ponciano Corral con varios Oficiales del Ejercito, Ministros Diplomáticos de las Naciones extranjeras, el venerable Cleve presidido por el Párroco y varios vecinos notables de esta ciudad, todo con el objeto de dar cuenta a la República Sr. don Patricio Rivas, persona escogida, electa y diputada por los Señores Jenerales Walker y Corral para desempeñar providencialmente la presidencia de la República segun el tratado convenido, ajustado, sellado y ratificado por ambos Señores Jenerales con veintitres pueblos de los departamentos Oriental y Metitonal. El Señor Jeneral don Ponciano Corral y Señor Jeneral don Guillermo Walker, quienes por el citado convenio debían salir el juramento de lei al Señor Presidente Provisorio don Patricio Rivas: postrado este de rodillas ante la Imágen de Jesus Crucificado, puesta la mano en los Santos Evangelios, le dijeron: Señor Presidente Juvrás a Dios y por sus Santos Evangelios respetar y cumplir, hacer guardar y cumplir el tratado de veintitres de octubre, de proteger a todos los habitantes de la República en el gove de sus garantías individuales, y de propiedad, de conservar el principio de independencia nacional de la República, de gobernar en todo el ficipro que dura nuestro mando segun nuestro honor y nuestra conciencia y segun las leyes preexistentes de la República: El Sr. Presidente respondió—Si juro. Y los Señores Jenerales añadieron: Señores—Con lo que se concluyó esta acta, que firman el Señor Presidente, los Sres. Jenerales, el Sr. Prefecto y los individuos municipales, por ante el infraescrito Srío. que certifico—Patricio Rivas—William Walker—Ponciano Corral—Hilario Selva—Lorenzo Guerrero—Sebastian Moreno—Francisco Calonge J. Jesus Gutierrez—Manuel Uban—L. Mejía—Francisco García y Calonge Secretario.

Conforme. Secretaria Municipal—Granada, octob. 31 de 1855. Francisco García Calonge.



JUICIO CONTRA EL SEÑOR JENERAL DON PONCIANO CORRAL MINISTRO DE GUERRA POR DELITO DE ALTA TRACION Y CONSPIRACION CONTRA EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA.

El día seis del mes corriente ordenó el Señor General Walker, Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército, la formación del consejo de guerra para juzgar al Señor Jeneral don Ponciano Corral Ministro de Guerra del Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.

El consejo estando legalmente organizado fué prescrito el prisionero, quien preguntado si conocía las cartas A y B, respondió que sí, que era de su propiedad y le traía. Preguntado igualmente si se consideraba culpable por el contenido de estos documentos, respondió que no; y declinaba la jurisdicción del consejo, cuyo artículo fué desechado previa deliberación.

A pedimento del prisionero el Coronel P. H. French apareció como abogado para la defensa. El Jeneral Walker declaró ante el Consejo, que conocía la letra del prisionero y le ha visto firmar su nombre: que los papeles marcados A y B son enteramente de su puño y letra, y los que están marcados C son también firmados por él, mas el cuerpo de los documentos no es de su letra: que le fueron entregados el día anterior por el Jeneral Valle en la cubierta exhibida con la marca E: que para manifestar al Consejo lo que sabe concerniente á los papeles marcados C, declaró que el día anterior llegó cerca de él el Sr. Jeneral Corral, quien le preguntó si había despachado unas ordenes á Rivas y á Managua para disminuir las guarniciones de aquellos puntos.—Contestó afirmativamente. Hizo observación el Jeneral Corral que conforme al tratado no le comunicaba al Gobierno tales ordenes.—El Jeneral Walker le preguntó si había comunicado á los Comandantes de las plazas referidas que él había sido requerido Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército: y contestó que sí.

En la mañana de ese día recibió el Jeneral Walker una comunicación del Subprefecto y Comandante de Managua, en que le informaba, que á las cuatro de la tarde, del día anterior estaba una carta en Managua dirigida al Jeneral Martínez de letra del Jeneral Corral y le informó que el sobrescrito era de él, y que el mismo pliego pasó por Masaya con un correo violento.—Entonces llamó al Jeneral Corral y le preguntó si había mandado la carta referida al Jeneral Martínez el día anterior, y contestó que no había mandado carta alguna, pero que pensaba mandar los decretos [los pliegos marcados C.] los cuales suó de su bolsa.

El testimonio de las declaraciones en favor del Jefe, legalmente facultado para celebrar el tratado de 23 del mes pasado, y que le había hablado al Señor Presidente de la República sobre sus intenciones y buena fe al celebrarlo; mas este alto funcionario igualmente declaró ante el Consejo que se ha sorprendido á la lectura de las cartas referidas por que el Jeneral Corral le había manifestado sus deseos por la paz que conoce bien en dichas cartas presentadas por el Jeneral Walker, las letras del Jeneral Corral las cuales contienen pruebas de trahición al Estado.

Descubriendo pues el Consejo de guerra la verdad con el propósito de juzgar al Jeneral Corral Ministro

A DON PEDRO AMIGO.

ESTAMOS mal, mal, mal, de sus amigos: me han dejado con lo que tengo en cuerpo, y espero su socorro. . . . Su amigo q. h. s. m.—(firmado) P. Corral.

SEÑOR JENERAL DON SANTOS CORRAL.

D. Managua, noviembre 3 de 1855.

Mi caro amigo y Señor.

ACOMPANO á U. esas cartas del Jeneral quien no le habla largamente por la inseguridad que ya U. comprende cuanto quisiera desirle y base que considere U. lo que sufre un hombre que ha sido violentado al sacrificio de hacer lo que hizo y ahora ya no se le cumple lo que se le ofreció todos estamos esperando un fatal, y siempre con esperanza que al fin han de ser diosuras. Confiamos todos en que U. y solo U. puede redimir esta hermosa sección de Centro-América. Confiamos en que U. y los buenos amigos de Honduras, no han de ser indiferentes á nuestra desgracia. Mil probabilidades, muchos elementos; mucha disposición, mucho arrepentido, si remediar, volveré gustoso á hacer Honduras.

Felicitó á U. y participó del gusto que le tenia en la llegada á su querida patria; viva siempre en ella y jamás la tiranía vuelva á tener asiento en ese suelo digno de ser en él sepultado. Afectuosamente saludo á la niña Anita. y á U. con mucha fratruqueza mande á su amigo atésísimo.—J. b. s. m.—[firmado]—Tomas Martínez.

LA PAZ EN NICARAGUA.

La posición que el actual gobierno de Nicaragua manifiesta con respecto á los residentes en Granada, se debe tomar por una estimación del porvenir de la plaza, que va á estar en poco tiempo en conexión con las otras ciudades del Estado, y del pueblo en grande.

La honradez evidente de las intenciones y de las acciones en la ejecución de todo, lo que se ha hecho, fué y será una garantía á los residentes nativos y extranjeros, de que una paz sólida, fundada en conciosiones mutuas y cimentada por la unidad del interés, debe extender en el futuro su influencia genial sobre esta tierra una de las más hermosas creaciones de Dios.—Con la continuación de esta firmeza, el comerciante indigeno es asegurado en la posesión de los frutos de su trabajo y el residente extranjero, que desea invertir aquí su capital, que en otra parte le daría poca ganancia, puede emplearlo aquí seguro de que el país le pagará ciento por ciento. Y no solamente el comercio siente el beneficio de este cambio, tambien lo siente la sociedad, en el círculo de las familias. Algunos hechos, y hechos son cosas indudables, muestran en su verdadera luz los sentimientos, que han producido unos pocos años de paz y la confianza firme en la prosperidad futura. Desde el tiempo que el Coronel French ha comenzado

mente manejado, el destino del cual es guiar este pueblo á una posición brillante en el rango de las naciones. Realmente es oscura la página en la historia de Nicaragua, en donde se dice que: del tiempo, que esto país es nominalmente libre, desde el año 1821—(cuando las cadenas españolas fueron cambiadas por otras, aun mas anárgas, porque fueron forjadas por la misma Nicaragua)—la preña—el único defensor, que nunca desierta la bandera de la libertad—fue encadenada en las carceles de una política maquiavélica. Bajo ningún aspecto el actual Gobierno Provisionario de Nicaragua, mostró tanto su presencia, que en su temprana solicitud y ansiedad para el actual Gobierno Provisionario de Nicaragua el futuro bienestar de la preña.—La obligación de esta es *contacambiar* tal cuidado, no con esconder, no con exagerar ó engañar sino con la defensa *continua* y *determinada del justo*, con la representación honesta de su convicción, con su fin, pero no por último, con una vigilancia cuidadosa, zelosa de sus propios derechos.

Los beneficios, que manifiéstose de tal manera resullan al país, son incalculables miradas solamente del lado político; los deberes en otro respecto son no menos urgentes, no menos imperiosos.—Como un medio de recursos del país, debe la preña ser un agente poderoso.—Como el intermediador entre Gobierno y pueblo, ella debe vigilar sobre el uno y el otro, no tocando el pulso público y regulando su marcha según él, sino guiándole y dirigiéndole. No adulando ó obsequiando al Gobierno, sino asistiendo con sus consejos prudentes y oportunos á los empleados del poder ejecutivo en la formación y administración de leyes sanas, tendiéndose á la Constitución y atacando á cualquiera, que quiera infringir una letra de sus artículos.—Su conexión con el Gobierno y el pueblo, como un todo, y otras inciones del mundo deben insitar la preña á una investigación paciente de cualquier cosa relativa al bienestar interno ó externo, á una disposición liberal y voluntaria de sus columnas para información y avisos en general.—Quién se puede conseguir tales resultados?

Por eso, que el Gobierno y el pueblo sostengan á la preña, que sepan, que cada uno tiene en ella un apollo sólido, un amigo y al fin, que en ella sola, se puede hallar el firme y insparable enlace entre un Gobierno republicano y un pueblo rico y feliz.

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDO llegado á noticia de los que suscriben que se ha tratado de vender clandestinamente una fuerte partida de Brasil, que de nuestra pertenencia existen en varios puntos de la costa de Casares en el Pacifico, se previene al público, que todo contrato hecho, tocante esas partidas será nulo y de ningún valor, y cualesquier buque que se presente para embarcar dicho Brasil será impedido ó embargado lo que cargue en todo puerto que llegue.

Granada, noviembre 1.º de 1855.

AVISO.

EL comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar arroz, azúcar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente. Su despacho está en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas del despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde.

AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar ganado y los que tienen para vender harán bien de concurrir á su despacho entre las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde.

AVISO.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis rosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido.—Tambien necesita un panero.

AVISO.

EL proveedor de alcancías está dispuesto á comprar maíces y sacate para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada.

TRADUCCION.

Con el primer número "del Nicaraguense" comienza, como esperamos, una nueva era en la historia de la preña de Centro-América. Los objetos de esta gaceta serán muy diferentes de estos de cualquier otra, que aparecido hasta ahora en este Estado. La conducta tambien, sin embargo de no ser nueva en otro lugar, será enteramente nueva aquí.

Los objetos del Nicaraguense serán la divulgación de información respecto de la posición y los recursos de este Estado. La riqueza natural de Nicaragua casi no es conocida, no solamente entre los mismos extranjeros, sino tambien entre los habitantes del país. Asistir en la divulgación de tales conocimientos, como servirán para la explotación de las riquezas casi infinitas de Nicaragua, será uno de los principales objetos de este periódico.

Pero para que expiote toda la riqueza natural de la República, es absolutamente necesario acabar con las ruinas civiles que han desolado el país por los últimos treinta años. Reconciliar la libertad con el ór-



tro de Guerra del Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua, lo declaró delincente y lo sentenció á ser pasado por las armas, cuyo fallo fué confirmado el 7 del corriente por el Señor Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de la República y fué ejecutado el 8 del mismo á las 2 de la tarde.

COMANDANCIA JENERAL DEL EJERCITO DE NICARAGUA.

UN consejo de guerra se formará á las 11 del día de mañana, con el objeto de juzgar al Jeneral don Ponciano Corral sobre los cargos y especificaciones anexas.

El Coronel Carlos Thomas servirá de intérprete para el consejo.

CARGOS Y ESPECIFICACIONES

WILLIAM Walker, Jeneral de division y Comandan te en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua, acusa á don Ponciano Corral, Jeneral, y Ministro de Guerra de la República.

ESPECIFICACION.

Que convidó á don Santos Guardiola y al Coronel don Pedro Xatruch para venir con armas y fuerzas á estorbar la paz de Nicaragua.

ESPECIFICACION.

Que há conspirado para este propósito con dicho Guardiola con un Jeneral Martinez y Xatruch.

RESERVADA.

SEÑOR JENERAL DON SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

B. Granada, noviembre 1.º de 1855.

AMIGO mio que estimo. Es necesario que U. escriba á los amigos para notificarles el peligro en que estamos; y que tome parte activa en esto. Si lo demoran para dos meses no hai ya tiempo.

Nicaragua es perdido, perdido Honduras San Salvador y Guatemala, si dejan que esto tome cuerpo ocurren brebe que encontrarán auxiliares.

do su empleo de Comisario de guerra, y cuatro del término de los dos días que hubo auspicio de paz, los principales comerciantes del país, casi todos ofrecieron para el uso del Gobierno los fondos que tenían en mano y se sobranhan, tomando el lugar de ellos y por seguridad la obligación del Gobierno sostenida por la reputacion y la responsabilidad conocida del Comandante en Jefe y del Comisario de guerra; y además, por la misma consideracion han ofrecido y dado grandes cantidades de mercancías, convenientes para el uso del ejército, están listos todavia de suplirlas bajo las mismas condiciones. Mas, los hijos del país, seguros de la garantía de vida, propiedad, y libertad, llevan desde antes á la ciudad, como en los tiempos anteriores de paz, sus artículos de venta, los tintes de su ropa, en el campo, seguros de que bajo la protección del Gobierno actual ellos tienen ahora lo que en el tiempo no conocieron—seguridad completa.

Sin embargo, de haber sufrido las devastaciones de la guerra civil, el país, inculto por dos años, produce en abundancia muchas cosas de lujo para la vida y son mas baratas aquí, que en cualquier otra parte de la tierra.

¿A qué conclusion debemos llegar con la existencia de tales hechos? á la única, de que la nacion más soberbia y mas poderosa, que cualquiera otra del mundo debe nacer y tomar la posicion, á la cual sus ventajas de toda clase le dan derecho; de que una nacion de naturaleza fuerte y valiente, pero enervada su corrupcion y mala conducta, debe bajo la actividad retroceder de un poder ejecutivo firme y competente que imponga sus cadenas y dedicándose al trabajo, hacerse tan fuerte como el Dios la querria.

A cualquiera parte, que se dirija el ojo, nuevos campos se abren para la empresa, nuevos caminos para riqueza y honor.—El soldado, el hombre del Estado, el campesino el mecánico y el comerciante, tienen una mina nuevamente abierta; pero cada uno tiene de haber, de trabajar con toda su alma y energia y el resultado no tardará.

La paz está hecha entre los dos partidos, llamados democráticos y legitimistas en Nicaragua. Por dos años la guerra civil en su terrible corriente, ha llevado la miseria y la muerte en las familias del país; la madre ha llorado, sobre el cadáver de su primogénito, la esposa lamentaba á su marido, y los mismos caballos blancos de la vejez no se escaparon.—Bato debía cesar; un día mejor y mas feliz amaneció para Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA EN NICARAGUA.

LA libertad social, política y religiosa de un pueblo, debe siempre defenderse principalmente de la emancipacion entera de una contraria desconocida del único medio para divulgar sus opiniones y ideas.—do la prensa publica.—Por eso no hay nacion, por grande que sea sus recursos y por inteligente que sea su pueblo en la cual no podemos atribuir la prosperidad y progreso en los grados de la civilizacion directamente á la libertad de la lengua, y por medio de esta, á la facilidad de adquirir conocimientos. En Nicaragua especialmente, vamos á percibir, este cambio. La prensa hasta ahora el esclavo fuego y sumiso del poder va asertar en breve su superioridad y será vista un instrumento poderoso, prudente.

por Angel Solari & C.º

F. PECORINI.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 8. de 1855.

SEÑOR—

El Supremo P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de la Republica de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Considerando que sobre el valor de los derechos marítimos existen disposiciones contradictorias, que hacen necesario establecer reglas fijas favoreciendo en lo posible los intereses del Comercio; que además, el pago de los vales ó Bonos expedidos por los Gobiernos anteriores, está suficientemente garantizado con las rentas de la Republica, y ya se dictan medidas eficaces para verificarlo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

- 1.º Las mercancías extranjeras que se introducen á la Republica, pagarán por todo derecho en las Administraciones marítimas el 20 por ciento en dinero efectivo, deducido del valor de su factura original y costos de transporte, inclusive el seguro.
2.º Si los Administradores de las Aduanas dudaren de la exactitud de las facturas originales que les sean presentadas por los introductores ó sus consignatarios; tendrán el derecho de comprar por cuenta del Gobierno dichas facturas, pagando un cinco por ciento sobre el valor, costos y seguro.
3.º Será obligacion de todo introductor de mercancías extranjeras presentar sus facturas y conocimientos legalmente jurados, á los Administradores de las Aduanas.
4.º El pago de derechos debe hacerse de presente cuando no exceda de trescientos pesos; y cuando pase de esta cantidad se verificará en el perentorio término de diez días, contados desde que se practique el registro y correspondiente liquidacion; pero los comerciantes tendrán libertad de registrar por partes siempre que los efectos permuebles depositados en las Bodegas de la Aduana, pagando dos reales de Almacén al mes por cada quintal.
5.º Los Administradores harán cancelar los pagos con fianzas á su satisfaccion, ó reteniendo en la Aduana, mercancías en doble valor al adeno.
6.º El que defraudase los intereses fiscales, será castigado con la pena de comiso de las mercaderías que pretenda introducir clandestinamente, y presidio de seis meses á un año segun las circunstancias.
7.º Se podrá recurrir al Ministerio de hacienda para decisiones y actos de los administradores.
8.º Queda derogado cualquiera disposicion en contrario.

Dado en Granada, á 8 de Noviembre de 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda.

Y de Suprema órden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos.

FRENCH.

den preservando los derechos del ciudadano, esforzando al mismo tiempo las obligaciones, que debe al estado sustituir cam-bios pacíficos y constitucionales por las revoluciones violentas y sangrientas; será una de las miras de la Nicaraguaense.

Pasando á la conducta, nuestra gaceta será enteramente libre é independiente. No pretende ni permite de ser reconocido como órgano de un gobierno. Las opiniones en la política serán dadas francamente y sin restricción y si un gobierno sea democrático ó legitimista, liberal ó servil, quiere contratar sus esprecciones el Nicaraguense cesará sus publicaciones.

Con tales miras los editores de este periódico esperan conseguir algo de bien no solamente para Nicaragua, sino tambien para todo Centro-América. Sus conatos no serán infructuosos, su empeño y fervor son capaces de conseguir los fines, que tienen en vista.

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDO llegado á noticia de los que suscriben que se ha tratado de vender clandestinamente una fuerte partida de Brasiles, que de nuestra pertenencia existen en varios puntos de la costa de Casares en el Pacifico, se previene al público, que todo contrato hecho, tocante esas partidas será nulo y de ningun valor, y cualesquier buque que se presente para embarcar dicho Brasil será impedido ó embargado lo que care-gue en todo puerto que llegue.

Granada, noviembre 1.º de 1855.

por Angel Solari & C.º

F. PECORINI

Lady Blessington once wrote, "I feel that I am growing old, for want of someone to tell me that I am looking as young as ever." Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words!

Wm. B. Astor, of New York has given a lot of land on which to erect a large addition to the Astor Library building.

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EL CUARTEL EN LA PLAZA DE GRANADA

THE GUARDHOUSE ON THE PLAZA IN GRANADA

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 4

Sábado, 17 de noviembre de 1855

Saturday, November 17, 1855

"MALE & CUTLER" siguen a cargo del semanario. En este número las columnas aumentan a cinco por página.

El gobierno del Presidente don Patricio Rivas sigue mostrando al Comandante en Jefe del Ejército William Walker de facto en el mando, sentando ya las bases con sus seguidores esclavistas —Kewen, French, Fry, Fisher, Crittenden, Randolph, Wheeler— para la "americanización" de Nicaragua.

"MALE & CUTLER" are still in charge of the paper. In this issue, the columns increase to five per page.

President Patricio Rivas' government continues showing Army Commander-in-Chief William Walker the *de facto* ruler, setting on the bases with his slavery propagandists coterie —Kewen, French, Fry, Fisher, Crittenden, Randolph, Wheeler— for the "Americanization" of Nicaragua.

## Extractos / Excerpts

El Presidente de la República DECRETA:

Todos los nicaraguenses que en las actuales circunstancias se hayan ausentado de sus respectivos domicilios, deberán volver á ocupar sus hogares dentro de quince dias ...

Los que no cumplieren con la obligacion incurriran en una multa ...

En la exaccion de estas multas los Prefectos y subprefectos procederán gubernativamente y sin figura de juicio ...

Serán admisibles las posturas que excedan la mitad del valor de los bienes que se subasten para el pago de dichas multas.

13 (2)

### DEPARTURES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Col. E.J.C. Kewen, who arrived in Granada a few days ago with his volunteers, left for California on Tuesday. We understand that the Col. is empowered by this Government to raise large sums of money and men; and will return immediately, with at least five hundred volunteers.

11 (2)

COL. PARKER H. FRENCH, since the formation of the Ministry, has been doing the double duty of Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War.

12 (1)

### AVISO.

El Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido. Tambien necesita un panero.

14 (4)

### OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

The official reception of the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, by His Excellency, Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic.

At 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 10th inst, the Prefect of Granada and the Governor, by the direction of the President, awaited on the Minister, at the house of the United States Legation, where all the American residents of Granada had assembled; when they repaired to the Council Chamber of the Government House, where the officers of the Commander-in-Chief, the Clergy, and many others, had assembled.

11 (4)

### GRAND FESTIVAL.

On the 11th inst, the superb and luxurious mansion of Col. Don Carlos Tomas was thrown open for the reception of the officers of the State, and other guests of distinction.

11 (5)

A detachment of the American Battalion left here for San Juan del Sur, on Tuesday last, under the command of Quartermaster Jesse Hambleton.

12 (1)

Monday evening, 8 o'clock, Gen. Valle, with 140 native troops entered Granada. The General left one hundred men at Managua, and reports everything in that quarter as being peaceable.

11 (2)

"When a despotism is overthrown and liberal principles succeed, there must be a wise head, an honest heart, and a strong hand to direct affairs."

12 (1)

### PROCLAMATION.

During the last eight days the inhabitants of this city have been moving away in large numbers to the different settlements on the lake, the cause of which is as yet unknown. Yesterday the President issued a Proclamation —which we publish in our Spanish columns— ordering the parties to return to their respective homes within fifteen days from date, under penalties of from \$10 to 10,000 according to their positions.

12 (1)

### COMPANY "E."

Captain Armstrong, with about forty of his company, left here for Leon, on Thursday morning, escorting a large quantity of arms and ammunition to that place.

12 (1)

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

NO. 42

## El Nicaraguense.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, November 17.

### MALE & CUTLER,

CHARLES T. CUTLER..... JOSEPH E. MALE.  
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**Mr. W. M. GARRARD**, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is our authorized agent for EL NICARAGUENSE at Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

[For the El Nicaraguense.]  
TO WILLIE.

Willie I would pen for thee  
Words of earnest love and truth,  
Words that may thy guardians be,  
Through the slippery paths of youth.

Keep thy heart in virtue strong,  
Spurn the tempter from thy side;  
Do no evil, crime or wrong,  
Then thy days in peace shall glide.

Strive in goodness to excel—  
Ever honest, kind and true,  
Doing cheerfully and well,  
All thou hast in life to do.

Seek ye honor; seek ye wealth;  
Seek ye love; or seek ye fame;  
Keep thy purity and health,  
Hold thou fast a good man's name.

Then shall we have joy in thee,  
Each kind one a friend will prove,  
And thy lot in life will be  
Blest with honors, trust and love.

Farewell! Willie, had I power,  
I would shield thee from all wrong,  
Filling every day and hour  
Full of virtue—true and strong.

Thus I'd fill thy heart with joy—  
Thus I'd give thy young life zest,  
For believe and trust me boy—  
To be good, is to be blest.

### THE DISCOVERY OF NICARAGUA.

[From Squier's History of Nicaragua.]  
The first Spaniard who penetrated into Nicaragua, was Gil Gonzales de Avila, in the year 1522. He sailed from Panama, and landed somewhere upon the shore of the Gulf of Nicoya probably in the southern department of Nicaragua, now bearing the name of Nicoya or Guanacast. With four horses and a hundred followers, he advanced to the northward overland, meeting in his progress with several petty chiefs, and finally came to the territories of a powerful cacique called Nicoya, who, says Peter Martyr, "courteously entertained him, and gave him fourteen thousand pieces of eight in gold thirteen Carats fine, and six idols of the same metal, each a span long," in return for which, adds Herrera, Gonzales "gave him some Spanish toys, and baptized him and all his subjects, being six thousand in number."  
Here Gonzales heard of a powerful chief named Nicaragua, and proceeding fifty leagues to the northward, arrived in his territories, which were between the Lake Nicaragua and the sea, comprising the district of which the city of Nicaragua or Rivas is now the capital, and which occupies the site of the aboriginal town. To this chief, Peter Martyr tells us, De Avila sent the same message which "our men were wont to deliver to the rest of the Indian kings, before they would press them, that is to say, that they should become Christians, and admit their subjection to the King of Spain, if they did not which, then war and violence would be used against them," but Nicaragua, it appears, had heard of the "sharpness of the Spanish swords," and received Gonzales courteously and with great state, presenting him with "twenty-five thousand pieces of eight in gold, many garments and plumes of feathers. Gonzales prevailed upon him to be baptized, as he accordingly was, with nine thousand of his subjects. Their sole objection to the rite was the prohibition of making war, and 'of dancing when they were drunk,' alleging that "they did nobody harm thereby, and that they could not quit their colors, weapons, and plumes of feathers, and let the women go to war, whilst they applied themselves to spin, weave, and dig, which belonged to the females and slaves." Nicaragua asked many shrewd questions of the Spaniards, one of which was, "why so few men coveted so much gold?" "Gonzales being a discreet man,"

soon after despatched Francisco Hernandez de Cordova, who, in 1522, founded the city of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, and subsequently, in the same year, the city of Leon, upon the Lake of Leon, or Managua. Cordova erected a fort at Granada for its protection, but it is hardly to be supposed that the ruined works on the shore of the lake are the remains of this structure.  
[To be Continued.]

### OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

We alluded in our regular issue of Saturday to the fact of the official reception of the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, by His Excellency, Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic.

At 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 10th inst., the Prefect of Granada and the Governor, by the direction of the President, awaited on the Minister, at the house of the United States Legation, where all the American residents of Granada had assembled, when they repaired to the Council Chamber of the Government House, where the officers of the Commander-in-Chief, the Clergy, and many others, had assembled. Col. Wheeler then delivered the following address:

**MR. PRESIDENT:**—  
I congratulate you upon your accession to the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I had the honor of presenting in May, last, to the Government of this City, a letter from the President of the United States, accrediting me Minister Resident near this Republic.

The diplomatic usages of the United States, from the earliest period, have always acknowledged that every Nation possesses the right to govern itself, according to its own will and to transact its business through whatsoever agent it may think proper to employ.

In conformity to ancient and honorable precedents, I request that you will regard the letter of the President of the United States, now on file in the Archives of your State Department, as addressed to you, as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and that you rely with confidence on his sincerity in the expressions of friendship entertained by him, and the people of the United States, for this Republic, and the desire of the President and our Government, to cultivate the harmony and good correspondence which now so happily subsists between us.

...pontance, for her improvement and well-being, how much, without doubt, more important are they now, when an extensive and disastrous civil war is just terminated by the means of fraternal understanding in favor of the Republic; upon whose young and powerful elements of Liberty, and order, hopes are founded that this country will march with a firm step to the same elevation of advancement, which its free Institutions and natural advantages present.

Several years since, by a solemn declaration of the Legislative Power, those principles which flow from the Liberty and Independence of the American Continent, were adopted; they strengthen the chains which unite us to the Great Republic of the North, and which has been constant in maintaining them.

Nicaragua, as other sections of Spanish America, following the example which had been set by the magnanimous Nation of the North, declared her independence and established liberal institutions; and since then both nations have considered themselves identified by such peaceful interests, and every day their mutual welfare becomes more immediately connected.

Firm in these convictions, I flatter myself that your Excellency when treating on the appropriate subjects of your important mission, will find me always animated by the same sentiments which you have already expressed in favor of the two countries.

### GRAND FESTIVAL.

On the 11th inst., the superb and luxurious mansion of Col. Don Carlos Tomas was thrown open for the reception of the officers of the State, and other guests of distinction. A sumptuous repast was provided by the inestimable host, which could scarcely be surpassed by Delmonico, the world renowned caterer. Don Carlos took his position at the head of the table, being supported on his right by Don Patricio Rivas, President of Nicaragua, and on his left by Gen. Wm. Walker, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic. The Ministers of State were ranged equally on either side of the table, approximating respectively the President on the one hand and the Commander-in-Chief on the other. After them came foreigners of distinction and officers of the Republican Army. Among the former we had the pleasure of enumerating Hon. J. H. Wheeler, the American



NAMES OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS STATIONED IN GRANADA, C. A.

STATE OFFICERS OF NICARAGUA.

DON PATRICIO RIVAS, President. GEN. JERES, Minister of Relations. COL. P. H. FRENCH, Minister of Hacienda. COL. BUENAVENTURA SELVA, Minister of War. DON FERMIN FERRER, Minister of Public Credit.

GENERAL STAFF.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER, Commander-in-Chief. COL. BRUNO VON NITZMER, Adjt. General. CAPT. EDWARD W. RAWLSE, Ordnance Officer. FIRST LT. H. C. HOUSTON, Aid-de-Camp to General. FIRST LT. L. NORVAL WALKER, do.

MEDICAL STAFF.

ALEX. JONES, M. D., Surgeon General. W. E. ROSE, M. D., Surgeon First Battalion. D. H. INGRAM, M. D., Surgeon Second Battalion. DAWSON, M. D., Surgeon Native Troops.

FIRST BATTALION.

Colonel, C. C. Hornsby. Lt. Col., Chas. H. Gilman. Major, E. J. Sanders. Adjutant, Geo. R. Caston, Commissary, J. M. Baldwin. Qr. Master, W. Williamson.

COMPANY A—FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

Lt. Com. G. D. K. Bayley, Fagan, Charles. Lieut. W. J. Merryman, Hoff, John. O. S. Ira Munson, Heine, A. J. 1st Serg. Wm. C. Sarsfield-Hickman, J. W. Ordnance Department, Kennedy, Sam'l. 2d Serg. John B. Moore, Lyons, Henry. 1st Corp., R. P. Gardiner, Lynn, Peter. 2d do Peter Burns, Mathews Wm. H. Beman, Chauncey McCloud, Henry. Blanch, Joseph Meserve, S. W. Burke, Martin Peuch, Louis. Brogan, Charles Partridge, Charles. Colman, Jacob Stoll, Charles. Clark, John Steele, Wm. Decker, Henry Travilla, Charles. Evelyn, J. W. Webb, N. L. Fisher, Beni. Williams, Thomas.

COMPANY B—RIFLE BATTALION.

Capt., A. S. Brewster, Tucker, F. Lieut., G. M. Leonard, Lownd, Geo. O. S. N. Potter, Martin, P. 2d Serg., Geo. Gist, Mosley, T. W. Corp., Geo. Richardson, Perry, T. 2d do John Brady, Riley, Thos. Anguine, H. Romer, Fred. Appley, J. M. Smith, David. Brady, A. Smith, Daniel. Brenner, J. S. Watters, H. Watters, J. B. Dubycoo, Watters, J. Farrell, N. Walsh, J. B. Jackson, G. N. E. Young, Arthur. Kidney, C. Yonker, John.

COMPANY C.

Capt., Geo. R. Davidson, C. Jarrett. Lieut., H. M. Grim, S. W. Kipp. 1st Serg't C. L. Barras, A. O. Lindsey. 2d do C. L. Fisher, Wm. Lonsbury. 1st Corp. John Bartlett, Wm. Muhl. 2d do Geo. Carlisle, A. Nichols. H. Barrington, R. Pollard. A. J. Bailey, E. Pittman, John Ryder, H. Soule, W. T. Gates, T. B. Campbell, Geo. Cook.

observes Herrera, "gave such answers as satisfied him," although they were preserved.

After much persuasion Nicaragua consented that "the idols which he worshipped should be cast down, and a cross erected in the temple, which was hung with fine cotton cloths, and thus the country was converted.

From the territories of this chief, Gonzales, being everywhere kindly received, penetrated the country in various directions, and saw many towns, which, says Herrera, "Though not large, were good and populous, and multitudes flocked along the ways to see the Spanish beads, and habits, and their horses, which were so strange to them."

While thus engaged, he encountered a warlike cazique, called Diriangan, a name that is now perpetuated in that of the existing towns of Diriambi, Diriamo, and Nindri, situated about fifty miles to the north-westward of Nicaragua.

This chief, attended by five hundred men, with seventeen women, who wore many gold plates. They were drawn up in order, but without arms, "with ten colors, and trumpets after their fashion."

When Gonzales came near, the colors were spread, and the cazique touched his hand, as did also each of his followers; every man presenting him at the same time, with one or two turkeys, and each woman with "twenty golden plates, fourteen carats fine, each weighing eighteen pieces of eight, and upwards."

Gonzales endeavored to persuade Diriangan to become a Christian; but the chief demanded three days to consult upon the subject "with his women and priests." The Spaniards soon suspected that this was a ruse and that it was his design to gather forces to attack and destroy them.

In this they were not mistaken, for on the 17th of April, 1522, a body of several thousand Indians, "armed after their manner with cotton armor, head pieces, targets, wooden swords, bows, arrows, and darts, fell upon the Spaniards," and had it not been for the timely notice of a confederate Indian, would have inevitably destroyed them.

The strangers returned to the market place, and received the onset of the Indians there. Several of the Spaniards were knocked down; for it seems that here, as in Mexico, that it was the desire of the natives to capture rather than kill their enemies, in order to offer the prisoners as sacrifices to their gods.

The Spanish horse, in this, as in a thousand other instances, saved them from defeat, driving back the Indians in great terror. Gonzales, considering the smallness of his force, resolved, upon this event, to retire from the country.

In passing the town of their former entertainer, Nicaragua, they were, however attacked, but nevertheless succeeded in making good their retreat. "The Spaniards," adds Herrera, "gave a mighty account of the country upon their return to Panama; for which reason Pedro de Arias, resolved to found a colony there."

He accordingly considered by Nicaragua as of great importance.

From the period of her Independence from Spain in 1821 to the date of the Treaty by virtue of which you Mr. President, hold your office, Nicaragua has been the scene of Revolution and warfare, of intestine convulsion and blood.

If there were, at some short intervals, a temporary cessation of hostilities, it was only to enable the political storm to gather fresh fury by repose.

I hail the Treaty of the 23d, ult., between the Chiefs of the respective Armies as was the sacred dove bearing the Olive Branch of Peace, proving that the bitter waters of desolation and destruction had subsided.

And I trust, that the Ark which has been so long tossed upon the troubled ocean of political strife, may now rest secure in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

With a soil as fertile as any on earth, abundant in mineral wealth, the "El Dorado" of the hopes of Columbus, a salubrious climate, a geographical position so important, that it is the "Golden Gate," between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which opens the commerce of the world.

Your Republic, "the centre of Central America," only requires peace, industry and enterprise, to take its appropriate position among the Nations of the Earth.

The example of the "Great Republic of the North," like the North Star to the sea-tossed mariner, plainly points to you the true way of National greatness.

The interests are the same—their principles should be, also. Our true policy is to declare and to maintain, that the people of American Republics can govern themselves; that no foreign power shall be allowed to control in the slightest manner our views, or interfere in the least degree with our interests.

Our dignity, our rights and security as Republics, demand this, and the idea of any interference or colonization by any foreign power, on this side of the ocean, is utterly inadmissible.

Be assured, Mr. President, that nothing shall be wanting on my part, to advance the interests of both Republics, and as the Representative of the United States, to discharge my important and delicate duties in a manner agreeable to you and satisfactory to my own Government.

To which the President made the following reply: Mr. MINISTER: With particular pleasure I have listened to the expression of those generous sentiments with which Your Excellency congratulates my accession to the Presidency, and for which I return to you my sincere thanks, and so far as in my power, in the position in which I find myself placed, nothing will be more grateful to me, than to maintain cordial relations with your Excellency, who so worthily represents the Government of the illustrious American Nation.

If these relations have at all times been considered by Nicaragua as of great importance.

Minister at Granada, and Dr. Barnard the Prussian Consul. Among the latter, were the feast was concluded, then which one more tempting to the appreciative taste could not be supplied in any country, the distinguished host proposed.

"The health of the President and Ministers of the Republic of Nicaragua."

This sentiment was received with loud cheers, after which, the brass band, which the liberality of the host had provided for the occasion, struck up the "National Air." President Patrioto Rivas proposed: "The health of Gen. Walker, the Washington of Nicaragua."

Air—Yankee Doodle. The Secretary of Foreign Relations proposed: "The prosperity of Nicaragua, and the sympathies of all nations."

Air—Marseilles Hymn. The Minister of War proposed: "The peace and union of Nicaragua, hoping that her legitimate boundaries would be regarded by all civilized nations."

Air—God save the Queen. By P. H. French, Minister of Finance: "Peace, fortune, and a golden age for Central America."

Air—National Jubilee. By Don Fermin Ferrer, Minister of Public Credit: "The welfare and prosperity not only of the Nicaraguans, but of all Central Americans, and the continuance of the friendship that exists between this Republic and the United States, whose Government is so ably represented here by its worthy Minister, Col. Wheeler."

Col. Wheeler responded in a neat and appropriate sentiment which was cheered to the echo. Then followed a number of volunteer toasts, all of which were received with enthusiasm and applause.

The festivities were continued until a late hour, and never were met together a happier company than banqueted that evening at the bountiful board of Don Carlos Tomas.

They met in a free spirit of congratulation at the auspicious prospect that had dawned upon the destinies of the Republic of Nicaragua. Ere the conclusion of the evening's entertainment, Col. Tomas presented to the assembled guests, the picture of Washington and his worthy compatriots, representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and in brief but eloquent phraseology, reminded his distinguished guests of the solemnity of the act that proclaimed the model Republic of America, and expressed in lively terms, the hope that the Washington of Nicaragua would be as successful and honored in the world's history as his illustrious prototype.

Take it all in all, it was a glorious entertainment, the recollection of which will long be treasured by those who participated in its pleasures, and enjoyed the triumphs it commemorated.

# El Nicaraguense.

## "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, November 17.

"When a despotism is overthrown and liberal principles succeed, there must be a wise head, an honest heart, and a strong hand to direct affairs. In a well established free, or limited government, such as that of the United States or Great Britain, the head of a nation may be a Franklin Pierce or a woman, and yet the government and the people will prosper. But in the emergencies of a revolution republican ideas cannot walk alone." Such is the moral of the tale of Spanish-American Revolution, especially in Mexico, where dissolute freedom reduced a State to a lower depth of anarchy and degradation than the despotism it replaced. Reduced to anarchy and bankruptcy, and lying powerless at the mercy of bankers and money lenders, she has no resource, but in the United States. Annexation alone can save her from extinction. By the prudent foresight of the liberal party of Nicaragua, in making an American ingredient in the recipe of their political revolution, order has been at once brought out of the chaos which would, in all probability have succeeded the elevation of their standard, and the bark of State, guided by an Administration of talent, integrity, firmness, and sound discretion floats tranquilly on the calm waters of a pacific sea, while favoring trades attend to wait her, with her rich freights of mineral and agricultural wealth into the haven of a most prosperous independence.

There is something sublime in the spectacle of an intelligent people rising up to the manly assertion of their political rights, of equality before the law, and the enjoyment of the blessings of life, liberty and happiness. There is something august in the spectacle exhibited by a half civilized or barbarous people in the assertion of the indefensible rights which belong to them by nature's law and are the imprescriptible gift of nature's God to man. And though the struggle has always hitherto been fierce and sanguinary, and the hour of victory stained by deeds of cruelty and dark revenge, still the horrors of the axe, the cord, and the knife have been buried in oblivion and palliated by the pen of the historian. America has opened a new era in the revolutionary history of the world. Her political revolutions are bloodless at home now; as the war of her national independence was honorable and fair, and her victory stainless. Her sons have in Nicaragua exhibited a moral spectacle of philanthropy and forbearance which will be the admiration of the world, and fruitful of wholesome moral results upon

### OUTRAGES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

The ancient maxim of the Romans that those "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is very applicable to the late authorities of Nicaragua.

Battled in every battle by a greatly inferior force—the capital taken by a handful of men, while their best troops disgracefully fled—their President and chief men retreated to save their skins, their brutality and cowardice was manifested by the authorities at San Carlos deliberately firing a heavy cannon upon the steamers loaded with passengers from New York and California, to the imminent peril of every soul on board, and caused the immediate death of Mrs. White and child. This amiable and lovely woman was literally severed in two by the cannon ball, her entrails covering the deck and causing immediate death. She was from Sharon, Schlarie county, New York. At the same moment her child was killed, which at the time she was fondly carrying. The same cannon ball took of the limb of another, whose life is in such jeopardy by the fearful wound, that it is doubtful if he reaches San Francisco alive. This cruel and barbarous act was done on the 18th ult. The next day the troops at Rivas, under command of bloody Xatruch, charged upon the unarmed and harmless passengers from California bound to New York, and killed:

- John L. Boyd, of Wayne co., Ind.
- Howard, of Covington, Ky.
- I. B. Davis, of Van Buren co., Iowa, and wounded several others, a young woman we have learned the names of
- Cornelius Ross, of Boonville, Cooper co., Missouri
- J. G. Kendriek, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Thuron Wales, South Weymouth, Mass.
- B. D. Henry.

Charles Stanwood, and Mr. Fitz. Many were found with their throats cut, and their bodies robbed of even their clothes. We publish their names and residences, as far as can be obtained, for the information of their friends in the United States. What the Government of the United States can or will do, it is not for us to say. The present Government has done all in its power to promptly and severely punish all who have been proved to have been present, and will continue to do so.

But the conduct of these same authorities towards Hon. Courland Cushing, the Agent at Virgin Bay of the Transit Company, is of the same brutal character. His office was broken open and plundered, he was seized a prisoner and confined at Rivas, and only saved his life by paying, as a ransom, the sum of \$2,000 in gold.

The deliberate detention of the American Minister, Col. Wheeler, who went unarmed to visit General Corral at the entreaties of the chief citizens of the Government, for peace, guarded for three days, with

### MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The friends of Mexico are not without hope that the ball of civil revolution, which for forty years has been kept in constant motion, will soon stop, at the point most favorable to public order and liberal government. The experiments which have already been made in government by the Mexican people have resulted in the establishment of the fact that they will not submit to an arbitrary or imperial government, such as ours, is essential to their habits, wants, and condition. The public voice now calls for the trial of another system, and one which experience has indicated as best suited to the public exigencies. This system is contemplated by the plan of Ayutla, the details of which we have recently had occasion to explain. The principle of this plan is a consolidated, representative, republican government. The intervention of State governments, with State executives, and State legislatures, and State judiciary, will be entirely dispensed with as soon as the new system can be put in motion, there will be a national executive, and a national Congress, and a national judiciary. It is believed by many of the most enlightened Mexicans, and among them the intelligent minister from Mexico now in the United States, that this system of government will restore order and establish prosperity in Mexico. It is urged in its favor, or rather in anticipation of obvious objections to it, that the interests of the different portions of Mexico are homogeneous, and therefore invite, instead of repelling the principle of centralism in the government. They have a fixed barrier to consolidation, as we have. The legislative power under this system will necessarily be the ruling power of the republic, and the success of the system will depend upon the wisdom and integrity of that branch of the government. It will be long to this body to put in operation a more liberal commercial policy than has heretofore existed in Mexico. It will belong to them to curtail the revenues of the Church, and abolish monopolies and exclusive privileges, and rid the country of the oppressive burden of a standing army.

The time is soon to be fixed for the first general election of an Executive Chief, and of the first representatives to the first national Congress. The two most prominent candidates for the office are General Alvarez and General Comonfort, and the choice will be between them. They are alike pledged to the plan of Ayutla.

General Almonte remains here as minister of Mexico, having been re-appointed by the late provisional government of Carrera. Which government had revoked the appointment of Mr. Vidal, the relative of Santa Anna.

### PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

Flour, per bbl.	.....\$35—none on sale.
Corn, per bush.	.....40c.—native.
Sugar, per lb. common brown	.....5c.—native.
do do fair.	.....8c.—native.
do do white.	.....15c.—import.
Tea, black, per lb.	.....2 to 2 50c.—import.
Tea, green, per lb.	.....3 to 4
Coffee, per lb.	.....10c.—bag
Salt, per lb.	.....5c.—bag
Cheese, milk, per lb.	.....15c.—native.
do cream, do	.....20c.—native.
Rice, per lb.	.....5c.—native.
Beans, per bushel.	.....1 50c.—naave.
do snap-shorts, per lb.	.....10c.—native.
Beef, per lb.	.....6c. to 10c.
Pork on foot, per lb.	.....1 80c.
Chickens, per doz.	.....3 60c.
Fowls, per doz.	.....2 50c.
Eggs, per doz.	.....12 none on sale.
Shin Bread, per bbl.	.....15c.
Milk, per qt.	.....6
Boots, pegged, long.	.....72
do imp. per doz.	.....43
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair	.....2 5
do do imp. per doz.	.....4 3
Segars, per 1000, German.	.....2 5
do do do.	.....4 80c.—native.
Tobacco, good, all used in segars,	.....1
do, imp. none on sale.	.....8
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.	.....50c.—per gall.
Whiskey, good Monong.	.....50c.—per gall.
do Scotch.	.....50c.—per gall.
Gin, per case, very inferior.	.....28
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender	.....5
Mediana, per doz., very poor.	.....48
Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz.	.....8
do Commonest per doz.	.....7
Muscatal.	.....5 to 6
Cherry Cordial, none on sale	.....
Porter, none on sale	.....
Ale, very little on hand.	.....5 to 6
Quinine, per oz.	.....7 20c.

Spanish and Mexican saddles are much in demand at good prices. Shirts, long-cloths, &c., will sell freely at the present government. China, glass, &c., are scarcely to be had at any price and are much wanted. A common queen-ware dinner plate sells for three dimes. All house-keeping articles, of ordinary necessity, would do well. All kinds of mechanics are much in demand, and would receive good wages. Servants' wages in private houses for natives \$30 per month; foreign \$9 to \$10. In public house good foreign cooks are worth \$20 per month. Boarding varies from \$3 60 to \$8 40 per week. Rents have materially advanced during the last month to nearly double and in some instances more than double previous demands. Comfortable house formerly at \$20 per month now rent for \$50. Large houses have advanced from \$60 and \$100 to \$200 and \$150.

Good horses are worth from \$120 to \$300. There are very few fine horses in the country. Inferior common hacks from \$25 to \$50. All articles of Nicaraguan fruits, such as bananas plantains, oranges, mangoes, coconuts, limes, etc. etc are cheap and very plentiful, in fact they can scarcely be given a way.

### WIEDEMANN & BESCHER

GRANADA.

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

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these whose independence they have been mainly instrumental in establishing. Central America must feel its influence, and with Mexico regenerated by the example, ultimately form a confederated republic extending from California and Texas on the North to the Isthmus of Darien on the South, exhibiting a microcosm of all earthly opulence, elegance and ease.

COL. PARKER H. FRENCH.—Col. P. H. French, since the formation of the Ministry, has been doing the double duty of Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War. The enormous amount of business thus devolving on him seriously threatened his health. He has been very unwell for the last few days; but we are happy to state the consequences are not serious.

COMPANY "E."—Captain Armstrong, with about forty of his company, left here for Leon, on Thursday morning, escorting a large quantity of arms and ammunition to that place. The Leonese have been expressing their anxiety for the arrival of some of the American forces, believing their presence would create better feeling among the populace, and give greater security to the peace lately established.

A detachment of the American Battalion left here for San Juan del Sur, on Tuesday last, under the command of Quartermaster Jesse Hambleton. We understand they were detached to escort the Captain of the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts to Granada.

A SRENNINGER, who, in the short space of four weeks, has been under arrest four times, for various offences, was on Wednesday evening sentenced to banishment from the country by a Court Martial. Those evil-disposed characters who think to find a field for their propensities in Nicaragua or its Army, will learn their mistake on a short trial.

COMMISSARY OF WAR.—We are pleased to learn that Col. C. H. Gilman has been appointed Commissary of War. The Col. is eminently qualified to discharge the arduous duties of his office to the satisfaction of all parties; and the Government could not have made a better selection.

PROCLAMATION.—During the last eight days the inhabitants of this city have been moving away in large numbers to the different settlements on the lake, the cause of which is as yet unknown. Yesterday the President issued a proclamation—which we publish in our Spanish columns—ordering the parties to return to their respective homes within fifteen days from date, under penalties of from \$10 to 10,000 according to their positions.

A SINGLE pound of flaxen thread intended for the finest specimens of French lace is valued at \$600 and the length of the thread is about two hundred and twenty-six inches. One pound of this thread is more valuable than two pounds of gold.

soil." The peculiar internal construction of our state, her facilities for navigation, the nature and importance of her sea ports, leave no room for doubt that ere long these events so much to be desired, will be but matters of history.

GRANADA, Nov. 15th, 1855. We, the undersigned, members of Company "A," of the Rifle Battalion, in the Army of Nicaragua, take this opportunity of expressing our esteem for our late and gallant young Captain, John B. Markham. Most of us have known him since the commencement of the expedition; we all appreciate him as a gallant soldier, a friend, and gentleman. We also regret that the time intervening between his resignation and departure did not admit of opportunity for his attached company to show him that mark of respect that all desired to do, California and Mississippi papers please copy.

- Lt. Com. G. D. K. Bayley, Fagan, Charles
Lieut. W. J. Merryman, Hoff, John
O. S. Ira Munson, Heine, A. J.
1st Serg. Wm. C. Sarsfield-Hickman, J. W.
Ordnance Department, Kennedy, Sam'l
2d Serg. John B. Moore, Lyons, Henry
1st Corp., R. P. Gardner, Lynn, Peter
2d do Peter Burns, Matthews Wm. H.
Beman, Chauncey
Blanch, Joseph
Burke, Martin
Brogan, Charles
Coburn, Jacob
Clark, John
Decker, Henry
Eyrin, J. W.
Fisher, Benj.
Williams, Thomas

The roads in the interior are being rapidly improved by the Government; and the ox-goad is again brought into requisition. The roads from Granada to Leon, Masaya, and Rivas are in good order, and the transit of goods is rapidly increasing to those places.

Our friends visiting Virgin Bay will do well to call on "mine hosts" of the St. Charles Hotel, where they will always find spacious tables, bountifully supplied with the luxuries of a tropical climate, and in Messrs. W. & J. Garrard attentive and accommodating caterers.

As our readers will observe, we have altered somewhat the appearance of El Nicaragense, this week, and we think for the better, which we shall continue to do as time and material will permit.

Fruits of various descriptions, peculiar to a tropical climate, can be had in our market daily, and at exceedingly low rates.

COMPANY A.—Mr. J. Merryman has been appointed Second Lieutenant of Company "A," and Mr. Ira A. Munson, Orderly Sergeant.

Every man his flag, is unheeded, even among the most savage nations. These sorts of outrages would justify the obliteration of the name of any nation, whose authorities sanction and sustain such acts, from the family of nations, and call down the indignation of any christian people.

MASONIC TEMPLE IN PHILADELPHIA. The new Masonic Temple lately erected in Philadelphia on Chestnut street, above Ninth, was solemnly dedicated to the purposes of the Order, on the 3d of October. A grand procession of the entire Order constituting a most imposing demonstration, marked the day. An oration was delivered in Independence Square, by Dr. Jas. King, of Pittsburgh, which was at the same time eloquent and instructive. It was followed by a chorus adapted by Dr. Cunningham of Philadelphia, from music by Hayden, and a Masonic Ode by Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, followed by the Hallelujah chorus of Handel, were sung, and a benediction by Deuchet, the Grand Chaplain, closed the public exercises and the procession then moved to the Temple, where the Grand Architect delivered up the keys to the Grand Master, and the ceremony of dedication was performed. The Temple is Gothic in style, built of brown stone, 101 ft. 7 in. front, and 178 feet deep, and is very lofty and commanding in appearance. A handsome flight of stairs leads from the main entrance in the centre front to the floor. From the western side, a hall gives access to the Grand Lodge room, 100 feet long by 14 1/2 wide, and 32 high; a Gothic room, surpassing in the splendor of its carving, gilding, fresco painting, statuary, its canopies and bronze work, etc., every thing in the Union. Statues of Faith, Wisdom, Beauty, Strength, and Hope, adorn it, and its walls of blue relieved by purple and scarlet, are brilliantly illuminated by panel paintings executed in the finest style of art. The blue room is 38 feet wide by 76 long, handsomely ornamented in fresco; the banquetting room is neat and airy, and is 78 feet long by 33 wide, and 22 high; the chapter room is splendidly ornamented in crimson, relieved by blue and purple; while the fine Gothic encampment room, not yet finished, attracts much attention, and when completed, with its handsome oak panelled stalls, will be an interesting feature. The building throughout, is a monument of art and liberality, and does great credit to the Order in the "City of Brotherly Love." The whole property must be worth some \$500,000.

QUARTER-MASTER WM. H. WILLIAMSON.—We understand that Quarter-Master W. H. Williamson is about visiting the Atlantic States. Mr. W. was a resident of California for six years; where he had the pleasure of knowing him as a com. fellow and a gentleman. We hope that Mr. Williamson will enjoy himself on his visit, and find all at home, after his long absence, well and prosperous—and, as his visit will be short—advise that he may make good use of this time, in anticipation of a settlement in Nicaragua. DANGERS OF IDLENESS.—It is no over statement to say, that, other things being equal, the man who has the greatest amount of intellectual resources is in the least danger from inferior temptations; if for no other reason, because he has fewer idle moments. The ruin of most men dates from some idle hour. Occupations is the armor of the soul, and the train of idleness is borne up by all vices. I remember a saddest poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and adapting his bait to the taste and temperament of his prey; but the idler, he said, pleased him most, because he bit at the naked hook.

The steamer may be expected at Granada on the 21st.

Borrowing Trouble.—The newspaper called the "Slate of Maine," published at Portland, gives the following illustration of the propensity of some people to be distressed by imaginary evil: "Borrowing is a bad thing at best, but to be 'borrowing trouble,' is perhaps the most foolish investment of 'foreign capital' a man or woman can make. An amusing instance of this species of 'operation' is set forth in a down-east newspaper, where in a man thus related his experience in a financial way on the occasion of the failure of a local bank: 'As soon as I heard of it my heart jumped right up into my mouth. 'Now,' thinks I, 'spose I got any bills on that bank! I'm gone if I liev—that's a fact.' so I put on my coat, and 'put' for home, just as fast as my legs would carry me; fact is, I run all the way, and when I got there, I looked kerfully, and found I hadn't got no bills on that bank—nor any other! Then I felt easier.

SEBASTOPOL. This fortress is immortalized to the end of time and the heroism that has been exhibited during its siege will be recorded in glory on the page of history, and sung and told of in verse and story till mankind shall cease to excite the admiration of mankind. If we regard the duration of the siege, the number of lives lost, the strategy of its defence, it must rank among the most memorable in the world's history, and is the most remarkable of modern times. Ciudad Rodrigo, Saragossa, Salamanca, and San Sebastian, made heroic defenses; and so did Gibraltar, and the assault of Badajoz told a tale of strife and blood as awful as history records, and the slaughter at Ismael, when sacked by Suvarrow, is a fearful tale; but all are eclipsed by the sieges of Troy, Tyre, Syracuse, Jerusalem, and Sebastopol. And, if the loss of life be taken as the standard of the greatness of the siege, the two first must, so far as authentic history is concerned, pale their fires before the horrors of the last three. In the siege of the Holy City, by Titus, eleven hundred thousand fell by the sword, and nine hundred thousand perished by famine and disease, or went into captivity to be sold as slaves, or butchered by wild beasts in the amphitheatre at Syracuse. At Syracuse, by famine and the sword about a million perished from all causes, and there is no doubt, that in a few short months, full five hundred thousand have perished in and around the walls of Sebastopol.

At Nicolaes a second Sebastopol may be anticipated. There is, however, but one impregnable fortress, and that is the well-lined and well-manned square of light, or horse artillery. NAPOLEON.—Napier, in his history of the Peninsular war, makes the following excellent and just remark on Napoleon: "Self had no place in his policy save as his personal glory was identified with France and her prosperity. Never before did the world see a man soaring so high and devoid of all selfish ambition. Let those who, honestly seeking the truth, doubt this, study Napoleon carefully; let them read the record of his stern abdications published by his brother Lucien, that stern republican who refused kingdoms at the price of principles, and they will doubt no longer." This is a British writer who studied the affairs of the times in which Napoleon flourished with more than ordinary fidelity and intelligence; and who, withal, is as regular a specimen of John Bull as ever put pen on paper.

BROAD CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; CASIMERS; VESTINGS; VELVETS; SILKS; LONG CLOTHS; SHIRTINGS; HOSIERY; SATINS; SHIRTS; DRILLINGS; PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind and LINEN; BOOTS; SHOES; FANCY GOODS; TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY. A general assortment of Soft Goods, Wines, Wiedemann & Bescherer in constant receipt of voices from the United States and Europe, and a prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance & home prices. Inland traders will please call and examine the stock. An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready-Made Cloth ing expected immediately. n17-4f

DOMINGO FERRARI, GENERAL DEALER IN LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE. BEGS to inform the public of Granada that he provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, consisting of every thing required by the populace. n17-4f DOMINGO FERRARI. FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. A assortment of late imported Drugs, Paper, Books, A Binding, Gum, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactured goods. n17 4f C. & E. THOMAS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, VIRGIN BAY, W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors. THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visiting to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States. n10-4f

NOTICE. THOSE having Corn and Secate will find a sale for the same by applying to Mr. Cham the Provider-General of the Cavalry—on the Granada. n10-4f

NOTICE. TEN GOOD MEN can obtain constant employ by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, situated in the Government House on the Plaza, Granada. n10-4f

WANTED. BY the Commissary of War, a good baker to do baking for the Troops stationed in Granada, whom the best wares will be given. n10-4f

WANTED. BY THE COMMISSARY OF WAR, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar and Tobacco. Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice of for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be paid. n10-4f

Jos. R. MALX & CHAS. T. CUTLER, Printers; Proprietors, Office North-east side of Plaza, Granada

# Parte Española.

CIRCULAR A LOS GOBIERNOS.—REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 13 de 1855.  
Sr. D. Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de España.

Tengo el honor de acompañar á US. en copia el tratado de paz que en 23 de Julio fué celebrado entre los Sres. Jenerales don Guillermo Walker y don Ponciano Corral Jofes de las fuerzas beligerantes en Nicaragua. Con arreglo á él, se está en esta ciudad el 30 del presente mes el Supremo Gobierno Provisionario de la República, habiendo tomado posesion de su alto destino de Presidente el Sr. don Patricio Rivas.

Un acontecimiento tan fausto y lisonjero para este pais, porque le asegura los incalculables beneficios de la paz que con ansias deseaban los pueblos no ha podido menos que celebrarse con sus muestras de un goce inefable; y no dudando que será igualmente satisfactorio al Sr. Presidente de esa Republica, mi Gobierno se apresura á ponerlo en su alto conocimiento por el digno conducto de US.; manifestándole al propio tiempo, que está animado de su deseo sincero de cultivar las relaciones de armonia y fraternidad, que son tan necesarias, con el Supremo Gobierno de esa Republica, así como con las demás fracciones de Centro-América. Todo lo que tengo el honor de decir al Sr. Ministro para que se sirva transmitirlo al Sr. Presidente de esa Republica; y al verificarlo me queda la satisfaccion de ofrecerle las seguridades del aprecio y consideraciones con que me suscribo de US. muy atento servidor.—*Máximo Jerez.*

CONFORME:  
República de Nicaragua Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores. Granada noviembre 16 de 1855.  
JEREZ.

## AL PUBLICO.

**HABENDOSEME** perdido unas cuantas haciendas San Isidro del finado Federico Derbyshire, y San Isidro de Malespin, que dejó regadas en esta Ciudad, cuando me atajé de ella para ponerme á salvo de los horrores de la guerra, que tan fundadamente esperaba, ofresco dos pesos de gratificacion por cada una de las que se me diere noticia, aun cuando tenga otro fierro, ó tomada por el Gobierno anterior ó por cualquier persona, haya muerto en su servicio.  
Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855.  
*Justo Lugo.*

## EL GOBIERNADOR MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE MEDIOLIA, A SUS HABITANTES.

**COMPATRIOTAS:** nombrado jefe de armas de este departamento, no pensé en más ningunas capacidades para admitir, porque me guió solamente el deseo de servir como me fuese posible al pais en donde nací. Bien conocida es por todos la situacion lamentable en que se halla nuestra patria, á causa de lo que ha decidido en la guerra civil que felizmente ha terminado ya, y no hai tan poco quien desconosca el deber que tienen todos los nicaraguenses de no omitir ningún esfuerzo que esté en su mano para aliviar los males que ha dejado en pos de sí una lucha fratricida. En este convencimiento no dudo me prestareis vuestra importante cooperacion para el buen desempeño de mis funciones, estando seguros de que mi conducta será arreglada á los deberes que me imponen las leyes, sin atender á inspiraciones de partido; puesto que es llegado el tiempo en que haciendo una fusion de todos los que hasta ahora han aparecido en la escena pública, Nicaragua forme una sola familia, y pueda así disfrutar de la prosperidad á que por muchos titulos está llamada.

Rivas, noviembre 6 de 1855.  
**RAMON UMAÑA**

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

D. U. L.  
Granada, noviembre 16 de 1855.

Senor Prefecto del departamento de Mediolia. El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.  
El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
Considerando: que son muy notables los perjuicios que el público recibe de que los nicaraguenses en las actuales circunstancias sin motivos justificables se separan de sus domicilios, inspirando así desconfianzas contra el orden establecido, y produciendo embrazos para el cumplimiento de la obligacion que todos tienen de servir á la patria y contribuir á la conservacion de ese mismo orden: atendiendo á que oportunamente se han ofrecido y decretado solemnemente las garantías debidas á las personas y propiedades: observando que se ha abusado y se está abusando de la franquicia del artículo 8.º del tratado de paz de 23 de octubre último, el que por su naturaleza y objeto no favorece ni puede favorecer la ilimitada emigracion de que se habla, ni menos ser un obstáculo para las medidas que el Gobierno de la dictar en consonancia con lo que exige el bien estar de la República; en uso de sus facultades de la República;

DECRETA:  
Artículo 1.º Todos los nicaraguenses que en las actuales circunstancias se hayan ausentado de sus respectivos domicilios,

## en desempeñarla. Queda á su eleccion la calidad ó cantidad, con tal que la prision no sea de menos de diez dias, ni mas de cincuenta, ó que la multa no baje de diez pesos ni exceda de ciento; pudiendo repetirse sucesivamente en su caso. Igualmente se emplearán con los que sean nombrados fiscales específicos ó defensores de oficio.

A las doce del día 8 sonó la hora crítica y fatal para Sebastopol. Un triple asalto combinado, contra Malakoff, el Carenero y el gran Redán, fué dirigido en ese instante y simultáneamente por las tropas sitiadoras. Los Franceses embistieron los dos primeros puntos y los Ingleses el tercero. El ataque de éste y de el Carenero fracasaron ante un nutrido fuego de artillería con que los Rusos rechazaron la agresion, haciéndola pagar bien caro á los sitiadores. Pero estas dos derrotas no eran en realidad sino el infimo precio de un triunfo reservado al cuerpo francés del General Bosquet, en su importantísimo asalto contra Malakoff, de cuya torre logró posesionarse en cortos instantes, haciendo ondear sus aguijones triunfadores sobre las elevadas cumbreras del castillo que domina á la plaza. Este paso era ya decisivo. Desgraciadamente el General francés de SALLES, é mulo de las glorias de Bosquet, al ver flotando la bandera tricolor sobre la anhelada torre, emprendió un cuarto ataque contra el bastion Central, que rechazado á fuerza de metralla, hizo mas costoso el triunfo importantísimo de tan gloriosa jornada.

De todos modos, el golpe tremendo estaba ya dado. La posesion de Malakoff hacia insostenible la posicion de los Rusos en la plaza. Así que se apresuraron estos á prender fuego á todos sus establecimientos y almacenes, á los arsenales, á la flota entera, y bien pronto Sebastopol solo ofrecia á la vista turba y asombrada de cuantos la miraban, un vasto incendio que estendia sus fucios y sobre la superficie de las aguas. A escepcion de tres ó cuatro vapores, todas las naves que abrigaba el puerto han sido devoradas por el fuego ó echadas á pique por los mismos Rusos, ¡Oh guerra impia, que eres el jénio maléfico de la destruccion y de la barbarie!

El puente de barcas que hace poco habian establecido los sitiados para unir con la parte Norte la parte Sud de la ciudad, sirvió en seguida á la guarnicion para trasladarse desde esta á aquella; dejando solo en Sebastopol (parte Sud) unos 500 enfermos y heridos. Despues de pasar las tropas, cortaron el puente; y no tardó mucho en oirse la explosion espantosa de gran número de minas cargadas y preparadas por los Rusos en diferentes puntos de la ciudad, con el doble objeto de destruirla, y destruir tamb en,

## REVISTA DE EUROPA.

PARIS 14 de setiembre de 1855.

**Asalto y toma de Malakoff.—Ocupacion de Sebastopol por los aliados.** Destruccion de la flota rusa.  
La Europa entera está en júbilo. El cañon de los inválidos ha anunciado solemnemente á la ciudad de Paris y al mundo entero que Sebastopol ya no existe. Despues de un año de sangrientos combates y de heroicos sacrificios por una y otra parte, por los acometedores como por los defensores de esa para siempre célebre ciudad, la victoria ha coronado al fin, como no podía menos suceder, los esfuerzos de los primeros, tremolando ya las banderas triunfantes de los aliados sobre las incendiadas ruinas de la que no ha mucho tiempo era aun el terror de la civilizacion, la perenne amenaza que tenia suspendida siempre sobre la cabeza laureada de la Europa occidental.

Sebastopol, ese emporio militar de la Rusia, fabricado con teson á fuerza de pico y de barrenos, durante 60 años de fatiga, en escarpada roca de pedernal y granito; esa formidable playada de fortalezas; esa interminable red de muros y bastiones que abrigaba en su seno los mas poderosos medios de defensa y de destruccion que jamas se habian reunido en ninguna otra plaza fuerte del mundo; ese volcan de la guerra, que no ha cesado de vomitar llamas y plomo candente desde que hace un año se instaló el asedio... ya no es mas que un monton de escombros ensangrentados y humeantes. Y el primero de los puertos militares, el mas rico arsenal del imperio ruso, una flota que igualaba, si no excedia, en el número de sus naves á las dos flotas de Occidente aliadas en el mar Negro; que hace poco tiempo se señoreaba orgullosa y sin rival en aquellas aguas, y avizora para el paso del Bósforo y los Dardanelos, para venir tambien á dominar en el Mediterráneo, mientras que los ejércitos rusos del Asia estendian sus conquistas en direccion de la India, poniendo así en continuacion y en riesgo los mas sagrados

traga. Quema y destruye cuanto posee, con tal de no dejarle el botín á su enemigo. Lo que hoy practica, lo ha practicado siempre. Tal se ha mostrado en la defensa tenaz y heroica que han hecho de esta plaza, cuya nombre quedará grabado para siempre en las historias. Tal se muestra tambien al tiempo de abandonar por fuerza.

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que la deje invernar en uno de sus puertos. No sabemos si estas negociaciones se llevarán á buen término entre los Gobiernos de Londres y Estokolmo. Extra tanto, la flotilla de bombardas del comodoro BAYNAS no cesa de hostigar á las costas y de ocasionarles perjuicios en las bahías de la Finlandia. El comercio ruso ha sufrido muchísimo en todo el litoral del Báltico; y ya hemos dicho que este solo mal bastaria para justificar plenamente la expedicion de los aliados á aquellas aguas, expedicion ilustrada ademas con el ataque destructor de Swearborg.

Tres buques de guerra, dos de ellos navios de 120 cañones, han partido estos dias de Inglaterra con direccion á las costas de Nápoles. El objeto de esta importante demostracion dice que es el poner en razon á aquel gobierno, cuyas simpatias por la Rusia y cuyas antipatias hacia las naciones occidentales se dejan siempre ver á las claras, ya en la prohibicion de exportar viveres de su pais para la Crimea, ya en el mal trato dado á las personas que representan en Nápoles al gobierno británico, ya en fin en la conducta observada con los buques que ostentan pabellon francés é inglés en las costas de las Dos Sielias. Es de creer que el Rey FERNANDO cederá ante la actitud grave de estas naciones, y que no dé ocasion á que el *Muratismo* levante la cabeza en aquel pais y dé al traste con el *Borbonismo*, seriamente comprometido hoy, si hemos de dar crédito á las correspondencias que de Palermo y del mismo Nápoles se dirijen cada dia á la prensa del Piamonte.

Un segundo atentado ha sido dirigido contra la persona del Emperador NAPOLEON III. Pero esta vez no tiene la mas minima importancia: primero, porque procedió de un loco, que ya está encerrado en Bicetre; segundo, porque este desgraciado disparó sus dos pistolas maquinalemente, y sin apuntar siquiera, contra el coche de las damas de honor de la Emperatriz, al tiempo de llegar á la puerta del teatro, creyendo que iba allí el Emperador. Aunque procedente de un loco, segun han declarado los médicos, esta tentativa no prueba menos cuál es la preocupacion delirante de ciertos espíritus en la época actual. Destruir el organo del poder, el representante de la autoridad. Y despues? Despues... se disponen para destruir tambien al que le reemplaza, con tal que él simbolice la autoridad, sea quien fuere.—(*Del Eco Hispano Americano.*)

**Estafador autografico.**—Hase descubierto en Paris un género de estafas bastante singular; tratase de cierto individuo que habia imaginado una manera de vivir, explotando esa aficion que poseen muchos capitalistas ociosos, y sobre todo muchos lores, que quieren tener siempre

A MIS DEUDORES.

TENIENDO que pagar religiosamente á acredores: habiéndome dejado el Gobierno llamado legítimo y algunos otros malvados que obraban á su sombra como di-

Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855. Justo Lago.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y NEGOCIOS ECLESIASTICOS. Granada, noviembre 3 de 1855.

SEÑOR Vicario Capital y Gobernador de la Diócesis de Nicaragua.

Tengo el honor de acompañar á U.S. en copia el tratado de paz que en 23 de Enero de 1855 se celebró entre los Señores Ponciano Corral, con arreglo á él se instaló en esta ciudad el 30 del propio mes el Supremo Gobierno Provisional de la República.—Un acontecimiento tan fa-

Conforme. Ministerio de Relaciones y Negocios Eclesiásticos de la República. Granada, noviembre 16 de 1855. JEREZ.

VICARIA CAPITAL DEL OBISPADO DE NICARAGUA.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones y Negocios Eclesiásticos de la República de Nicaragua.

Me cabe la honra de contestar la muy apreciable nota de U.S. con la copia autorizada de los tratados celebrados por los Señores Jenerales don William Walker y don Ponciano Corral, por medio de los cuales se estableció la paz tan deseada al Estado.

Este suceso tan plausible y benéfico me congratula y doi el parabien al Supremo Gobierno por el honroso órgano de U.S. y aprobándome de esta ocasión tan honrosa, me suscribo del Señor Ministro su mas atento seguro servidor. José H. Herdócia.

Conforme. Ministerio de Relaciones y Negocios Eclesiásticos de la República de Nicaragua. JEREZ.

deberán volver á ocupar sus hogares, dentro de quince dias los que se hallan en el territorio de la República; y dentro de un mes los que establecen fuera de ella. Estos términos se contarán respecto á los primeros desde que se publicare el presente decreto en la cabecera del distrito en que se encuentren; y en cuanto á los segundos, desde que se haga igual publicación en el de su domicilio.

Art. 2.º Los que sin un motivo justificable no cumplieren con la obligación impuesta en el artículo anterior, incurrirán en una multa que no baje de cincuenta pesos ni exceda de diez mil pagaderos en dinero efectivo.

Art. 3.º Los Prefectos y Subprefectos asociados de cuatro ó seis individuos de probidad que elejirán ellos mismos, harán por mayoría de votos la asignación de la cantidad en que deba declararse incurso al que contravenga en lo dispuesto en este decreto, regulandola entre el mínimo y el maximum segun las circunstancias de cada caso; ó decidirán si la persona de cuya ausencia se trate es del todo excusable.

Art. 4.º En los casos en que no pueda aplicarse ó hacerse efectiva la pena pecuniaria de que habla este decreto, no se impondrá ninguna otra.

Art. 5.º La junta formada del Prefecto ó Subprefecto y asociados, dará audiencia verbal á cualquiera persona de las que en los juicios pueden representar á los ausentes, en cuyo defecto los expresados funcionarios nombrarán de oficio un defensor. Sin mas trámite que dicha audiencia, la junta resolverá lo que considere mas equitativo y justo.

Art. 6.º En la exacción de estas multas los Prefectos y Subprefectos, por sí ó por medio de comisionados, procederán gubernativamente y sin figura de juicio; nombrando de oficio el perito que corresponde al ejecutado cuando haya que hacer avaluo de bienes; igualmente que un fiscal específico en falta de Receptores ó Comisarios de hacienda.

Art. 7.º Serán admisibles las posturas que excedan de la mitad del valor de los bienes que se subasten para el pago de dichas multas.

Art. 8.º De las resoluciones que dicten los Prefectos ó Subprefectos con sus asociados asignando la cantidad de la multa, darán inmediatamente cuenta al Gobierno, para su confirmación ó reforma; sin perjuicio de que se ejecuten desde luego las asignaciones que no excedan de quinientos pesos. De los procedimientos gubernativos para hacer efectiva la solución de las multas, no habrá recurso; quedando solo el de acusar al funcionario ejecutor.

Art. 9.º Los Prefectos y Subprefectos usarán de los apremios de multa ó prisión con los comisionados ejecutores que nombren y que sin causa legal rehúsen aceptar las comiciones, ó sean inoportunos no se rinde jamas. Huye, pero no se en-

intereses del mundo, y se promoviéndolo el poderío y la influencia. Señaladora de las mas grandes naciones de la tierra... todo ello ha venido á desaparecer, sepultándose en las negras aguas del Ponto Euxino, tantos ricos y costosos bajelos, ora bajo el peso fatal de las bombas lanzadas por los aliados desde las alturas de Malakoff, ora por el fuego que aplacó á ellas la mano trémula y desahogada de los mismos Rusos, en los accesos de ira que les produjo el vencimiento.

La pericia militar de los aliados, secundada por el heroísmo, ha sabido triunfar de todo. Esas obras tan hábilmente trazadas por los ingenieros de Occidente y ejecutadas con admirable constancia por sus operarios, bajo la acción aterradora y mortífera de los cañones enemigos, que hacían pagar diariamente un precioso tributo de sangre al imperturbable arrojo de los sitiadores, llegaron por fin á conseguir su objeto. Las ruinas que el pico y la zapa abrieron para encaminarse á Malakoff, habian logrado ya el dia 8 de setiembre el establecimiento de una batería de los sitiadores, que poniendo á aquella torre al alcance de sus tiros, dominaba ademas la rada, permitiéndoles por consiguiente el bombardeo de la flota.

No tardó mucho en declararse el incendio en un navio y en una fragata de los que los Rusos tenían surtos y resguardados en la sinuosa rada de Sebastopol; y este sintoma era ya alarmante para los sitiados. El sitiador intrepido se hallaba á la sazón á diez metros de Malakoff solamente. El desaliento cunde entre los Rusos. Sus fuerzas se hallan desfalcidas y agotadas. Agotados están también sus viveres y sus municiones. El ejército auxiliar, el que debiera ser ejercito libertador de la plaza, hállase igualmente postrado y rendido á orillas del Tchernaya, donde acaba de sufrir una sangrienta derrota, que el puente de Traktir transmitirá á la posteridad sirbiéndola de lúgubre monumento. Estas infortunadas tropas que han enrojecido con su sangre las aguas del Tchernaya y que aun están vijiladas muy de cerca por su enemigo victorioso, son tal vez el postrer esfuerzo que el Czar puede enviar á Sebastopol. Todas las comunicaciones están cortadas. Por el norte, por el sud, con el Asia, con la Europa, todo lo han interceptado los contrarios. El bloqueo es completo en aquellas aguas, y hasta en las Azoff se muestra tambien la fortuna adversa al Ruso, quien pierde allí todas sus pesquerías y sus barcos, y con ello el alimento de gran número de poblaciones.

¿Cómo hacer pues frente á tantos desastres? ¡Imposible! Ya no les queda otro arbitrio que rendirse... ¡Rendirse! Pero el Ruso es obstinado, terco y orgulloso, y no se rinde jamas. Huye, pero no se en-

si era posible, á sus nuevos ocupadores. Afortunadamente estos recibieron la noticia de sus contrarios, y esperaron tranquilos á que se verificara la esplosion de todas las minas para penetrar despues en la ciudad.

Qué harán ahora los Rusos en la parte Norte? Tratarán de instalarse en ella, y hacerse fuertes allí para conservar sus establecimientos militares? Aguardarán mas refuerzos en aquella nueva posición? O bien, la abandonarán tambien, como insostenible, una vez ocupada la ciudad del Sud y la torre Malakoff, que todo lo domina, é irán á librar batalla á los aliados en campo raso, en el interior de la Crimea? He aquí lo que todavia no se sabe de cierto: si bien es de presumir que no traten de probar ventura [que no puede menos de serles desventura] al Norte de la arada. Este empeño solo serviría para hacerles mas sensible y costosa la pérdida de Sebastopol.

Si cualquiera el partido que adoptaran no por eso es menos seguro que la gran plaza militar y marítima de la Rusia, y con ella el poderío de aquel Imperio, han quedado sepultados para siempre en el fondo del mar Negro.

Las consecuencias morales y políticas que, tanto para la Europa como para la América, ha de producir este gran suceso de la toma de Sebastopol, son inmensas, muy superiores aun á sus consecuencias materiales. Es incalculable la serie de hechos que en el dosenvolvimiento histórico de todas estas naciones, y de las que tienen su asiento mas allá del Atlántico, han de venir ahora á sucederse sin interrupcion, despues de destruir el poder tiránico de los Estados europeos, cimentando sobre sus ruinas la potencia y preponderancia política de las grandes naciones occidentales, cuya fuerza consiste hoy en hacer fructificar los preciosos germenes de la civilización.

OMER-BAJA ha salido para el Asia, en donde se pondrá á la cabeza de un númeroso ejército destinado á combatir y sostener tambien al Ruso en aquellas regiones, donde tantos zelos debe inspirar al Otomano y al Ingles. Por eso úste no consentirá que tome vuelo allí su grandeza, y procurará que OMER-BAJA se vea secundado y ayudado en su empresa por el auxilio de los aliados, en fuerzas y en consejos.

El campo de Malack, junto á Constantinopla, se renueva sin cesar, con el objeto de abastar de tropas al Oriente, y tambien al Norte, si alguna diversion de los Rusos hiciere necesaria la guerra en el Danubio.

La campaña de Baltico puede considerarse como terminada. La estacion no permite ya mas operaciones navales de importancia en aquellas latitudes. La escuadra de Dumdás solicita de la Suecia

en el ocio una parte de su capital, empujándole en lo que nada les puede producir, si no es la pequeña satisfacción de una inocente vanidad. Sabida es la manía que á muchos ricos tontos aqueja por poseer un autógrafo de personas célebres en cualquier género que sea; y el comercio ilícito que en Europa se hace con este artículo, dando de ordinario gato por liebre, y vendiéndose hoy á muy buenos precios los manuscritos de todos los personajes nacidos y por nacer, desde Adán acá y acullá. Pues bien, un tunante de Paris ha inventado algo mas que esto; pues él posee el arte de obtener y vender despues al comercio verdaderas autografías de todas la celebridades de nuestro tiempo, desde el torero Montes hasta el principe Menschikoff, desde el mismísimo Czar hasta la celebrísima Lola Montes.

Al efecto, nuestro aventurero escribe una carta dirigida por él á alguna de esas mil notabilidades, en la cual se lamenta de sus fingidos infortunios y reveses, que le es imposible soportar, y anuncia resueltamente la fatal decisión que ha tomado de quitarse una vida para él tan llena de pesares. El veneno, la pistola ó la siniestra onda del Sena están esperando ya esta otra supuesta víctima de la suicido-mañía moderna. El personaje que recibe la carta, escrita con ese barniz de cultura y esa finura estereotipada que tanto distingue á los Lyons de Paris, no puede menos de caer en el lazo, y descubre los cordones de su bolsa para impedir talvez aun el postrer acto: desesperacion de un elegante desgraciado: he aquí el primer acto y el primer beneficio del hábil autor y actor de este secreto drama. Pero además, el personaje en cuestion contesta naturalmente algunas líneas á tan estudiada y tan sentida carta: y si ese personaje se llama Lamartine, Guizot ó Lamennais, no dejará de hacerle importantes reflexiones acerca del suicidio, tal vez un curso completo de moral filosófica y cristiana, escrita con la vibrante inspiracion de un caso tan arduo. ¡He aquí un autógrafo excelente! y nuestro tunante va en seguida y lo vende á los mercadores de autografos y otras curiosidades que están esperándole en sus tiendas de los Quais. Es el segundo acto. De todos los tres escritores que hemos citado, el del baron de Humbold, del general Ca-

vaignac, de Espartero, del duque de Brabant, de lord Palmerston, de Arago y de otras muchísimas notabilidades, se ha descubierto que el tal perillan había recojido sus buenas monedas y sus buenos autografos que para él eran otras tantas letras de cambio.

—Necrologia.—Ha muerto en Inglaterra el célebre Feargus O'Connor, cuyo nombre recorda la insurreccion de los cartistas en 1848.



# Parte Española.

GRANADA, NOVIEMBRE 17, 1855.

RECEPCION OFICIAL DEL SR. JUAN H. WHEELER COMO MINISTRO RESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

A las doce de la mañana del 10 del corriente tuvo lugar este acto en la Sala principal del despacho del Supremo Gobierno, habiendo concurrido á él los Sres. Ministros extranjeros residentes en esta Capital, el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército con su estado mayor, el Sr. Vicario Eclesiástico, el Sr. Prefecto del departamento, y demas funcionarios. Una comision nombrada al efecto condujo al Sr. Wheeler de la casa de su habitacion á la del Gobierno. Miros. de Relaciones y de Hacienda, despues de haberselo hecho por las tropas que estaban formadas en el edificio del Gobierno, los honores de ordenanza; y puesto en pie delante del Sr. Presidente de la Republica, le dirigió el discurso que insertamos á continuacion.

## SEÑOR PRESIDENTE.

Doi á U. la enhorabuena por su advenimiento á la Presidencia de la Republica. Yo tuve el honor de presentar al Gobierno que recidia en esta ciudad la carta del Presidente de los EE. UU. que me acredita como Ministro residente en la Republica de Nicaragua.

Segun los usos diplomáticos de los EE. UU. desde el primer período de su historia hasta el presente, siempre se ha reconocido el principio de que toda nacion tiene el derecho de gobernarse por sí misma conforme á su propia voluntad, y de arreglar sus diferencias por medio de cualesquiera agentes que merezcan su confianza.

Desde el período de su independencia de España en 1821 hasta la fecha del tratado de paz en virtud del cual ocupa U. su asiento, Nicaragua ha sido el teatro de la revolucion y de la guerra. Si ha habido en algunos cortos intervalos una calma temporal, ha sido solo para que la tormenta política tomase mayor fuerza despues del reposo. Yo saludo el tratado celebrado el 23 de octubre entre los Jefes de los Ejércitos beligerantes, como el olivo de la paz; y desco que el hermoso Iris felizmente levantado en medio de tantos peligros sobre el oceano de las contiendas políticas, pueda asegurar su goce para la prosperidad del pais.

Con un suelo tan fértil como ningun otro en la tierra, abundante en minerales de todo género, "el dorado" de las esperanzas de Colon, con un clima delicioso y saluda-

## SALUTACION A LA BANDERA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS POR EL SEÑOR FRANCISCO DIAS ZAPATA.

"Presjio de poder y de grandeza! Enseña ilustre de virtud y gloria! Yo te contemplo en tu sublime alteza; Y al contemplarte siento Que en mi Patria ensalzaras la historia. Esas franjas hermosas, Y el emblema feliz de tus Estrellas, Que ajitadas del viento Ondean y relucen majestuosas Como astros rutilantes, y mas bellas: El hasta fuerte y noble, Y ese cuadro, del sólido figura; Que la herida cerviz ya, no mas doble Nicaragua en su triste desventura; Revelanme que harás con tu presencia, Rodeada de esplendor y de potencia. "Bajo tu sombra, libertad respira El activo Varon americano, Que la memoria deificar aspira De Washington glorioso. Bajo tu sombra, se alza soberano El poder de las leyes; Y el saber y la ventura crecen Con vigor prodijoso, Que pesa sobre el oetro de los Reyes. Y los Heroes de America enaltecen Su memoria sagrada, Sus sepulcros, su sangre de guerreros, Y el triunfo de su espada, Bajo el dulce brillar de tus luceros. Todo bajo tu imperio tiene vida, Portentosa Bandera esclarecida. Yo te saludo de entusiasmo lleno; Y henchido de placer y de esperanza, Mi corazon palpita dentro el seno Con tan fuerte latido, Que el pecho ardiente á respirar no alcanza. La suave y fresca brisa, Del alto Sol los claros resplandores, El aire enardecido, De los Cielos la placida sonrisa, Y el balsámico aliento de las flores, Saludante con migo, Celebrando del modo mas plausible Tu advenimiento amigo A mi Patria doliente y compasible, Llenala de tu honor y tu grandeza, Y abate á su adversario la cabeza."

## BANQUETE.

El Domingo 11. del corriente dió uno en su casa el Sr. Coronel don Carlos Tomás, á que concurrieron los altos funcionarios de la Republica asociados de otras personas de distincion. Todos fueron recibidos y tratados con la mayor cordialidad, y despues de una comida, cual debía esperarse, se propusieron los brindis que á continuacion darémos. El Coronel Tomás ocupó la cabecera de la mesa, acompañandole á su derecha el Sr. don Patricio Rivas Presidente de la

discurso recordó á sus distinguidos concurrentes la solemnidad de aquel grande acto, cuando fué proclamado por el fundador de la Republica de América, y manifestó la lisonjera esperanza de que el Washington de Nicaragua sea tan feliz como su ilustre prototipo. El banquete fué muy satisfactorio para todos los convidados, quienes se despidieron muy satisfechos de la benevolencia y amabilidad del Sr. Coronel Tomás.

## REMITIDO.

¿Dónde están hei dia los legitimistas? ¿Dónde los Demócratas? y donde en fin los filibusteros? Nicaraguenses Centro-americanos todos: tiempo há que estais contemplando la contienda de estos partidos que por una guerra enearnizada y fratricida han despedazado al hermoso Nicaragua, durante el período de diez y ocho meses, mas ya felizmente terminó esta revolucion con el triunfo decisivo del partido democrático auxiliado por la falange americana, y si antes se le daba el carácter de una horda de filibusteros, hoy se ve que han sido, son, y serán siempre verdaderos Nicaraguenses.

Compatriotas: no os dejéis alucinar mas tiempo: conocida es vuestra buena fé; pero desgraciadamente por vuestra inocencia habéis sido siempre el juguete de cuatros individuos que han pretendido haceros caminar como ovejas, propuestos á daros la lei, erijirse en tiranos, y esquilmaros en su provecho.

Divulgando mil y mil mentiras, aseguran que Nicaragua ha perdido su independencia, cuando lejos de esto, hoy dia cuenta con un brazo fuerte para sostenerla y defenderla contra cualquiera potencia extranjera. Confiad pues Nicaraguenses, en ese vuestro antiguo amigo don Patricio Rivas actual Presidente P. O. visorio de la Republica, en sus cuatro Ministros que tan asertadamente supieron leer; y sobre todo; en el Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército, el esclarecido ciudadano don Guillermo Walker, para persuadirnos que la Republica conservando su cara independencia marchará progresivamente á su bienestar, cualesquiera que sean los obstáculos que para ello se presenten.

No pasaran muchos dias, sin que veais en vuestro suelo la importacion de instrumentos y máquinas de Artes y Ciencias, que prueben que en breve habrá en Nicaragua como en todos los paises del mundo civilizado, Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, fuentes únicas de la riqueza pública.

Granada, noviembre 14 de 1855. Unos Nicaraguenses.

## NOMBRAMIENTOS.

Por acuerdo del 5, del corriente fué

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviera bre 8 de 1855.

SEÑOR—

El Supremo P. E. se ha servido espedir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue. El Presidente de la Republica de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Considerando: que sobre el cobro de los derechos marítimos existen disposiciones contradictorias, que hacen necesario establecer reglas fijas favoreciendo en lo posible los intereses del Comercio: que ademas, el pago de los vales ó honos expedidos por los Gobiernos anteriores, está sufiientemente garantizado con las rentas de la Republica, y ya se dictan medidas eficaces para verificarlo; en uso de sus facultades

## DECRETA:

1.º Las mercancías extranjeras que se introduzcan á la Republica, pagarán por todo derecho en las Administraciones marítimas el 20 por ciento en dinero efectivo, deducido del valor de su factura original y costos de transporte, inclusive el seguro.

2.º Si los Administradores de las Aduanas dudasen de la exactitud de las facturas originales que les sean presentadas por los introductores ó sus consignatarios; tendrán el derecho de comprar por cuenta del Gobierno dichas facturas, pagando un cinco por ciento sobre el valor, costos y seguro.

3.º Será obligacion de todo introductor de mercancías extranjeras presentar sus facturas y conocimientos legalmente jurados, á los Administradores de las Aduanas.

4.º El pago de derechos debe hacerse de presente cuando no exceda de trescientos pesos; y cuando pase de esta cantidad se verificará en el perentorio término de diez dias, contados desde que se practique el registro y correspondiente liquidacion; pero los comerciantes tendrán libertad de registrar por partes siempre que los efectos permanezcan depositados en las Bodegas de la Aduana, pagando dos reales de almaceñaje al mes por cada quintal.

5.º Los Administradores harán caucionar los pagos con fianzas á su satisfaccion, ó reteniendo en la Aduana, mercancías en doble valor al adeudo.

6.º El que defraudase los intereses fiscales, será castigado con la pena de comiso de las mercaderías que pretendia introducir clandestinamente, y presidio de seis meses á un año segun las circunstancias.

7.º Se podrá recurrir al Ministerio de hacienda para recabar del Gobierno la reforma ó revocacion de las decisiones

ble; una posición que es la gran puerta entre el Pacífico y el Atlántico, Nicaragua solo necesita de paz, industria y empresas para ocupar un alto rango entre las naciones del mundo.

El ejemplo de la gran República semejante á la estrella del Norte para el marino, le está señalando la senda. Los intereses de ambas Repúblicas están identificados lo mismo que sus instituciones, y su verdadera política debe declarar, que el pueblo de las Repúblicas americanas puede gobernar-se así mismo, sin sentir que ninguna potencia extranjera inter venga en sus peculiares negocios é intereses. Nuestra dignidad, derechos é independencia así lo demandan, y la idea de intervención ó colonización de parte de cualquier potencia extranjera á este lado del océano, es enteramente inadmisibles. Persuádase Señor Presidente, que nada omitiré por mi parte para el progreso de los intereses de ambos países, y que procuraré cumplir los importantes deberes anexos á la representación de los EE. UU., de una manera agradable á U., y satisfactoria á mi Gobierno.

**En seguida el Sr. Presidente contesto en estos terminos.**

**SEÑOR MINISTRO.**

Con particular agrado he oido la expresión de los benévolos sentimientos con que V.E. me felicita por mi ingreso á la Presidencia de esta República, y por los cuales doi á V.E. las debidas gracias, pudiendo asegurarle, que en la posición en que me encuentro colocado, nada me será mas grato que mantener cordiales relaciones con V.E. que tan dignamente representan al Gobierno de la ilustre nación americana.

Si estas relaciones han sido en todo tiempo consideradas por Nicaragua como de grande importancia para su mejoramiento y bienestar, lo son mucho mas sin duda hoy que terminada una larga y desastrosa guerra civil por medio de una transacción fraternal, cuanta la República con nuevos y poderosos elementos de libertad y orden que hacen concebir fundadas esperanzas de que el país marchará con paso firme por la senda del progreso hacia el engrandecimiento que le ofrecen sus instituciones libres y sus ventajas naturales.

Adquiridos por Nicaragua, desde hace algunos años en una solemne declaratoria del P. L. L. los principios que consignan la libertad é independencia del continente americano, ellos estrechan mas los vínculos que nos unen á la gran República del Norte, que fué la primera en proclamarlos, y que ha sido constante en sostenerlos. Nicaragua, lo mismo que las demás secciones de la América española, siguiendo el ejemplo que se daba aquella nación magnánima, consiguió su independencia.

á iguales derechos por sus libres instituciones.

Esperamos que estas explicaciones y la esperanza de un porvenir feliz, que aguar da á las presentes y venideras generaciones de la República, harán, que no se vuelvan á recordar las disenciones pasadas, sino es para tomar experiencia, y no con miras de venganza, y sobre todo, que siempre se acuerden del divino precepto. "Perdonad, si queréis ser perdonados."

**Los amigos de Nicaragua.**

**EMIGRACION.**

Uarias familias han sido de algunas poblaciones de este departamento, retirándose á las haciendas y otros puntos distantes. Este movimiento no ha dejado de alarmar los ánimos, atribuyéndose ya á falta de garantías, ya al desagrado con que miran el actual orden de cosas; pero sea lo que se quiera, los hechos están demostrando, que la actual administración de Nicaragua fiel á su programa dá seguridad y protección á los ciudadanos pacíficos en sus personas y propiedades, y está muy lejos de establecer un sistema odioso de persecución. Esperamos que mi pronto desparecerán esas infundadas desconfianzas, volviendo las familias á ocupar sus hogares.

**MINISTROS DEL GOBIERNO DE NICARAGUA.**  
Presidente don Patricio Rivas.  
Mtro de Relaciones Jeneral French.  
Id. de Hacienda Coronel French.  
Id. de Guerra Coronel Selva.  
Id. de Crédito p. bco. D. Fermin Ferrer.  
Jeneral en Jefe William Walker.

**Decreto aclaratorio del que se expidió el día 9 de ayer sobre derechos marítimos.**  
N.º 26.

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Queriendo evitar las dudas que pudieran ocurrir sobre la inteligencia que deba darse á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º del decreto emitido el día de ayer relativo á los derechos á que están sujetas las introducciones de mercancías extranjeras; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA.**

Artículo 1.º Los licores fuertes extranjeros que por disposiciones especiales tienen designados los derechos de introducción que deben pagar, así como los artículos que del todo están esentos de impuestos por su importación á la República, continuaran bajo la misma condición, que existían antes del decreto expedido con fecha de ayer.

Art. 2.º La presente disposición se entenderá como aclaratoria del artículo 1.º del citado decreto.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS. Al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda, n17-tf.

República, y á su izquierda el Ilustre Jeneral don William Walker Comandante en Jefe del Ejército. Los Ministros de Estado se colocaron á uno y otro lado de la mesa, aproximándose respectivamente al Presidente y Comandante en Jefe. Después seguian los caballeros de distinción y oficiales del Ejército, siendonos muy grato enumerar entre los primeros al Honorable J. H. Wheeler ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en Nicaragua y al Sr. Bernad Consul de Prusia; y entre los últimos á los Coroneles Hornsby y Fry. Concluida la comida, el Sr. Tomás dirigió la palabra á los concurrentes, invitándolos á que le acompañasen en el brindis que iba á proponer; y correspondido que fué, brindó: Por la salud del Presidente y Ministros de la República de Nicaragua. Este sentimiento fué recibido con grande aplauso, y la banda marcial que el huésped habia preparado al efecto, tocó "La marcha Nacional."

En seguida el Sr. Presidente brindó: Por el Sr. Jeneral Walker, libertador de Nicaragua y norte de su prosperidad futura.—La Música tocó "Yankee Doodle." El Secretario de Relaciones brindó: Por la prosperidad de Nicaragua, y la simpatía de todas las Naciones. La música tocó "La Marsellesa."

El Secretario de la Guerra—Por la paz y union de Nicaragua, y que sus justos límites sean reconocidos por las Naciones cultas.—La música tocó "God save the Queen."

El Secretario de Hacienda—Por la paz, la fortuna y una edad de oro para Centro América.—La música tocó: "Júbilo Nacional."

El Secretario de Crédito público—Por la felicidad y prosperidad, no solo de los Nicaragüenses, sino de todos los Centro Americanos; y por la conservación de las buenas relaciones que existen entre esta República y la de los Estados Unidos, cuyo Gobierno está tambien representado por su digno Ministro el Sr. Wheeler.—La música tocó "Hail Colombia."

El Coronel Wheeler contestó en terminos elegantes y adecuados que fueron aplaudidos por toda la concurrencia. Seguidamente, el Jeneral Walker brindó por la memoria de Francisco Morazan, y la Confederación de Centro América, cuyo brindis fué acogido con el mayor entusiasmo. La funcion continuó hasta una hora muy avanzada de la noche, y jamás hemos visto reunido un número de personas tan de acuerdo en sus sentimientos, como las que asistieron á este acto.

Al concluir el banquete, el Coronel Tomás presentó á la concurrencia el cuadro que representa á Washington y sus dignos compatriotas presentes en el acto de proclamar la Independencia de los Estados Unidos, y en un breve y elocuente

nombrado Ministro de la Guerra el Coronel Licenciado don Buenaventura Selva, quien tomó posesion en el mismo día. Por acuerdos de 7. y 8 del corriente fueron nombrados los Sres. don Cleto Mayorga, y Lic. don José Salinas, el 1.º para Administrador de la Aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte, y el segundo para Inspector de Hacienda del Castillo Viejo, quienes están fungiendo en sus destinos.

Por acuerdo de 1.º del actual ha sido nombrado Auditor de guerra del Ejército el Sr. Coronel Lic. don Remigio Jerez. Por acuerdos de 1.º, 6 y 10 del actual, fueron nombrados Prefectos para el departamento Occidental el Sr. Lic don Francisco Baca, para el de Nueva Segovia el Sr. don José Antonio Martínez, para el Meridional el Sr. don José María Urtaondo, y para el Oriental el Sr. Coronel don Trinidad Salazar.

Por acuerdos de 4 y 6 del corriente, fueron nombrados Subprefectos de San Fernando el Sr. don Dolores Marengo, de Managua el Sr. don Paseo Fonseca, y de Chontales el Sr. don Camilo Flores. Por acuerdo de 6 del mismo fué nombrado Administrador de correos de esta Ciudad el Sr. don Justo Lago.

Han sido nombrados Comandantes departamentales por el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe los Sres.—Teniente Coronel don José Bernales para el departamento Oriental.—Jeneral don Mateo Pinada para el Occidental.—Teniente Coronel don Ramon Umaná para el Meridional.—Teniente Coronel don Ubaldo Herrera para el Setentrional de Matagalpa; y el Jeneral don José María Valle para el de Nueva Segovia.—Así mismo ha sido nombrado Comandante del Fuerte de San Carlos y Castillo Viejo de San Juan el Sr. Teniente Coronel don Mariano Martel.

**AVISO.**

El comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar arroz, azucar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente. Su despacho está en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas del despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde. n10

**AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.**

El Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar ganado y los que tienen para vender harán bien de concurrir á su despacho entre las nueve de la mañana hasta las tres de la tarde. n10

**AVISO.**

El Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis carpinteros á quienes dará empleo segundito.—Tambien necesita un papero.

y actos de los administradores. Se Queda derogado cualquiera disposición en contrario. Dado en Granada, á 8 de Noviembre de 1855.

**PATRICIO RIVAS**

Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda.

Y de Suprema órden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos.

**FRENCH.**

*Decreto de traslacion de la Aduana marítima del Realejo á la Isla de Punta Icazo.*

N.º 30.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

Considerando: que el establecim eto de la Aduana marítima en el lugar llamado Punta Icazo de la Isla de acerradores en la bahía del Realejo, reúne las mayores ventajas, tanto en favor de los derechos fiscales como del comercio en general; en uso de sus facultades.

**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º El despacho de la aduana marítima del Realejo que ahora existe en la Villa del mismo nombre, se trasladará al lugar llamado Punta Icazo de que se ha hecho referencia.

Art. 2.º El Gobierno dictará las medidas mas eficaces á fin de que en el menor termino posible se practiquen los reconocimientos y se construyan los edificios necesarios en el nuevo establecimiento.

Art. 3.º Para dar impulso á este se erijirá en dicho punto una poblacion, concediendo gratis los solares á los que en ella quieran edificar. Tanto el plano de dicha poblacion, como las medidas de los solares, y las condiciones para obtener su consecucion, serán objeto de un reglamento separado.

Art. 4.º Todo el terreno de la Isla de acerradores queda destinado para egidos del pueblo de que habla el artículo anterior.—Dado en Granada, á 12 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda. n17

**AVISO.**

El proveedor de alcancias está dispuesto á comprar maises y sacate para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada.

JOS. R. MALE & CIA. S. T. CURTIS, Printers and Proprietors, Office North-east side of Plaza, Granada. Price twenty cents per copy.





CALLE DE GRANADA

STREET OF GRANADA

**Max. A. Thoman,**  
**WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,**  
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,*  
*Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent.*  
**GRANADA.**  
Sells by the Bottle or Gallon. may3

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 5

**Sábado, 24 de noviembre de 1855**

"MALÈ & CUTLER" continúan a cargo de EL NICARAGUENSE. La "Parte Española" no da el nombre del redactor, y en el primer artículo firmado por la redacción, este 24 de noviembre de 1855, se llama simplemente, al estilo de la época, "LL. EE." [Los Editores]. El 28, Malè sale de Granada para Nueva York en busca de una mejor imprenta y materiales tipográficos, y a que le atiendan la salud quebrantada en el Trópico.

El régimen del Presidente don Patricio Rivas sigue mostrando al Comandante en Jefe del Ejército William Walker de facto en el mando. Cabe mencionar los decretos de colonización y de Parker H. French del 23 de noviembre. El de colonización sale sólo en inglés, y French acusa recibo de su nombramiento como Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos el 22, anticipándose 24 horas al decreto en que el Presidente Rivas oficialmente le otorga el cargo.

**Saturday, November 24, 1855**

"MALÈ & CUTLER" continue in charge of EL NICARAGUENSE. No name is given for the "Parte Española" editor, and in the first article attributed to the editorial staff, on this November 24, 1855, it is simply called, as was then the custom, "LL. EE." [The Editors]. On the 28th, Malè sails from Granada on a trip to New York in search of a new press and printing supplies, and for medical treatment of an illness acquired in the Tropics.

President Patricio Rivas' regime continues showing Army Commander-in-Chief William Walker as *de facto* ruler of the country. The colonization and the Parker H. French decrees of November 23d stand out. The colonization decree is published in English only, and French acknowledges receipt of his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary near the U. S. Government on the 22d, anticipating by 24 hours the decree in which President Rivas officially names him to the post.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### COLONIZATION.

DECREE #55—A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State.

16 (4)

### AL PUBLICO.

Don David Palomino ha determinado de fijarse en una Escuela de primeras letras en la antigua casa del Consulado.

18 (4)

Anarchy and confusion, war, rapine, and bloodshed have reigned supreme for the last thirty years in the American-Spanish Republics ...

Such is the dark side of the picture. — Now, turn we to the other. ...

Stimulated by the best and most philanthropic feelings, a band of bold, adventurous men, led by *one*, who has proved himself equal to any emergency (invited by the liberal party in Nicaragua,) left their peaceful, quiet homes, abandoned friends, loves, and everything, to come to a foreign land and assist a party struggling for liberty ...

16 (1)

### GOBIERNO DE NICARAGUA.

Presidente don	Patricio Rivas.
Mtro de Relaciones	Jeneral Jerez.
Id. de Hacienda	Coronel French.
Id. de Guerra	Coronel Selva.
Id. de Crédito pbco.	D. Fermin Ferrer.
Jeneral en Jefe	William Walker.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, per bbl.....	\$35 —none on sale.
Corn, per bush.....	40 cents —native.
Beef, per lb.....	6 c.
Eggs, per doz.....	25 c.

China, glass, &c., are scarcely to be had at any price and are much wanted.

Servants' wages in private houses for natives \$3 to \$5 per month; foreign \$9 to \$10.

Good horses are worth from \$120 to \$800.

All articles of Nicaraguan fruits, such as bananas, plantains, oranges, mangoes, cocoanuts, limes, etc., etc. are cheap and very plentiful, in fact they can scarcely be given a way.

16 (5)

### COL. P. H. FRENCH.

Yesterday Col. P. H. French resigned his office, and seat in the Cabinet, as Minister of Hacienda. ... On the same day, the Government tendered him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

16 (3)

THE STEAMER VIRGIN, which arrived here on Wednesday morning, brought up the commander and a large number of the officers of the U. S. War Steamer Massachusetts, now lying at San Juan del Sur.

16 (3)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

NO. 5.

**MALÉ & CUTLER,**  
 CHARLES F. CUTLER, JOSEPH B. MALÉ,  
 PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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**JOB WORK**  
 Of every description executed with neatness and despatch and upon the most reasonable terms at "El Nicaraguense" Office, North-east side of the Plaza, (directly opposite the State House,) Granada, C. A.

**MR. W. M. GARRARD,** of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is our authorized agent for El Nicaraguense. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

**El Nicaraguense.**  
 "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."  
 GRANADA:

**Saturday Morning, November 24.**  
 BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

NO. II.  
 In our last issue, in a brief article, we alluded to the ever grasping policy and never satisfied conduct of England with regard to the States of Central America. We shall examine, in a series of short articles, her national policy, not only as regards Central America, but to other portions of the globe; to which we invite the patient and careful attention of our readers. We do not reflect personally upon the conduct of Mr. Chasfield, the late Charge from that government, nor upon Mr. Manning, her present Vice Consul, nor upon the secret spies that she has in the Atlantic States and California. They are they mere tools in more adroit hands, and only do the bidding of a grasping, unscrupulous, aristocracy.

With a territory at home, not equal to many single states of the United States, it is the boast of her statesmen that by her policy and her arms her way has become so extensive over the world, that the sun never sets on her flag; for, when his setting rays sink upon her western possessions, his rising beams gild her territories in the East.

As her military positions at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands govern the Mediterranean sea, so she is seeking to extend her power in the Black Sea, and thus control the power of Europe. Her possessions in Asia are equally well chosen.

On this continent, her Messias-like meekness, are endeavored to be thrown around the expanded and expanding limbs of "Young America." With Halifax in the North, Bermuda on the Coast, her islands in the West Indies on the South, and her possessions on the north of Oregon, she deems her cordon of fortifications perfect; and now, under the flimsy pretence

**LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.**  
 It is not to be expected that Russia, after her able and gallant defence at Sebastopol, against the most powerful armament that has ever attacked a fortress in the history of the world's wars—will remain inactive longer than to prepare for more effective action. There is no doubt that the result was anticipated and provided for by the Czar; who seems to possess all the forethought and genius of his great predecessor. His resources are as great as his position may demand; his people are confident of his capacity, and to a man will fight for their religion and their country; who, although they may be the children of the North, are warm in their love to their prelate king and their wintry homes. The world is now satisfied of the bravery of the Russians. The latter portion of the war is satisfied that to conquer them will drain the columns of Allied Europe, and plunge them into financial difficulties out of which they cannot extricate themselves for centuries; leaving their descendants a golden yoke in the shape of a national debt, and an impoverished and starving populace.

The capture of Sebastopol may, for a time, stop the grumblings of the fund providers of England and France; but when they come down to facts, and think on the enormous sacrifice of life, and the millions of money expended on its prolonged attack—that money extracted from their coffers, those men from their hearths—their dissatisfaction will increase with time, and should the demands continue another season, it may not be wondered at if both those countries are involved in civil war. Then farewell, forever, France and England to dynasty.

We clip the following war news from the New York Herald, of the 9th inst. It was brought by the steamship Asia, which vessel arrived at Boston on the morning of the 8th, Nov.

The principal portion of the news from Sebastopol consists of obscure accounts of the manoeuvres of the two armies in the field, the substance of which appears to be that the allies are moving forward systematically in strong force, and that the Russians are retreating in good order back upon their fortified positions.

The British and French were engaged in clearing away the ruins of the city.

The French and Sardinians had advanced from the Tchernaya and Balair line, and correspondence of the 18th, says the French posts are within nine miles of Bashi-Serai, also close to the Russian position at Albat and Alrugal, where, if at all, the Russians must make a stand.

The Russians have thirteen infantry divisions opposite the allied lines, namely, one division of Guards at the fortifications on the north plateau, two at Inkermann, two on McKenzie's Ridge, and the remaining eight guard the series of plateaus from Bakh-Serai down to Alford and the river courses of the Bulbec, Katchin, and Alina.

English correspondence to Oct. 12th, supposes that the Russians from the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Peristop. There was, however, diminution of the fire from the forts and batteries on the north side of harbor. Their fire during the last four days had been very active, and was chiefly directed against the Malakoff and the French quarters in the western part of the south side.

A Russian despatch of the 22d, via Berlin, says the Allies, forty thousand strong, had marched from Eupatoria towards Toulou; but on the 23d, perceiving our lancers on their left flank, they retired behind Atkatschi.

much in the war itself as in the way she has prosecuted it. She has acted as though she did not want to crush Russia, but merely to confine her. She has not shown by her actions what she asserted through her newspapers and in parliament, that the war is a war of opinion. She has given no evidence in the world that she is fighting the battle of freedom against despotism. On the contrary, her policy has led men to think that she is merely engaged in a game of king-craft. The great Democratic element which is in reality her vital spirit, is consequently restrained. Her true men, therefore—those or commons—citizens or soldiers—feel that their leaders are only in play; not in that solemn earnest which alone can call out the irresistible energies of the English heart, and which would secure the hearty sympathy—perhaps in case of extremity the whole-souled assistance of America. When England by herself, and with no such degraded allies as France or Turkey, shall boldly take the field against despotism, and raise the standard of constitutional government, the right of every man to act freely so long as he does not injure his neighbor, she will have no want of sympathy on the part of most of the citizens of the United States to countain of.

So we have said again and again that England was wrong, and have not concealed our satisfaction at her defeats so far—but be it well understood, only because we hope these defeats will turn her into the path, to pursue which will be glory to herself and welfare to humanity. We are no "Englishman, thank God," but yet we have no "Russiansympathy." We rate British courage, constancy and devotion very high indeed, and are confidently assured that nothing can beat Great Britain but a bad cause. With a cause no better than her present one appears to be, we cannot wish her success—nor do we think she will obtain it. Even when she takes Sebastopol, which we never doubted she would do, what has she? A position at the expense of one hundred thousand men, which she cannot—or should not—retain.—S. J. American.

**THE DISCOVERY OF NICARAGUA.**  
 (Continued.)  
 Gonzales, who had gone to Spain soon after his discovery to procure the means of conquering and settling the country, finding himself anticipated by Cortes, raised a force and entering Honduras by the valley of Olancho, from the Bay of Honduras, marched upon the towns established by the latter. The consequences were many battles, and much disturbance and turmoil, exceeding anything which had previously resulted from the jealousies and rivalries of the conquerors, in America. Very little regard was paid to the mother country or its directions; in fact, after the death of Pedro Alaris de Avila, who was the first governor of the country, Rodrigo de Contreras, his son-in-law, who succeeded him, openly disregarded the order of the crown, which prohibited its officers from holding the Indians as property. For this, charges were preferred against him, and he went to Spain to vindicate himself in the "Audencia Real." In his absence, his son, Hernandez de Contreras, resenting his father's treatment, openly revolted. Their first victim was Antonio de Valdeso, the bishop of Nicaragua, whose portrait is preserved in the great cathedral of Leon. The insurgents were successful in gaining complete possession of the country; but not satisfied with this, they seized some vessels in the port of Radejo, and embarked for

was guarded with fourteen pieces of cannon, and "six petros." This information, continues De Lusa, "would doubtless, have terrified any but freemen, but did not for one moment retard our design, nor hinder us. About two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we came up to the town, where at one entrance into the suburbs we met a strong party lying in ambush for us, whom, after an hour's engagement, we fell with, that fury on, that we made our way over all their bellies, with the loss of but one man on our side, and from thence we entered the town, where we made a halt to wait for the answer of several of our company, whom we had detached to go round and take observation of a fort which we saw in a direct line with the street, by which we entered." The reconnoitering over, and the plan of attack laid out with all military precision, the frebooters "explored each other to hail on bravely and advanced at a good round pace to the attack." When they had got within cannon shot of the works, they were fired on, but at every discharge the pirates "saluted them down to the ground, by which means the shot went harmlessly over." This excellent practical joke was met by the Spaniards by false printing, "to the end that the pirates might raise their bodies after the sham was over," and receive the real discharge. The pirates then broke into the houses and made their approaches through the walls, from one to the other; and finally came sufficiently near to use their fire arms and hand grenades, and being superior in number, and withal well used to hard fighting they soon made themselves masters of the work. Upon the side of the pirates four men were killed and eight wounded, which, De Lusa, complacently observes, "was in truth very cheap. They then went to the great church and pliously sang the 7<sup>e</sup> *Deum*, fixed their sentinels, and the Court of Guard, (probably some kind of commission to take charge of the planter,) in the strong built houses, and afterwards we sat to gather in the booty. But their victory was a barren one, for they only found a "few goods and some provisions."

Much disappointed, they sent out parties to collect the treasures which they conceived might be hidden on the estates outside of the city, but without better success, for they came back, as De Lusa, classically observes, "re infelix." They then caught a woman, whom they sent to the Spaniards with a demand for the ransom of the town, and a threat of burning the same in case their requisition was not complied with. The inhabitants were not so easily frightened, and did not trouble themselves to give an answer, whereupon the pirates "set fire to the houses: out of mere spite and revenge."  
 (To be Continued.)

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE U. STATES.**  
 STATE ELECTIONS—NEW YORK.  
 State Officers.  
 Secretary of State, Joel T. Headley, E. N.  
 Comptroller, Lorenzo Burrows, K. N.  
 Treasurer, Stephen Clark, K. N.  
 Canal Commissioner, S. S. Wheelan, K. N.  
 State Prison Inspector, Wm. A. Russell, K. N.  
 Attorney General, Stephen B. Cushing, K. N.  
 State Engineer, Silas Seymour, K. N.  
 Judge Court App. Is. long term, S. L. Selden, II. & S.  
 " " short term, Geo. G. Comstock, K. N.  
 The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the State on the day of election.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.**

[For the El Nicaraguense.]  
**HEART NOTES.**  
 Sweet, oh, how sweet are the accents of love,  
 When they circle around our own native hearth;  
 But they are sweeter by far in a foreign land,  
 When they speak to the heart of the home of our birth—  
 And they thrill like the tidings of hope to the one  
 Who desolate sits and awaits his dear fate;  
 They speak like the joyful toll of a bell,  
 When has sought full long and has found his mate:  
 They gush from the heart like the clear mountain rill,  
 And flow o'er the soul like that stream o'er its side;  
 Or fill up with pleasure, like the one who has strayed,  
 And is brought by its voice to the home of his bride.  
 O, there is nothing so sweet as that dear colloquy,  
 That none who have strayed but have felt its power;  
 No matter how lovely the clime where he roams,  
 It redresses the wanderer like the earth in a shower.  
 Pm.

**LIFE IS REAL.**  
 BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.  
 Tell me not in mournful numbers,  
 Life is but an empty dream;  
 For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
 And things are not what they seem.  
 Life is real! life is earnest!  
 And the grave is not its goal;  
 Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
 Was not spoken of the soul.  
 Not enjoyment and not sorrow,  
 Is our destined end or way,  
 But to act that each to-morrow,  
 Finds us farther than to-day.  
 Art is long, and time is fleeting,  
 And our hearts through stout and brave,  
 Still like unaffixed drums are beating,  
 Funeral marches to the grave.  
 In the world's broad field of battle,  
 Be not like dumb, driven cattle!  
 Be a hero in the strife!  
 Trust no future, how'er pleasant!  
 Let the dead past bury its dead!  
 Act,—act in the living present,  
 Heart within and God o'er head.  
 Lives of great men all remind us,  
 We may make our lives sublime,  
 And departing, leave behind us,  
 Foot prints on the sand of time;  
 Foot prints that perhaps another,  
 Soiling o'er life's solemn plain,  
 A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
 Seeing shall take heart again.  
 Let us then be up and doing,  
 With a heart for any fate;  
 Still achieving, still pursuing,  
 Learn to labor and to wait.

of protection of the Mosquito tribe of Indians, she... in wait at San Juan del Nicaragua, and thus en-

It was not until the United States had acquired... 27 treaty with Mexico, possessions on the Pacific,

Mr. Clayton, that by his treaty of 19th of April, 1850... had disarmed this protection, and that England

On the 27th of October, 1847, the commander of... the Alarm, an English Frigate, ordered Don Rafael

In 1848, with the boats of a British man-of-war... they attacked Nicaragua and murdered her people at

We trust that the time has come when to the ar... aged by her force, or seduced by her flattery,

A New Mine.—The Sacramento Union calls the... Recorder's Court of that city a mine. It was yielded,

FORGERY OF CHECKS.—Two forged checks bear... ing the name of S. C. Hastings, one for \$750 and

Wonder who he is. We're no use for such accoun... drels in Nicaragua for the present, but hope ere

long to have a States Prison established in Granada... when the services of such gentry, as the above, will

be duly appreciated by the State.

The announcement that the Russians had blown... up Fort Nicholas and their other works at Orelukoff,

English letters say that gunboats recommitted to... near Nicoloff.

Miss Nightingale has returned from Sebastopol... Gen. Wryndlian, the hero of the Rodan, has the

The land strength of the Allies in the Crimea has... been reported at 210,000 men, including the sick.

The gunboats at Elnisore were ordered to England... removal of the fleet.

When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Se... bastopol, they on the 29th of September, made their

Two Turkish reinforcements were sent and re-taken four... times. The Hungarian General, Komny, Commanded

SEBASTOPOL EST PRIZE.

Some twelve or fourteen months have passed since... we first wrote that sentence. The occupation was

When the words were reported to have been pro... nounced by Le Petite Napoleon; on the authority of a

France took it in a lady-like way—that is to say, she... looked into the glass her vanity always keeps before

her, and saw herself with a halo of glory round her... head, transcending everything that had encircled her

previous history. A fountain of ruses thrilled the air... and she settled into the complacency which so emi-

nently distinguishes her.

With England it was different, John Bull conclu... ded he had hooded his man, and looked round for a

fresh antagonist. The United States caught his eye... To his extreme disgust Jonathan had been progress-

ing for a number of years at a rate that threatened... his naval supremacy—on which alone he could hope

long to exist. The opportunity was tempting. He... had, as he thought, beaten a first-rate power, and

could consequently afford to bully another of the... same class. So he told Uncle Sam, through the co-

Panama, with a view of extending their conquests... in that direction, and ultimately of seizing upon Peru.

Hernandez, in short, conceived the idea of becom-... ing king of the continent, and ruler of the South

Sea. He attacked and captured Panama; but on... his way to reduce Nombre de Dios, encountered mis-

fortune which ended in his death. Thus terminated... this bold and magnificent design; the magnitude of

which appalled the King of Spain, and which, at one... moment seemed on the eve of a successful consum-

plation. The anniversary of Hernandez's death, on... the 23d of April 1519, was celebrated with great

solemnity in the Cathedral of Panama, until the pe-... riod of the independence of Spain.

It is not necessary, nor would it be particularly in-... teresting, to trace the early history of Nicaragua

further. In due time, it was organized as a province... in the kingdom of Captain Generalcy of Guatemala,

and governed by a Governor Intendant, appointed by... the crown, but subject to the Captain Generalcy of

Guatemala, and so remained until its emancipation... in 1823. At that time Granada was among the first

cities to declare in favor of republicanism.

Thomas Gage, an English monk, who went through... Nicaragua in 1665, has left us a brief but interesting

account of the country, which he calls "Mahon's... Paradise, from its exceeding goodness." At that

time there were in the city of Granada two cloisters... of Mercedarian and Franciscan friars, and "one par-

ish church, which was a cathedral, for the Bishop of... Leon did almost constantly reside there." The

houses, he says, were fairer than those of Leon, and... the merchants enjoyed great wealth. They carried

trade directly with Guatemala, Honduras, and San... Salvador, as also with Panama, Cartagena and Pe-

ru. At the time of sending away their vessels... ("frigates," as Gage calls them) the city was one of

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Louisiana, it was reported by telegraph to New... York, had gone for the American party. A new or-

leans gives a heavy Know Nothing majority. CHAS... DENUNY, the K. N. candidate for governor, is a

Catholic, and it is said was born in France. We be-... lieve he is a worthy and capable man.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The whole K. N. ticket is elected in this city by... about 850 majority.

In the 11th Congressional district Harris, K. N.,... has large gains in Baltimore county, and is believed

to be elected over Van Sant, Democrat.

In the fourth district the returns indicate the elec-... tion of Henry W. Davis, K. N. by about 850 majority

over Henry May, Dem.

In the 5th district Henry W. Hoffman, K. N., is... elected over Hamilton, Dem.

In the 6th district Bowie, Wlig and Anti-K N., is... probably elected to Congress.

[LATER.]

In the 2d district Ricard, Know Nothing, is re-... ported elected.

The entire Know Nothing ticket is elected in Bal-... timore.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Up to 12 o'clock M., the vote of this city for Gov-... ernor stood: Faristow, Dem., 3,889; Basiford, Rep.

4,033.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7, 1855.

On the morning of the 2d inst. a fire broke out in... the large distillery on Kolsom street, San Francisco.

The fire originated while Mr. Isaacs, one of the em-... ployees, was filling the still; the alcohol exploded,

and the flames... parts of the building. The fire burned two or three

houses, and consumed the whole stock of liquors... grain, apparatus, &c., with the building. The total

loss is estimated in the Daily American of the 3d at... \$800,000. There were employed in the building at

the time between thirty and forty persons, some ten... of whom were scalded. The names of the sufferers are

Messrs. Barnet & Hushfield, proprietors, slightly; S... Isaacs, Carrol, Deal, Bird, Kelly, Cooper, and Curran,

badly scalded, and Mr. B. Isaacs slightly. A woman... named Emily Edwards, a Creole from the West In-

dies, and one who was badly burned in the great fire... of 1851, is entitled to great credit for her exertions.

She was the first to give the alarm; she had the... fence torn down, and carried out a large quantity of

grain, and she it was who saved four men who were... scalded by dragging them from the building, and

covered them with her own clothing, which she tore... off of her person. Mr. Bird, says one of our San

Francisco exchanges, has since died. We also learn... that Mr. Theos. Seward, of Engine Co. No. 7, was so

severely injured by the falling of a chimney of the... distillery, that he died in a very short time after he

was extricated. Poor Tom, we knew him well, and... a more efficient fireman was never to be found upon

the brakes a machine in San Francisco. His brother... members will sadly miss him when called out to bat

tle with the fiery element.

HENRY MZUCOS.—The Alta of the 4th, publishes a... letter from a gentleman in Valparaiso, which states

that the government of Chile has given directions for... the arrest of Meigs, and his delivery to the Ameri-

can Consul for safe keeping. The letter says that... Meigs has been living for some time at Chilean, 300

miles south of Valparaiso, and has been engaged in... the manufacture and sale of native wines, but was at

that time embarking in gold mining operations. The... writer thought that he would be delivered up within

a week from the date of his letter—Sept. 14.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—... Many of the Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington

territories have at last taken up the tomahawk in... earnest, and a serious and extensive war has com-

menced. Report says that about seventy or more... whites have been killed, besides nearly as many Chi-

names; and in several places U. S. troops and fami-... lies are in very dangerous positions. The volunteers

and U. S. troops have turned out liberally, and have... in several skirmishes punished the red-skins severely,

but the Indians on account of their numbers, had... gained decided advantages at the latest accounts.

DEATH OF MRS. LONAN.—We regret to record the... death of a very estimable lady, Mrs. George Loder,

who expired at her residence on Friday morning, after... a lingering illness.

THE Mountain Democrat says that Crane, the... co-ordinator of Miss Newman, and Micky Free, one of

the murderers of Howe, will be hung in Coloma on... Friday next. Both, we understand look upon their

approaching fate with the utmost indifference. Crane... has written his own and Free's confession. The lat-

ter is filled with startling developments. Kelly, the... accomplice of Free, has not yet been tried.

ACQUITTAL.—The Spaniards who were suspected... of murdering the Chinamen at Chinese flat, Sierra

Co., were tried by a "people's jury" at St. Louis and... discharged for want of testimony and on condition

that they should leave the county.

ASSASSIN.—W. S. Hughes, Assessor of Shasta Co.,... has absconded. He had been indicted for embezze-

ment of funds received by him as Assessor and not... accounted for. The amount of his pecuniations does

not exceed seventy-five dollars and for this small sum... he has forfeited his character and reputation.

COVERTS.—Samuel Brown and John Gaston have... been sent to the State's Prison from Calaveras county,

THE DISBURSERS from the City Treasury of the... city of San Francisco from Oct. 1st, 1855, to July 1st

1856, \$1,224,650 19.

THE GOLD COINAGE of the San Francisco Branch... Mint during October was \$2,282,806.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—The Monterey Sen-... ator says, in reference to the change which has taken

place in that county: "During a recent visit to the country, we could... not help contrasting the past times with the present

—then, if a person passed through this part of the... country he would see the plains covered with vast

herds of roaming cattle, and the traveler was com-... pelled to camp under a tree for his rest; at night, with

his saddle and horse accompaniment: for his bed, and... if perchance he reached a house, beef and tripeles were

his supper, with a tortilla for his plate to eat from.—... Now, we have stage coaches making regular daily

trips, hotels at convenient distances—the plains are... dotted with snug dwellings enclosed with neat and

substantial fences, and the thrifty farmer may be seen... in the fields busy gathering in the fertile grounds

the fruits which generous nature has given them."

If such has been the brief history of Southern Cal-... ifornia what stupendous changes may we not expect

to witness, within the year 1856, throughout the fair... land of Nicaragua.

THE DISBURSERS from the City Treasury of the... city of San Francisco from Oct. 1st, 1849, to July 1st

1856, \$1,224,650 19.

THE GOLD COINAGE of the San Francisco Branch... Mint during October was \$2,282,806.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The result of the election in the State of New Jer-... sey is considered to be a democratic victory. The

election was not as important as usual, being confi-... ed to the choice of legislative representatives and

county officers. The Democracy was united, and... have elected four of the six State Senators, and the

next Senate will be composed of eleven Democrats... five Wigs, and four Know Nothings. The Demo-

cratic majority in the Senate last year was two. This... year the House will consist of thirty seven Democrats,

sixteen Wigs, six Know Nothings, and one Temper-... ance man, which is a gain of two members upon the

democratic majority of twelve majority last year.

SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

Johnson, K. N., has 4,237 majority.

San Francisco Election.

Johnson, K. N., has 4,237 majority.

San Francisco Election.

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San Francisco Election.

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San Francisco Election.

Johnson, K. N., has 4,237 majority.



# El Nicaraguense

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."  
GRANADA.

## Saturday Morning, November 24.

Anarchy and confusion, war, rapine, and bloodshed have reigned supreme for the last thirty years in the American-Spanish Republic. Their general history has been one which shocks the reader, and there is scarcely a page in the volume from which we do not turn, in its perusal with disgust and horror. The strife that has laid waste the homes and lands of the inhabitants, and agitated the political parties of the Republic of Nicaragua, are only the result of its tyrannic and slothful government by parties caring less for the welfare and advancement of the populace, than their own aggrandizement.

The political strifes that have convulsed the inimitable Republic of the United States are merely the result of institutions which permit to each individual the cherished prerogative of suffrage, and public expression of opinion on all the topics affecting the government of the country.

Not so with Nicaragua. Benighted, they have been thrust headlong into the horrors of a civil war by government notorious for its zealous watchfulness in regard to foreign intercourse and free communication with the world at large—their hearts deserted, their children abandoned to squallid want, friends alienated from friends, families dismembered, property neglected, destroyed, and left to ruin and decay. The rulers, fresh from the effeminate pleasure of a Court, notorious for its gallantry and dissipation, had neither interest or sympathy with the people. They invested themselves with the highest honors, and rioted in stolid ease in their mansions, while want stalked through the land, and war decimated the population.

Such is the dark side of the picture.—Now, turn we to the other. The march of civilization in its onward progress has penetrated even to the most remote parts of the earth. America, the pioneer in the cause of liberty of the present century, has been the North Star of the world for seventy-nine years, a living example that republics can exist, and that men actuated by proper principles can govern themselves. Stimulated by the best and most philanthropic feelings, a band of bold, adventurous men, led by one, who has proved himself equal to any emergency, (invited by the liberal party in Nicaragua,) left their peaceful, quiet homes, abandoned friends, loves, and everything, to come to a foreign land and assist a party struggling for liberty, that watchword of noble spirits. They came, they fought,

## GRANADA, Nov. 23d, 1855.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I send herewith, for publication, a copy of a letter from the Prefect of Nueva Segovia, to Mr. Squire, late American Minister to this State. It contains, with the reports appended, more reliable information than can readily be obtained elsewhere; and will, doubtless, be of interest to the numerous parties in the country who contemplate an early visit of exploration to the mines. The letter and reports are from the proof-sheets of a work in the press of Harper & Brothers, New York, entitled, "Notes on Central America."

Very truly, yours,  
J. W. FABRNS.

(Prefect's Office, and Military Commandancy of Nueva Segovia, October, 4th, 1850.)  
DEAR SIR:—Appended hereto is a list of various mines of the precious metals and gold washings known to exist, to the east and north-east of this city, which I have obtained from responsible persons, for transmission to you.

They are worthy of attracting the attention of all Nicaraguans, and especially of the industrious and enterprising people of the United States. I am indebted to Don Gregorio Herrera, an inhabitant of the valley of Arrayan, for much of my information. He has been occupied for many years in the gold washings of that district, and has sent to me here a load of the auriferous sand from the ravine (gulch) of Salamapi. It is proper to add that, in the vicinity of the gold washings, the land is of the richest quality, and the hills are covered with valuable woods and medicinal herbs. The district is well watered, maintaining the grass always green, and is therefore well adapted for cultivation.

In conclusion, I can only say that I shall avail myself of all the leisure which I may have, to inform you of the character and resources of this interesting region.

As ever, truly your obedient servt.  
E. G. SQUIER, Esq.  
Minister of the United States, Leon.

Report of the gold washings, and the mines of gold and silver, which exist to the east of this city (Ocotal) on the main road to Jalapa.

1. At the distance of 2 1/2 leagues from this city are the ravines (quebradas) of Chachaguas, with gold dust mingled with the sand.
2. On the same road to Jalapa, at the distance of four leagues from this city, are the ravines of Sabamapi, containing several gold washings, yielding gold in considerable quantities, and of superior quality.
3. In the same direction, six leagues from this city, is the ravine of Alah, gold washings worked by the Guirises, and whence the neighbors of the valley of Arrayan have consistently obtained large quantities.
4. Eleven leagues from this city is the ravine of Leones, where there is a gold

## COL. P. H. FRENCH.

Yesterday Col. P. H. French resigned his office, and went to the United States, as Minister of Hacienda. The Col. has been for some time seriously unwell, and the duties of his office were assigned to his declining health. On the same day, the Government tendered him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with extraordinary powers—which he accepted at once, and by advice of his physicians. Though it may be difficult to find so able a substitute for the Colonel's recent office, nevertheless, we consider him still better adapted for his services more valuable to the Government as Minister to the United States, there being matter of great moment pending between that Government and Nicaragua.

We understand the Colonel leaves for Washington by the next steamer.

EVERYTHING, throughout Nicaragua remains quiet, the natives turning their attention to agriculture and trade, and families returning to their deserted homes. Thus far the progress has been incredible, and we can with safety assert that strife is at an end, and in Nicaragua there will be no more war.

WE ARE happy to state that Mr. J. W. Fabrens, formerly American Consul at San Juan del Norte, has been appointed to the newly created office of Director of Colonization.

THE SPANISH VESSEL, which arrived here on Wednesday morning, brought up the commander and a large number of the officers of the U. S. War Steamer Massachusetts, now lying at San Juan del Sur, at two o'clock, accompanied by the American Minister, they waited upon the President and General Walker. We have not learned what transpired at the audience.

MR. C. T. CLAY, of New York, arrived here on Wednesday last, on his way to the Chontales district, where he intends to examine a gold mine, supposed to be very rich, and of which he is the proprietor. Should he find the mine anything near as valuable as it is reported to be, he will probably take measures at once to work it in the best manner.

MR. GEORGE COOR, formerly connected with "The Nicaraguense," who disposed of his interest, through sickness, and an intention of returning to the Atlantic States—we are happy to state is rapidly recovering, and has made up his mind to continue in the service of the Army of Nicaragua.

CAPT. EDWARD RAWLE, Ordnance Officer, leaves for New Orleans on the 27th inst, as we understand on business for the Government.

MR. FISHER, who arrived here on the 16th inst, also leaves for the same place.

AS WE stated last week, Capt. W. H. Williamson goes at the same time. We wish these gentlemen a pleasant trip, and success in all their undertakings.

THE YOLTINGER Battalion, Capt Turnball, left this city on the 22nd. We are not acquainted with the destination of the company, or the purpose for which they marched.

WE THANK our Virgin Bay agent for his exertions in our behalf, and acknowledge the receipt of his communication with the names of fifty subscribers.

Messrs Editors:—New Orleans, Nov. 10th, 1855. The taking of Granada, in Nicaragua, reached us by Telegraph, a few days since and has caused great excitement amongst certain classes of our citizens, more particularly the adventurous young men, who long for excitement, and desire only the means of joining the gallant little band under General Walker. There are thousands in this city and in the adjoining States who are looking anxiously for a reduction of the fare on

## We extract the following items from the New Orleans Ulysse, of Nov. 12th:—

STRAMBOAT BURST.—We learn from a Philadelphia despatch that the steamboat *Mesmer*, belonging to the West Jersey ferry, was totally burned at her wharf at Camden, early on the morning of the 31st ult. She had just been repaired, and there was no one on board at the time. Loss estimated at \$25,000, on which there is only \$10,000 insurance.

THE so-called "Republicans" of the Tenth District of Massachusetts have nominated the Hon. John W. Foster for Congress.

THE FOUR GEORGES.—One of the New York Sunday papers thinks that Mr. Thackeray, instead of lecturing about the "Four Georges" of England should, in compliment to the great Yankee nation, discourse upon some of our own wondrous rejoicing themes—George Washington, George Steers, George Law and George Christy.

THE Boston papers publish a list of thirty-nine individuals and firms who subscribed \$500 each to the fund of the National Agricultural Society. Marshall P. Wilder and Hon. R. C. Winthrop each subscribed \$1,000, making, with the above, a total of \$41,500.

THE REV. DR. A. A. LASCAR, of Methuen, Col., has been elected President of the new Methodist Col. league, now in progress of erection at Fiskee, Maine county, Me., and has accepted. The first session of the college will commence in February next.

GEORGE W. CROCKER has been re-elected President of the Bank of North America, Boston, for the ensuing year.

THE *Mobile Register* says that seven members of the family—the Barris—died within the space of nine days, in Benton county, Ala., in the month of October last.

IT IS reported that a cotton factory is to be built at Waverhill, Mass, and put in operation with a capital of \$300,000.

THE CRESTON Horses, statistics show that 27,301 persons have arrived at this port by sea during the first ten months of this year; and 18,311 departed, showing a gain of 8,990. During October 27 Chinese men arrived, and 438 departed by sea.

DANVERS or DANVERS.—It is no over statement to say, that, other things being equal, the man who has the greatest amount of intellectual resources is in the least danger from inferior temptations; if for no other reason, because he has fewer idle moments. The ruin of most men dates from some idle hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul, and the train of idleness is borne up by all vices. I remember a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and adapting his bait to the taste and equipment of his prey; but the feller, he said, pleased him most, because he bit at the naked hook.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser*, learns that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders that all persons purchasing bonded articles from the importer shall in all cases, make invoices of their purchases, and sustain them by affidavit of the manner in which the purchases were made. They must also accompany the invoices by a bill of sale by the vendor, when they have such bills, and by allegations when they have not.

BY A STRANGE coincidence, which will not occur again in a long time, the year 1855 commenced on the same day as the year 1843, and consequently the date will be on the same day, all the year through. But what is more singular, is that all the movable holidays, from Septuagesima to Advent, fall on the same days. The almanacs of 1849 might, therefore serve for the present year.

## PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

Flour, per bush	385	—none on sale.
Corn, per bush	40c	—native.
Sugar, per lb. common brown	5c	—native.
do do fair	8c	—native.
do do white	16c	—import.
Tea, black, per lb.	2 to 3	50c.—import.
do green, per lb.	3 to 4	—import.
Coffee, per lb.	10c	—native.
Salt, per lb.	6c	—dod.
Cheese, milk, per lb.	15c	—native.
do cream, do	20c	—native.
Rice, per lb.	6c	—native.
Beans, per bushel	1	50c.—native.
do snap-shorts, per lb.	10c	—native.
Peas, per lb.	6c	
Pork, on foot, per lb.	6c to 10c	
Chickens, per doz.	\$1	80c.
Fowls, per doz.	3	60c.
Eggs, per doz.	25c	
Ship Bread, per bbl.	19	none on sale.
Milk, per qt.	6	—native.
Boots, pegged, long.	72	
do imp. per doz.	3	
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair	8	—native.
do do imp. per doz.	23	—native.
Segars, per 100, German.	4	80c.—native.
do do do.	1	—native.
Tobacco, good, all used in segars,	8	—per lb.
do, imp. none on sale.	1	
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.	6	50c.—per gall.
Whiskey, good Monong.	6	50c.—per gall.
do Scotch.	8	
Gin, per case, very inferior.	28	
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender	5	
Madeira, per doz., very poor.	38	
Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz.	8	
do Commenest per doz.	7	
Muscatoil.	3 to 6	—good.
Cherry Cordial, none on sale		
Pepper, none on sale		
Ale, very little on hand.	5 to 6	—per doz.
Quinine, per oz.	7	20c.

Spanish and Mexican saddles are much in demand at good prices. Shirtings, long-cloths, &c., will sell freely now under the new tariff law announced by the present government.

China, glass, &c., are scarcely to be had at any price and are much wanted. A common queen ware dinner plate sells for three dimes. All housekeeping articles, of ordinary necessity, would do well. All kinds of mechanics are much in demand, and would receive good wages. Servants' wages in private houses for natives \$3 to \$5 per month; foreign \$9 to \$10. In public houses boarding varies from \$5 60 to \$8 40 per month. Rents have materially advanced during the last month to nearly double and in some instances more than double previous demands. Comfortable houses formerly at \$20 per month now rent for \$50. Large houses have advanced from \$60 and \$100 to \$80 and \$150.

Good horses are worth from \$120 to \$300. There are very few fine horses in the country. Inferior or common hacks from \$25 to \$60. All articles of Nicaraguan fruits, such as bananas, plantans, oranges, mangoes, coconuts, limes, etc. etc. are cheap and very plentiful, in fact they can scarcely be given a way.

**WIEDEMAN & BESCHOR**  
GRANADA.  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS**





GRANADA, NOVIEMBRE 21, 1855.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES. N.º 44.

Granada, noviembre 17 de 1855. Señor Prefecto del departamento de...

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue. El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua a sus habitantes. Considerando: que para corregir el abuso que existe de que las monedas extranjeras circulan en la República por su valor nominal que trastorna las transacciones mercantiles, es necesario fijar exactamente su valor intrínseco; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.

Artículo 1.º Las monedas extranjeras que actualmente circulan en la República y cualesquiera otras que se introduzcan en lo sucesivo, serán recibidas por su valor intrínseco de cien centavos por un peso.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la lación pública no da ni recibe en pago dichas monedas, sino por el valor demarcado en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Las deudas pecuniarias anteriores a la publicación de este decreto se pagarán por el valor monetario corriente al tiempo en que se contrajeron. Dado en Granada, a 17 de noviembre de 1855.

PATRIGIO RIVAS.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones. Y de orden supremo le inserto a U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en los pueblos de su mando, firmándome su atento servidor.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE CREDITO PUBLICO. D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 20 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de... El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua a sus habitantes. Siendo uno de los principales deberes del Ministerio de Crédito Público el reconocimiento de la deuda de la República para proceder a su pago con la prontitud y eficacia que demandan los intereses de los particulares, y que permitan los recursos con que cuenta el Gobierno; en uso de sus facultades

de la República pagará el derecho de un diez por ciento; y el que la extrajese clandestinamente, sufrirá la pena de comiso. Art. 2.º A todo pasajero se le permitirá, libre de derecho, la suma de trescientos pesos.

Art. 3.º La exportación del oro sea en pasta, en polvo, ó acuñado, es libre de todo derecho.

Art. 4.º Los registros se harán en las Aduanas de la República.

Art. 5.º Queda derogada cualquier otra disposición que se oponga a la presente.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese a quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, a 20 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Secretario del despacho de Hacienda.—Y le inserto a U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándome su atento servidor.

FRENCH.

N.º 50.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de... El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

Atendiendo a que las actuales circunstancias de los departamentos de Nueva Segovia y Matagalpa exigen que en ellos se practique con energía y eficacia varios arreglos en lo civil y de Hacienda deben ponerse en perfecta armonía con la situación militar; en uso de sus facultades

1.º Se autoriza ampliamente al Señor General en Jefe del Ejército para dictar todas las providencias que juzgue convenientes, a efecto de establecer el mejor orden en los expresados departamentos en todos los ramos de la administración pública.

1.º Comuníquese a quienes corresponden.—Dado en Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.—RIVAS.

Y le inserto a U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándome su atento servidor.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES. D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 13 de 1855.

Al Honorable John H. Wheeler Ministro Residente de los E.E. UU.

En consecuencia de haberse establecido un nuevo orden político en Nicaragua ha debido cesar en sus funciones de Ministro de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos el Señor don José de Marcoleta, puesto que no han sido referendados los poderes que se le confirió. Por disposición del Señor Presidente Provisorio lo manifiesto así a V.E., es-

hipotecario de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los E.E. UU. de América al Sr. Parker H. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio, para que en conformidad con las instrucciones que se le comunicaron, atienda a los objetos de su misión.

Art. 2.º El Secretario de Estado es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto—Dado en Granada, a 23 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Secretario de Relaciones.

Y lo inserto al Sr. Coronel French por disposición del Sr. Presidente Provisorio, quien espera de sus sentimientos en favor de Nicaragua, que se servirá aceptar la importante misión para que ha sido nombrado.

Aprovecho esta ocasión para ofrecer a U. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración, y suscribirme su atento servidor.

MAXIMO JEREZ.

CONTESTACION DEL SR. PARKER FRENCH. Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República. Sañon.

Tengo el honor de acusar recepción de la comunicación que U. se ha servido dirigirme el día de hoy, en que inserta el decreto en que el Supremo Gobierno me nombra Ministro Plenipotenciario de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los E.E. UU. de América.

Deseoso de acreditar mis simpatías a mis compatriotas nicaraguenses, y de corresponder a la distinguida confianza con que se digna honrarme el Supremo Gobierno, acepto con placer el indicado nombramiento.

Sirvase, Sr. Ministro poner lo espuesto en conocimiento de su Excelencia el Sr. Presidente, y aceptar las consideraciones con que le distinguo su atento servidor.

PARKER H. FRENCH.

Sr. Ministro de la Guerra de la República de Nicaragua.—D. U. L. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.—Señor: Entre los varios objetos que me han de- cidido a venir a esta ciudad, venciendo las dificultades que naturalmente se me debieran presentar, debe contarse sin duda la solicitud, que pasó a hacer al Supremo Gobierno de la República a nombre de una multitud de militares inválidos, viudas, y huérfanos, que en Leon ha dejado tras de sí la larga guerra que acaba de ver-

se. Como Director Provisorio que fui por defunción del muy digno Sr. Lic. don Francisco Castellon, y como vecino de aquella ciudad, soi testigo presencial de lo mucho que aquellos pobres gimien bajo la influencia de una espantosa miseria, hija de la penuria general del departamento, y de la impotencia en que ellos han quedado de trabajar, para proporcionarse

ELECCIONES MUNICIPALES.

Siendo de la mayor importancia para los pueblos la organización del poder municipal, como que de él depende la buena administración de justicia, y la energía de la policía; observándose que muchos de las poblaciones de este departamento han quedado acéfalas por la imprudente deserción de sus autoridades locales a consecuencia del cambio político de la República; y teniendo presente que es llegado la época señalada por la ley para la renovación de tales funcionarios, el Sr. Prefecto del Departamento ha acordado convocar a los ciudadanos, para que el Domingo próximo se reúnan en la casa consistorial a elegir los Electores de parroquia, para que etc. reunidos en junta el Domingo siguiente elijan los Alcaldes, Regidores y Síndicos que deben fungir en el inmediato período. Es deseable recomendar el interés con que debe verse un acto de esta naturaleza; por que todos deben conocer por conveniencia, y por experiencia los muchos beneficios que resultan de una acertada elección, y los males que trae consigo cualquiera error que sobre este punto se padeciera.—Vengan pues, todos los ciudadanos, a ejercer uno de sus mas importantes derechos: vengan a dar su voto con entera libertad, seguros de que bajo los auspicios del orden, que hoy día se disfruta, llevarán satisfactoriamente los deseos de la generalidad.

PLAN DE VIDA.

El principal deber del hombre, sin duda alguna, el proporcionarse la felicidad y evitar la miseria; aquella consiste en todo lo que agrada, divierte y agrada el alma, esta en lo que la con- traria, causa pesar y atormenta. Así pues nuestra primera obligación es buscar por quanto medios estén a nuestro alcance la verdadera felicidad, evitando con gran cuidado todo desazon, incomodidad y pe- sar: proporcionarnos cuanto mas fuere posible de la primera, y lo menos dado de la segunda.

Todos convienen en estas verdades, pero muchas veces obramos en contra de nosotros mismos, ya por dejarnos engañar de las apariencias ilusorias, si bien por no examinar detenidamente el resultado de favorecer ó contrariar nuestros deseos e inclinaciones.

Vermos pues, en que consiste la felicidad y placer verdaderos, para que teniendo presente podamos guiarnos en nuestra conducta, sin temor de que nos rediscan nuestras pasiones, inclinando a preferir un placer pasajero y perjudicial a uno constante y duradero. La felicidad de la vida según nuestra opinión, consiste en lo siguiente.

1.º Salud, pues sin ella no podemos

tener y verdadero y mucho mayor que ningún gozo pasajero y dainoso, libertándose al propio tiempo de continuados tormentos, sin olvidar tampoco, que el con- descender con las pasiones me hará pa- gar bien cara esta debilidad.

Cuando de las diversiones inocentes y agradables, siempre que contribuyan a mejorar mi salud, a hacerme adelantar en mi carrera, a mejorar mi suerte, y a conducir a mis mas sólidos placeres, el sa- ber y la reputación, por nada mas, y esto lo observaré y examinaré con el cui- dado mas minucioso, para no ser enga- ñado y perder un placer real y constan- te, por la tentación de un presente, pero pasajero y perjudicial.

[Del seminario de familia.]

¡CUAN PRECIOSO ES EL TIEMPO!

Conocer todo el valor del tiempo es saber vivir.

Un dormido atardece, por ensueños po- nosos solo deja ensueño, y recuerdo de- sagradable: lo mismo sucede con una vi- da mal empleada.

Reparar el tiempo perdido frase muy errónea y poco acertada; se puede con ella manifestar el pesar del mal uso que hemos hecho del tiempo, empero, no re- parar su pérdida.

Supongo que habiendo pasado dos ó tres años en la pereza, os dediquéis luc- to con ardor por igual espacio de tiem- po al trabajo, no será por eso menos cierto que si siempre hubierais trabaja- do lo mismo, habríais doblado vuestro tiempo.

Nada hai tan calamitoso como el tiem- po, tan pronto se le acusa de rápido co- mo de lento. Su marcha es terrible, por que es irrevocable y sin descanso, pero lenta, igual, mesurada.

Vuestra vista no puede percibir su im- perceptible movimiento sobre el cuadrán- te que la traza; pero pensad que esa a- guja que os parece inmóvil, marcha siem- pre adelante, adelante, adelante, que nun- ca se detiene, y que ni retroceda ja- mas!... Amables locos, aprovechad el tiempo, porque se os escapa y no vuel- ve.

[Del cenenario de familias.]

LLEGADA DEL VAPOR "VIRGIN."

El 21. del corriente arribó a ésta cos- ta el Vapor "Virgin" de la compañía de tránsito y trajo a su bordo al Capitán de la fragata de guerra "Massachusetts" de los Estados Unidos surfa en San Juan del Sur. En la mañana del mismo día el Capitan y su estado mayor, pasaron, en unión del honorable Sr. Wheeler Mi- nistro de los Estados Unidos, a la casa

**DECRETA:**  
 Artículo 1.º Para reconocer debidamente todas las deudas interiores y exteriores de la República, contratadas hasta el último de octubre del corriente año, el Ministro de Crédito Público organizará una junta consultiva presidida por él mismo, y compuesta de dos Ministros del Supremo Gobierno y dos vecinos de notoria probidad.

Art. 2.º Los cuatro individuos que deben concurrir á esta junta serán nombrados por el Sr. Ministro de Crédito Público, y sus funciones se circunscriben á dar su voto sobre la calificación de los créditos, á efecto de que el Ministro que preside, resuelva lo conveniente.

Art. 3.º Es un deber del Ministerio de Crédito Público, despues que haga el reconocimiento de un bono equivalente en el momento de la obligación de pagarle la suma convenida con el término de cinco años, seis por ciento anual pagadero cada seis meses de las rentas de la República.

Art. 4.º Queda facultado el Ministerio de Crédito Público para establecer la forma en que deben ser expedidos los bonos y los sellos mas adonados para robustecer el crédito de la Nación.

Art. 5.º Los bonos de que haga uso el Ministerio de Crédito Público para garantizar á los acreedores, serán autorizados por él mismo, y la suma que comprendan, deberá ser de cien á quinientos pesos netos.

Art. 6.º Toda persona ó compañía que se halle dentro ó fuera de la República, y pretenda hacer reclamos contra ella, deberá presentarlos dentro del término perentorio de seis meses, contados de la publicación de este decreto, bajo la inteligencia que de no verificarlo en dicho término no serán reconocidos posteriormente.

Art. 7.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 19 de noviembre de 1855.—PATICIO RIVAS.  
 Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando.  
**FERRER.**

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
 Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento de...  
 El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
 Eu uso de sus facultades  
**DECRETA:**  
 Artículo 1.º Todo el que exportare plata acopiada, en pasta ó allajás fuerá

perando que cuanto antes se sirva transmitir al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Aprovecho esta ocasión para renovar al honorable Sr. Wheeler mis respetos y distinguida consideración, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.  
**JEREZ.**

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
 D. U. I.  
 Casa de Gobierno.  
 Granada, noviembre 14 de 1-55.  
 Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

EL S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

Queriendo evitar las dudas que pudieran ocurrir sobre la inteligencia que debía darse á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º del decreto emitido el día de ayer, relativo á los derechos á que están sujetos los introductores de mercancías extranjeras, en uso de sus facultades  
**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º Los licores fuertes extranjeros que por disposiciones especiales tienen designados los derechos de introducción que deben pagar, así como los artículos que del todo están exentos de impuestos por su importación á la República, continuarán bajo la misma condición en que existían antes del decreto expedido con fecha de ayer.

Art. 2.º La presente disposición se entenderá como aclaratoria del artículo 1.º del citado decreto.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de noviembre de 1855.—PATICIO RIVAS.  
 Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.  
 (firmado) **FRENCH.**

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.  
 N.º 56.  
 D. U. I.  
 Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.

AL Sr. Coronel Parker II. French Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio.

El S. P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.  
 "El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
 Considerando de suma importancia acreditar un Ministro diplomático de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. para mantener y estrechar las buenas relaciones que existen entre ambas naciones, y teniendo la mayor confianza en las capacidades y patriotismo del Sr. Parker II. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio; en uso de sus facultades  
**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º Nómbrase Ministro Pro-

su sustentación, y mi conciencia no estaría tranquila, si convenido de ello, no hiciera algo por aliviar su situación. Así es que pido encarecidamente al Supremo Gobierno mande á aquella ciudad una cantidad en dinero ó efectos, para que se les distribuya por el Prefecto ó otra persona adecuada á buena cuenta de lo que sus representantes han devengado con sus servicios personales, en justa proporción al grado que tubieron; y no obstante que he palpado en esta ciudad, por una parte, las muchas necesidades en que se halla el Gobierno para afianzar la paz, que acaba de conseguirse á tanto costo; y por otra, lo aislado que la administración Chorrozo ha dejado las rentas de la República, no he podido desistir de mi deber de estricta justicia, y con una muestra de benevolencia daré una prueba inequívoca de su paternal afecto á los pueblos que gobierna.—Al solicitarlo así por el honorro de Sr. Ministro, tengo la complacencia de suscribirme de U. atento servidor.—Nasario Escoto.

**CONTESTACION.**  
 REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.  
 D. U. I.  
 Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.

Señor don Nasario Escoto.  
 Se ha recibido en este Ministerio la apreciable carta de U., fecha 21 del presente, en que se propuso recomendar al Supremo Gobierno la adopción de medidas propias para subsvenir á las justas exigencias de los individuos que han servido en el Ejército y especialmente de los inválidos y familias de los que han muerto en la campaña.

Mucho antes de que el Sr. Escoto se sirviese hacer esta manifestación, el Gobierno ha tenido suficientes medios para estar al alcance de los recomendables é importantes objetos, á que se contrae; y penetrado, como el que mas, el Sr. Presidente de la República de la justa preferencia que entre sus atenciones merecen las personas que por causa del servicio público se ven hoy en una deplorable situación, se ha ocupado de dictar providencias, para ocurrir á sus necesidades con toda la prontitud y eficacia que permiten los recursos del Erario, de cuyas medidas fue U. informado privadamente con anterioridad á su ciudad comunicación.

Aparte de esto, el Gobierno rinde á U. las gracias por sus indicaciones, no dudando que en lo sucesivo se servirá no solamente con ellas, sino con otros medios contribuir á satisfacer el sagrado deber que se trata.

Aprovecho esta ocasión para ofrecer al Sr. Escoto mis distinguidas consideraciones y suscribime, su atento servidor.  
 Buenaventura Selva.

gozar de ningún placer de los sentidos.  
 2.º Buena reputación, que á todos nos aconseja tener, y cuya falta nos incomoda y atormenta.

3.º Saber. El poco que yo poseo no lo vendería por precio alguno, ni lo cambiaría por ningún otro placer.

4.º Hacer bien á cuantos sea posible. La comida tan ricamente zasonada que he comido hoy, ya no me causa placer alguno; digo mas, despues de una comida tan sana generalmente me siento indisputable; los delicados perfumes que tanto me agradaron ayer momentaneamente, nada me afectan ahora, en lo mas mínimo cuento sensación alguna; pero la buena acción que hice ayer, la limosna que á un infeliz hice un mes: el alivio que proporcioné á una viuda desgraciada y á sus tiernos hijos desvalidos el año pasado, y cuantas acciones de esta clase he hecho en el transcurso de mi vida continúan y continuarán causandome un placer y satisfacción verdaderos siempre que reflexiono sobre ellas.

La esperanza de lograr la bienaventuranza en la vida eterna va siempre acompañada de un placer constante. Ahora bien, siguiendo estrictamente el plan de vida y de verdadera felicidad que me propongo seguir, siempre que se me presenta algún placer, debo examinar detenidamente si contraria ó está en oposición de alguno de los principales valores mencionados. Por ejemplo, al ver una fruta que me gusta me siento inclinado á comerla; pero si el haberlo me causa una indisposición, el dejarlo llevar me da un placer pasajero á uno constante, y elegiría en contra mi felicidad y contra mis intereses.

Las diversiones inocentes me deleitan sobre manera; si solo hago uso de ellas para distraerme y esplayar el ánimo desahogado del trabajo ó del estudio, preservar mi salud, fortalecen el entendimiento y aumentan el placer; pero si empleo todo ó la mayor parte del tiempo en estas diversiones, á pesar de su inocencia son causa para impedirme el adelantar en las ciencias y artes, me hacen perder el crédito, y me sumerjen en un estado de abandono, verguenza, ignorancia y menosprecio, en el cual no puedo menos de ser desgraciado. El beber y jugar con exceso, que algunos llaman placeres, siendo en realidad vicios me ocasionan esta infelicidad, no solo haciéndome perder el tiempo tan útil para todo, sino lo que es mas, la salud, empujándome á mis inclinaciones, acostumbrándome á mis inclinaciones, disminuyendo mi estimación, y dejando sobre mí conciencia un tormento perpetuo. Por esto, pues, debo evitar con gran cuidado que la inclinación al vicio se apodere de mí, teniendo presente que el gobernar mis pasiones me proporcionará un placer co-

del Gobierno, á visitar al Sr. Presidente y al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército. Por la noche el Sr. Ministro de los Estados Unidos dió en su casa un convite, á que asistieron el Sr. Presidente y sus Secretarios, el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe, y varios oficiales, el Sr. Capitan y su estado mayor y otras personas respetables. La reunion fué muy grata y animada, hubo varios brindis por los Estados Unidos, por Nicaragua y demás Estados de Centro-América, y por el triunfo de las ideas democráticas. Como á la una de la mañana terminó la función, retirándose los convidados muy reconocidos al Honorable Sr. Wheeler por las finas atenciones que le merecieron.

**NOMBRAMIENTOS.**

1.º Habiéndose admitido al Sr. Lic. don Jose Salinas la renuncia de Inspector de hacienda en el Castillo Viejo, se le ha nombrado por acuerdo de 21 del actual, Prefecto del departamento de Matagalpa.

2.º En atención á la honradez, aptitudes y relevantes servicios del Sr. Coronel don Mariano Salazar, ha sido nombrado Jeneral de Brigada del Ejército de la República, por acuerdo del actual.

3.º El Señor Jeneral en Jefe en uso de la autorización que el Gobierno le ha concedido por el decreto de 21 del corriente ha tenido á bien nombrar al Sr. Coronel Lic. don Jose Gutiérrez Comisionado especial en los Departamentos de Matagalpa y Nueva Segovia, para arreglar los ramos militar, político y de hacienda.

4.º El mismo Sr. Jeneral en Jefe ha nombrado al Jeneral don Mariano Salazar Comandante y Gobernador militar del departamento Occidental (Leon) en reposición del Jeneral Pineda, quien se separó de dicho destino, por estar físicamente inhabilitado para seguirlo desempeñando.

**AVISO.**

COMO de la paz tan firmemente establecida en Nicaragua, debe nacer un deseo general de reedificar las casas de esta hermosa ciudad, quemadas y destruidas por la acción destructora de la guerra pasada; y para ello no se encuentran aquí ni jornaleros, ni albañiles, ni carpinteros, se invita á los que se hallen en los demás pueblos de la República, para que vengan á ganar un gran estipendio, y á los que puedan trabajar materiales de casa, para que sin tardanza ninguna lo pongan en ejecución, y los permitan para acá, seguros de obtener por ellos un buen precio.

Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.  
 Un Vecino.



# Parte Española.

## INDICACIONES GENERALES.

1.º SIENDO un deber de todo Gobierno mirar por su propia conservación del modo menos gravoso á sus gobernados, en beneficio exclusivo de ellos mismos; no pudiendo conseguirse tan gran objeto, sin haciendo que cada cual contribuya con el sacrificio de algunos de sus derechos, ó parte de sus intereses á las erogaciones que demanda la Administración pública, por que si los funcionarios, y empleados trabajarán en beneficio común de la sociedad, sin ser remunerados, ni ménos ha de bajar del cielo lo que en esto deba invertirse; y estando finalmente reconocido por todo el mundo civilizado cuando se trata de esta materia, que las contribuciones indirectas son ménos odiosas, y mas lícitas, que las directas, el Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua que acaba de nacer con la paz, y que está en el imperio de deber de sostenerla á todo trance como un bien el mas precioso, y del que emanan todos los demas bienes de esta vida, debe aumentar de toda preferencia sus rentas ordinarias, dando impuestos á los impuestos, reglamentando los estancos criados anteriormente de aguardiente del país, de licores fuertes extrañeros, de tabaco, &c. y criando otros, hasta conseguir, que sus productos puedan soportar los gastos de la administración en todos sus ramos; y dejar ademas un superávit para la amortización de la deuda pública, que ahora se ha aumentado mas allá de toda consideración.

2.º Debando todo Gobierno hacer un esfuerzo por conservar el crédito público de la Nación que gobierna; tanto porque seria injusto y altamente descreditante hacer que los gastos de una administración que cede en beneficio de todos los asociados pesen sobre unos pocos, como porque teniendo á cada paso, y cuando ménos se espera, que entrar en nuevas negociaciones y compromisos con los particulares, no encontraría quien hiciera fe de sus ofrecimientos; el Gobierno de la República, que se halla a govierno de tantas y tantísimas deudas, por el hecho de haberse reconocido en el tratado de paz las creadas por los dos Gobiernos que existieron durante la desastrosa guerra, que ocasionó y sostuvo el capricho é interés esclusivo de cuatro personas, debe comenzar á ocuparse de este asunto importante, ó reconstruirlas, liquidándolas y pagándolas; ó sino tiene tales facultades, ó carece de medios para llevarlas al cabo, haciendo que por las vías legales se forme é insale el Poder Legislativo de la República que por su carta fundamental de 38, es el Soberano en esencia, y el único

que si se quiere que lo esté la que le sobre vino del Decreto de daños y perjuicios ya citado, al Poder legislativo local de esta parte responsable, ó expresar que no lo está, mandando que inmediatamente se le prefiriera contra la Constitución con la preferencia que denada su naturaleza.

4.º Como han cobrado contribuciones y manejado fondos de la República varias personas por los dos bandos en que desgraciadamente estaba ella dividida, y es evidente que el que administra intereses agenos, y sobre todo de la hacienda pública tiene que rendir cuentas de su gobierno los llame á cumplir con este deber indispensable, señalándoles un término no prudente para que las vayan arreglando, inter se organiza el Tribunal que deba tomarse; tanto más, que siendo mas que probable, que alguna de ellas, *cienta arriba* se hayan reservado su responsabilidad por una mala conducta, el público se interesa en que esto no pase desapercibido, una vez que debe contribuir á aliviar la carga de la administración que sobre nadie pesa sino sobre sus hombros. (Se continuará.)

LL. EE.

## RASGO PATRIOTICO.

El Sr. don Nasario Escoto, que como Senador por el Dpto. de Leon era Director Provisorio del Estado, cuando el General Walker tomó la plaza de esta ciudad, y ajustó el tratado de paz, ha presentado al Supremo Gobierno la nota que dice así: Sr. Ministro de la Guerra de la República de Nicaragua.—D. U. L. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.—Señor: Entre los varios objetos que me han ocurrido á venir á esta ciudad, vendiendo las dificultades que naturalmente se me debieran presentar, debe contarse sin duda la solicitud, que pasó á hacer al Supremo Gobierno de la República á nombre de una multitud de militares inválidos, viudas, y huérfanos, que en Leon ha dejado tras de sí la larga guerra que acaba de verse. Como Director Provisorio que fui por aquella ciudad, y como vecino de Francisco Castellón, y como vecino de aquella ciudad, soy testigo presencial de lo mucho que aquellos pobres gimen bajo la influencia de una espantosa miseria, hija de la penuria general del departamento, y de la impotencia en que ellos han quedado de trabajar, para proporcionarse su subsistencia, y mi conciencia no estaría tranquila, si convocado de ello, no hiciera algo por aliviar su situación. Así es que pido encarecidamente al Supremo Gobierno munde á aquella ciudad una cantidad en dinero ó efectos, para que se les distribuya por el Prefecto ó otra persona adecuada á buena cuenta de lo que sus representandos han devengado con sus

condena de Ely está encargada de esconder y el Príncipe Alberto tambien com- pre una araña colosal de la Esposicion prusiana. Un cuadro de Meissonier que elogié mucho el Príncipe, le ha comprado ya el Emperador, en 6,000 francos para regalarle.

—El general Carrobert.—El antiguo caudillo del ejército francés de la Crimea ha sido objeto de las mas finas y particulares atenciones por parte de la Reina de Inglaterra en su visita á París. Al llegar á esta capital, ya S. M. nota que el general no iba en la comitiva que se salió á recibirla. Preguntó por él con el mayor interés, y supo con pena que se hallaba en cama indispuesto. Al siguiente dia volvió la Reina á preguntarse de la salud del general, lo cual sabido por este, le movió á pasar á Saint-Ciud, á ponerse á las órdenes de S. M., á pesar de sus dolencias. El general fué recibido con mucho agasajo. Hallábase en una sala de paso á las grandes Cámaras, esperando la hora de ser presentado á la Reina, y en conversacion con otros generales, ayudantes de campo del Emperador, cuando acertó á pasar por allí la Reina Victoria, quien se informó de su presencia y se dirigió á él resueltamente, saludándole con mucha afabilidad y haciéndole pasar al instante á su Real Cámara. Convidado á comer, la Reina se colocó á su lado, y durante toda la comida se complacía mucho en preguntar al general y en oír de su boca los mas minuciosos detalles de la guerra de Oriente. La Reina se le ha mostrado muy agradecida por la excelente armonía y fraternal cordialidad que el general Carrobert ha sabido guardar siempre con los generales del ejército aliado. Un dia fué llamado particularmente el general Carrobert á la Cámara del Príncipe Alberto. Hallábase los dos solos conversando, cuando, sin hacerse anunciar, como lo exige siempre la etiqueta régia, la Reina Victoria entró á tomar parte en la conversacion. El príncipe fué quien sorprendió al general anunciando de repente, segun el uso: "la Reina". Entonces Carrobert hizo saludo y demostró permanecer, diciéndole que ella venia precisamente porque suponía encontrarle, y tendria mucho gusto en participar de la conversacion que tenia con su Real esposo. Entonces fué cuando le anunció S. M. que con permiso del Emperador, le habia condecorado con la orden del Bano. **Visita notable.**—La Reina Victoria, el Emperador y la emperatriz visitaron la santa Capilla de San Fernando, erigida por Luis Felipe en el sitio en donde pereció el desgraciado duque de Orleans, hijo primogénito de aquel Rei.

—El baile é iluminacion.—El gran baile dado por la ciudad de París en el Palacio Consistorial (*Hotel de Ville*) á la Reina Victoria costó mas de 300,000 frs.;

## AVISO.

COMO los esbirros del Gobierno anterior nombrado legítimo, muchas veces sin facultad estrajeron de mis haciendas y de las de mi familia todas las bestias que allí teniamos, y hemos quedado aun sin las indispensables para su administracion, me veo obligado á ofrecer al que me las encuentre dos pesos por cada una de ellas, y á manifestar, que en esta se- rá mi recomendado para recogerlas el Capitan Sr. don Gervacio Sandino, en Masaya don Andres Piedra, y en Managua don Pedro Blanco. Los fierros son de las haciendas Hatogrande, Hatonuevo Burreras, y Alvisi. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855. *Nasario Escoto.*

## AVISO.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido.—Tambien necesita un panero.

## AVISO.

EL proveedor de alcancias está dispuesto á comprar maises y sacate para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada. **n10**

## AVISO.

EL comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar arroz, azucar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente. Su despacho está en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas del despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde. **n10**

## AVISO.

COMO de la paz tan firmemente establecida en Nicaragua, debe nacer un deseo general de reedificar las casas de esta hermosa ciudad, quemadas y destruidas por la acción destructora de la guerra pasada; y para ello no se encuentran aqui ni jornaleros, ni albañiles, ni carpinteros, se invita á los que se hallen en los demas pueblos de la República, para que vengan á ganar un gran estipendio, y á los que puedan trabajar materiales de casa, para que sin tardanza ninguna lo pongan en ejecucion, y los remitiran para acá seguros de obtener por ellos un buen precio. Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855. *Un Vecino.*

## UN PREMIO.

ANOCHÉ de de las 6 á las 7 y media de la tarde del dia de ayer me robaron



que puede acordar la manera de reco- nocerla, amortizarla y la prelación que demandan su calidad y procedencia, y crear nuevos fondos para ello.

3.º Siendo injusto, inconsecuente y has- ta cierto punto perjudicial, que aquellos á quienes el Gobierno llamado legítimo qui- zó sus intereses con contribuciones des- proporcionadas y confiscaciones inconsis- tenciales, de que no se vio ejemplo en el nombrado de facción; por ningún otro motivo que ó por no haber contribuido á sus miras, ó por haberse adherido á la causa de los pueblos, quedan ó ab- solutamente burlados ó defraudados por mas tiempo que el indispensable para u- sar de su derecho; el Gobierno no debe olvidar, que es de su deber mandar em- bargar los intereses de los culpables au- tes que se suscitaren con el tiempo para eludir toda obligación, y sobre todo, que está en el caso ó de hacer que tenga su puntual cumplimiento el decreto emi- tido por el Supremo Gobierno provisori- o cuando por los pueblos, que declaró res- ponsables de los daños y perjuicios que ocasionaron, á los principales caudillos del Gobierno nombrado legítimo, ó de reu- nir cuanto antes al Poder legislativo, para que haya ante quien exijirles la res- ponsabilidad personal que les produgeron sus infracciones de lei; puesto que bien visto, ni lo uno ni lo otro es fuera de razon. Lo 1.º, porque ademas de que semejante providencia no peca contra la genuina inteligencia del artículo de la Constitución de 30, que espresamente pro- hibe las confiscaciones, aun con pretexto de indemnizacion á algunos de los fon- dos públicos, porque aquí no se trata de seguir el pernicioso ejemplo que ellos mismos dieron, sino de que el culpable, como en todo juicio, responda á un ter- cer. Lo 2.º, porque el artículo de la Con- stitución de 30, que espresamente pro- hibe las confiscaciones, aun con pretexto de indemnizacion á algunos de los fon- dos públicos, porque aquí no se trata de seguir el pernicioso ejemplo que ellos mismos dieron, sino de que el culpable, como en todo juicio, responda á un ter- cer. Lo 3.º, porque el artículo de la Con- stitución de 30, que espresamente pro- hibe las confiscaciones, aun con pretexto de indemnizacion á algunos de los fon- dos públicos, porque aquí no se trata de seguir el pernicioso ejemplo que ellos mismos dieron, sino de que el culpable, como en todo juicio, responda á un ter- cer.

servicios personales, en justa proporcion al grado que tubieron; y no obstante que he pagado en esta ciudad, por una parte, las muchas necesidades en que se halla el Gobierno para afianzar la paz, que acaba de conseguirse á tanto costo; y por otra, lo aislado que la administracion Chamorro ha dejado las rentas de sus ha- bitaciones, no he podido desistir de mi de- liberada pretension; persuadido de que ha- biendo un esfuerzo el Gobierno llenará un deber de estricta justicia, y con una mu- lta de benevolencia dará una prueba inequívoca de su paternal afecto á los pueblos que gobierna.—Al solicitarlo así por el honor conducho del Sr. Ministro, tengo la complacencia de suscribirme de U. atento servidor.—Nassario Escoto.

la iluminacion del Palacio y el Parque de Versalles, 163 000 frs.

—Milagre de industria.—Tal es el nombre que el *Diario de Chartres* da á un molino de agua, de admirable ne- quisimo, construido en todas sus partes por un ciego de nacimiento, en las cor- tantes de aquella ciudad. Este ciego pro- fujoso es un gran mecánico y un grande inventor tambien. El concurso agrícola de aquel departamento le premiò ya en 1852, por haber inventado un instrumento de agricultura de mucho mérito. Es además un excelente ebanista, en cuyo arte se ejercita cuando falta agua al molino.

—Astucia de un reo.—El M. *Advertiser* cuenta que un inglés llamado Smith, que estaba trabajando en una lo- cativa de ferro-carriil, viendo que va- rios agentes de la policia de Londres se dirijan hacia donde él se hallaba, con ánimo de prenderle, saltó inmediatamente la valla de seguridad, por cuyo medio se espació en todo aquel espacio un humo espeso é impenetrable, á favor del cual pudo é escaparse, sin ser visto por los *potestades*. Cuando estos vieron que el humo se habia marchado, notaron que con el humo se habia traspuesto tambien su presa.

—Un hombre de pro.—Un an- tigo especiero de Beifort, en la Alsacia, llamado Ries, ha sido condenado á pagar 25,000 frs. de multa y las costas del proceso, con mas, dos meses de prision (nada mas), por usuro o escandaloso. Este monstruo, contra el cual han declarado mas de 130 testigos, posee el infernal talento de convertir en oro las lágrimas de todos los pobres necesitados de su país. Desde 1827 ejerce este oficio lucrativo de usurario; y la multa exorbitante que ahora paga, es sino una pequeña fraccion de los inmensos capitales que ha atesorado esta fera alimafia.

—Cuestion de ascua.—En una cuestion de París leemos la si- guiente graciosa anecdota que tiene un doble sentido político, como podrán de- llo juzgar nuestros lectores.

—Los ingleses, dice la correspondencia, han sido siempre entusiastas admiradores de la porcelana de Sevres. Al presente se ha aumentado este entusiasmo, y la fábrica de Sevres recibe numerosas visitas de ciudadanos de la otra parte del canal. Entre ellos se presentó hace algunas dias un *gentleman* á hacer algunas compras, á las que se le atendió con los mas me- ridos primorosamente pintados, y de los que uno representaba á Napoleón I y el otro á Napoleón III.

—¿Cubán valen esos medallones? pre- guntó el inglés admirando su exquisito trabajo.

—Seiscientos francos, contestó el am- pliado de la fábrica.

—¿Y está solo? repuso el *gentleman*

mitirse el segundo matrimonio, porque la nueva lei no puede tener efecto re- troactivo, ni por consiguiente privarla del derecho que la concedió la antigua en 1852, época en que fué sentenciado su primer marido.

—Cuidado con los burros.—En el de- partamento del Ariège se ha hablado en el campo á un cultivador de Mijunés, llamado Uteza, de edad de 51 años, ton- dido en el suelo, y muy maltratado, cu- bierto su cuerpo y su cabeza de heridas que le ocasionaron la muerte á las po- cas horas de prestar su declaracion á la autoridad. El asesino de este cultivador no era otro que un burro suyo, que es- taba al lado de él acorralado de puñala- das. El labrador dijo que el animal se habia sublevado contra él en la soledad de los campos, sacudiéndole sendas cozas y dándole mordiscos terribles, á lo cual el dueño del asno se vió precisado á cor- responder con el cuchillo que consigo llevaba. De esta sangrienta lucha resultó la muerte del pobre cultivador, y es de esperar que el maldito burro no haya que- dado vivo.

(Del *Eco Hispano Americano*.)

de mi habitacion, que es la tienda vera- del Sr. Fernando Lacayo mil novecientos pesos (1900 \$) en oro acuñado, que to- ma dentro de mis cofres; y como el ladron, ó ladrones precisamente deben gustar esta cantidad, ó parte de ella aquí, ó en otro pueblo de la República, ofrezco descien- diere razon de ellos, ó algunos datos para poderlos encontrar; n obstante que la autoridad correspondiente hace á mi pe- diniento las indagaciones del caso.

Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Demetrio Benedito.

AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar ganado y los que tienen para vender harán bien de es- tar despachos entre las nueve de la ma-ñana hasta las tres de la tarde, ni

A MIS DEUDORES.

TENIENDO que pagar religiosamente á mis acredores: habiendome dejado el Gobi-erno llamado legítimo y algunos otros mal- rados que obraban á su sombra como di- con en cruz y en cuadro, y no contan- do para esto por ahora, sinó unicamente con los fados de mi tienda, suplico por 1.º 2.º y 3.º vez, á mis deudores que ocurran á satisfacerme A MI PERSONAL- MENTE; bien entendido, que no tendré por buena paga la que se haga ó haya hecho á otra persona que no sea YO MISMO.

Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855.

Justo Lugo.

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDOSEME perdido unas cuantas bestias mulares de los fierros de las haciendas San Isidro del finado Federico Derbyshire, y San Isidro de Malespín, que dejó regadas en esta Ciudad, cuando me alejé de ella para ponerme á salva- de los horrores de la guerra, que tan fun- dadamente esperaba, ofrezco dos pesos de gratificacion por cada una de las que se me diere noticia, aun cuando tenga otro fierro, ó tomada por el Gobierno anterior ó por cualquiera persona, haya muerto en su servicio.

Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855.

Justo Lugo.

Gobierno de Nicaragua.

Presidente don Patricio Rivas.

Mtro de Relaciones Jeneral Jerez.

Id. de Hacienda Coronel French.

Id. de Guerra Coronel Salva.

Id. de Crédito pbleo. D. Fermin Ferrer.

Jeneral en Jefe William Walker.

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDOSEME perdido unas cuantas bestias mulares de los fierros de las haciendas San Isidro del finado Federico Derbyshire, y San Isidro de Malespín, que dejó regadas en esta Ciudad, cuando me alejé de ella para ponerme á salva- de los horrores de la guerra, que tan fun- dadamente esperaba, ofrezco dos pesos de gratificacion por cada una de las que se me diere noticia, aun cuando tenga otro fierro, ó tomada por el Gobierno anterior ó por cualquiera persona, haya muerto en su servicio.

Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855.

Justo Lugo.

AL PUBLICO.

DON David Palomino, despues de haber tenido una permanencia de casi un año en este país; obtenido los conocimientos necesarios de los usos y costumbres, ha determinado de fijarse en una Escuela de primeras letras, en la que las siguientes clases serán admitidos.

Lengua Inglesa, enseñada por el sis- tema de Olendorf. . . . . precio 5. pesos, men- sual dando una hora de leccion cada dia.

Lengua Francesa, . . . . . id. . . . . \$ 5.

Aritmética comercial. . . . . \$ 2.

Teneduría de Libro, por partido, doble según el sistema Italiano.

Ideas de Geografía & C. & C. precio con- venciónal.

Los que quisieran permanecer durante todo el dia en la Escuela, á fin de ayu- dar su escritura, ortografía & C. y tam- bien ser sostenido en la lengua natural, pagará por todo junto. . . . . \$ 6.

Sujetándose á las reglas que allí se es- tablezcan.

Granada, noviembre 20 de 1855.

Las piadosas Madres de familia cuyos hijos estubiesen en esta Escuela no de- ben sinó tener la mayor confianza de que la moral Religiosa de sus hijos, no será en nada alterada; pues que el in- frascripto miembro de la Santa Religión de N. S. I. Ch.; procurará inculcar á sus alumnos las verdades inmaculadas, Residencia.—La antigua casa del Con- sulado.

Granada, se P.

AL PUBLICO.

DON David Palomino, despues de haber tenido una permanencia de casi un año en este país; obtenido los conocimientos necesarios de los usos y costumbres, ha determinado de fijarse en una Escuela de primeras letras, en la que las siguientes clases serán admitidos.

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Sujetándose á las reglas que allí se es- tablezcan.

Granada, noviembre 20 de 1855.

**CENTRO-AMERICA.**

**República de Nicaragua.**

**PATRICIO RIVAS PRESIDENTE PROVISORIO**

Por cuanto por decreto de 22 de Octubre de 1855 ha sido nombrado *General de Brigada* del Ejército de la República el Sr. don *Chelón Valle* atendiendo á las aptitudes, honradez, méritos y demas cualidades que reúne, he tenido á bien estenderle, como en efecto lo estiendo el presente despacho de *General de Brigada* con la dotacion de lei. Por tanto ordeno y mando á todas las autoridades y funcionarios de la República, lo tengan y hagan por tal, guardándole y haciéndole guardar las exenciones y prerrogativas que le corresponden. Téngense las razones de estilo.

Dado en Granada, firmado de mi mano, sellado con el sello de la República y refrendado por el infraescrito Secretario del Despacho de la Guerra á *veintidós* dias del mes de *noviembre* de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.



*Patricio Rivas*  
*[Signature]*

El Secretario del Despacho de la Guerra.

*Guillermo Selva*  
*[Signature]*

Comandancia general de la República.  
 Granada, *Noviembre 22* de 1855  
 Cúmplase.

*J. Walker*  
*[Signature]*

Ministerio de Hacienda é Intendencia general de la República. Granada,  
*nov. 22* de 1855

Téngense las razones de lei en las oficinas de Hacienda, quedando en esta la que corresponde.

*[Signature]*

*El Chelón Valle*, General de Brigada

Brigadier General *Chelón Valle*

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 6

**Sábado, 1 de diciembre de 1855**

EL SÁBADO 1 DE DICIEMBRE, el No. 6 sale con sólo dos páginas (apenas tres columnas en inglés), debido a la ausencia de Malè, que salió de Granada el 28 de noviembre rumbo a Nueva York, y a la enfermedad de Cutler, que lo ha dejado trabajar por más de una semana.

Este número trae en español el decreto de colonización publicado antes en inglés; saca a luz en inglés y español una carta del vicario capitular José Hilario Herdocia a Walker, en la que felicita al filibustero "por la victoria habida de los principios libres"; y apunta en español el toque de alarma costarricense ante esa misma victoria filibustera.

**Saturday, December 1, 1855**

ISSUE NO. 6, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, has only two pages (barely three columns in English), due to the absence of Malè, who left Granada on November 28th, for New York, coupled with Cutler falling sick, which kept him painfully indisposed for more than a week.

This issue brings the Spanish version of the colonization decree previously published in English; it prints in English and Spanish a letter from Hilario Herdocia, Capitular of the Nicaraguan See, to Walker, congratulating him "for the victory obtained in favor of liberal principles"; and it records in Spanish the alarm with which Costa Rica views the same filibuster victory.

## Extractos / Excerpts

DEATH OF WM. MULL — of Co. "C."

19 (1)

DECEASED. — Henry Barrington, a member of Company "C".

19 (4)

As we go to press, the funeral procession of Cæsar J. Ferrero, a member of Co. "E," is filing past our office.

19 (4)

### AVISO.

El Comisario de Guerra necesita los articulos siguientes, para el uso de las tropas, á saber: aros, café, tabaco, camisas blancas, azucar, frijoles, harina, vestidos para hombre, botas y zapatos, sombreros, casimir y paño — Todo lo cual será pagado á buen precio, siendo de buena calidad. Se dá aviso á los traficantes de la Virgen y de Greyton.

20 (4)

### OTRO.

En vista del Boletin oficial de Costa-Rica fecha cinco de noviembre no me es posible dejar de recordar al Sr. Redactor que con tanta precipitacion llama á las armas á todos los Centro-Americanos, que él no está bien informado de las actuales circunstancias de Nicaragua ...

20 (3)

VICARÍA CAPITULAR DEL OBISPADO DE NICARAGUAESIASTICOS DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Señor Jeneral don Guillermo Walker.

Leon, noviembre 26 de 1855.

Apreciado Señor.

Hace dias que deseaba cumplir con el deber que me demanda la armonia y la amistad, cuyas dos cosas eslabonan las buenas relaciones que deben reinar entre las autoridades y como amigo particularmente; por lo mismo felicito á US. ahora por la victoria habida de los principios libres, que son los que ilustrarán á nuestro país, y le conducirán al emporio de su felicidad: así me lo prometo de su carácter y filantrópicos sentimientos. Felicito á mi patria porque ya saldrá de los escombros en que ha sido sumida por el espacio de mas de treinta años, no dudando que brebe verá desarrollar la ilustracion, el comercio y demas artes.

Quiera la divina Providencia le conserve, y mientras tanto reciba US. las muestras del mas alto aprecio y adhesion con que me firmo su atento amigo y Capellan q. b. s. m.

*José Hilario Herdocia.*

19 (5)

### CONTESTACION.

LMO. SR. VICARIO CAPITULAR DEL OBISPADO DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, noviembre 29 de 1855.

SEÑOR—

Tuve hoi el placer y honor de recibir su estimable de 26 del presente.

Me es mui grato saber que la autoridad de la Iglesia será empleada en favor del Gobierno existente —Sin el auxilio de sentimientos y maestros religiosos no puede haber buen Gobierno; porque el temor de Dios es el cimientto de toda organizacion social y política.

Las opiniones por las que he luchado en Nicaragua, creo firmemente son deduciones legítimas de las doctrinas inmaculadas del Redentor —En Dios pongo toda mi esperanza para el suceso feliz de la causa en que estoi empeñado, y para el sosten de los principios que defiendo —Sin su apoyo todo esfuerzo humano es en vano; pero con su divino auxilio unos pocos pueden triunfar sobre una legion.

Ruego por sus oraciones en favor de toda empresa que abrase en conformidad con los preceptos de la Santa Iglesia.

Soi de U., humildemente, Sr. Vicario, mui atento servidor.

*Guillermo Walker.*

20 (1)

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA. (C. A.) DECEMBER 1, 1855.

NO. 6.

## El Nicaraguense. NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 1

We have been more amused than irritated during the last few weeks in looking over some of the United States papers, especially those of California, and in observing their tone in regard to the present position of Americans in the State of Nicaragua. To specify particularly that which amuses in each instance would occupy more of our limited space than the articles or their authors are worth. Truly, a prophet is of no account in his own country; and for those whose eyes are ever on the ground, no height is to be obtained, no position to which ambition aspires is attainable. They cannot appreciate its existence, to them it is a fiction, something to be dreamed of, perhaps talked of, but never to be worked for, a place to which no helping hand of theirs will ever lead a friend. But again, from experience we know that newspaper editing is no easy task, and with a lame excuse will ever clear their skirts of anything in the shape of malice or forethought. The printer needs copy, 'tis easier to say more against anyone than in his favor; the editor sits in his easy chair, his brain an exhausted vessel, abhorred of nature for its contents nothing therein exists a vacuum; a subject often written of, perhaps some over zealous friend of a particular cause has in a moment of sympathy committed his impressions on the subject, and in favor of a friend and a countryman, to the public. Here is an opportunity for doing credit, credit is required, no credit on an already overtaxed brain is to be honored. The flourishes of the press are prepared, a torrent of scorn, when the devoted victim, and consoling him a little gall of obliquity, into whose possession the editor often falls himself, from over exertion.

We turn with pleasure to another picture. The generous, high-minded men of the world, who can appreciate even that which is not of every day occurrence, who see soul-scorns who will not stoop to pick a flaw in every cause, or to rebuke every act without making allowance for the corresponding necessity, or the hidden incentive. To

### THE LAKE OF MASAYA.

Last week, in company with a few friends we made a visit to the famous Lake of Masaya. Rising early and fortifying ourselves with a cup of strong coffee, we left our beds near the plaza of Masaya and proceeded on foot towards the Lake. It is about half a mile distant from the plaza. We had no difficulty in finding the road, for there is a constant stream of water carriers passing to and fro, between the lake and the town, from morning to night, and we at once fell into the current. Our road lay through a long and thinly populated street, where only here and there a foliage embowered hut suggested ideas of rural felicity; until it terminated in the open country; and, lo! the descent to the lake. Before we saw its placid bosom, we gazed on the narrow, winding path that led to it; it was so steep in some places as to be almost perpendicular, and resounded, from the small, loose rocks lying intermingled with the large fixed ones, the dry bed of a mountain torrent. A dense tropical forest, through which the rays of the morning sun did not penetrate, hemmed it in on either side. We thought, as we looked, of the horrible superstitions which had once prevailed about this very spot, and reflecting upon the character and habits of the race, it seemed but natural enough. But when we saw the women and children toiling, with cheerful faces and joyful voices, up and down the precipitous road, laden with their water jars, dripping with coolness, there was such an air of life, and health, and genial humilities about the scene, as to dispel at once our darker reminiscences. We commenced the descent, and rough as was the way, we were constantly rewarded for our pains, by the fresh beauties which the landscape presented at every turn. Through patches of masses of banana and guiney, rising every form asleep in the early sunlight. Often a native woman, laden with water jars, stepped the road that we had traversed for years, or in places, they had literally for years, and stepped from foot to foot with the self-complacent tread of a champion hunter. There was nothing grander or wilder in the Scottish hills, or anything more with the lakes; oh! for a sleeping bear, with the enduring hills around, and the misty mountain wind, so free to blow upon us. How all Kit North would have shouted for joy, to traverse this path. In all of his pictures of Kit in the mountains, he gives us nothing

sensations we experienced on emerging and rabbing down, were such as to make us compare to the Hydropathic system. And why not have a Hydropathic institution on the shores of this grandly beautiful lake? Why should not our friends at the Masaya have a southern wintering place, where they may pass away the winter months in a land lovely as the garden which the Almighty planted eastward in Eden? They will come. The time has arrived, when the half-prophetic remarks of Stevenson, written in allusion to a neighboring locality, over within sight of where we sat, will be realized. And with this quotation we close this rambling article.

"Impressed," he says, "with the solitude and the extraordinary features of a scene upon which a few human eyes have ever rested, and the power of the Great Architect, who has scattered his wonderful works over the whole face of the earth, I could not but reflect upon what a waste of the 'Provisions of Providence' in this favored but miserable land. At home, this volcano would be a fortune, with a good hotel on top, a railing round to keep children from falling in, a zig-zag staircase down the sides, a glass of foed lemonade at the bottom. Cataracts are good property with people who know how to turn them to account. Niagara and Teton Falls pay well, and the owners of volcanoes in Central America might make money out of them by furnishing facilities to travellers." And in another connection he observes, "To men of leisure and fortune, a journey with rambling over the ruins of the old world, a new country will be opened, and a bath in the Euphrates, English and American travellers will be bitten by mosquitoes on the Lake of Nicaragua, and drink Champagne and Burton Ale on the desolate shores of San Juan on the Pacific."

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined correspondence, as it exhibits at once the position occupied by the high functionaries of the church in matters pertaining to State affairs. We have never doubted for a moment that the long protracted civil dissensions which, for a third of a century, have turned the hand of our portion of the commonwealth against the subject arraying father against son, and brother against brother, were anything but pleasing to the Fathers of the Holy Church.

We assure, dearest evergreen apostles, but sometimes they have to occur. Our partner left us, on Wednesday evening, for New York, coupled with which we have been painfully indisposed for more than a week past. There are our apologies for the half sheet issued this week. Will our readers excuse us? We hope this is the last time we shall be forced to ask for a similar indulgence.

DECEASED.—We are pained to announce that on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. HENRY BARRINGTON, a member of Company "C," died in the hospital, after a short illness. This is the first death that has occurred from disease in the battalion, which speaks well for the health of Granada and the country generally. He, like Mr. Mull, was very highly esteemed by his Company, and his loss is acutely lamented. His remains were followed to the place of interment by the Battalion; and he now reposes side by side with his former comrade and friend.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Cabezas, Governor of Honduras—a distinguished democrat—may be expected in this city, to-morrow morning. He will be escorted in by Capt. Artin's Company, under the command of Col. C. C. Hornish, who left this city on Thursday evening, last, with the expectation of meeting the distinguished visitant at or near Managua.

As we go to press, the funeral procession of Cesar J. Ferrero, a member of Co. "E," is falling past our office. Mr. F. died yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, M., of the typhus fever.

## Parte Española.

GRANADA, DISEMBRE 1, 1855.

### DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

BASES PARA LA NAVEGACION MARI-TIMA EN EL INTERIOR DE NICARAGUA. N.º 57.

GRANADA, noviembre 23 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Granada, yo, Sr. P. Ferrero, miembro de esta Junta de gobierno, he tenido el honor de recibir del Sr. Gobernador, en vista de la renuncia que con esta fecha ha presentado el Sr. Coronel Parkes, el French del Ministerio de Hacienda,

de la República, y en sus virtudes se prohibe cualquier otro comercio, y se prohíben cualquier otro comercio, y se prohíben hacer esta especie de negocio en derechos al mismo terreno, en favor de hijos del país, entre de habiendo ocupado más antes y obtenido el título de propiedad.

Art. 6.º Se establecerá una oficina y un Director de colonización cuyo deber será atender á las solicitudes de emigración, coleccionar y repartir semillas, plantas, &c., y tener los libros de registro correspondientes.

Art. 7.º Comunicaré á quienes correspondiere.—Dado en Granada, á 28 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICKO RIVAS.—Al Ministro de Relaciones Dr. don Máximo Jerez."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, y efectos, publicados y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. **J. BARRIN**

### FELICITACION AL GOBIERNO.

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES Y NEGOCIOS EXTERNALES DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Vicaría Capital del Obisporado de San Juan.

Siendo la paz un don del Cielo y un bien para la sociedad-toda y habiendo permitido el Señor que se restableciera en esta República de una manera tan inesperada, yo por la presente felicito al Supremo Gobierno de la República por el honorable conducto de D. S., completado uno al propio tiempo por que se firmó ya en Nicaragua la guerra fratricida que destruyó á este país que por tantos siglos mereció la atención de todas las naciones, y por que se simuló ya el órden, sin el cual es imposible que la sociedad permanezca en buena armonía. Si poco después de esta feliz acontecimiento no hubiese manifestado al Supremo Gobierno de la República mis sentimientos, en un parpago considerables que se hallan rodeados de infinitas atenciones de preferencia.

Señor Sr. Ministro por esta confidencia en el alto cumplimiento del Supremo Gobierno de la República, y respecto las consideraciones de aprecio y respeto con que me suscribo su atento servidor y Capellan.

San Juan de los Rios, muchos años. Leon, noviembre 31 de 1855.

San Hilario Escobedo.





CONTESTACION. I.MO. SR. VICARIO CAPTULAR DEL OBISPADO DE NICARAGUA. Granada, noviembre 29 de 1855.

Señor—Tuvé hoy el placer y honor de recibir su estimable de 26 del presente. Me es muy grato saber que la autoridad de la Iglesia será empleada en favor del Gobierno existente—Sin el auxilio de sentimientos y maestros religiosos no puede haber buen Gobierno; porque el temor de Dios es el cimiento de toda organización social y política.

Las opiniones por las que he luchado en Nicaragua, creo firmemente son deducidas de las doctrinas inmaculadas del Redentor—En Dios pongo toda mi esperanza para el suceso feliz de la causa en que estoy empeñado, y para el sosten de los principios que defiendo—Sin su apoyo todo esfuerzo humano es vano; pero con su divino auxilio unos pocos pueden triunfar sobre una legión. Ruego por sus oraciones en favor de toda empresa que abraza en conformidad con los preceptos de la Santa Iglesia. Soy de U., humildemente, Sr. Vicario, muy atento servidor. Guillermo Walker.

COLONIZACION.

Los efectos de la paz que ahora existe en la República, se sienten ya palpablemente, así en el aspecto animado que presenta el país en general, como en el restablecimiento de los negocios á su acostumbrado curso. Hoy publicamos en la parte española de este periódico el decreto emitido por el Supremo Gobierno de la República sobre colonización, decreto que elevará á Nicaragua al más alto grado de prosperidad que el patriotismo pueda concebir. Nosotros recomendamos sus liberales disposiciones, especialmente á nuestros amigos de fuera. Por ellas se ve que el Gobierno ha abierto las puertas de este hermoso y productivo país á personas de trabajo é industria que vangan á establecerse dentro de sus límites territoriales, á fin de que desvolviendo mas sus recursos y dando impulso al comercio, promuevan el bien general de la República. Sin arrogarnos el extraordinario don de profecía, podemos anunciar, valiendonos del lenguaje del honorable Eduardo Everett en su arenga dirigida al Senado de los Estados Unidos, en Marzo de 1853, "que antes de doce meses, una inmigración de todos los puntos del globo, semejante á las olas del Océano, vendrá á establecerse en las costas de la América Central." El manifesto destino de la raza humana señala este fin, y como dijo el Obispo de Nicaragua á Mr. Squire en 1849.

"Nosotros solo necesitamos de una infusión de vuestro pueblo para hacer de este vasto territorio"

que si la prensa *Leftimista* anunciaba tantas cosas, siendo verdad como impudicamente lo ostentaba, algo se hubiera visto, algo hubiera sido cierto. Pero ¿Dónde está el saqueo, el estupro ó el saqueamiento con varias mujeres, el asesinato, el incendio, la violación de nuestro culto y otras tantas maldades que anunció? Decidlo Granadinos, á vosotros os toca, á vosotros que por mil cautelas se ha llevado, á vosotros que os habeis hecho el patriotismo de unos pocos que creen hacerlos gran donativo y gran mereced con daros por Patria y por Lares el estrecho círculo de un Bongo y el duro garrote de un remo. Decidlo y no temais cual antes, que se os imponga multa ó se os encadenen como hacian vuestros bárbaros y crueles opresores—No cerréis los ojos, Granadinos, ni os dejéis, arastar de ilusiones falaces; escuchadnos. ¡Cual es vuestra Patria, donde están vuestras comodidades y conveniencias? ¡Creís que en Granada?; y no errad que todas las inmediaciones ó los ejidos de esta ciudad que os pertenecen por derecho están enajenados, y ¡á quienes? vosotros lo sabéis, y los conocéis mejor que nosotros. Ved que no tenéis ni siquiera en donde morar, sino es pagando carísimos alquileres y que esos mismos que habeis sostenido son vuestros verdugos. ¡Nos negareis que las mejores empresas se os quitaban, que se os ha tiranizado con los estancamientos y monopolios de licores, de ropas, y hasta de los alimentos, y que sobre vuestro trabajo diario y el de vuestros hijos pesaban los impuestos, que los llamados notables connotables ó Sres. han edificado hasta el último medio, y teneros siempre á discreción? Confesadlo amigos, y convenid en que vuestra sangre ha sido derramada y vuestros sacrificios los habeis hecho por cuatro ingratos, que en el peñal os llaman, y pasado el velo que perdidamente han puesto á vuestros ojos, abridlos y acordaos á cuantos de vosotros, despues de que se levantó el campamento, se os mandó poner la cadena, ó multar ó perseguir de muerte solo porque no estubisteis en la plaza desde el principio de la revolucion, y porque no cumplisteis ó llenasteis el sistema adoptado por vuestros tiranos que decian: *qui non est metum contra me est.* Acordaos que muchos de vosotros, no teniendo mas bienes que el trabajo, ni ni capital que vuestras personas, tubisteis que sujetaros á servir de marineros en desquite de la multa que se os impuso; hermanos murieron cual esclavos pegados al remo, prefiriendo esta suerte á entrar en el Presidio, cargar la cadena y sufrir el trato bárbaro é inhumano del titulado

que creen saberlo todo con haber hablado mucho, no siendo más que lijeros, que se creen de ciudadanos de *Amizpero* como ántes lo consabido, á quien no contestamos á profundis, porque nos faltan las débilitades de *Trineo Matus* y Luis Escobar, personas de quien el Bole-*tin* no se ha ocupado, sin duda porque que después de largo tiempo de trabajo y obras públicas se les mandó matar, como único remedio para que dejasen de ser liberales, no se quejará por la ficción de *Mateo Mayorga* que como hombre de pártido y enemigo de la libertad y del progreso de la sociedad y aun de sus mismos deudos y hermanos tenia que correr peor suerte, que Ruizfiero, á quien se le ha tratado tan caballerosamente, por el Jeneral Walker y sus subalternos, sin duda para que sea mas ingrato de lo que ha sido desconocido—Aquí concluimos amigos, la verdad no necesita de lenguaje sublime, porque ella lo es si, y como el Sol, no tiene que pedir los resplandores y luces que recibió del hacedor Supremo que nadie puede quitarle y que prodiga sin fin, de cuya suerte nos multiplicamos y firmamos.

Los muchos que somos todos.

OTRO. Sr. Redactor del Boletín Oficial de la República de Costarica.

Granada, noviembre 28 de 1855. Ha circulado en esta ciudad tu boletín fecha 5 de noviembre: todos se han reido del artículo respecto á fusilacion de Mateo Mayorga, filibusterismo &. &. que demuestra evidentemente tu estupidez. No se contesta á un artículo tan insulto y considerado tan despreciable por las falsedades que contiene, porque han merecido el desprecio público. Tambien se ha visto tu boletín de dos de noviembre, en que convidas á los Centro-Americanos, en unirse para hacer desaparecer á aquellos que llamas filibusteros. ¡Triste majadero! ¡Te compadezco! Si fueras en verdad el órgano, por cuyo medio el pueblo Costaricense manifiesta sus sentimientos y opiniones, se te podría hacer algun caso. Mas mientes, te conocemos á ti y conocemos tu perfidia y falsedad: sabed que Nicaragua hoy libre, con sus tiranos desaparecidos, reemplazados por los que se encuentran al frente de su firme Gobierno, no se arredra ni teme á nadie, venga la ofensa de donde viniere. ¡Imbecil redactor! Si quieres saber lo que es hoy día Nicaragua, ven y lo sabrás. Un Nicaraguense.

OTRO.

Mateo Mayorga ya no existe—Corral tampoco—El primero ejecutado por una justa retaliacion, y el segundo por crimen de alta traicion y conspiracion contra la República plenamente comprobado. Tampoco existen los seis inocentes é inofensivos pasajeros que de la manera mas barbara y atroz fueron asesinados á sangre fria, en

arnos, y háramos reconocer no solo nuestra divisa "Nicaragua Independiente", sino tambien la otra de—"Centro-América Independiente". Un libro.

INSERCIÓN IMPORTANTE.

Los encargados de su redaccion de la parte española de este periódico no habian tenido tiempo para insertar las notas que en octubre último se cambiaron entre el honorable Coronel Wheeler y el difunto Jeneral Corral; pero ahora que el Boletín de Costarica ha publicado estas piezas traducidas en buen castellano, tienen á bien ofrecerlas á sus lectores en el presente número, rindiendo mil gracias á aquel insignie periodista por tan singular favor. Comandancia General del ejército de la República de Nicaragua. Cuartel General, Octubre 17 de 1855. Al Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua.

Estoy puesto en la necesidad imperiosa de manifestar al Ministro de los Estados Unidos que, á consecuencia de su vuelta á la ciudad de Granada, en el vapor de la compañía accesoria del tránsito, tomado por el comandante de las fuerzas que ocuparon ese lugar con el objeto de dañar ó intentando dañar las fuerzas del Supremo Gobierno, que tengo el honor de mandar, en Rivas, le informo ahora: que no soy ni seré personalmente, por haberse entremetido en nuestras disenciones domésticas, con perjuicio del Supremo Gobierno, quien lo ha reconocido y admitido; tanto cuanto que él se hizo conductor de comunicaciones y proclamas contra la autoridad legítima y reconocida. Por esto, protesto ahora, y le doi á U. noticia que en esta misma fecha he informado al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos Mr. Marcy, y á los papéis públicos de Nueva York.

Soy de U. obsecuente servidor. Ponciano Corral.

LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CERCA DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

La Virgen, octubre 18 de 1855.

Al Jeneral Ponciano Corral. Tengo el honor de acusarle recibo de su carta de ayer, en la cual U. me informa que está compelido á manifestar su protesta contra mi vuelta á la ciudad de Granada, con el objeto de perjudicar las fuerzas que están bajo su mando en la ciudad de Rivas. Contesto que no tenia tal objeto al visitar á Rivas, como aparecerá mas claramente por una carta que le escribí al Gobernador militar de ese departamento. (una copia de la cual le incluyo á U.) No tenia ningun desco personal para dejar á Granada; pero por las influencias de los principales ciudadanos de Granada, (sus mismos amigos) los venerables Padres de

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA. Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno. Atendiendo á que las actuales circunstancias de los departamentos de Nueva Segovia y Matagalpa exigen que en ellos se practiquen con energía y eficacia varios arreglos en lo civil y de Hacienda que deben ponerse en perfecta armonía con la situacion militar, en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

1.º Se autoriza ampliamente al Señor Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército para dictar todas las providencias que juzgue conveniente, á efecto de establecer el mejor orden en los expresados departamentos en todos los ramos de la administracion pública. 1.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, noviembre, 21 de 1855—RIVAS." Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándome su atento servidor. SELVA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES. D. U. L. Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 18 de 1855.

Al Honorable John H. Wheeler Ministro Residente de los EE. UU.

En consecuencia de haberse establecido un nuevo orden político en Nicaragua, ha debido cesar en sus funciones de Ministro de los Estados Unidos el Señor don José de Marcoleta, puesto que no han sido reñudados los poderes que se le confirieron.

Por disposicion del Señor Presidente Provisorio lo manifesto así á VE., esperando que cuanto antes se sirva transmitirlo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Aprovecho esta ocasion para renovar al honorable Sr. Wheeler mis respetos y distinguida consideracion, suscribiéndome su atento servidor. JEREZ.

AVISO INTERESANTE.

PARA inteligencia de todos, y que cada cual ocurra con seguridad á las administraciones de correos, á sacar ó meter sus cartas, impresos, ó encomiendas, se avisa que de acuerdo con lo últimamente dispuesto por el Supremo Gobierno de la República se fijará en las Oficinas de los pueblos en que las haya un rótulo que en letras grandes y claras diga: *Administracion de Correos*; y se anunciarán ademas, la entrada y salida de estos, usando en una asta una bandera de color por todo el tiempo que tarde para continuar su ruta en direccion opuesta, ó haber su regreso al punto de su origen:

io un Eden de felicidad y el jardín del mundo." Y ahora que la guerra ha desaparecido enteramente, tenemos fundadas esperanzas de que los instrumentos pacíficos del trabajo sacarán los mas reconfortantes recursos de nuestros fértiles campos, y el silencio de muchos siglos será interrumpido por el ruido de la industria y un movimiento de ocupación á las antorchas del Estado á ocupar el lugar á que está destinado por la Providencia.

NOMBRAMIENOS.

- 1.º Por acuerdo de 24 del que espira fué nombrado Jefe de Sección del Ministerio de Relaciones el Sr. don Enrique Palacios.
2.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha se libró despacho de Coronales efectivos á los Señores Lic. don Fermín Ferrer y don Carlos Thomas.
3.º Por acuerdo de 27 del mismo fué nombrado Cónsul de esta República en el Estado de Nueva Orleans el Sr. Sewell Taylor.

4.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha se ha nombrado Cónsul de esta República en el Estado de Nueva York el Sr. Carlos S. Willett, en reposición del Sr. Armory Edwards, quien ha cesado en dicho destino.

REMITIDO—ALUSION.

¿Quién creyera que el silencio que reina es el que nos mueve á hablar? y que el no querer contestar á un necio directamente nos hace exilar la boca de nuestros enemigos, para poderle decir al Boletínero de Costarica, lo que otras veces le han dicho "Sr. no sea ligero" ni se crea de cuentos de Ruizfiero, ni llame asesinos de Mayorga á los que han dado libertad á un Pueblo entero, y la vida á muchos que jamás han perdonado la ocasion de empaparse en la sangre de nuestros hermanos. . . . La libertad se há restituido á Nicaragua y el triunfo del partido Democrático con su ilustre caudillo el Jeneral William Walker há destruido las viles cadenas con que lo atáran los Vegas, los Estradas, los Corrales y Chamorros: éste puñado de retrogados há desaparecido como el humo al soplo del viento. Los cobardes y envanecidos son como el error que se va tranquilando en el tropic que las pasiones se forman; pero cuando la verdad se presenta reflejando sus hermosos resplandores, tiene que ceder el lugar, como las últimas tinieblas de la noche al sol que nace en el Oriente. De esta misma manera desapareció el reinado del brutalismo, y el 13 de octubre al amanecer, saluó al victor Walker y á sus valientes compañeros de armas la aurora, rienda, que nunca. Se há visto que no son el ni sus subordinados, como atrevidamente los describió el difunto boletínero y boletín Defensor del Orden, y

Comandante Francisco Leal, hombre respetable á muchas vidas, pues sacrificó á pálos, trabajo, sed y hambre á muchos infelices prisioneros, sin respetar los fueros de la humanidad, ni en los niños, ni en el sexo, haciendo como hizo dar de vara á varias mujeres y chiquillos. No harán mas que ratificar nuestros asertos alucivos en este remito los Sres. Alcalde de Francisco Calouje, el hermano del Presbítero don Evaristo Meneses, el padre del Presbítero Baréla, los Tacones, Telesforo Gomez, don Vicente Espinoza de Diritomo y Gabriel Reyes, Cirilo Mendez, José de Jesus Arguello, Señor don Manuel Bermudes, el Señor Doctor don Jesus de la Rocha, los Señores Presbíteros José Maria Solorzano y el Sr. Cura y Vicario don Agustin Vigil, el Presbítero Santiago Solorzano y el mui caritativo Frai Antonio Ortega, el Sr. José Muñoz cuñado del renombrado Capitan Lorenzo Artiles, y otra infinidad de personas de ambos sexos, fidedignos legitimistas é imparciales que lo podrian certificar, así mismo resaltan los crueles hechos y piden justicia las almas de los difuntos Santos Balerio, Francisco Colorado, Claro Lopez, Teodoro Espinoza, José Maria Caracache, Bernardo Ponce y otras innumerables víctimas sacrificadas por Francisco Leal que es responsable ante Dios y debe serlo ante los hombres de tantas inhumanidades, ejercidas no solo con los presos sino hasta con sus propios soldados y subalternos, habiendo matado de ellos unos dos llamados Grado y un tal don Mariano por apodo, y otros mas que cargados de palos se desertaban á morir.—De todo esto, Granadinos, vosotros sois los testigos mas fieles, vosotros los que no habeis sufrido personalmente, lo habeis visto para decir á vuestros amigos, á vuestros hermanos, á vuestros compatriotas, y siendo esto evidente como os consta, no puede dudarse que lejos de mostrarnos frios é indiferentes seguireis como hasta aquí, unidos, desanzando en el olvido de todo lo pasado como generosamente os lo ofreció nuestro Jeneral Walker en los tratados de 23 de octubre, y que estareis como lo dicen vuestros hechos, listos y prontos al llamamiento del soberano. Si la fuerza de ánimo, si la perversidad de corazón, ó la sudeidad y dobléz de uno de los Jenerales contratantes causó una conmoción, esta ya pasó, y el sufrido el castigo de las leyes; mas vosotros en el seno de la paz, gozais de sus importantes beneficios á la par de vuestros hermanos que pueden decir: os hemos hecho libres granadinos; os hemos restituido vuestros derechos, os hemos ciudadanos y os respetamos y queremos.—Os tendamos nuestras brazos con sinceridad y simpatía; venid, venid, formemos un todo, defendamos la libertad y el orden y ataquemos la imbecil aristocracia, respetando las virtudes y los talentos, sin dejarnos conducir por

la Villa de la Virgen, en la oficina de la Compañía accesoria de tránsito por el Teniente Coronel Gutiérrez, de órden especial del Coronel Florencio Xatruch. Tampoco están sanos los ocho pasajeros que en la misma excena fueron heridos en la Virgen, por mandato del mismo Xatruch.

Tampoco existen la Señora Americana y su tierno hijo despedados por una bala de cañon lausada del fuerte de San Carlos, de órden del Comandante Manuel Rosque, en ocasion que atravezaban este istmo, á bordo de un Vapor de la Compañía.

¡Oh Xatruch, oh Bosque! Las cenizas de las victimas que sacrificasteis á impulso de vuestros brutales instintos, van gan todavía por el aire, os persiguen y llaman venganza al cielo! Dios os guarde, pero temblad, porque Dios es justo, os mira desde lo alto y no os olvidará. Y tú, triste boletínero de San José, toma confesion á esos criminales y entónces contesta; pero sinó puedes, calla.

Un amigo de la humanidad.

OTRO.

En vista del Boletín oficial de Costarica fecha cinco de noviembre no me es posible dejar de recordar al Sr. Redactor que con tanta precipitacion llama á las armas á todos los Centro-Américanos, que él no está bien informado de las actuales circunstancias de Nicaragua.

El Sr. Redactor de este famoso papel que solo es un órgano de los pensamientos del Gobierno de Costa-Rica, ignora las opiniones públicas, él ignora que los Nicaraguenses ven con orgullo fortalecerse y levantarse su libertad y lejítimo Gobierno, él ignora que Honduras y el Salvador siempre serán fieles aliados para Nicaragua, y por fin él ignora que su propio país todo quiere, menos la guerra por la sencilla razon que los buenos Costaricenses son excelentes para los labores de su café, pero no tanto para las fatigas de una sangrienta guerra.

¿Oh sería posible que este digno Redactor hubiera producido un milagro con su lastimoso lenguaje, entusiasmado á los habitantes de Costa-Rica de tal manera, que se levanten de sus sueños? ¡Qué dicha sería esa para nosotros, por que tendríamos el gusto á ver si la espada del Redactor hablaba tan picante como su pluma, pero en vano será este pensamiento, porque valor no se busca en un traidor intrigante!

Gracias á la Divina Providencia, he mos encontrado amigos y aliados en los Norte-Americanos, bajo el mando de su digno Jefe Jeneral Walker, y unidos con ellos, haremos respetar nuestro Gobierno y nuestra patria sagrada, haremos temblar á los que tuviesen la osadía de vio-

la Iglesia, las lágrimas de sus hermanas hijas y otros, consentí en visitar á U. en compañía de don Juan Ruiz, el Ministro de la Guerra, y su superior en mando, llevando la rama de oliva de paz, y una proposicion del Comandante general de las fuerzas democráticas para hacerle á U. Presidente Provisional de la República.

Cuando encontré que U. estaba ausente y cuando desee volver á este lugar, juzgue U. mi sorpresa cuando fui informado, tanto por el Prefecto como por el Gobernador, que yo no podia volverme, y fui así detenido por dos dias como prisionero de guerra, con mi secretario, sirvientes y mi bandera nacional. Por este acto grosero de la violacion de las leyes de las naciones, y de mis derechos como Embajador, protesto; y esté U. seguro, Jeneral, que mi Gobierno le tendrá á U. y á su Gobierno como responsables por este acto ilegal.

Me informa U. ademas que si vuelvo á Granada, U. no será responsable de mi seguridad personal, y que U. informará al Ministro Mr. Marcy, el Secretario de Estado de la Union, y á los papeles públicos de Nueva York de mis procedimientos en esta materia.

En contestacion le informaré á U. que cuando yo haya guardado mi palabra de honor, dada al Gobierno de Rivas de permanecer aqui por dos dias para aguardar contestacion de U., volveré á Granada, y que no suplico, ni nunca he suplicado que U. sea responsable de mi seguridad personal; la bandera de los Estados Unidos es suficientemente poderosa para mi proteccion, sostenida como está por un Presidente patriótico y treinta millones de habitantes.

Yo mismo he infrumado al H. Sr. Marcy de estos acontecimientos, y no juzgo de ninguna manera responsable á U. ni á los papeles públicos de Nueva York por mi conducta oficial.

Soy de U. obediente servidor. Jhon H. Wheeler.

ADVERTENCIA A LOS SUSCRIPTORES.

Por estar ausente Mr. Male mi socio en la edicion de este periódico no há podido completarse el pliego entero del presente número; pero los siguientes saldrán como antes, esperando de la indulgencia de nuestros favorecedores dispensen esta falta.—Granada, noviembre 30 de 1855.

AVISO.

El Comisario de Guerra necesita los articulos siguientes, para el uso de las tropas, á saber: arroz, café, tabaco, cañi misas blancas, azucar, frijoles, harina, vestidos para hombre, botas y zapatos, sombretos, casimir y paño.—Todo lo cual será pagado á buen precio, siendo de buena calidad.—Se dá aviso á los traficantes de la Virgen y de Greyton.

la encarnada servirá para el que viene del Departamento de Occidente, y Repúblicas de Guatemala, San Salvador y Honduras, para el de Mediodia y Republica de Costarica, la azul para el que viene de estos últimos puntos para los primeros: la amarilla para el Departamento de Setentrion, ó sea de Sagovia y Matagalpa nuevamente establecido; y finalmente la celeste para el de San Juan del Norte y países extranjeros, sin mas que advertir, que como este último correo á diferencia de los otros, no tiene para su llegada dia señalado, ni menos se puede fijar su salida, porque basta saber que su carrera es por agua, se anunciará esta izando á media asta la bandera que le corresponde, y aquella como esta otra; mientras el Supremo Gobierno arregla con la Compañía de tránsito, ú otro empresario el establecimiento de una linea de vapores, que al paso que favorezca al comercio trayendo y llevando pasajeros y carga, sirvan de un pronto y seguro Paquebot. Administracion de correos de Granada. Republica de Nicaragua, noviembre último de 1855.

Justo Lugo.

AL PUBLICO.

EL Doctor don Alejandro Jones, Cirujano y Tisicano ofrece con el mayor respeto los servicios de su profesion á los ciudadanos de Granada y á la vecindad. El Sr. Jones atenderá en todos casos en términos moderados y se encuentra siempre, cuando no se halla en ejercicio de su profesion en su oficina de la esquina en la casa de la Señora doña Joaquina Horan.

AVISO.

COMO de la paz tan firmemente establecida en Nicaragua, debe nacer un deseo general de reedificar las casas de esta hermosa ciudad, quemadas y destruidas por la accion destructora de la guerra pasada; y para ello no se encuentran aqui ni jornaleros, ni albañiles, ni carpinteros, se invita á los que se hallen en los demas pueblos de la Republica, para que vengan á ganar un gran estipendio, y á los que puedan trabajar materiales de casa, para que sin tardanza ninguna la pongan en ejecucion, y los remitan para acá, seguros de obtener por ellos un buen precio.

Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Un Vecino.

AVISO.

El Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido.—Tambien necesita un pañero.

El proveedor de alcancias está dispuesto á comprar maises y sacate para el uso de la caballeria. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada.

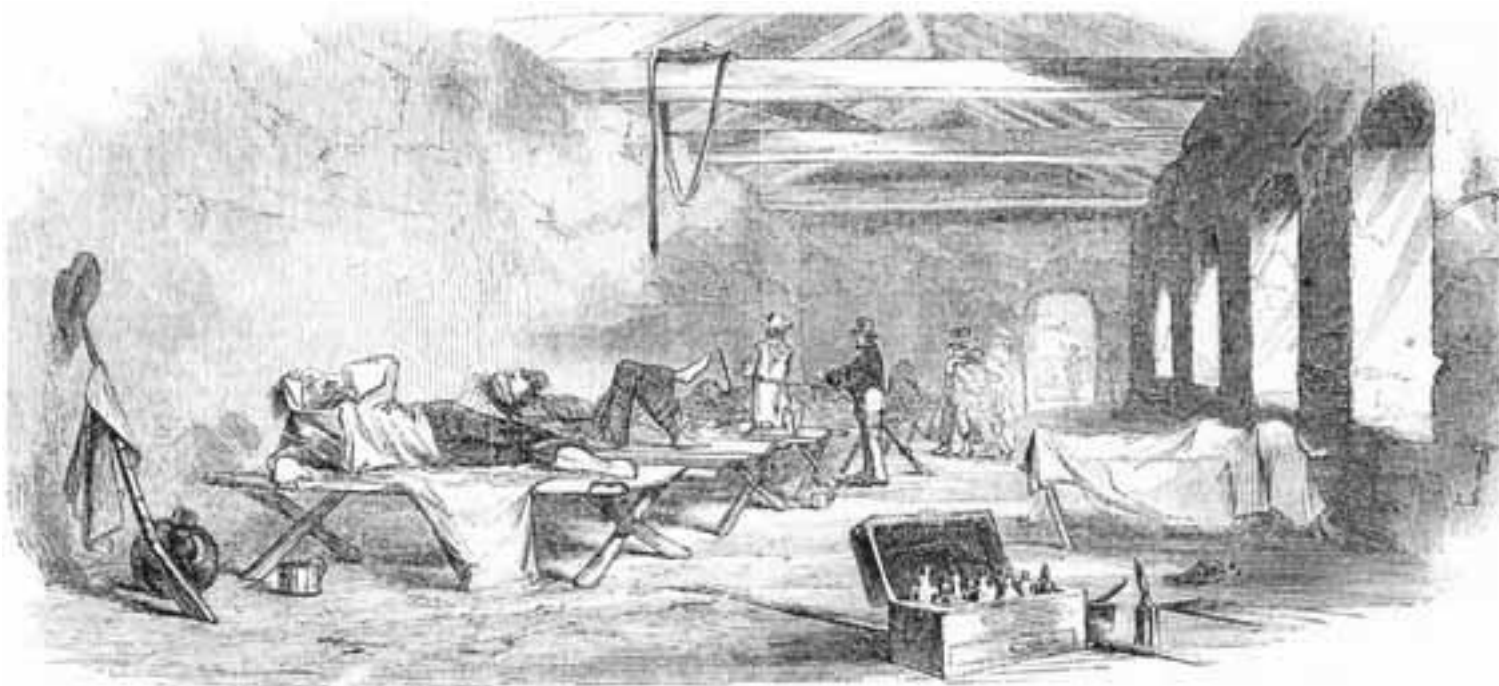




Figura de filibustero  
An American filibuster



Teniente nicaragüense  
A Nicaraguan Lieutenant



El hospital de Walker en Granada  
Walker's hospital in Granada



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 7

**Sábado, 8 de diciembre de 1855**

DEL SÁBADO 8 DE DICIEMBRE en adelante Cutler se las arregla para imprimir cuatro páginas cada fin de semana, dos en inglés y dos en español.

Este segundo número de diciembre saca a relucir en ambos idiomas al William Walker el Predestinado de los Ojos Grises o Azules, y anuncia la presencia en Granada del General Cabañas de Honduras y de los oficiales del barco de guerra norteamericano *Massachusetts*, surto en San Juan del Sur. En español se critica la proclama del 20 de noviembre del Presidente Mora de Costa Rica contra los filibusteros, pero ésta no se menciona en inglés.

**Saturday, December 8, 1855**

FROM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH ONWARD, Cutler manages to print four pages each weekend, two in English and two in Spanish.

This second December issue displays in both languages the legend of The Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny applied to William Walker, and announces the presence in Granada of General Cabañas from Honduras and of the officers of the U.S. warship *Massachusetts*, then lying at San Juan del Sur. In Spanish it criticizes Costa Rican President Mora's proclamation of November 20th against the filibusters, but in English it isn't mentioned.

## Extractos / Excerpts

... with extreme regret we have to announce the demise of Lieut. Henry Grim.

22 (4)

HARVEY CRAWFORD — of Company "D," died on Tuesday.

22 (4)

### BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the wife of Aug. Berson, of a son. The infant has been named Wm. Walker Wallace.

22 (5)

We understand that fifty recruits, mostly Californians, arrived on the *San Carlos* and reported themselves, through their officers at Head Quarters.

22 (4)

COL. J. W. FABENS, Director of Colonization, has established his office on the South-east corner of the Plaza, nearly opposite the residence of the U. S. Minister.

22 (4)

### "THE GRAY-EYED MAN"

A SINGULAR PREDICTION  
VERIFIED AS TO NICARAGUA

... "The Gray-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as Attila, or a Guardiola, but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless, and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled; for last week we saw in Granada, a delegation of them, who rarely visit this city, who desired to see General Walker. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their heartfelt thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quiet state of the country. They laid at his feet their simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man," so long and anxiously waited for by them and their fathers.

21 (2)

### "EL HOMBRE DE OJOS AZULES."

Singular prediccion verificada a Nicaragua.

23 (5)

PRESIDENT CABANAS did not reach here on Sunday last, as was expected, but arrived early on Monday morning. Gen. Walker and other distinguished persons, rode out a short distance from the city and met the President, and accompanied him to the State House. The Battalion also turned out under arms and were preceded by the Brass Band, (Native,) which with the incessant firing of cannon made Monday quite a gala day.

22 (5)

### REMITIDO.

Ayer ha circulado en esta ciudad una proclama del Señor don Juan Rafael Mora, actual Presidente de Costarica, que bien descubre el temor que le asiste de que los principios de libertad que en el dia progresan entre nosotros, lleguen á nulificar en su reinado la prepotencia de que hoi abusa con escándalo y oprobio del virtuoso pueblo que inmeresidamente gobierna ...

23 (4)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER, 8, 1855.

NO. 7.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**HALE & CUTLER,**  
 CHARLES T. CUTLER,.....JOSEPH B. MALE.  
 EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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Mr. Wm. GARRARD, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virginia Bay, is our authorized agent for EL NICARAGUENSE at Virginia Bay and San Juan de los Rios. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

**El Nicaraguense.**  
 "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."  
 GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 8.

**WILT THOU LOVE ME?**  
 Wilt thou love me gentle maiden,  
 When the hours of youth are fled—  
 When the heavy locks of winter  
 Thinly cluster round my head?  
 When the form now firm and stately,  
 Shall be bowed with age and care,  
 And my voice has lost its softness,  
 Wilt thou love me, maiden fair?  
 Wilt thou greet me with a welcome,  
 When the busy day is o'er,  
 When the parting rays of twilight,  
 Cast their shadows on the moor?  
 When our youthful years are o'er,  
 When no power can us divide,  
 Wilt thou still look fondly on me,  
 And walk softly by my side?  
 Yes, thou! I love me when the present,  
 With its halcyon days are passed,  
 When our bark is gently gliding,  
 As on time's dark wave we're cast—  
 When each joyous dream has vanished,  
 When my heart is sad and chill,  
 And the shades of death hang o'er me,  
 Thou wilt love me, maiden, still.

**HUMAN UNCERTAINTY.**  
 Who knows when he to go from home  
 Departed from his door,  
 Or when or how he back shall come,  
 Or whether never more?

**"THE GRAY-EYED MAN."**  
 A SINGULAR PREDICTION VERIFIED AS TO NICARAGUA.

In an English work published in London in 1630, called "The Gospel in Central America," there is recorded a singular fact. This work is the only reliable authority on this country. The author, Frederick Crowe, was an exemplary preacher of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion, and he has recorded so many facts that the work has been suppressed by the British Government. He states that there exists among the Indians an old traditional prophecy, that they would be delivered from oppression and cruelty by "The Gray-eyed Man."

Mr. Crowe, in a note, adds this prophetic remark: "We would remind those who are disposed to attach any importance to the prognostic, that gray eyes are common to the entire Anglo-Saxon race, and that the fulfillment of this prophecy may be reserved to our trans-Atlantic descendants, (the Yankees,) who are now, even, taking a lively interest in Central America. [See Crowe's Central America, page 238.]

This tradition is well known to many residents now in Nicaragua to exist among the Indians and is religiously believed by them. It has been narrated by many to us. If we were disposed to believe that the race of prophets did not die with Isaiah and Jeremiah, (and why should they?) we would say that this traditional prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. "The Gray-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as Attila, or a Guardian; but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless, and unfondling. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled; for last week we saw in Granada, a delegation of them, who rarely visit this city, who desired to see General Walker. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their hearty thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quiet state of this country.

They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man," so long and anxiously waited for by them and their fathers. There is in these facts a tincture of romance almost too charming to be real; but it is not to be denied, that Gen. Walker has won more on the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity, than by his sword. They know and have seen, that he only wars upon oppression, treason, and cruelty, and will prove the ready defender of innocence, and encourager of industry and virtue.

with San Juan is conducted through this city. Here are owned nearly all the boats used in the navigation of the lake and river, and here also reside the principal part of the "mariners," or men employed in managing the boats. There are several wholesale mercantile houses, trading directly to New York, London, Liverpool, some of the French, Spanish, and Italian ports, and Jamaica.

The principal supplies of the merchants have been for a number of years, obtained from the island last named, where their credit is said to be better than that of the traders from any other of the Spanish States. The transactions are often made, however, on prospective crops, which seldom fail.—Iron, copper, and China wares, silks, calicoes, cottons, etc., are the principal imports; while, as I have already said, the exports consist of indigo, bullion, hides, Brazil wood, and coffee. As it is almost impossible to limit the production of tropical staples in Nicaragua, such as indigo, coffee, cacao, cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, not to mention hides, dye-woods, and medicines, the wealth and importance of Granada must go on increasing, as the country becomes developed by the introduction of enterprise and capital, both of which are rapidly taking that direction. This remark will hold true, even though the prospective canal, or the projected route of transit between the oceans, should not pass through or near it; for it is really the only eligible position for a large town on the south or western shore of the lake, and is, and must ever remain, nearer than all others to the centres of population and production. Several American hotels and mercantile houses are already established there, and it is becoming better known than any other city in all Central America. A small steamboat now plies between it and San Carlos, at the outlet of the lake. A short wharf or two alone are wanted to facilitate landing, and secure vessels from the waves of the lake, which sometimes roll in here with almost the force and majesty of the ocean.

The lake of Nicaragua, called by the aborigines *Cocibolca*, which gives to Granada its importance, and which is the most remarkable natural feature of the country, has already been described, in general terms in the second chapter of this book. It, of course, attracted the first attention of the Spanish adventurers, who made many wonderful reports of it, which, reaching Spain, excited much speculation as to the probability of a water communication between the two oceans. Indeed, it was confidently announced

Monsieur for the latter. Mr. De La Chapelle was the challenger in the case. The parties fought with heavy duelling pistols at fifteen paces. It having been previously settled by the seconds, without consultation with the principals, that but one shot should be exchanged, the affair ended with the first fire—neither party being hurt.

We regret that some of our neighboring itinerizers have travelled out of their way to misrepresent the facts in this case, but their puny shafts fall harmless.

A difficulty occurred in Sacramento about seven o'clock on the night of the 9th., between H. A. Caulfield and T. O. Selby. The latter fired four or five shots at the former, three of which took effect. It is thought the wounds, though severe, will not prove fatal. Mr. Selby went immediately to the Police Office and gave himself up, having as he says, done the act in self-defence.—There appears to have been an old grudge existing between the parties, caused by law suits and Squatter claims.

A fire occurred at Placerville on the evening of the 8th., which destroyed about \$1000 worth of property. A trotting match between "Whalshone," "Black Knight," "Preacher," and "Stevadore," for purse and sweepstakes amounting to \$300, took place at San Francisco on the 15th, and proved one of the most closely contested and interesting races of the season. "Preacher" came off victorious, winning the second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:51, 2:52, 2:54.

**Fire.**—A fire occurred in San Francisco on the morning of the 14th, the losses are estimated as follows:—Mrs. Briscoe, \$1,200; E. P. Pringle, owner of the building, \$1,500; C. M. Warner, \$400; Crescent Engine Co., \$1,000; Rampendahl, European Exchange, \$500 by water. Total, \$4,600. B. C. Donnellin was arrested in San Francisco for shooting at Chas. P. Duane. The case will be tried before the Court of Sessions.

The household furniture of the late Capt. J. L. Folsom has been sold at auction. The Jury in the case of Butler vs. Howe, an action for slander, before the 12th District Court, returned a verdict on Saturday, awarding the plaintiff damages to the amount of \$5,000. The amount claimed was \$15,000.

The fine of \$1,000, imposed upon Robert Cushing for shooting at J. P. Casey, was not paid on Saturday, as ordered, Judge Freelon having yielded to an application for a few day's extension of time.

**MURDER OF GEN. RICHARDSON.**

The whole city of San Francisco was startled on Saturday evening, 17th inst., between six and seven o'clock, with the report that Gen. W. H. Richardson, U. S. Marshal had been murdered in cold blood, on one of the public streets. At first the report was not generally credited, but the facts of the case proved it too true.

Gen. R. was shot by one Charles Cora, on the corner of Clay and Leidesdorff-streets. Cora, who had hold of his victim, held him for a minute after firing when loosening his hold he fell upon his face and expired.

The news of the murder spread like wild-fire, and in a very short time the entire street in the vicinity of the dreadful deed, was blocked up by a dense mass of people, laboring under the most intense excitement, although the enormity of the crime just committed so utterly astounded all parties that there was no immediate violent outbreak. In a short time the excitement of the throng was wrought up to the highest point, several addresses were delivered, and the feeling was largely in the ascendant that the perpetrator of the cowardly and murderous act should be summarily dealt with to prevent his escape through the corruption of Courts, subornation of jurists, tampering with custodians or the flimsy meshes of law technicalities, or legal quibbles. A vote was taken on the summary execution of the culprit, which resulted in a large affirmative majority, although there was also a strong dissenting vote in favor of submitting the matter to the legal tribunals.

The crowd gathered into groups, discussing the matter and consulting in relation to the proper course to pursue. The excitement ran high, and the opinion was generally prevalent that an attempt would be made by the crowd sometime during the night, and summary justice inflicted on the culprit.—The tapping of several of the bells of the Fire Department, some of them giving the regular Vigilance Committee tap, added to the high wrought excitement of the occasion.

The crowd proceeded to the Oriental Hotel, where they were addressed by Mr. S. Brannan, who spoke in favor of the immediate execution of the cold blooded murderer. During this address, Sheriff Scannell appeared and arrested Mr. Brannan for an attempt to incite a riot. Mr. Brannan after quietly delivering himself up, accompanied the officer to the Station House, where he was released upon his own recognizance.

During this address, Sheriff Scannell appeared and arrested Mr. Brannan for an attempt to incite a riot. Mr. Brannan after quietly delivering himself up, accompanied the officer to the Station House, where he was released upon his own recognizance.

For some who walk abroad in health, in sickness back are brought; And some who have gone forth in wealth, Have back returned with nought.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The bark Samuel Merrill arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 8th inst., bearing dates up to the 15th of Sept. By the China Mail of that date, forwarded to us by J. W. Sullivan, Esq., we are furnished with the following news:—

This paper states that there is no further intelligence from the North, except that Admiral Sterling has detached a force under Commodore Elliott, sufficient to cope with the Russian fleet, should he have the luck to fall in with it; while the Admiral himself, fortunately perhaps, winds up another season in the intricate mazes of Japanese diplomacy.

From Canton, a correspondent of the Mail writes the following intelligence. It will be seen that the Government has been executing the insurgents by wholesale.

During the past month the evidences of the peace of the greater part of this province have been so plain, in the revival of trade and the receipt of large supplies of detained produce, as well as in the regular arrivals and departures of the passage boats from Canton, that the insurrection in that quarter may be regarded as entirely suppressed.

By a report obtained from good authority, it appears that over 70,000 have been publicly executed in Canton, since February 15th, or Chinese New Year. About 27,000 were put to death at Shanghai, and 23,000 at the taking of the fort at Eichenheim.

LATEST FROM PANAMA.

By the arrival of the Stephens at San Francisco, through the politeness of Mr. J. W. Sullivan of the N. Y. News Depot, we have been furnished a file of the Panama Star to the 30th. It contains however but little news of importance.

P. M. S. Co. were erecting stores for their supplies, and making other improvements contiguous to the railroad. There had been no rain of consequence in the Isthmus.

The Star publishes the following in relation to the extradition case. "Hence Harry" beats the "Old Harry" himself, and is too smart to be caught napping.

We learn by a gentleman who came up from Valparaiso on the last British steamer, that, at the request of the Governor of California, the Chili Government recently placed a body of soldiers at the disposal of the U. S. Minister in the latter country, to assist him in the arrest of the delinquent Heiggs.

It is also told, proceeded under the direction of the Minister's representative, to the residence of Heiggs, but that worthy, having been advised of the arrangement by some parties in Valparaiso, managed to effect his escape to Buenos Ayres previous to the arrival of the party, so that they were obliged to return without effecting their object. It is supposed that Heiggs is now beyond the reach of detection.

Farrars still continue to be plentiful.

Some one has sent us some lines, which we will translate and place in another column, and, which, if not poetry, show the true feeling of the country, and its true friends.

CITY OF GRANADA AND LAKE OF NICARAGUA.

De Lussan describes the City of Granada, at the time of his visit, as a large and spacious town, "with stately churches and houses, well enough built, besides several religious establishments, both for men and women."

Around the city, "were a great many fine sugar plantations, which were more like numerous villages than single plantations."

The site of Granada is admirably chosen. It occupies a gentle slope, descending towards the lake, which here forms a beautiful and partially protected bay, called the bay of Granada.

Upon one side rises the great volcano of Momobacito, while behind are the undulating hills and ridges of land which intervene between the lake and Pacific.

The position is, in fact, the only one on the western shore of the lake, near its head, where any considerable town could be built, and regard being had to space salubrity, and convenience for trade.

And while Granada, from the circumstance that it was almost immediately established as the seat of government, and was built in a more populous and fertile district, has preserved a larger population and a greater number of imposing public edifices, Granada has always held a higher place in respect to trade.

Through it, from the earliest period, has been conducted the principal part of the commerce of the country, besides a portion of that of the adjacent provinces and States. It has not suffered so much from violence as the political capital; and although subject to the same influences which have depressed the country at large, it has felt them less.

Wealth has, in consequence, concentrated here to a considerable extent, and its commercial relations have led to the introduction of many foreign customs, without, however, materially changing its essential Central American type. More foreigners have, from time to time, here established themselves than in all the rest of the State.

Some of them, after accumulating large fortunes, have returned to their native lands, while others, from habit or inclination, have remained, and almost entirely assimilated themselves to the native population.

The population of Granada is now estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants. This estimate may, however, be considerably wide of the truth.

When Junaros wrote, the population was calculated to be 633 Europeans; Spaniards and Creoles, 910 Mestizos; 4,753 Ladinos; and 1,655 Indians. Total, 8,233.

No means exist whereby its trade can be accurately estimated. With the exception of some direct trade with the city ofivas or Nicaragua, situated on the lake forty-five miles below Granada, the entire commerce

ed by some that the straits opened from it to the north and south seas; but it was not until 1529 that it was fully explored. In that year, we are informed by the historian Oviedo y Valdez, (who was in the country at the time of which he writes, but whose chronicles remained in manuscript until 1870, and has not as yet been published in any part, in English,) in that year, Pedro de Avila sent a man named Martin Esteve, at the head of a party of soldiers and Indians, to make an exploration both of Lago Nicaragua and Managua.

They went into a province called Yoto, which must have been to the northward of Lago Managua, but got involved with the natives, were attacked and driven back. They, however, saw from the top of a mountain, a body of water which they supposed to be a third lake. It was probably the great Gulf of Fonseca, which is nearly surrounded by land, and would, at a distance be taken for an inland lake.

Nothing of value resulted from this expedition. Subsequently, however, a private expedition was undertaken by Capt. Diego Machuca, a friend of the historian Oviedo, which was more successful, and terminated in the discovery of the outlet of the lakes, down which the adventurers passed to the ocean.—Spuler's History of Nicaragua.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS BY THE MAIL.

ALLEGED DEVALUATION OF ADAMS & Co's AGENT AT MELBOURNE.—By private advices received by the last arrival from Sydney, we learn that the Agent of Adams & Co. at Melbourne, had absconded with \$50,000 of the funds of that house.

MEXICAN ADVENTURERS.—Among the passengers on the Sonora yesterday, were four gentlemen of this city who left with the intention of joining the revolutionist army in Mexico.

NEW BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY.—The Evening News learns upon reliable authority that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new banking house in this city. The names mentioned in connection with the enterprise, are C. K. Garrison of this city, E. D. Morgan of New York City, and Fretz and Rawlston. It is expected that the new concern will commence operations about the first of January.

Diamonds of the first water have been found in Tuolumne county, and the latest discovery is a mine of plumbago—black lead—in Calaveras county.

Some workmen in digging the foundation of a house in Sacramento lit upon a slug. A few days since a miner in Placer county panned out twenty-nine dollars in coin.

DUEL.—A duel took place yesterday morning, at the race course beyond the Mission, between Mr. De La Chapelle, late editor of the Messenger, and Mr. Debeo, editor of the Echo du Pacifique.—Messrs. Chavitecas and Bajazo acting as the seconds of the former, and Messrs. H. A. Cobb and M.

The U. S. troops under Gen. Wool, and the officers of the army stationed at San Francisco and Benicia, left for the seat of war in Oregon, on the P. M. Steamer California, on the 7th inst. These forces, with an ample armament and munitions of war, will make a demonstration on the savage enemy, that will put a speedy check to their depredations.

Hon. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the Port of Monterey, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of California, and a gentleman universally beloved—was killed on his way from Monterey to San Louis Obispo. There is no doubt of the murder of Mr. Wall.

A suit has been instituted by the S. F. Gas Company against the city, to recover the sum of \$10,000, due on contract for lighting the streets and different public offices.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered by Gov. Bigler for the apprehension of the villains who murdered Messrs. Wall and Williamson.

An hombre has been running loose in Marysville with blank paper in his hand, frantically imploring somebody to indict him a challenge to mortal combat.

The last Nevada Democrat says: Business in the several departments of trade is said to be improving.

Workmen are engaged in laying gas pipes along Dupont street, south of Pine. Lieut. Archibald Melita, Commander of the U. S. Surveying Schooner Ewing, committed suicide in the cabin of his vessel, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, about nine o'clock on the morning of the morning of the 18th. The fearful act was committed in a fit of mental aberration. The deceased was from Wilmington, North Carolina, and aged 32 years. Governor Kent held an inquest over the body.

Gold coin of the denomination of \$3 has been issued from the Branch Mint at San Francisco. It is represented as being very neat, beautifully executed, and will doubtless prove a most convenient addition to the currency.

THE RACE.—An exciting contest between two celebrated horses took place on the Centerville Course, Long Island, New York, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, between the trotting mare Flora Temple and Hero, the Pacific, and from the great celebrity of the horses the sporting world was alive to witness the event. The match was for \$2,000, two mile heats.—Flora Temple in harness, Hero to wagon. Hero won the first heat, and Flora Temple the second and third, making the fastest time on record—4:50—4:57 & 56 & 3.

VILLAINOUS.—It is stated that while the body of Gen. Richardson lay on the pavement, his pockets were rifled of his watch and other articles.

Another address was delivered at the Oriental, when it was decided to enrol the names of all who would form themselves into a company to proceed to the jail and guard against the escape of the prisoner. When the list was filled up, the party proceeded to the jail for the purpose indicated and marched out Battery to California, up California to Montgomery, along Montgomery to Jackson, up Jackson to Kearney, and out that street to the jail—the crowd augmenting in its passage—the heavy tramp of the marching men in a body, two and three deep, giving the general impression that the Vigilance Committee had re-organized, and were about to take the matter into their own hands.

As the company passed the old building where Whittaker and McKenzie suffered the penalty of their crimes, a voice sung out, "three cheers for the boys of '51," which were given with a hearty good will.

Upon arriving at the jail, the crowd was hailed by the Sheriff, who demanded their purpose and business. He was informed that the party came to act in the capacity of a guard to prevent the escape of the prisoner, when Mr. Scannel pledged his word that he should be kept secure and safe from all such contingencies. Several exciting speeches were made, and considerable excitement prevailed in the crowd.—The friends of the miscreant who committed the murder, of whom there were not a few of a certain class that are a curse to San Francisco, frequently interrupted the speakers with hootings and cat calls, yelling out among other things, "Where's Meiggs?" "Where's Backus?" "Where's Cohen?" etc.

The speakers having declared that it was the design of the company only to act as an auxiliary police, to aid the authorities in the discharge of their duty, Sheriff Scannel and Marshal North informed them that they had already fifty persons detailed for that purpose, which they deemed amply sufficient. After some further delay the crowd quietly dispersed at a late hour in the morning without any disturbance or infraction of law and order.

By the hasty imprudence of some indiscreet friend, the news of the shocking affair was abruptly communicated to the wife of the deceased, who was in a delicate situation. Rushing frantically into the street, she proceeded some distance toward the scene of the awful occurrence, when she was met by a friend who conveyed her home. This lady lay yesterday and last night in a very critical state.

Although everything was comparatively quiet last night, an order was issued to the various Volunteer Companies to hold themselves in readiness at their Armory, in case their services are required in support of the civil authorities.—S. F. Sun.

As view of the Russian proclivities of the Greeks, Punch says they are anxious to repudiate the name given their country—Bee's Greece.



# El Nicaraguense

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA

## Saturday Morning, December 8.

All of Spanish America is proverbial for its mineral wealth. It was just for good that brought the Spanish Conquistadores to our shores. They were successful in their search. The mine of the city's they found bear witness to the wealth and grandeur of a people that has almost faded away. The comparative ease with which they reached the end of their expeditions was the prime cause of their success. Their object was, like many of the voyagers of those days, to locate themselves with the spoils of conquest, to make a name for personal prowess and opulence, to establish dynasties and give renown to the Spanish name. In this they succeeded. They never sought to enrich and beautify the country of their adoption by any broad and liberal system of agriculture; manufacturers engaged not their attention; the most oppressive restrictions were placed upon their intercourse with other nations from the apprehension that others might see and covet their rich possessions; and therefore the state languished and the race decayed.

But a new era has dawned. In the progress of a more enlightened policy has prevailed. The sons of the country, interests, have invited to their aid, in the development of its riches, their brothers of the United States. Says Lieut. Murray, in his plan for the Amazon and its resources, "the policy of commerce, and whenever nations have been encouraged, whenever nations have opened wide their doors to other nations, and bid strangers welcome to traffic and settle within their boundaries—there the state has flourished; here the progress of civilization, to the benefit of our readers abroad as well as at home, is a correct idea of the almost inexhaustible wealth which awaits their enterprising and astute. In this we shall receive a satisfaction from the Department of Colonization who are interested in the public interest to the agricultural, manufacturing or commerce of the country are invited to communicate. The great advantage to be derived from an office where the sciences of the production of the various localities of the country can be seen and compared, and information obtained relative to their mode of culture, etc., are clearly evident. And in this connection, as carrying out the same idea, we would suggest the propriety of holding at Granada, at an early day a practicable *Great Central*

etc., and in the mountain streams are found front of a delicate flavor. The climate is replete with a delightful, the temperature of the mountains and high tableland being cool and invigorating. Excellent water can be obtained at short intervals. In fine, the mining district appears to be one of those in which the mineral spots where the metal of gold is in inexhaustible plenty, like Abarau and La. We are pleased to learn that an exploring expedition to this district, set off on the 6th inst., crossing the Lake to Santa Clara, from which place to the mine is fifteen leagues. The road is represented as in good order. Hon. Geo. H. Campbell, well known in the mining districts of California, is in charge of the expedition. His report upon the mines and other resources of Chontales, will be looked for and read with great interest.

**BAN!**—A little nearly six-by-eight affair, style a newspaper and bearing the title of *Central American*, published at San Juan del Norte, and issued for the edification of the eleven resident hombres—including Kinnear and his *Cabinet*—contains, in its issue of December 1st, a scurrilous libel on the Government. Were the game worthy the time and space, we might refer to its contents contained in the article alluded to, and bring forward the most positive and substantial proof to sustain the refutations. Why waste words with men so lost to shame that they have no scruples in distorting and perverting truth and upholding the cause of murderers, ruffians and traitors. Ah! *Governors*, we are afraid yourself and crowd are "rather small potatoes, with few in the left."

JUDGE CAMPBELL left us yesterday, in company with several other gentlemen, on a tour of observation and research through the mineral and agricultural portions of the Republic. We understand the Judge makes this tour at the instance of the Government, and will take extensive notes of what may come under his observation, which it is the intention of the Administration to have published, probably in pamphlet form. This is an excellent move, and we hope the work will have an extensive circulation, as all that is required here for colonization is that the world shall have a clear and truthful exhibit of the resources of this hitherto almost unknown country. That Nicaragua abounds in mineral lore no one at all acquainted with the country, for a moment doubts; in fact, we have heard it asserted by those who have travelled through and delved in the mines of Chontales, that they far exceed anything yet discovered in California. Success to the Judge and his countrymen.

### LETTER FROM COL. FRY.

We have been permitted to copy the following communication from Col. Fry to

Bureau parcels of the seeds of any of the cereals, grains, grasses, culinary vegetables, lawns, fables, nuts, or other useful products, which can be cultivated and would be likely to thrive in any portion of the United States, you will be entitled to our thanks in so doing; and, at the same time, if you can furnish us with a brief account of the character of the soil, and the climate best adapted to their healthy growth, as well as the mode of culture, you will greatly increase the weight of our obligations.

All communications or packages may be addressed directly to this office, or they may be entrusted in the care of any of our Ministers, Consuls, and Officers of the Army or Navy resident abroad.

All large quantities of seeds or tubers should be carefully packed in air-tight boxes or casks, and all small parcels put up in metallic cases or glass bottles hermetically sealed. Any slips or cuttings which may be sent must be packed in common earth or manure and well, and should not be sent in tin cans or four weeks on their passage. In all cases please to write by mail, in advance, stating the manner in which the parcels are sent, and to whom they are consigned. With the highest consideration, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,  
Charles Murray,  
Commissioner of Patents,  
J. W. FAULKNER, Esq., Willard's Hotel.

### THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT CO.'S AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Transit Company, says the *New York Tribune*, was held at the Company's office, No. 5 Bowling Green, at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. [Oct 15.] The President, Thomas L. Ford, Esq., made a few remarks touching the present and future prospects of the company, showing that although the general depression of trade during the past year, and the opposition of the Panama Railroad Company had been unfavorable to the Company's business, still, an examination of the books would show that the investments of the stockholders had met with success. Mr. Lee, the Secretary, then read a concise statement of the company's debts and assets, and from which it appears that the total indebtedness up to the 31st inst., (a part of which is for current expenses) is \$250,000, and the inventory of property belonging to the company, exclusive of the franchise, is \$470,000, including cash assets of over \$300,000. The inventory includes the following steamers, all of which are constantly engaged in the transportation of passengers, specie, and goods, viz: the Northern Light, Star of the West, Daniel Webster, and Prometheus. On the Pacific coast—the Brother Jonathan, Cortez, Pacific, and Uncle Sam. Like steamers—La Victoria, San Carlos, Director, and Central America—river steamers—Sir Henry Bulwer, J. L. White, H. L. South, E. L. Hunt, C. Morgan, J. Ogden, J. N. Scott, Col. Wheeler, J. J. Clayton, and Granada. In addition to the above the company owns a number of revenue cutters, &c., estimated to be worth at least \$100,000. The Agent of the company, José Ferrer, from Nicaragua, made a few concise remarks relative to the state of political affairs in that country, as bearing on the prospects of the company. The manager, he said had deemed it their duty to oppose the designs of Col. Kinnear, as the charter under which they (the company) acted came from the Nicaragua Government, and they wished to convince that Government that the adventurous schemes of the filibusters were neither aided nor abetted by them.

Col. Kinnear, when he landed in Nicaragua, had seventeen men under his command, which number was at the last account reduced to five—the others having left him and returned to the Atlantic States. He (Col. Kinnear) had also quarrelled with Mr. Ferrer, the revenue cutters, and the two were now estranged. Kinnear collected together his five followers and some negroes, proclaimed himself Governor, and went to the United States papers a glow-

### LOCAL ITEMS.

**PROVAL.**—General Don Mateo Finesca, Commandante of the City of Leon, and one of the leading Democrats of the Republic, is at present sojourning in this city. The General has a fine, intellectual appearance, and from his high-toned, uncompromising Democratic views, commands the respect and esteem of all who are favored with an acquaintance.

**PRESIDENT CABANAS, of Honduras,** whose arrival on Monday last is noticed in another portion of today's issue, remains in the city as the guest of the President and Commandante-in-Chief. Gen. Cabanas is apparently about sixty years of age—erect in form, and wears a not for his whitened lock and flowing gray beard, would be taken for no more than forty. Gen. C. has every appearance of one "born to rule."

**G. H. WYERS & Co.'s Express.**—By a notice in some of the *Cultural* papers, we observe that G. H. Wyers & Co. advertise to express letters and papers to this city direct. When properly under way this will prove of great convenience to our citizens, as most of them have friends in California, with whom they are in continual correspondence.

**BRANDY,** do you ever visit the Lake in the cool of the morning, or after sunset, for the purpose of enjoying it, and you'll find the exercise not only agreeable but one of the healthiest recreations one can possibly engage in.

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the demise of Lieut. Henry Grant, who died in this city on Sunday the 2d inst. Lieut. G. was the second and oldest of grade in Company "C," and until his death had been in the service of the United States Army. He was in the company with Capt. Davidson, and was with the installation at the taking of Granada. Peace to his ashes.

**TO-DAY** is recognized by the Catholic world as the anniversary of the Holy Conception, and a general illumination, with feasting and prayer, is the order of the day.

The steamer *La Virgen* arrived this morning. A *Boatman* correspondent would do "an awful" business in Granada. We believe there is not an *Arviz* in operation in the State.

**HARVEY CHAVARRA,** formerly of New York, and Secretary of California, a member of Company "C," died on Tuesday night and was buried the following day at San Juan. He had been in the country but a short time.

Thanks to B. Poyman Chico-man, formerly an Ex-pressman in California, for copies of the *New York Times* and *Daily Herald*. Mr. C. latencia remaining in Granada.

The *Sax Caraca* arrived early Thursday morning, and during the day we had the pleasure of taking by the hand several of our esteemed friends from Virginia and San Juan. Among those with whom we came in contact were Judge Lindsay, W. General and George Dowley, Esq. Two persons appeared of these gentlemen bear simple testimony to the health of the above mentioned towns.

We understand that fifty recruits, mostly Californians, arrived on the *Sax Caraca* and reported themselves through their officers at Head Quarters.

**ARRIVAL FROM ASPENWALL.**—The beautiful New York mail clipper yacht of Capt. Bewick, the newly appointed Captain of the Port, arrived this morning. She has come all the way from Aspenwall on her own bottom, and is said to be a perfect model for speed and beauty. She is commanded by Capt. Russell, and is to be called the "Gen. Walker."

Gen. Swift will please consider us under many obligations for the kindness of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* and *Aspenwall Courier* for the month of October and November.

Gen. Pratt, of San Juan del Sur, who has been sojourning in our city for several days, left on

**Art. 6.** A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose duty shall be to attend to applications from immigrants, to collect and disburse seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department.

**PABLO LAYAN, President** of Nicaragua.

**J. W. FAULKNER, Director** of Colonization.

The *Esperanza* arrived here early on Monday morning, after a pleasant trip from La Virginia. She brought San Francisco dates to the 20th ult.

**PRESIDENT CABANAS** did not reach here on Sunday last, as was expected, but arrived early on Monday morning. Gen. Walker and other distinguished persons, rode out a short distance from the city and met the President, and accompanied him to the State House. The *Barbador* also turned out under arms and were preceded by the Brass Band, (Nativity) which with the incessant firing of cannon made Monday quite a gala day, and will long be remembered both by the army and the native population.

**LIEUT. PATRICKSON** and three other Officers of the U. S. Steamer *Massachusetts* came passengers on the *Esperanza*. They report the health of San Juan del Sur and La Virginia as very good.

The *UNCLES SAM* reached San Juan on Saturday, she had but few passengers for New York.

**THE MARIAGE** of some twelve hours discourse excellent music, morning, evening and intervals through the day, and a grand march of the brass which one will naturally fall into, who suddenly heard of "God's best gift to man." Oh, woman! how monotonous is life without thy electric smiles.

### BIRTHS.

In this city, on Monday, the 3d inst., the wife of W. Walker of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the wife of J. B. Walker of a son. The infant has been named W. Walker.

### PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA) DECEMBER 8, 1855.

Flour, per bush	.....\$35—none on ad.
Corn, per bush	.....40c—native.
Sugar, per lb, common brown	.....2c—native.
do do Lic.	.....8c—native.
do do white	.....18c—import.
Tea, black, per lb	.....\$2 to \$3 50c—import.
Tea, green, per lb	.....\$3 to 4
Coffee, per lb	.....10c—native.
Salt, per lb	.....6c—load.
Cheese, milk, per lb	.....15c—native.
do cream, do	.....20c—native.
Rice, per lb	.....6c—native.
Beans, per bush	.....\$ 50c—native.
do samp-horty, per lb	.....10c—native.
Feed, per lb	.....6c.
Wool, on foot, per lb	.....6c. to 10c.
Clothes, per doz	.....\$1 80c.
Fur, per doz	.....\$ 60c.

**REGULAR PACKET** L. from Punta Arenas and Europa, touching at the intermediate ports. The American clipper ship *JOSEPH HULL*, J. M. CLAPP, Master, will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage, apply to  
**JAMES CORNHILL,**  
San Juan del Sur.

**SAM'L G. WOOD & SON,**  
**SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GRAY-TOWN**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Goods, adapted to the wants of the country.  
No. 2.—Commission and Consignments will receive prompt and favorable attention. ds-4f



American Fair, where the productions of the several States may be exhibited and sold. The central position of Granada, and its convenience of access, point it out as a suitable place for such an exhibition.

We began this article with some remarks about gold—we do not think with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his narrative of voyages to Guinea, that "where there is more of gold it is needless to search for other commodities." But as many of the first comers will undoubtedly give their attention to mining, we desire to inform them as far as we are able, of the prospects in this branch of industry. We have already printed two interesting communications relative to the gold-bearing districts of Chontales and Bigonvia. Señor says that "Segovia is probably not exceeded in mineral wealth by any equal portion of the continent." During the past week we have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman direct from Chontales; he had with him some specimens of the gold which is done by hand—it contained some silver alloy, and was sold at an average of the mint from 14 1/2 to 17 7/8 dollars to the ounce. He also informed us of the discovery of washings near the head waters of the Bluefields and Indian rivers, where parties were getting out from one to two ounces per day; he, himself, broke up seventy-five pounds of the quartz, which is rotten and easily crushed by hand, and obtained therefrom two and a half ounces of gold. The washed gold is of a superior quality; what we have seen of it was mixed with black sand. There are known to be many very valuable mines not yet denounced, and, indeed, it is believed that the deposit of gold is general throughout the entire range of mountains connecting with the rich mines of Honduras; there are likewise, doubtless, a proportional number of silver diggings, which will be discovered and worked as soon as Californians get in.

The above, which is the substance of the information communicated by the gentleman above alluded to, who has since returned to the mines to buy gold, is confirmed by all with whom we have spoken on the subject. There are also silver mines known to be very valuable, in the same district. Most of these were worked by the old Spaniards, but are now abandoned; the months are choked up with piles of stone, overgrown with weeds and bushes. It is reported by the Indians that the mines were abandoned in consequence of Indian incursions, and that bars of silver ore are buried in their mouths; but the devil keeps a constant watch over them and no one can take it away.

Living is cheap in the Chontales and Segovia districts; a head of oxen, such as deer, wild cats, will take a good deal of work and abundance in the Indian pueblo (there is plenty of corn, chickens, rice, beans, chocolate,

the Commander-in-Chief. It will be seen that the Indians, through the country traversed by the Col. are not only peacefully disposed, but are in fact, elated at the turn matters have taken.

MARAGALPA, Nov. 30th, 1855.  
To Gen. Wm. Walker, Command-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua.  
After writing you from Solano on the 27th, I resumed my march at 4 o'clock, P. M., leading every one under the impression that I was marching for Matagalpa; but at the distance of three or four miles turned off upon the road to Chinotega, moved all night, and arrived there the following morning—the distance about thirty miles—very excessively rough. I found Col. Herrera there with sixty troops and about thirty Indians, the latter very poorly armed. From him I learned that he had received from Matagalpa, in consequence of a threatened attack from the Indians, a detachment to remain there until I could learn the true state of things here, and recruit my men and horses a little. I had a talk with the Indians, and in a few hours increased the number in the camp to about one hundred. They are mostly armed with bows and arrows and old muskets without locks; they are willing and anxious to render some service to the Government, and will be useful in collecting and taking care of horses. Left Chinotega yesterday morning, with the American, Native, and a part of the Indian force. Arrived here yesterday afternoon, and found the town almost deserted. This morning sent out Commissioners to the Indians and the leading men in the neighborhood, with communications in accordance with your verbal instructions. A number of Indians have presented themselves today, and I expect more to-morrow. They all appear well pleased and I anticipate no difficulty in the management of them. They appear more afraid of the Indian troops than of the Americans. Many of the people returned to town today and resumed their usual avocations.

I can learn nothing of any body of armed men anywhere in this vicinity, and will commence collecting animals to-morrow, and return with them to Granada, as soon as possible.

Respectfully Your Obedt Servt,  
R. D. FAR,  
Col. Volunteers.

AGRICULTURAL

The following circular, addressed to Mr. Fabians, our present Director of Colonization, during his recent visit to Washington City, may be considered as well timed, also, to all our planters and farmers throughout the country. We are authorized to say that any samples of the products of the country, which the people may desire to forward to the United States, will be received and forwarded at the Department of Colonization. The Commissioner of Patents has offered to send in exchange parcels of seeds, etc., likely to be successfully introduced here.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1855.  
SIR—I herewith transmit to you a copy of the report of this office, made to Congress in January, 1852, trusting that it will serve as a means of increasing the intercourse and strengthening the friendly relations at present existing between our respective countries.

We are desirous of augmenting the catalogue of all the useful productions of the earth, suited to our soil and climate, and would be happy to enter into a friendly interchange with foreign countries to supply them with the seed or cuttings of our own. If, therefore, you have in your power to forward to this

ing account of his installation. Protestants were made by the citizens, and shortly after, Kinney resigned in favor of one Martin. Letters from Col. Walker and J. M. Scott, Esq. were read, confirming the statements above made. Col. Walker, in speaking of Kinney, says, "his race is run." The Agent of the Company also states that Col. Walker had, on every occasion, expressed his desire, and manifested his disposition, to serve the company in any manner within his power, having oftentimes provided an escort for the company's special outfit, &c. Altogether, the condition of things in Nicaragua is favorable to the Company's interests, and must continue so from necessity, whenever political party may hold the Government reins in that region. On this point, the Secretary was authorized to prepare a statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Company for the past year, which statement we will give as soon as completed.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

We are indebted to Capt. Swift, who came passenger on the *San Carlos* from San Juan del Norte, for files of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* and *Aspinwall Courier*. From the former paper we learn that P. S. N. Co's Steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama from Valparaiso, Callao, and intermediate ports. She brought 21 passengers and \$250,000 in specie. Her dates are—Valparaiso Oct. 31; Lima, Nov. 10; Paita, Nov. 15.

CITIZENS.—This Republic continues in its peaceful progress, and every day gives further proof of advancement both in the development of its resources, as well as in the efforts of the Government to improve the condition of the people.

LIMA.—From the Lima papers we learn that, on the day of the *Lima's* departure, rumors were in circulation that Arriqui, and some of the southern cities had declared in favor of Gen. Vivanco. This report wanted confirmation, but was not considered improbable.

The newspapers report the death of Mr. Compton, for many years British Consul at Iquitos.

BOZOVIA.—The revolutionary movement in this Republic under Avila, has been put down, and order once more restored. Beyond this the papers report no other news of importance.

From the *Aspinwall Courier* we glean the following items, which are all we find of interest: The leader, or rather the most prominent actor in the recent revolution in this Republic, Gen. Melo is heard the steamer *Zee*, now lying in our harbor, en route for Greytown. It has been stated that he was banished to Venezuela—but we suppose this specification of the locality arose from the fact that his family reside there—and that he has preferred to go to Nicaragua. We learn that he was acquitted of the charge of murder upon which attempt was made to convict him.

*El Voz Granadino* of Hogota informs its readers that the exportation, from New Granada, of the products of this country amount annually to \$11,325,000—and that there are 29 newspapers published in the Republic.

the *San Carlos* Thursday evening, for home. Col. J. W. Faneus, Director of Colonization, has established his office on the South-west corner of the Plaza, nearly opposite the residence of the U. S. Minister.

To our old and highly esteemed friend Jerry Sullivan, notorious with the whole California press for his proverbial liberality in the way of newspaper and periodical favors, we are indebted for files of papers from all parts of the Globe. The files sent us from Australia, Sandwich Islands, China, Utah and California were very full, and we assume our attentive friend they came "just in the nick of time."

Turkey Four on the margin of the Lake, in front of the city, is supposed to be three hundred years of age.

RAIS.—Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week our citizens were deluged by copious showers of rain. Such favors, at this season, are thankfully received.

OLD CANNON.—There were cannon captured in the taking of this city made in the sixteenth century. Read the advertisement of Messrs. Wiedemann & Beschor. These gentlemen have a choice selection of F. S. Goods, and are hourly expecting additions.

THOSE of our subscribers who may not have received our paper of last week, are informed that the fault lies with us, having, through mistake of the pressman, printed less than the usual quantity. We propose making up the deficiency at the end of the quarter.

We have seen more individuals in Granada of three score years, and upwards, than has fallen under our observation for the past six years. All owing to a healthy climate.

A very severe earthquake was experienced at Truxillo, Honduras, on the 24th Sept. doing much damage to the place. No lives are reported to have been lost, although many houses were thrown down.

COLONIZATION.

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

Art. 1. A free donation of 500 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the circumstances of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said land, the same to be located by the direction of colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 500 granted to single settlers.

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

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

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

WANTED, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops in the Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cotton, &c. Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and other towns Dealers please notice.

WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR GRANADA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

BROAD CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; CASNETS; VESTINGS; VELVETS; SILKS; SATINS; SHIRTS; DRILLINGS; PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind; LINEN; BOOTS; SHOES; FANCY GOODS; SADDLES; WINES; TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

A general assortment of Soft Goods. Wiedemann & Beschor are in constant receipt of voices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.

Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.

An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately.

DOMINGO FERRARI, GENERAL DEALER IN LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE.

DEGS to inform the public of Granada that he is provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, consisting of every thing required by the Republic.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. A quantity of late imported Drugs, Paper, Books, A Binding Cloth, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactured goods.

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors. VIRGIN BAY.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with choice delicacies the country abroad, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

NOTICE. WHOSE having Corn and Sacate will find a ready sale for the same by applying to Mr. Chamorro, the Provision-General of the Cavalry—on the Plaza, Granada.

WANTED, BY THE COMMISSARY OF WAR, for the use of the troops, like Sugar and Tobacco. Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice that for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be paid.

# Parte Española.

GRANADA, DISEMBRE 8.º DE 1855.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 23.  
LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA CERCA DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
Granada, diciembre 3.º de 1855.

AL Honorable Máximo Jerez Ministro de Relaciones exteriores.  
El infrascrito Ministro residente de los Estados Unidos cerca de esta República, tiene la honra de incluirle los despachos del Sr. John Priest como Consul de los Estados Unidos, que debo residir en San Juan del Sur, y del Sr. Squire Cotrell como agente comercial de los Estados Unidos para residir en San Juan del Norte de esta República, de los que respectivamente solicita el exequaturo.  
El infrascrito ruego al Honorable Sr. Jerez las consideraciones del distinguido respecto con que tiene la honra de ser su fiel servidor.  
D. S. (firmado) John H. Wheeler.

N.º 25.  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.  
Granada, diciembre 2.º de 1855.

AL Honorable J. H. Wheeler Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en esta República.  
Honorable Señor.  
Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente Provisorio la respetable comunicación de V.E. fecha 3.º del presente número 23.º a la que se sirve acompañar los despachos del Sr. John Priest como Consul de los EE. UU. en San Juan del Sur, y del Sr. Squire Cotrell como agente comercial en San Juan del Norte de esta República, solicitando su exequaturo, y habiéndome extendido á continuación de los referidos despachos, tengo el placer de devolverlos á V.E. aprovechando esta ocasión para renovar á V.E. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración, y suscribirme su muy atento y obediente servidor.  
Máximo Jerez.  
43-ff

N.º 71.  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.  
Granada, diciembre 4.º de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Nicaragua.  
El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
N.º 49.  
Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21.º de 1855.  
Señor Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento de...  
El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.  
Art. 1.º Los militares estando fuera de campaña, solo gozarán del fuero de guerra en los delitos de disciplina, quedando en todo lo demás sujetos á la jurisdicción ordinaria; pero estando en campaña, gozarán de dicho fuero en toda su extensión.  
Art. 2.º Las causas pendientes civiles y criminales, de que deba conocer la jurisdicción ordinaria conforme á este decreto, se pasarán en el estado en que se hallen á los respectivos Jueces.  
Art. 3.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 20 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.  
Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibir de U. el cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el presente decreto.  
D. S. L. V. A.

N.º 79.  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.  
D. U. I.  
Casa de Gobierno.  
Granada, diciembre 6.º de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Nicaragua.  
El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue.  
"El Gobierno.  
En uso de sus facultades  
ACUERDA:  
1.º So faculta al Señor Prefecto del departamento occidental para nombrar el Gobernador po policía de Leon.  
2.º Se le faculta igualmente para nombrar otro sujeto con igual destino en el distrito de Chinandega, si lo estimare conveniente.  
Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, diciembre 6.º de 1855.—RIVAS.  
Y de suprema orden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, repitiendo como su atento servidor.  
43-ff

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.  
N.º 44.  
D. U. L.  
Granada, noviembre 17.º de 1855.  
Señor Prefecto del departamento de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

para su inteligencia y efectos, escribiéndole su atento servidor.  
(firmado) FRENCH.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
N.º 49.  
Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21.º de 1855.  
Señor Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento de...  
El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
En uso de sus facultades

Artículo 1.º Todo el que exportare plata acuñada, en pasta ó aliajes fuera de la República pagará el derecho de diez por ciento, y el que la extrajese clandestinamente, sufrirá la pena de comiso.  
Art. 2.º A todo pagadero se le per mite, libro de derecho, la suma de trescientos pesos.  
Art. 3.º La exportación del oro sea en pasta, en polvo, ó acuñado, es libre de todo derecho.  
Art. 4.º Los registros se harán en las Aduanas de la República.  
Art. 5.º Queda derogada cualquier otra disposición que se oponga á la presente.  
Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.  
Al Secretario del despacho de Hacienda.  
Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándose su atento servidor.  
FRENCH.

AVISO OFICIAL.  
POR disposición del Señor Ministro de Crédito público de la República de Nicaragua Lobo, don Fermín Ferrer, se de signan las 4, 5, y 6 de la tarde para conocer de los asuntos de su insubordinación las personas que quieran hacer proposiciones de reconocimiento y garantías, verificando en dichas horas ocurrir á la casa de Gobierno del lunes próximo en adelante.—Granada, diciembre 6.º de 1855.—El Jefe de Sección.  
Manuel García.

N.º 41.  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.  
N.º 41.  
D. U. L.  
Granada, noviembre 17.º de 1855.  
Señor Prefecto del departamento de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Nicaragua.  
El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

beneficia el experto minero. Una imperiosa y breve medida dió por resultado una libra de oro, que conservo en mi poder. Se examinó y fué ensayada en esta ciudad por peritos, que lo calificaron de veinte quilates. He promovido la explotación de estas riquezas, por medio de una asociación que aquí se está organizando.—Puedo decir al Sr. Ministro, que el Estado posee en aquel hermoso distrito, objeto de la poesía, un tesoro inagotable, una riqueza inmensa: riqueza, en maderas vírgenes y seculares de cedro, caoba, ébano, granadillo &c. riquezas en lucidas gmadarías, que se multiplican prodiosamente: riqueza en terrenos de clase de cultivos: riqueza en minas de oro, minas de plata, minas de cobre, minas de plomo, minas de carbon, y otras bellas producciones que solo puede conocer el profesor de este ramo. No es menos interesante informar tambien al Supremo Gobierno, que la numerosa tribu de salvajes que habitan en sus palenques situados en las márgenes del Mico, Murra y Arriana, cada día se van rivilizando: hablan castellano, tal vez mejor que los indijenas de nuestras poblaciones: son muy adictos á los deusos nicaragüenses, á quienes rman y sirven voluntariamente en sus trabajos agrícolas, y ahora en el labor de minas. Cuando yo me acerqué á sus miserables hogares, ellos llegaron con sus tapanes y chaquiras á reconocirme, como á la primera autoridad del departamento: se quejaron de su mala situación y del tra'o barbaro que les daba el supuesto rei de Bow fields, obligando á cada uno de ellos á pagar un tributo anual, consistente en una enorme troza de caoba y un cayaco nuevo, que, por el mismo río Mico, conducian á aquel punto, de donde solamente traian, en recompensar, en el cumplimiento de este injusto y penoso deber.—Yo les ofreci declarar á una publicación en el mismo valle del Homiguero, explicándoles todas las garantías y el bienestar que disfrutarán si la sombra de los principios republicanos de Nicaragua: ellos aceptaban muy gustoso, y en seguida les nombré un administrador de comisario sujeto á la jurisdicción de Jaigüipa, diez leguas distante de aquel punto: lo reconocieron, no obstante, ser el funcionario vecino de dicho pueblo, y marcar la jurisdicción, sin perjuicio de indemnizar al que justificase tener un derecho de propiedad en el terreno ocupado.—Me hago el honor de adjuntarle al Sr. Ministro el mapa en donde aparece la configuración topográfica de este departamento, con todos los pueblos que comprende: está imperfecto, pero al menos dá una idea de la superintendencia de esta bella sección de Nicaragua. Dignese dar cuenta de todo al Gobierno, y comunicarme su atento servidor.—D. U. L. Granada, febrero 20.º de 1850.—Fermín Ferrer.

CONFONNE—Ministerio de Relaciones de...

que para el pro... tiene estas últimas palabras.  
Yo un ultramarino amante de mi patria, mas que lo puede ser el Señor Mora de la suya, quiero preguntarle ¿Dónde está esa amenaza? Donde esa gavilla de aventureros aventureros con que lo asusta su fantasma? No faltará un compatriota suyo que me responda: En sus crónicas pero ya me pareció que oigo la consagración de su propia boca, diciéndolo: *Eden en Granada* ¡no los veis disponer de las fortunas ajenas y asesinar á trechos? Con cuanto mas lo sugiera su pánico terror.  
Sobre tan mentidas y atroces calumnias se ha dicho lo bastante en los números anteriores de este periódico. Si han habido dos suicidios, tambien se han explicado las causas: fuera de hai a nadie se persigue, y el orden cada día se afianza mas y mas sobre el firme cimiento de la libertad: el que lo dude venga á verlo.  
Nada temis que tener costriciones: los canosos: sois virtuosos, pacíficos y sufridos hasta el estremo. Si Mora tembla, es por que teme su os abran los ojos para que conozais el estado de abatimiento en que os tiene, equitadamente usurpaciones, impuestos, y monopopolios, saciando así su ambición y la de sus viles complises pns crímenes lo astant!

Una observador.

DICIEMBRE 6.—A noche á las 10 horas se desbarcó el Vapor "San Carlos," trayendo á su bordo á los agentes de la Compañía de Tránsito de la Virgen y San Juan del Sur, y algunos oficiales del buque de guerra Americano surto en el último puerto, quienes en unión del honorable Sr. Wheeler visitaron al Sr. Presidente en la mañana de hoy. Por la tarde el Jeneral Cabanes asociado de los Ministros de Estado y de los Coroneles Tomas y Naximer visitó el Vapor, donde fué recibido por el Capitan con mucha atención y cortesía.  
"EL HOMBRE DE OJOS AZULES."  
Singular predicción verificada á Nicaragua.  
En una obra inglesa publicada en Londres en 1850 llamado "El Evangelio en Centro-América" está registrado un hecho singular.—Esta obra es la única verdadera sobre este paso.—El autor (Felicero Crowe) fué un ex-misionero, predicador del Evangelio de la persuasión anabatista, y ha dicho tantas verdades, que la obra fué suprimida por el Gobierno inglés; dico el que existió entre los indios una profecía tradicional, que serian librados de la opresion y crueldad por "ojos azules."  
El Sr. Crowe en una nota, agrega esta observación práctica "acordáronnos que están dispuestos á poner alguna importancia al pronóstico, que ojos azules son co-

Con presencia del diploma que acredita al Sr. don Juan Priest en su carácter de Comandante de los EE. UU. de la América del Norte en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur de esta República; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA: Artículo 1.º Reconoce al Sr. don Juan Priest en su carácter de Comandante de los EE. UU. de la América del Norte en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur de esta República.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia las autoridades y funcionarios, civiles, políticos, militares y de hacienda guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Sr. Priest las prevenciones y consideraciones que á su empleo corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS. Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor. JEREZ. 48-11

N.º 72. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBIERNO. Casa de Gobierno. Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

Sr. B. Squire Cotrell, en uso de sus facultades. Artículo 1.º Reconoce al expatriado Sr. B. Squire Cotrell en su carácter de agente comercial de los Estados Unidos de América en el puerto de San Juan del Norte de esta República. Art. 2.º En consecuencia, las autoridades y funcionarios civiles, militares y de hacienda, guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Sr. B. Squire Cotrell las prevenciones y consideraciones que le corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS. Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor. JEREZ. 48-11

N.º 73. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA. Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855. Sr. B. Squire Cotrell, en uso de sus facultades. Artículo 1.º Reconoce al expatriado Sr. B. Squire Cotrell en su carácter de agente comercial de los Estados Unidos de América en el puerto de San Juan del Norte de esta República. Art. 2.º En consecuencia, las autoridades y funcionarios civiles, militares y de hacienda, guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Sr. B. Squire Cotrell las prevenciones y consideraciones que le corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS. Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor. JEREZ. 48-11

El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue. El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, en uso de sus facultades, ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue. El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue. El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

Artículo 1.º Las monedas extranjeras que actualmente circulan en la República y cualesquiera otras que se introduzcan en lo sucesivo, serán recibidas por su valor intrínseco de cien centavos por un peso.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la hacienda pública no da ni recibe en pago dichas monedas, sino por el valor de cada una en el artículo anterior. Art. 3.º Las deudas pecuniarias anteriores á la publicación de este decreto se pagaran por el valor monetario corriente al tiempo en que se contrajeron. Dado en Granada, á 17 de noviembre de 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS. Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones. Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en los pueblos de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor. JEREZ. 48-11

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA. D. U. L. Casa de Gobierno, noviembre 14 de 1855. Sr. Prefecto del departamento de Granada, noviembre 14 de 1855. El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue. Queriendo evitar las dudas que pudieran ocurrir sobre la inteligencia que deba darse á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º del decreto emitido el día de ayer, relativo á los derechos á que están sujetos los introductores de mercancías extranjeras, en uso de sus facultades

DECRETO. Artículo 1.º Los licores fuertes extranjeros que por disposiciones especiales tienen designados los derechos de introducción que deben pagar, así como los artículos que del todo están exentos de impuestos por su importación á la República, continuarán bajo la misma condición en que existían antes del decreto expedido con fecha de ayer. Art. 2.º La presente disposición no entenderá como aclaratoria del artículo 1.º del citado decreto.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS. Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U.

admitió al Señor don José María Hurtado la renuncia de Prefecto meridional, rindiéndoselo á nombre de la República las mas respetivas gracias por sus importantes servicios; y fué nombrado en su lugar el Sr. Coronel don Máximo Espinoza. Por acuerdo de la actual fué nombrado Inspector de Hacienda del Cautín don Manuel L. don Manuel Romero. Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado Receptor del distrito de Chontales el Señor don Manuel Duró. Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado Gobernador de policía del distrito de Chontales el Señor Capitán don Antonio Benítez.

Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado el Sr. Coronel don Dimas Souza comisario del Supremo Gobierno para hacer varios arrejos importantes en el distrito de Chontales en los ramos políticos y de Hacienda.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno.—Prefectura y Subdelegación de Hacienda del departamento Oriental.—El tres del corriente me dirijió al distrito de Chontales, con el objeto de visitar al pueblo de Juigalpa, y reconocer unos mineros recientemente descubiertos por algunos vecinos. Siempre se ha visto que montañas incultas, valles abandonados, terrenos salitrosos, aunque bellos, se convierten naturalmente en una tierra yerma y nada cómoda, mas en este país privilegiado, en este país de bendición y de encanto, semejante á los campos elisos, parece que la naturaleza se regocija como el primer día de la creación: así se conserva y se conservará, mientras la mano del hombre trabajador aproveche sus beneficios.—Sin que sea un exceso de amor propio ó una ilusión, hasta en el curso de las aguas abundantes y esquistas de este hermoso suelo, parece que todo está calculado para acrecentar los esfuerzos de una nación agrícola é industrial. Las ricas minas se encuentran siempre en terrenos estériles y desapacibles, mas en donde existen las bellezas de la vejetación, se esconden tesoros que acusan nuestra negligencia. Conociendo el cerro mineral de San Buenaventura, descubierta y denunciada por el Sr. Manuel Fontal: sus vetas ramiñadas se extienden en las llanuras féculdas y dilatadas del Ilormiguero, á orillas del caudaloso río Mico que va á desaguar á la laguna de porlas: su situación es tan ventajosa, que por todas partes presenta facilidad, para establecer plantales de injerto, que puedan moler ricos metales en todo el año.—Las vetas vírgenes, cateadas ahora, tienen tres á cuatro cuartas de latitud, y un pequeño taladro de cuatro varas ha sido suficiente, para que aparezcan metales de una lei superior; ó mejor diré, en la superficie misma de la estensa y férax llanura aparecen metales, que en otros lugares

Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua.—Leon marzo 5 de 1850.—SALINAS. EL GENERAL CABANAS EN GRANADA.

El Benemérito de la Patria, el soldado José Trinidad Cabanas, Presidente del Estado de Honduras, ha llegado á esta ciudad á las 8 de la mañana del día de hoy. Anunciado su arribo con anticipación, salieron con comitiva para acompañarlo en su tránsito á esta ciudad los Señores Coronel don Souza y Hornsby y todo esto último con la compañía del Capitán Astin. No solo en esta ciudad sino tambien en las demas poblaciones ha recibido el General las muestras mas significativas del afecto y simpatías de los nicaraguenses. Luego que se tuvo el parte de que se acercaba á esta ciudad, fueron á encontrarlo el Sr. Jefe de Estado y los Señores Secretarios de Estado y del despacho, y muchos vecinos respetables: el Coronel Gilman con el batallón de su mando se colocó en el predio de Jalapa, donde hizo al ilustre huésped los honores debidos, los que tambien se le hicieron al pasar por la plaza mayor. Toda la comitiva acompañó al General hasta dejarlo en el alojamiento que le estaba preparado; allí llegaron despues á visitarlo, el Sr. Presidente de la República, el Honorable Coronel Wheeler Ministro de los Estados Unidos, el Sr. Vijiil cura y vicario de esta ciudad, varios oficiales del cuerpo de guerra americano surto en San Juan del Sur y otros sujetos notables. Apreciadores sinceros del distinguido mérito del General Cabanas, y de su dilatada y eficaz consagración á la defensa de la libertad é independencia de Centro-América, nos honramos de tenerlo ahora entre nosotros, y decíamos que su permanencia en esta ciudad lo sea grata.—Granada, diciembre 3 de 1855. REMITIDO.

Ayer ha circulado en esta ciudad una proclama del Señor don Juan Rafael Mora, actual Presidente de Costarica, que bien descubre el temor que lo asiste de que los principios de libertad que en el día progresan entre nosotros, lleguen á nullificar en su reinado la prepotencia de que hoy abusos con escándalo y oprobio del virtuoso pueblo que inmersiblemente gobierna. Temblando dico á los costarricenses, que la paz y ventura de que al presente disfruta está seriamente amenazada por una gavilla de aventureros aventureros, escrita de los pueblos, y conllevados por la justicia de la Union americana, con otros insultos, para concluir apotrofaendo sobre las consecuencias que se les espantan si son indiferentes á la invasion que tanto teme, y amenazando al nacional ó extranjero que intente seducir la inocencia, fomentar la discordia ó traicion, ¡bien comprendrán los lectores la importancia

munes en toda la raza anjo Sijonia y que el cumplimiento de esta profecía podrá ser renovado á nuestros descendientes tramahnticos (los Yankes) que están aun ahora tomando un vivo interés en Centro América.—Esta tradición es bien sabida por muchos moradores que en Nicaragua existen ahora: entre los indios, es religiosamente creída y ha sido contada por muchos.—Sinó veseo Centro-América por Crowe pagará 248.

Si estuviéramos dispuestos á creer que la raza de los profetas no murieron junto con Isaias y Jeremias de tiempos pasados, diríamos que esta profecía tradicional se ha cumplido al pie de la letra. "El hombre de los ojos azules ha llegado." Ha venido no como Atila ó un Guardiola; sino como un amigo á los oprimidos y un protector á los inermes ó indefensos.—Los indios creen haberse cumplido la profecía; porque la semana pasada, vino en Granada, una diputación de aquellos que raramente visitan la ciudad, y se detuvieron en casa de Walker, y estuvieron en contacto de su caballeriza recepción, y le dieron las gracias mas expresivas, por haberlos libertado de la opresión, y esto lo quito del país ahora. Pusieron á sus pies frutas que son sus sencillos haberes, y lo saludaron como el hombre de los ojos azules que se ha estado aguardando con tanta ansia por ellos, y sus padres, desde tanto tiempo.

Hay en estos hechos, una tradición de Romance, casi demandado agradable para ser verdadero, pero no se puede negar que el General Walker se ha ganado mas los hijos de este país, por su generosidad, que hubiera podido por su espada. Saben, que le hace la guerra solamente á la opresión, á la traición y á la emulach; y está siempre listo para defender á los inocentes y proteger la industria.

Se nos han mandado algunas líneas que aducimos y ponemos en otra columna, que demuestran los verdaderos sentimientos del país y de sus verdaderos amigos.

AVISO.

El Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cocineros á quienes dará empleo asignado.—Tambien necesita un panero.

AVISO.

El comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar arroz, azúcar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente.

Si de-paño está en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas de despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde. ni

JOB WORK executed with neatness and dispatch at El Ni-caragua office.







mas se prestan al cultivo del maiz, arroz, frijoles, y otras plantas leguminosas, siendo una verdadera calamidad para los pueblos que habitan esas alturas, la escasez de agua, que se opondrá siempre al incremento de su poblacion, y á que sus ajenas campiñas dejen de permanecer, como hasta aqui, desiertas. Para quien está reservada toda la riqueza de la vejacion, es para el Valle de Granada cuya longitud es de diez leguas, y su latitud media, de ocho: á él descienden todas las avenidas de las eminencias del poniente, y las del anchuroso Mombacho. Su suelo aplanado, y declinando siempre a nivelarse con la superficie del lago, es la causa de los grandes calores que sentimos sus moradores: porque en este mundo, el uno de miserias del uno al otro polo, los bienes y los males están mas ó menos equilibrados, y aquel rincón de tierra es el mas feliz, en donde en cambio de grandes ventajitas, se sufren algunas molestias tolerables. Efectivamente lo es la del calor en nuestro Valle, por que lo temperan en primer lugar las frescas brisas que de la parte del Sudeste soplan casi todos los dias del año, entre medio dia y media noche: y en segundo, los ya mencionados nortes que en estos meses refrescan la atmósfera del valle, no siendo en él lo que en otras partes, bravos quiltones de cuyas furias tempan que guarecen los habitantes: trayendolos tambien estos vientos las columnas de agua que de vez en cuando se levantan en la propia direccion del norte, con las cuales derramadas en charrones, nuestra temperatura depone su ardentia y se fecundisa al mismo tiempo nuestro suelo. Y en efecto, nadie podrá negarlo: el valle por lo que respecta á la última cualidad, es ventajosísimo: unas á otras, casi sin intermision todo el año: en él se encuentran estensos bosques con excelentes maderas de construccion y de tintes; y por último, basta decir que en él se hallan los ferrosos terrenos de Tisma, Veinticuatro y Maluco, tan floreciente el torero en otro tiempo, por las valiosas cosechas de cacao que producia.—A distancia de una legua de Mombacho, está la ciudad de Granada; desde la cual se distinguen á la vista los diversos tintes de verdura que adornan el ropaje de este manso volcan, cubierto siempre del pié á la cima, de una frondosa y sompífera vejetacion. La ciudad se halla situada á los 11 grados 40 minutos latitud norte y á los 88 grados: longitud occidental del meridiano de Paris: su poblacion, contando con las gentes que la mayor parte del año moran en las haciendas y estancias del valle, no baja de diez y ocho mil habitantes: entre ella y la base del volcan corre el rio Quisina, cuyas exquisitas aguas parecen destinadas á suavizar el gusto de los habitantes de la ciudad, introducidos en ella por

José de Jesus Robledo. Nosotros felicitamos á la Junta electoral por la acertada circunspeccion y prudente tino con que ha desempeñado sus augustas funciones: felicitamos á los electos por la honrosa confianza, que han merecido y á que los ha hecho acreedores su notoria conducta moral y civica: felicitamos al Señor Prefecto, por que ya tiene una Municipalidad, que le prestará su apoyo y cooperacion en todas las medidas que sean de su resorte: felicitamos en fin al pueblo granadino por el prospero y venturoso porvenir que le anuncia este cuerpo Municipal cuyos individuos todos comprendiendo bien sus deberes, sabrán cumplir dignamente; y por que cambiando la luz de Granada, por la hermosa y perfecta que debe tener, poderemos decir algun dia ensenados de gozo.—Estos son los preciosos frutos de la eleccion Municipal que se hizo bajo los auspicios de la libertad y la union. Quiera el cielo que nuestros votos tengan todo el éxito que con el mayor entusiasmo esperamos y merecemos. Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

REMEDITO.

La marcha de la civilizacion en su avanzado progreso ha penetrado hasta en las mas remotas regiones de la tierra. La América precursora en la causa de la libertad del presente siglo, ha sido la Estrella Norte del mundo por espacio de setenta años, y un vivo ejemplo de que las Repúblicas pueden existir y de que los hombres impulesados por los principios mas propios pueden gobernarse á si mismo. Asi es que una multitud de hombres valientes y intrépidos estimulados por los ideales y mas filantrópicos sentimientos, invadidos por el partido liberal de Nicaragua, y conducidos por un caudillo, que ha provisto su valor á inteligencia en todos los peligros, dejaron sus pacíficos y tranquilos hogares, abandonaron á sus amigos, sus objetos mas queridos, y todo, todo, por venir á una tierra extraña á andar al partido que combate por la libertad, esa consigna de los espiritus nobles. Ellos vinieron, pelearon y vencieron. La ciudad de Granada, baluarte de la República, que habia resistido á un largo y obstinado sitio, fué tomada por un pequeño número de hombres, sin mucha eleccion de suero. No son en verdad aventureros desordenados y ni lo rejini, ni atentado alguno han manchado su conducta: la propiedad ha sido respetada y todo individuo profesional respetado y todo individuo profesional entonces la tracion y el engaño se figuran al bien tan difícilmente adquirido, y aquel que habia jurado solemnemente adherirse al tratado ajustado entre los dos partidos, faltó á su palabra. El traidor, que por su posicion é influencia, parecia ser incapaz de una accion tan baja y deshonrosa, fué encontrado culpable de

que debe vivir en una íntima y cordial fraternidad y ser lo que debe ser, esto es, el defensor de la independencia y el sostenedor de la libertad. El ejército necesita reformas, por lo que clamamos por sus propios individuos, y yo que he visto de cerca su actual situacion, tengo mas empeño que nadie en su perfecto arreglo para honor suyo y porque solo así será realmente útil á la patria. El ejército tendrá como hermana á la guardia nacional, que está decidido á plantear y mantener de todo que pueda de sostener un noble instituto.

Todos tienen á la vista el triste estado de la administracion pública, y no tengo que decir lo que todos saben: la primera necesidad es crear la hacienda; ella sola axija una dedicacion esclusiva: yo puedo ofrecer por mi parte empeño, economía, pureza, y jama se me verá tolerar las malversaciones, que detestan de corazón. No habrá hacienda, si no rovinen los ramos de la riqueza pública, de donde tomarán su origen y su incremento: cada uno de ellos será objeto de un especial atencion, indicando desde ahora, que los principios de su fomento no serán otros que los que tiene adoptados el mundo culto en armonia con el progreso y la libertad; nada restablecerá mas el orden que el respeto á los sagrados derechos del hombre, á sus garantías porque han luchado y lucharán los pueblos en todo el mundo: los sabrá respetar, y defender, y no solo deseo conservarlas íntas, sino que confío en la Providencia, de que pasará el breve período de mi administracion sin que se viva una gota de sangre, sin que haya familia ni individuo alguno á quien haga derramar lágrimas.

Veo cuanto importa saber preparar y unir lo presente con lo futuro de la nacion, para lo que cuento con mis compatriotas, y muy especialmente con el importante auxilio de los señores jefes que han dirigido la revolucion; conozco sus grandiosos y patrióticos miras, sé sus principios, y me propongo desarrollarlos completamente: la opinion pública será mi norte, y protesto con lo mas íntimo de mi corazón, que no tengo ambicion de ninguna clase, y que en el momento en que yo perciba cualquier desvío de ella, para que concurra este difícil puesto, estoy pronto á dejarlo; así como tambien lo desocuparé decididamente, si al probar mis fuerzas encuentro que no son suficientes.

Desco que mis queridos compatriotas recuerden que en mi larga carrera no he querido manchar el blanco á los principios del honor, ni á los deberes de mejicano; que mis protestas son sinceras; que no acostumbro decir una cosa por otra, y que quiero que calga sobre mí la nota de verdad, como hablo la verdad y como cumplo lo que prometo hasta donde me sea posible. México, agosto 17 de 1855.—Már. sin Carrera.

su muerto suelo ser y su veneno. Es vano de bondad y de virtud lleno. á un capil libro su pensión igualo: por bueno el mundo su valor estalo; por falso el mundo su valor condono. Mía nos de su sangre ella nos erig; no he hecho el cielo con mas ingrata: es un ángel y á veces una aspa. Tan pronto tiene amor como malicia: es la mujer, el fin, como sangria, que á veces dá salud y á veces mata. Las mujeres no suelen ser de tanto injenio como los hombres; pero tampoco se encuentran entre ellas tantas personas absolutamente necias como entre aquellos: ademas de que tienen la disculpa de que su educacion es mucho mas descuidada. . . . Entre las mujeres hai de todo, lo mismo que entre los hombres; y lo peor es que, si lo miramos con la justicia imparcialidad que se merece, de la mayor parte de los defectos y vicios que se notan en el otro sexo, acaso tomemos nosotros la culpa.

N.º 57.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855. D. U. L. Señor Prefecto del departamento de. El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el siguiente acuerdo. "El Gobierno.

En vista de la renuncia que con esta fecha ha presentado el Sr. Coronel Parker al S. P. E. en el Ministerio de Relaciones, y de haberse acordado el nombramiento de don Juan Pineda para ocupar el cargo de Ministro de Relaciones, y en uso de sus facultades Américas; y en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

1.º Admitir al Sr. Coronel Parker al S. P. E. en el Ministerio de Relaciones, y en uso de sus facultades Américas; y en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

3.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion comunicará este acuerdo á quienes corresponden y lo hará publicar y circular.—Dado en Granada, á 23 de noviembre de 1855.—PATENCIO RIVAS. Y de orden expreso lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. J. L. J. L.

AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.

El Comisario de Guerra está dispuesto á comprar maiz y cañote para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre su despacho entre las nueve de la mañana hasta las tres de la tarde. nio

para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. P. J. J. J.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES. N.º 56.

Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855. D. U. L.

AL Sr. Coronel Parker II. French Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio.

El S. P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente. "El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Considerando de suma importancia declarar un Ministro diplomático de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. para mantener y estrechar las buenas relaciones que existen entre ambas naciones, y teniendo la mayor confianza en las capacidades y patriotismo del Sr. Parker II. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio en uso de sus facultades DECRETÓ:

Artículo 1.º Nombrase Ministro Plenipotenciario de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. de América al Sr. Parker II. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio, para que en conformidad con las instrucciones que se le comunicarán, atienda á los objetos de su mision.

Artículo 2.º El Secretario de Estado es don Juan Pineda. Dado en Granada, á 23 de noviembre de 1855.—PATENCIO RIVAS. Al Secretario de Relaciones.

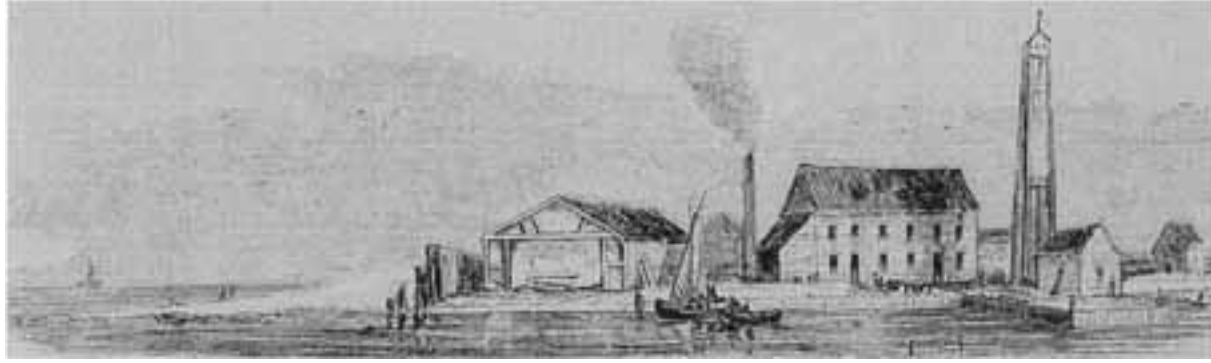
Y lo inserto al Sr. Coronel French por disposicion del Sr. Presidente Provisorio; quien espera de sus sentimientos en favor de Nicaragua, que se servirá aceptar la importante mision para que ha sido nombrado.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para ofrecer á U. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideracion, y suscribirme su atento servidor. MAXIMO JEREZ.

AVISO.

El Comisario de Guerra necesita los artículos siguientes, para el uso de las tropas, á saber: arroz, café, tabaco, cañitas blancas, azúcar, frijoles, harina, vestidos para hombre, botas y zapatos, sombreros, calzon y paño.—Todo lo cual será pagado á buen precio; si ando de buena calidad.—Se dá aviso á los traficantes de la Virgen y de Grey on.

El proveedor de alcancías está dispuesto á comprar maiz y cañote para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada. nio



Terminal del Tránsito en San Juan del Norte  
Transit Company terminal at San Juan del Norte



San Juan del Norte [Greytown] en 1853  
King street, viendo hacia el norte

San Juan del Norte [Greytown], 1853  
King street, looking northward

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 8

**Sábado, 15 de diciembre de 1855**

AL IGUAL QUE LOS OTROS, este tercer ejemplar de diciembre muestra a William Walker afanado aumentando sus fuerzas con el creciente apoyo de sus compatriotas, frenándolo sólo los microbios del trópico, es decir, las fiebres y disenterías mortales. Se destacan los obituarios del capitán Davidson y el coronel Gilman, y en español los filibusteros continúan sintiendo la hostilidad de Costa Rica.

**Saturday, December 15, 1855**

AS IN THE OTHER ISSUES, this third December weekly shows William Walker earnestly forming his army with the growing support of his countrymen, though thwarted in his efforts by the tropical germs, that is to say, deaths from fevers and dysentery. The obituaries of Captain Davidson and Colonel Gilman stand out, and in the Spanish section the filibusters continue acknowledging Costa Rican hostility.

**Extractos / Excerpts**

It is our meloncholy duty to announce the death of Capt. Geo. R. Davidson.

26 (2)

In the full bloom of manhood, death has called for one of earth's noblest sons — the death of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Gillman is a loss irreparable.

26 (3)

In answer to your letter regarding the Department of Segovia, in the State of Nicaragua, I would say that I have resided there for three or four years, and that its mineral wealth is very great ...

25 (1)

Matagalpa, Dec. 8th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: —At the request of General Walker, I address to you a few remarks in reference to the gold mining district in the immediate vicinity of this place. ...

26 (1)

NOTICIAS SOBRE LA JEOGRAFIA Y ESTADISTICA DEL DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

27 (3)

POLICIA.

A pesar de los progresos que la civilizacion del siglo reclama imperiosamente, el pueblo aunque entusiasmado por la brillante perspectiva que le ofrecen las nuevas instituciones, propende por los usos y costumbres que heredó de sus antepasados, y profesa una veneracion sagrada á ciertos hábitos; no obstante que la experiencia ha demostrado ser bien funestos, perjudiciales y nocivos.

Tal es el uso exclusivo del agua del Lago para los diferentes menesteres de la vida. Este depósito aunque vasto y continuamente agitado por los vientos, y depurado por los rayos solares, no deja de retener en sí los miasmas atmosféricos del oxígeno alimentado por infinitas plantas, y árboles maléficis, que se amontonan en sus márgenes fecundadoras y húmedas.

Estas plantas y estos árboles se unen á los excrementos y pestíferos humores que se depositan en las riberas por el inveterado abuso de labar infinidad de ropas de uso corporal en los mismos parajes, de donde se saca el agua que debe alimentar á la poblacion: todo lo cual agregado á la caprichosa y tenaz costumbre de los baños extemporáneos, causa los espantosos estragos que experimentan las familias de Granada.

Cedan pues las autoridades locales ante esas preocupaciones vulgares, corrijan semejantes abusos, procuren la ereccion de establecimientos públicos adecuados á las necesidades de la vida: y trabajen por que los puntos destinados á los labanderos, á los banos, y á tomar el agua del consumo, se situen con la debida separacion.

Así verán desarrollarse beneficios de la mayor importancia, ya para la existencia de la generacion, ya para la utilidad y ornato de una ciudad llamada por sus circunstancias á ocupar un lugar distinguido en las poblaciones de Centro-América.

28 (3)

EL "BOLETIN OFICIAL" Y  
EL "ALBUM DE LA PAZ."

Estos periódicos que se publican en San José de Costarica, y que parecen mas bien informados de lo que pasa en la Crimea, que de lo que ocurre en nuestro país, se han impuesto la honrosa tarea de calumniar atrozmente al partido democrático victorioso hoi en Nicaragua, y á los ciudadanos americanos que han venido á cooperar á la defensa de su noble causa ...

28 (3)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER. 15, 1855.

NO. 8

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## El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 15

### THE GRAVES OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Softly, peacefully,  
 Lay her to rest;  
 Place the turf lightly  
 On her young breast;  
 Gently, solemnly,  
 Bend o'er her bed,  
 Where you have plowed,  
 Thus early her head.  
 Plant a young willow  
 Close by her grave;  
 Let its long branches  
 Smoothly wave;  
 T'vine a sweet rose-tree,  
 Over the tomb;  
 Sprinkle sweet buds there—  
 Beauty and bloom.  
 Let a bright fountain,  
 Limpid and clear,  
 Murmur its music,  
 Murmur its music,  
 Scatter its diamonds  
 Where the lily lies,  
 Brilliant and stary,  
 Like angel's eyes,  
 Then shall the bright birds,  
 On golden wing,  
 Linger over,  
 Murmuring, sing;  
 Then shall the soft breeze,  
 Tenderly sigh,

a lovely valley, surrounded by the most fertile land in the world. To the right are the gold mines of Jicora. From La Trinidad the ascent is very abrupt for about six leagues, when the table land is again reached. The distance to the town of Estel is seven leagues. Estel is a little town in a small plain, through which winds a river of the same name, which empties into the lake of Managua. There is a grist mill here and the country produces considerable wheat, of medium quality. There are large quantities of wild silk in the forests, and many veins of silver ore have been found in the hills. From here to the hacienda of Ablandon the land rises in abrupt ascents, alternating with table lands, producing the best grass in the State. From this hacienda land again rises, and on attaining the summit a lovely plain of about three leagues in length is crossed. The descent from the plain is equally abrupt with the ascent. From the summit the volcano of Momotombo is plainly seen. The road then follows the river of Condaga for about six leagues, crossing it thirteen times, until the pretty town of the same name is reached. This is one of the finest towns in the State, having a church and many good dwellings. From this place to the Indian town of Palacangina to Fotogalpa is four leagues—from Fotogalpa to Marquillas is seven leagues. This town is the centre of the mining district in this State. In every direction about the hills are filled with silver and gold ore. Within a circuit of three leagues there are over fifty veins of silver ore known. These have not been explored, as there is no capital here to carry on any works of the kind. Copper mines have also been found near.

There is a fine vein of iron ore, and also a tin mine, in the vicinity. Seven leagues from Marquillas is the town of Depifto. Here are the works of Don F. Paganga and Don Felix Cerra. They have several very valuable mines, and in the town and in its vicinity are over a hundred of the best veins known. Copper ore is also found, though not to the same extent.  
 Respectfully yours,  
 J. S. BRADBURY.

Several large streams, flowing into the Atlantic take their rise in segovia. The largest of these are Rio Escondido, running along the base of the range of mountains which shuts in the basin of Nicaragua on the north, and the Rio Coco. Wanks or Segovia which, for the greater part of its course constitutes the boundary between Nicaragua and

resources, the Mosquito shore is not surpassed by any portion of tropical America. Its geography except along the coast is very imperfectly known. Here however it has several very good harbors and positions capable of easy settlement. Blewfields Lagoon derives its name from a Dutch pirate named Blewriet who had his head quarters there during the predominance of the Buccaneers, in these seas. It is a considerable body of water, some thirty or forty miles in length, and almost completely landlocked. There is a bar at its entrance, with but fourteen feet of water, but within the bar it has from four to six fathoms. The great river Escondido and some smaller streams flow into it. The land, bordering on these rivers are said to be extremely fertile, and capable of producing all the staples of the tropics.

Thirty miles to the north of Blewfields is Pearl Bay Lagoon. It affords a tolerable harbor for vessels, but ships of large size cannot pass the bar at its mouth. A considerable river, the Wawashan, falls into this Lagoon. The country around it corresponds generally with that in the neighborhood of Blewfields. Thirty miles further northward a large river, the Rio Grande, flows into the sea, it has a dangerous bar at its mouth, but when this is passed it is said that it may be navigated by small boats for the distance of a hundred miles to the interior. Further to the northward are the Prinzipulka, the Tanguia, Bracana, Wawa, Duckwari, and some other considerable streams. Next in order is the Rio Wanks at Cape Gracias a Dios.

Above this Cape, Caratasca and Bris Lagoons, and the Patuca and Rio Tinto, or Black Rivers are the most striking geographical features of the coast. It has already been intimated that but a very small portion of the Mosquito Shore is inhabited or occupied by what is called the Mosquito Indians. These are few in number, and are composed chiefly of Sambos, (negroes crossed with Indians), and of the children of Jamaica traders, by Indian, negro, or Sambo women, the negro element in this extraordinary mixture was introduced by the slaves from a vessel wrecked nearly two hundred years ago at Cape Gracias a Dios, by runaway slaves from the Spanish districts, and by the slaves which came with the settlers at the time when England attempted to take possession of the coast, about the middle of the last century.

This free and easy relationship is even now but little altered, for Macgregor, in his statement of the Mosquito question prepared and published under order of Parliament, in 1840, makes the following confession, which illustrates incidentally, the nature of British influence on the coast: "In the Mosquito Shore a plurality of mistresses is considered no disgrace. It is no uncommon circumstance for a British subject to have one or more of these native women at different parts of the coast. They have acquired great influence through them, etc.

From their frequent mention, of late years of a personage styled "King of the Mosquitoes," some portion of the public may have fallen into the error of supposing that such a person really did exist. The following passage is from a memorial on the Mosquito Shore, prepared by the Council of State of Jamaica, and transmitted to the Board of Trade, and Plantations, in 1773:

"The climate of the Mosquito Shore, is milder than in any of the West India Islands, and the air more salubrious; the lands are everywhere well watered, and everywhere fertile. The soil is rich, in an uncommon degree. The necessaries, and even the luxuries of life, present themselves on all sides; the rivers, lagoons, and sea abounds in excellent fish; and the coasts afford the greatest number of excellent turtle—both for food, and the shell—of any country of equal extent in the world. The cotton tree, cacao and vanilla, flourish spontaneously all over the country. Indigo, too, is a native, and seems to be the same with that of Guatimala, which is accounted to be the best of any. The sugar cane here arrives at as great a perfection as any in the Islands; and of Mallogany and Sarsaparilla the quantity exported annually is so great as to render the settlement already an object of no small importance to the commerce of Great Britain—no less than 800,000 feet of the former and 200,000 pounds of the latter exclusive 10,000 pounds of tortoise shell, having been shipped to England in 1790—

The banks of the rivers, and lagoons are equally well adapted to the growth of log wood as any part of Honduras, and we have reason to think that there is here enough to supply all Europe.  
 "As great part of this coast," says Roberts, "was overflowed during the rainy season and it is possible for a canoe to pass, at that period, by inland navigation, from

English, and will hold no communication with the whites, unless previously assured that there are no English amongst them. Upon the Rio Grande and the Prinzipulka and to the northward of the Woolwas and Cookras, are the Tocaas Indians. Above these, and occupying the country in the direction of Caratasca and Brewer's lagoons, and the Patuca river, are Caribs, or, as the name is here pronounced, Kharibees, from the Lower Islands. They extend to Triphila, and constitute part of the inhabitants of that part. They are held in dread by the Mosquitoes, and have made a greater advance in civilization than any of the other tribes on the coast. There are some other tribes, including those anciently called the Xicapas, Poyas, Pantama, Juhans Gailas, Izales, Moticos, etc., who are scattered over the territory intervening between the coast and the mountainous regions of the centre of the continent. None of these hold intercourse with the Mosquitoes, or recognize their authority. Nor can they be included in any estimate of the population of what is facetiously called the "Mosquito Kingdom."

Waks.—A "curious correspondent" of the New York Mirror reports that out of 287 wars—the present excepted—which have been waged in Christendom, since the Christian era, 15 mainly resulted in the desire of territory, 22 from the desire of plunder, 24 from revenge, 8 to settle the questions of honor, 6 from disputed claims, 41 from disputed titles, 30 from the prevalence of assisting allies, 23 from jealousy of rival greatness, 5 from commercial difficulties, 53 from civil animosity; and 28 from religious bigotry. England and France, who are now so friendly, and are united against a common enemy, have had their "big at war." From 1110 to 1814 a period of 704 years, there were 270 years of war between England and France. There were 23 distinct wars.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—Some months ago an effort was started by some patriotic ladies for raising funds to purchase the property of Mount Vernon. The Philadelphia Enquirer states that between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, or about one-third of the purchase money has been collected. The success encourages them to persevere; and a public meeting has been called on the subject, to be held at Philadelphia.

RANCID BUTTER SWEETENED.—There



Becoming rich (ingrained)  
And melody by.  
Lay the god lightly  
Over her breast,  
Calm be her slumbers,  
Fenceful her rest,  
Beautiful, lovely,  
She was but given,  
A fair bud of earth,  
To blossom in heaven.

NOTES ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, April 12, 1854.  
Dear Sir.—In answer to your letter regarding the Department of Segovia, in the State of Nicaragua, I would say that I have resided there for three or four years, and that its mineral wealth is very great.

On leaving the City of Granada for that Department, lies through a low plain, covered with mahogany and other valuable trees, for a distance of twelve leagues, until you arrive at the town of Tipitapa.  
This town is on the river of that name, which is the outlet of the Lake of Managua. It is a small place inhabited by a dark population. There is a boiling spring here, near the falls of the river.

After crossing the river the road runs along its borders through a dense forest, with a very rich soil. Here is found the log-wood, (Nicaragua wood,) in great abundance.

Two leagues from Tipitapa is the hacienda of San Leónso, a large cattle estate. The land from this point begins to rise. After passing three other haciendas the first difficult ascent is found. It is an abrupt hill, very toilsome for mules, covered with small stones, made round by their passage. On reaching the top of the hill, the country opens into a large plain, covered with "gucuzat" trees. The soil of this plain is a black clay, very difficult to pass in the rainy season. In the summer it is very dry and destitute of vegetation.

The hacienda of La Concepcion completes the second day's journey, being fourteen leagues from the town of Tipitapa.  
From La Concepcion to the town of Chocoyas is eight leagues over the same plain, covered with broken lava. One league from Chocoyas the road crosses by a ford, the large river of Matagalpa.  
Chocoyas is a large old Spanish town. In the Plaza are the ruins of a large church, commenced many years since, but never completed.

In the hills that surround the town, many veins of gold and silver ore have been found and in the guiches near are very beautiful white cornelians.

Magnetic iron is also found near this place. The road after leaving the town crosses the same river. The character of the country is the same, being a perfectly level plain for about six leagues, when the land rapidly rises, till the town of Trinidad is reached.— This is a beautifully situated place, lying in

Honduras. It flows into the Atlantic at Cape Gracias a Dios, in lat. 15 N. Neither of these streams are well known. From all accounts, with the exception of the parts flowing through the alluvions and level lands of the coast, they are rapid and the navigation impeded by rocks and falls. Canoes and Piraguas, nevertheless, do ascend both, almost to their sources, but always with difficulty.  
The mouth of the Rio Wanks falls within what is called the Mosquito Shore. The coast of Central America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, from Bluefields Lagoon (seventy miles north of San Juan) to Cape Cauron, some distance to the north and westward of Cape Gracias a Dios, has long borne this somewhat vague geographical designation, "Costa del Mosquito," or Mosquito Shore. The name was always purely geographical, and never conveyed, or was intended to convey, any idea of political separation from the rest of Central America. Nor is the name derived, as has been supposed from the abundance of insects called mosquitos, but from a horde of Spaniards, or mixed Indians and negroes, which has sprung up there, called Moscos by the Spaniards, Mousities by the Buccaneers, and Mosquitos by the English. These barbarians never occupied the whole of this coast, but were always confined to a narrow strip of the shore in the neighborhood of Sandy Bay.

This coast, as I have already had occasion to observe, is for the most part alluvial.— The climate is moist, warmer than that of the interior, and not as salubrious, although in the latter respect it is entitled to rank as high or higher than any of the West India islands. Besides the rivers Wanks and Escondido it is traversed by several other large streams rising in the table lands of Nicaragua and Honduras. Towards their sources these are rough and rapid, but as they approach the ocean they lose their turbulent character, and flow majestically into the sea. Some of these have formed large salt water lakes or lagoons at their mouths, which constitute very good harbors for vessels of light draft. The greater part of the country is fertile and capable of producing, in the greatest abundance, cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, rice and tobacco. It has also immense savannas, or open fields, covered with grass which are well adapted to pasturage and the raising of cattle: and almost inexhaustible supplies of mahogany, cedar, rose-wood and other valuable timbers may be obtained on the coast and in the neighborhood of the streams. Roberts assures us, also, that back from the rivers there are broad sandy plains covered with fine pines, some of them large enough for masts of ships. These fine savannas, he adds, much resemble the pine lands of North Carolina. The bays, and islands near the coast abound in turtle, and their shells have always been the chief article of export from the shore. Altogether in point of natural

At first these hybrids were confined to the vicinity of Sandy Bay and Cape Gracias, but afterwards with the aid of the pirates and Jamaica traders, established themselves further to the southward, at Pearl Bay and Bluefields Lagoon, but they never occupied any portion of the coast below the point last named, although it is not to be doubted that they occasionally accompanied the English buccanniers in their descents upon other portions of the Spanish Main.  
The entire number of these people does not, probably exceed two, certainly not three thousand. In the estimates heretofore made the pure Indians, (Woolwas, Longlas, Coolbras, &c.) have been included with a view of giving the Mosquitos an importance which they do not possess. But these Indians do not recognize what is called the Mosquito authority, and have always been in a state of hostility with the Spaniards.  
The true Losruites are principally established at Bluefields, Pearl Bay, Prinzapulka Rio Grande, Sandy Bay, and Cape Gracias. Their character and habits at Cape Gracias have been impartially described by Col. Frias, whose account is equally applicable to the entire stock. From their indiscriminate intercourse with the traders and others, as from the total absence of marriage relations they have contracted a leprosy taint similar to which has decreased and is destroying the Sandwich Islanders. For this reason, as also from the detestation which they are generally held, the Indian tribes of the interior permit no intermixture with them, visiting with death, it is said individuals, guilty of such intercourse. The nature of their social relations may be inferred by the account given by Roberts, an English trader on that coast, whose prejudices naturally inclined him to favor these proteges of Great Britain. His work was written in 1827. He says:

"I have never known a marriage celebrated among them; these engagements are mere tacit agreements, sometimes broken by mutual consent. The children here and at Bluefields, [which, it will soon be seen is the royal capital,] are in general baptized by the captains of trading vessels from Jamaica, who on their annual visit perform this ceremony, with anything but reverence, on all who have been born during their absence; and many of them are indebted to these men for more than baptism. In proof of this I could enumerate more than a dozen acknowledged children of two of these captains, who seem to have adopted without scruple, the Indian idea of polygamy to its fullest extent. By this licentious and immoral conduct they have, however, so identified themselves with the natives as to obtain a sort of monopoly of the sale of goods. They have also insinuated themselves into the good graces of some of the leading men, so that their arrival is hailed with joy by all classes, as the season of festivity, revelry, christening and licentiousness.

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Para Lagoon and Wava rivers. This is the case, generally speaking with all the low savannah land from Cape Bay Lagoon, and the Cape, and thence to the Plantain river. Robert Hodson, who was sent out by Gov. Trelawney in 1740 to excite these Indians against the Spaniards, reports that the territory occupied by them was eighty leagues in length, from Cape Gracias southward. Their extension to Pearl Bay, and Bluefields Lagoon took place subsequently, and was effected through English aid.— That what are called the Mosquito Indians, do really recognize and obey some such potentate. Nothing could be further from the truth. No form of government ever existed amongst these people except such as was vested in their head men, or chiefs, who have often been at variance and open hostility amongst themselves. Some of these have assumed the title of Governor, or, others of General, Admiral, &c., without, however, having the slightest comprehension of the meaning of the terms.— Thus, at the time of Roberts' visit, a chief called Governor Clementine was recognized as head man over the coast, from Pearl Bay Lagoon to Sandy Bay; and another styled General Robinson, held authority in the vicinity of Cape Gracias. When the English Superintendent Belize, found it convenient to manufacture a king on the Mosquito Shore, a number of these head men were got together, and by liberal appliances of rum, induced to affix their marks to a paper, which was afterwards brought up as an act "of allegiance" to a sambo selected for the purpose by the English agents. But the Chiefs neither understood what they did nor regarded it afterwards. The fiction answered its purpose, however, as will be seen when we come to speak of British pretensions on the Mosquito coast.

The Mosquitos have no settlements except immediately upon the coast. The interior country is occupied by a number of tribes, generally, if not universally, recognizing the Spanish authorities, and to a greater or lesser extent using the Spanish language. Between Bluefields and San Juan are the Kamias, who are said to be a mild, inoffensive people, having but little communication with the other tribes. Upon the Escondido, or Bluefields river, are situated the Coolara and Woulwa Indians, of which however little is known, except that they entertain a hostility towards the Mosquitos originating at the time when the latter, in concert with the people of Jamaica, made forays into their territories for the purpose of capturing prisoners for slaves. Between the Kamias and Woolwas and the San Juan river is a tribe, or fragment of a tribe, called the Melchoras. Byam, an English trader, asserts that they are Caribs, who were driven by the English pirates from the islands on the coast, and who retreated thence to this secluded portion of the main land. He adds that they have a great dread of the

can scarcely be a doubt but that rancid butter may be sweetened so as to make it quite palatable. The same may be done by adding it to sweet milk. A Yankee woman in New Orleans, so it is stated, has made \$1,200 a year profit from the milk of one cow; who used to churn firkin butter, bought cheap at the stores, and sold for the price of new fresh butter. It is an experiment worth trying.

CHRYSE HORSES.—We have a span of horses," said an economic the other day, "on our farm, that support themselves without any cost. Why, how is that?" exclaimed a listener. "Why, you see," remarked the questioner, "one is a saw horse, the other is a clothes' horse."

The following pertinent question was addressed to a lawyer in a neighbouring village:—"If distance tends enchantment to the view, and the view refuses to return it, can distance receive any legal redress?" The lawyer refuses to answer until he receives a retainer.

A SIB STONY: About three months ago a party of fifty or sixty young Gineans embarked at Bordeaux, bound for the U. States for fear of being drawn in the conscription and sent to the Crimea. They landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, about four weeks ago, and on the 4th inst., the last of the fifty was consigned to the earth.

ONE of the United States officers in Utah has become a Mormon, and has two wives, one of whom resides on a farm, and the other in the city. He claims that he is in the performance of a religious duty, and manifests a strong appearance of sincerity.

AMERICAN skill in manufacture is no less a matter of national pride than it is of acknowledged superiority. In the mill of E. S. Hull of Melville, Mass., are now being woven in wool, the portrait of Washington, and pictures of the locomotive and fire engine, all of which are now designs executed on the Jacquard loom.

MARTYRS OF THE REVOLUTION: An earnest effort is being made by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn to erect a suitable monument to the Revolutionary martyrs of the prison ships in Wallabout Bay—a duty long neglected.

A NEW YORK BARBER has been passing himself off at the White Sulphur Springs, as a Hungarian Count. After he was exposed and decamped, his trunk was opened, and found to contain nothing but hair dye.

The yellow fever has carried off one thousand and six hundred and forty-nine of the unacclimated portion of the population of New Orleans, in nine weeks of the present season.

CONSUMED BLISS.—At the late term of the Superior Court for Litchfield county, Ct., twenty-six persons were divorced from each other.

# El Nicaraguense

## "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA.

### Saturday Morning, December 16

We are permitted to publish the subject-matter of a gentleman of high respectability, which will be read with great interest. The account of Mr. Bowley fully corresponds with the description of the country given by Mr. Borland, the predecessor of Col. Wheeler, as American Minister, in Nicaragua, who visited the district in question, in March of last year. "The aspect of the land was such," said Mr. Borland, "as to realize my idea of an eternal spring." This was in the heart of the dry season, when the land in many other portions of the State is parched and dry. Yet even then the flocks and herds suffered from no lack of pasturage, and the crops were as luxuriant as in the most favorable months elsewhere. The remarks of Mr. Bowley, as to the native system of labor and the yield of the mines under their management are particularly worthy of attention. It will be seen that the statements of the gentleman to which we allude in our leader, of the last issue are corroborated in many particulars.

#### Matagalpa, Dec. 8th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—At the request of General Walker, I address to you a few remarks in reference to the gold mining district in the immediate vicinity of this place. This is the principal town in the neighborhood. It is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of a large stream, or river, of pure cold water, which takes its rise in the mountains, and is constantly kept full by numerous smaller streams emptying into it. The population of this place is about 3,000 at the present time. It has been much greater but the civil war has driven many from their homes to seek a refuge elsewhere, some of whom however are now returning, being assured of safety and protection of persons and property. This desirable result has been brought about mainly by the presence of a government force under the command of Col. Fry, of the American Voltigeur Battalion and Col. Herrera, of the native troops. Herrera is the commanding officer of this district, and I now believe it perfectly safe for Americans, or others to come here for mining or other purposes.

The only kind of mining business practically carried on at present in this vicinity is done with the Spanish Rasta, or Antique water-mills, put up by the old Castilians, who worked them very successfully during their occupation of this country. You can imagine the ancient and time-worn appearance they present to the American eye, fresh from the new made cities, and im-

and it was not safe for us to venture any great distance, our party consisting of only three Americans. I am consequently unable to say much on that branch of the subject; but that this is the beginning of a gold-bearing region, of great richness, running through to Honduras, and connecting also with the Chontales tribes, I am convinced and all that is necessary to develop it is for experienced miners to come and explore it and make their reports. I would advise them to come in parties, of ten or a dozen for mutual protection and they will do doubt find very rich deposits of gold and silver, in its various forms.

A grist mill as well as saw mills are much needed here. Who ever will introduce them will reap a great reward. Wheat is raised here in abundance and all that is wanted to turn out fine flour is a good mill; their present manner of preparing it is by crushing it between two large stones. They have no means of bolting it. Fine Flour, sent from here to Granada, Le-on, and other places would pay well. Nearly all the produce of the United States, as well as of the tropics, can be here cultivated with success. The change in the climate and in the appearance of the country, from Granada here, a distance of only 120 miles strikes every one as remarkable. It is an open country. The mountains are covered with large pine and oak trees, with very little undergrowth, and the temperature is cool and delightful averaging about 70 degrees the year round. The changes from the rainy and dry season are not so distinctly marked here as in the low country; at all seasons there is rain in the mountains and the grass grows thick and green to their very tops forming pasturage capable of maintaining a very number of horses, cattle, all of which are now cheap and abundant. The sugar and rice raised here are considered the best in the state, large quantities are sent to Granada and Leon. Deer are also plentiful, and many other kinds of game, as well as fish in the large streams. Thus you see that food can be had here without such trouble; indeed, you may get a good meal of chocolate, wheat or corn bread, chicken, eggs, beans, rice, plantains, cheese, etc., for one dime, which is certainly cheap enough.

The nearest road from Granada, here, is via Tipatapa, first day to Tipatapa, second day to La Concepcion, a small rancho, third day to Chocoma; and fourth day you reach this town. The road for the first day is excellent, second day rough and mountainous, third day ditto, fourth day level and pretty good. I advise any one before starting to secure a good mule, or a horse with hard strong hoofs, any other will suffer from tender feet in crossing over these rough roads. We made the journey in three days, but they were long days of hard travel, and our animals were good ones for such work; There is no difficulty or danger now in coming here from Granada, the natives whom

most active of the expeditionists at Esnanda and he saw the benefits that would accrue to the inhabitants of Upper Mexico, as well as to the people of the United States in case the expedition was successful, and with thoughts full of energy he devoted himself to the enterprise during the most of the time he was in Lower California, he was in command of an outpost (La Gamella) and exhibited the intelligence and energy the position required.

After the United States Government making use of many powers unknown to the constitution and the laws had succeeded in preventing the object of the expedition Carr. Davidson returned to San Francisco where he remained until sailing for Nicaragua in September last.

He arrived in San Juan on the third of October, and although seriously unwell at the time marched with his Company into Granada, on the morning of thirteenth, sick as he has been during much of the time since his arrival in the country, he has not failed to have his influence felt in his Company, and throughout the Battalion. And in the last hours of his illness all the energy of his intelligent and dauntless soul was fully manifest.

Although he did not as the soldier loves to die, amid the stir of battle and with the shout of triumph in his ears; although he sunk under the baneful influence of a mysterious malady, still he met the great conqueror, death with unshrinking eyes and undimmed courage. His memory will not soon die, and long after his bones have mingled with their mother earth, his companions in arms will remember his many qualities, and write the history of his generous acts. Kentucky and California papers please copy

[COMMUNICATED.]

In the full bloom of manhood, from a position most honorable, death has called for one of earth's noblest sons. With a robust constitution, and in full vigor of body and mind he has passed to eternity. To his friends, the death of Lieut. Col. Charles H. GILLMAN, is a loss irreparable, and in him the Government and Army, of Nicaragua, has lost an able and efficient officer, one with a most comprehensive mind and with natural abilities unsurpassed.

Col. GILLMAN, was born in Baltimore. Early in 1849, he emigrated to California, he studied the profession of law, and early in 1852 was admitted to the bar, in San Francisco; during his residence in California, he made frequent excursions to Oregon, and Utah. In 1852, with an adventurous spirit characteristic of him, he joined the expedition of Walker, with the view of befriending the isolated inhabitants of Sonora.

In the battle of Encinada, the second in Lower California, he was severely wounded in the knee, from this he never recovered until he returned to California,

A private letter dated, Paris, June 25th, contains the following:

"Tell M. that his friend Jerome Bonaparte has greatly distinguished himself, and has done great honors to his West Point training. He is the aid of one of the generals, and is the medium of communication between the French and English, as he speaks the two languages equally well. He is always in the midst of the battle, and has had two horses shot under him, but as yet escaped a wound. The Emperor is proud of him, and the French soldiers call him 'the brave American Bonaparte.'"

A Swiss Romance.—In the thirteenth century, Bourcard had an only daughter of surpassing beauty, who it appears had captured the heart of Rudolphe de Wadswyl, the youngest, bravest, and most ambitious of the Dukes of Zähringen, at some tournament. Despairing of overcoming the hatred of the baron to his race, and of obtaining the hand of Ida in a peaceable way, he formed the idea of carrying her off by force. Soon after, in consequence of the absence of her father a favorable opportunity offered itself, and he eloped with the fair Ida, who it appears was not unwilling to accompany him to his quarters at Berno. This piece of violence only served to increase the baron's rage, and became the occasion of sanguinary wars which devastated the country between Berno and Interlaken. Rudolphe, generous as he was brave, at length effected by stratagem what he could not accomplish by force or arms. Fatigued with glory and tired of battle fields, he sought an interview with his enemy. He presented himself, unarmed, at the castle, accompanied only by a page, and by bribes obtained an entrance. He bore in his arms the little boy that his Ida had lately given him and addressed Bourcard thus: "I have and gray from the loss of the beloved daughter, in the most respectful, and submissive terms. The old man who recognized at a glance the features of his long estranged child in the object now before him, burst into tears, grasped the helpless babe in his trembling arms, and freely forgave the past, yea, more; he bequeathed by will and deed to the boy, Walter Rudolphe, named henceforth, Bourcard, the whole of his large possessions and domains. It was this Walter who at his death left his heritages and land to the convent of Interlaken."

The Washington Star states that postmasters have been instructed to return all unpaid letters found in the mails, to the offices from which they were sent. They have heretofore been forwarded, but the department think that the public are by this time cognizant of the new arrangement of pre-payment. Foreign letters will be sent as usual.

From Ynair Bay.—The clipper yacht Genl. Walker, punctual to an hour, came to

### PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) DECEMBER 16, 1855

Flour, per bush.	..... \$35—none on sale.
Corn, per bush.	..... 40c.—native.
Sugar, per lb.	..... 5c.—native.
do do	..... 8c.—native.
do do	..... 15c.—import.
Tea, black, per lb.	..... 2 to 4 50c.—import.
Tea, green, per lb.	..... 3 to 4
Coffee, per lb.	..... 10c.—native.
Salt, per lb.	..... 5c.—bad.
Cheese, milk, per lb.	..... 15c.—native.
do cream, do	..... 20c.—native.
Rice, per lb.	..... 6c.—native.
Beans, per bushel.	..... 1 50c.—native.
do ship-shorts, per lb.	..... 10c.—native.
Beef, per lb.	..... 6c.
Pork, on foot, per lb.	..... 8c. to 10c.
Chicken, per doz.	..... \$1 80c.
Fowls, per doz.	..... 8 60c.

### SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.

A beautiful copper fastened clipper, "GEN. WALKER," per Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Rowel, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 if

### CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS. MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m

### REGULAR PACKET between Panto Arenas and Estapa, touching # the intermediate ports. The American clipper ship JOSEPH HEWITT, J. M. CLAPP, Master, will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage apply to JAMES CONKHELL, San Juan del Sur. d8-1f

**SAM'L S. WOOD & SON, SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GRAY TOWN.** Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, adapted to the wants of the country. N. B.—Commission and Consignments will receive prompt and proper attention. d8-1f

WANTED, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops: Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Casimere, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Gray town Dealers please notice. d8-1f

### WIDEMAN & BRESCHER WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

BROAD CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; CASIMERE VESTINGS; VELVETS; SATINS; SHIRTS; DRILLINGS; PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind; LONG CLOTHS; SHIRTINGS; HOSIERY; SILKS.

improvements of California, or the other States of the Union. I have visited some dozen of these Rastros, all within the space of a mile, about one half of which were at work, and for fifty miles down the same stream, I am told by the natives, they are numerous, and in about the same condition. Those I have visited are almost crumbling to pieces from the effects of time, but they are patched up from time to time, by the natives and worked with great profit. The wheel by which they are driven is placed horizontally, and is 15 inches broad by 12 deep, with a diameter of 20 feet; the paddles are fitted at an angle of 45 degrees, and the water falling upon them from a height of some 20 feet, drives the wheel to which are attached three large stands on a stone bed. The quartz and red earth is poured in as fast as it can be pulverized which is very slowly; for they are old and rickety, and can effect but little. The fact however that the natives, can and do work them profitably is sufficient evidence, to any practical miner, that the yield must be large proportionately to the amount ground. Their main dependence for grinding seems to be upon the red earth and soft gold—bearing deposits intermixed with rotten quartz, they having no means of crushing the hard quartz; and the gold in most of these mines is very fine and seldom visible to the naked eye, but by crushing a small quantity of the quartz, and washing it in a pan or by washing a handful of red earth you never fail to get gold.

The mines here contain also a large percentage of silver, and in saving the gold, the silver also is saved to some extent, the value of the gold, at present separated at the mines, is about 14 dollars per ounce, and if proper means were adopted for saving the silver the yield would be very rich. This fact I have proved by having chemical assays of the ore made, which yielded an average of 6 1/4 of pure gold and a large percentage of pure silver to the pound of ore. There is abundance of water power here, the streams from the mountains run with great rapidity and it is easy to get from 20 to 30 feet fall, on streams with a constant body of water sufficient to turn any ordinary mill wheel; we ourselves are now putting up a breast wheel 25 feet in diameter and 5 feet fall, on a fall of water sufficient to give power to run 24 stamps, 12 of which are in course of construction. Timber of almost every kind is abundant, pine particularly, which the native carpenters, and wood cutters will cut and deliver at very low prices in heavy logs or rough hewn boards. They have no saw and use only the broad-axe and adze; a pit saw or some other large saw, suitable to saw lumber with for building purposes is much needed. It was my intention to examine the beds of the streams in the neighborhood for gold washings, but until this time the Indians, have been in arms in large bodies in the mountains near,

we met every where, treated us kindly and furnished us with good food at a very low price, if Americans, coming here will respect themselves they will be well and hospitably received by the natives.

The above few remarks, dear Sir; in regard to this interesting portion of the State, are at your service and if you think them calculated to advance the cause of colonization you have my permission to publish them.

Very respectfully your obt. s<sup>t</sup>.  
EDMOND BOWLEY:  
Director of Colonization,  
Guayaquil.

**CAPT. GEO. R. DAVIDSON.**

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Capt. Geo. R. Davidson. He died on Tuesday last after an illness of about thirty-six hours.

The life of Capt. Davidson, was one of almost constant activity; and a large portion of it was devoted to military service. Captain D. was born in Frankfort (Kentucky) in the year 1827 or '28. He was hardly twenty years of age when he entered the cavalry regiment commanded by Col. Humphrey Marshall, as Second Lieutenant. Captain Milliam's company. He was made prisoner at Encarnacion. He with Major Boland differed from the rest of their Superior Officers, in regard to the course of conduct at Encarnacion, and had his wishes been followed there might have been one surrender less, in American History, from Encarnacion, he was taken with his fellow prisoners to the City of Mexico; at which place after Gen. Scott's entry, he did good service in the army.

When Gold was first discovered in California in 1848, he was among the first in the great movement which has planted American Civilization on the Pacific Coast. During his residence in California he occupied various positions of trust and responsibility, under the City and State Governments, and his excellent qualities both of head and heart endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances and friends in San Francisco and other parts of the State.

But no amount of civil employment, no number of political ties could suffice in his breast the desire for military employment, and military distinction; with the true spirit of the soldier, he sought continually for some field of honorable enterprise, where all the qualities of his full and perfect manhood, might be made manifest; conscious of possessing the skill and spirit requisite for military service, he painted for some scene, where all his qualities might find development.

Accordingly in 1853, when the Expedition to Lower California gave promise of active military operations, in the northern departments of Mexico, Captain Davidson was amongst the first and the

and from thence he returned to California, and when occasion called for him, with the true spirit of a pioneer, he joined the forces of Walker in Nicaragua.

Attaining a position unparalleled in one of his years, he has passed into eternity and earth will see him no more.

A. S. B.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.**

Pursuant to a General Order issued from Head Quarters, Friday, Dec. 14, the following promotions have been made. In the First Battalion, Major E. J. Saunders is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles H. Gilman. Capt. A. Brewster is promoted to the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of E. J. Saunders. Capt. Jesse Hambleton, will act as Commissary of War, and is promoted to the rank of Major, Lieut. Danl. K. Bayley has been promoted to the rank of Captain to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Captain Geo. R. Davidson, of Company, A. Companies B and C have been incorporated into one Company, to be known as Company B, under the command of Lieut. Frank E. Archbold, who is promoted to the rank of Captain. And first Sergeant N. P. Potter, and Acting first Sergeant, G. B. Fields, are promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenants, and will be attached to Co. B. First Sergeant C. L. Barrus is promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and will be attached to Company A. Ira Minson has also been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and attached to Co. A. Geo. Gist has been promoted to the Ordnance Department, with the rank of Lieutenant.

**BITS OF A RATTLESAKE.**—Dr. Thomas, of Monticello, (Indiana) reports a case of rattlesnake bite. Mr. J. H. S., aged 38 who stands six feet in his stockings—who, by the way, was very fond of brandy—had just been bitten on the inside of his left heel by a large rattlesnake, both fangs having been well inserted in the muscles. In thirty-six hours he was sound and well, I gave him, in the short time alluded to, one quart of brandy and one and a half gallons of whiskey all without intoxication. He wanted more, and I refused to supply his wants. The next day Mr. H., his next neighbor, was passing along and saw him with his pants rolled up to his knees, barefooted, and wading around in some weeds and grass with his feet. H. asked if he had lost anything? "No, sir!" "What are you doing, then?" "I'm hunting a snake. There ain't any liquor only what Dr. Thomas has, and he won't let me have any unless I am snake-bit; so I'm hunting one."

**POZZARY IS LIKE A PANTHER**—look it steadily in the face, and it will turn from you.

her anchorage, off the old fort at 7 o'clock A. M. having made the run from Virgin Bay, to this place in the unprecedented short time of 4 1/2 hours. She leaves again with the mails at 6 o'clock. P. M.

Among the Romans, it was the highest praise that could be bestowed on a man, to say he was a judicious and industrious farmer.

The number of collisions it saw, reported during the four years prior to 1854, amounts to no less than 2811, or 702 annually.

A member of the Peace Society is said to have objected to live on earth, because it is a revolver.

Berrons, rivalling the jet, in beauty of gloss and finish are now made from Indian rubber under Goodyear's patent. The U. S. Navy and several large clothing houses have adopted the new style.

**MODERN MEANING OF OLD WORDS.**—Suggestion—Advice given by a servant to his employer.

Young man's best companion—He who takes him home when he cannot take himself home.

Rights of the people—The exclusive privileges of grumbling at imaginary oppression.

Rates—A kind of taxes, so called, because no one pays them without grumbling at them.

Oversight—To leave your old umbrella in a newsroom, and bring away a new one.

Guilt—In no sense innocence. Science—To tie a punnister to a dog's tail, and observe whether he runs East or West. Unfortunate man—One born with a conscience.

Abstemious man—One who never tastes wine or spirits, at home.

Remorse—The feeling of a pickpocket, caught in the act.

Precoity—The impertinence of your child. Picturesque object—Your neighbor's house on fire.

Love—An ingredient used in poetry. Person of regular habits—One who is carried to bed tipsy every night.

Home, sweet Home!—A song. Cpward—One who considers circumstances.

Litigious fellow—One who will not submit to be cheated.

**A FACT.**—He that hath spent much of his time in his study, will seldom be collected enough to think in a crowd, or confident enough to talk in one.

**Boston is fast filling with foreigners.** There are to-day, Americans, 76,508; Foreigners, 86,336. Thus it will be seen that the foreign population is already ahead some 10,000.

**WHAT IS NEXT TO HEN STEALING?** Cock robin.

LINEN;  
BOOTS;  
SHOES;

FANCY GOODS;  
SADDLES;  
WINE;

**TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
A general assortment of Soft Goods, Wiedemann & Rascher are in constant receipt of voices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.

Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.  
An invoice of Books, Slips, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately.

**DOMINGO FERRARI,**  
GENERAL DEALER IN

**LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE,**  
BEGS to inform the public of Granada that he is provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, consisting of every thing required by the populace.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,

**W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors,**

The travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

**DECREE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855

**PATRECIO RIVAS,**  
President of the Republic.



# Arte Español

GRANADA, DISEMBRE 15, 1855.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

Es S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de la guerra el siguiente decreto.

"El Presidente provisorio de la República, á sus habitantes.

Queriendo aclarar varias dudas ocurridas sobre las personas que deben gozar la gracia de inválidos; y deseando al mismo tiempo facilitar á los individuos de tropa la manera de obtener la correspondiente cédula, en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETO:

Artículo 1.º Las leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852 vijentes en la República, se observarán respecto á las pensiones que deben gozar los inválidos, las viudas, hijos y padres legítimos de los muertos, en función de armas de la campaña anterior, sirviendo en cualquiera de los dos ejércitos boliverianos.

Art. 2.º Las madres ilejítimas de los muertos en acción de guerra gozarán de la misma gracia que la lei concede á los padres é hijos léjítimos.

Art. 3.º Se establece por ahora en la cabecera de cada departamento una junta compuesta del Gobernador militar, del Prefecto y Receptor, y presidida por el primero para que estienda cédulas de inválidos de Sargento inclusivo abajo, quedando siempre reservadas al Gobierno las de Oficiales superiores y subalternos.

Art. 4.º Para que los interesados acrediten su derecho ante las juntas de que habla el artículo anterior, bastará que presenten una informacion seguida gratis en papel común ante el Gobernador militar del Departamento respectivo, con citacion del fiscal de hacienda. En cuanto á los comprobantes que deben presentar al Gobierno los Oficiales superiores, y subalternos, se observarán las leyes anteriores.

Art. 5.º En todo lo demas que no se opongan al presente decreto, quedan vijentes las espresadas leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondo.—Dado en Granada, á 13 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo. JEREZ.

2.º Que no hay razon alguna para que los jueces dejen de ser juzgados como sus ciudadanos.—Y 3.º Que el privilejio del fuero, en los términos que hasta el presente lo han disfrutado, ajenas de ser contrario á la igualdad de derechos, y á la unidad que debe haber en la administracion de Justicia, lo es tambien á la libertad y buen órden: en uso de sus facultades.

### DECRETO

Art. 1.º Los militares estando fuera de campaña, solo gozarán del fuero de guerra en los delitos de disciplina, quedando en todo lo demás sujetos á la jurisdiccion ordinaria; pero estando en campaña, gozarán de dicho fuero en toda su estension.

Art. 2.º Las causas pendientes éviles y criminales, de que deba conocer la jurisdiccion ordinaria conforme á este decreto, se pasarán en el estado en que se hallen á los respectivos Jueces.

Art. 3.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo. SELVA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

N.º 70.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 6 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Granada, diciembre 6 de 1855.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno.

En uso de sus facultades.

ACUERDO:

1.º Se faculta al Señor Prefecto de departamento ocidental para nombrar el Gobernador de policía de Leon.

2.º Se le faculta igualmente para nombrar otro sujeto con igual destino en el distrito de Chinandega, si lo estimare conveniente.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, diciembre 6 de 1855.—RIVAS. Y de suprímase órden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, repitendome su atento servidor. JEREZ.

N.º 71.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

## NOTICIAS SOBRE LA GEOGRAFIA Y ESTADISTICA DEL DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del departamento oriental. Poner en manos del Señor Ministro de Relaciones la carta geográfica de este departamento y su estadística, con la parte neorolójica, relativa al año próximo pasado, es la mayor prueba de haber cumplido la órden suprema de 6 de julio último, al travs del impropio trabajo de esta prefectura en las demás partes oxidizantes.

La primera pieza es un cuadro sinóptico de casi todo el Estado, en donde aparece dibujado con especialidad el departamento oriental, con las diforantes poblaciones, aldeas, valles, montañas, terrenos baldíos, miserables, rios y lagunas con la exactitud que me ha sido posible, percibiendo para ello los informes más fidedignos y minuciosos de aquellos lugares que no he visitado personalmente.

La segunda llena satisfactoriamente el objeto que se proponen los artículos 17 y 18 de la lei de 11 de mayo de 1825 con los escrupulosos detalles de cada pueblo, en consonancia con los datos del Supremo Gobierno: resultando de todo que este departamento comprende de tres ciudades, tres villas, 25 pueblos, 91, 981 habitantes, 38, 413 varones, 53, 518 mujeres, 5 jueces de 1.ª instancia, 3 receptores, y 10 comisarías de alcabalas, 129 municipalidades, 45 clérigos, 11 letrados, 14, 097 jornaleros, 69 aldeanos, 223 carpinteros, 40 plateros, 139 herreros, 9 pintores, 490 nariqueros, 46 talleres, 8 cementerios, 29 cárceles, 24 escuelas públicas de enseñanza primitiva, 22 edificios públicos, 10 clases en la Universidad, en Masaya y Managua, 25 cofradías con el valor de 42, 200 pesos, 158, 005 pesos de capellanías, 600 haciendas de toda clase, 450, 132 pesos en tierras tituladas, 835, 600 pesos en ganados, 364, 700 pesos en agricultura, 471, 800 pesos en comercio, y estas cuatro especies dan la suma jeneral de 2, 142, 232 pesos.

Tambien resulta, que produce anualmente 178, 600 fanegas de maiz, 24, 097 arrobas de queso, 27, 400 medios de cacao, 17, 000 libras de añil, 31, 600 libras de azúcar, 16, 400 quintales de brasil, 20, 640 cueros de res, 47, 580 pesos de la hacienda pública, 8, 757 pesos de propios, y poco más ó ménos 32, 040 pesos de diezmo segun el trinquino pasado: además aparece que anualmente consume 120, 100 fanegas de maiz, y 20, 040 arrobas de azúcar, 3, 593 uncidos, y 828 cueros.

Debo tambien advertir, que de la enorme suma referida, como haber de capitalistas y propietarios, debe sustraer-

disminuye con el tiempo la elevacion de algunas montañas, y por que Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, escritor del siglo 16, describe con mucha mas altura las de Nicaragua, que en épocas reconocidas.

Por ello se puede tambien asegurar que los terrenos bajos que posee el Estado como valdíos, son los mas fécondos: é igualmente se demuestra esta superioridad por las plantas silvestres que se crian de gran magnitud, y entretejidas unas con otras, lo que es señal clara de su feracidad, segun lo asientan los inteligentes en este ramo de riqueza pública.

La medicina activi ad de un agricultor hace producir en el departamento bucas hortaliças, frutos y cemerteras de toda clase, por los diversos climas y diforantes elevaciones. Sin embargo de que las actuales producciones constituyen los principales ramos de agricultura. El distrito de Masaya sobresale en el cultivo de tabacos chilango é izcoqueque: el de Managua en el izcoqueque, y con abundancia los granos de primera necesidad en el Estado: el de Jinotepe buen azúcar y axolente arroz; y el de Granada buen cacao y añil soplidos de superior calidad á los que producen los demas Estados. Chontales con su pasto de eterna verdura mantiene muchos bestias y ganados vacunos en cantidad capaz de abastecer el Estado. En suma, diré, que el departamento abunda en frutos, ganados y raíces alimenticias de tierra caliente, y muchas producciones de tierra templada. En él aparecen piñas de varias clases, uvas, naranjas, limones granadillas, limas, cidras, torojas, papayus, nísperos, cocos, maneyos, aguacates, manguos, bigos zapotes, platanos, guinicos, alvaricoques, melones, sandías, calabazas, colombros, jocotes, mangos, tamarindos, lecheros, ananos, chirimuyas, coyoles, corosus, tinas, pitahaya, achote, baniflas, trigo, papas, maiz, arroz, flamos, batatas, yuca, camote, guisquiles, mani, chile, ajonjolí, frijoles, y otros grano: frutas y verduras de toda clase. Abunda la zaparrilla en las márgenes del caudaloso rio Sigüea ó Pantanoso: el sazafrán, quinín, capulechí, ambar, tremantina, balsamo de copaiya y diforantes drogas medicinales en los extensos y frondosos bosques de sus inmediaciones: abundan tambien la palma jipijapa, la vid silvestre, el guano, la saliva fulgurina, el hermoso jirón, flores de diforantes clases, y diversas plantas preciosas.

En estos dias se ha descombierto un arbuato con propiedades idénticas al ajonjolí. Abundan tambien en los espacios dilatados bosques de la parte oriental y setentrional multitud de maderas preciosas, corpalentus, y de construcción mas escajada, como caoba, granadillo, guayacón, guachipilín, roucou, ébano &c. En las jurisdicciones de Tipitapa,

ra una siembra y jardín para el público recreo.—Se ha establecido una guardia de serenos, que sin cesar vijila por la noche, reprimiendo las horas, el estado de la atmósfera, y dando seguridad al vecindario.

En suma, se proyectan nuevas mejoras, que en lo sucesivo honrarán á Nicaragua, digno de mejor suerte por su posicion topográfica.

Con todo lo expuesto, creo haber cumplido con lo que me proviene el Supremo Gobierno, y el Sr. Ministro se servirá elevarlo á su conocimiento; ofrondole mis respetos, con que me suscribo su atento servidor.—D. U. L.—Granada, agosto 19 de 1850.—Fermín Ferrer. Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno del Estado.—Leon, setiembre 2 de 1850.—SALINAS.

### NECROLOGIA.

El 13 de diciembre de 1855 á las once de la mañana murió en esta ciudad el Teniente Coronel don Charles H. Gilman natural de los Estados Unidos. Este jóven apreciable, cuya pérdida anuncian con sentimiento, nació en Baltimore el año de 1831, y tuvo por padre al Sr. C. Gilman, Abogado célebre por sus conocimientos extraordinarios. El Sr. Charles se dedicó al estudio de las leyes de su país y bien pronto llegó á ser por sus grandes capacidades uno de los Abogados mas queridos y solicitados. Poseia ademas conocimientos de fortificaciones, y en materia de hacienda, era tan inteligente que causaba admiracion la destreza y exactitud con que manejaba la contabilidad militar.

El año de 1849 llegó con su padre á California y permaneció allí hasta 1853, época en que el Sr. General Walker hizo un expediccion para la baja California. Llegó el jóven Charles de entus asino por las empresas militares y descomiso de adquirir gloria en ellas, acompañado á dicho General, y por el valor, denado é intrepidez con que se portó en la toina de la Paz, verificada en noviembre del mismo año, se hizo acreedor al aprecio y estimacion de sus Jefe y al afecto de sus compañeros de armas. El fué quien cogió al actual Gobernador de aquella plaza, el Sr. Espinoza, como tambien á Kibbollo, que sucedió á este.

Después, en la batalla de la Ensenada salió herido y tubo que regresar á San Francisco á curarse, en donde le cortaron la pierna. Apenas habia sanado y arreglado sus negocios privados, cuando supo la nueva expediccion del Sr. General Walker sobre Nicaragua, y al momento fué uno de los primeros que se le presentaron y acompañaron hasta esta ciudad.



Mas el Sr. Charles Gilman no solo era hombre instruido en diferentes ramos, sino que á su presencia interesante unia los atractivos de una bella indole y de maneras finas que lo proporcionalon siempre las simpatías de todos los que lo conocian y trataban. Así es que su muerte ha sido sentida en esta ciudad tanto por sus con-nacionales como por los hijos del país; y nosotros asociando nuestros sentimientos al de los domas, le consagramos estas cortas líneas, como un testimonio de nuestro aprecio al nuevo nicaraguense, cuya pérdida lamentamos.

Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

Mateo Pinceda.

**NOTICIAS LOCALES**—Bastante satisfactorias son las que tenemos de los otros departamentos.—De Rivas se nos dice con fecha 10 del actual: las cosas por acá caminan de buenp á mejor, por que cada día se restablece mas y mas la confianza de todos los habitantes, al traves de sus padecimientos y rencillas añejas. No hai novedad pues, y quiera el cielo que corresponda el éxito de la administración de nuestra Presidencia Provisoria á las fundadas esperanzas que animan ya y reverdecen nuestros campos desolados por tan larga como cruda guerra.—De Matagalpa con fecha 7.—Los pueblos de este departamento, que tanto sufrieron bajo el mano de hierro de los mentados legitimistas, han aceptado llenos de júbilo el tratado de paz, han reconocido espontáneamente al Gobierno Provisorio, y ofrecen sostenerlo con todos sus recursos. Se están practicando las elecciones de destinos municipales, y os muy seguro que reconocerán muy buenos sujetos.—De Nueva Segovia con fecha 8.—Tenemos la complacencia de manifestar que de la mejor manera se está arreglando este departamento. El 6 por la tarde se presentaron el Prefecto y el Gobernador que pertenecian al Gobierno Estruado, y ofrecieron entregar las armas que tenían, dando una lista de las armas que habia regadas en el departamento. El referido Gobernador ha verificado la entrega de dichas armas: se está preparando los principales vecinos de todos los pueblos, y de esto deduzco que muy luego estará este departamento completamente arreglado.—De Leon con fecha 11. En esta ciudad y los demas pueblos de esta seccion reina la tranquilidad mas completa, la confianza mas plena: casi todas las familias que estaban fuera han vuelto á sus casas, de suerte que el decreto que llama á los ausentes bajo cierta pena, qui-zá no llegará á tener efecto aquí.—Todos viven entregados á sus trabajos y elevan sus votos al Cielo por que la paz de que gozan, sea permanente.

Teustepo y Juigulpa, inmediatas al gran lago se encuentran dilatados campos cubiertos de árboles de brasil, y en las alturas, á distancia de cuatro leguas del mismo lago, minas de toda clase, y particularmente de carbon, que la Providencia ha situado en ese punto como encaña y garantía de nuestro feliz porvenir. En cuanto al estado de civilización, diré, tambien con bastante certeza y contrayéndome á todo el Estado: que se marcha rápidamente á su perfección. No hai un solo pueblo en este departamento, por pequeño é infeliz que sea, donde no aparezcan personas que sepan leer y escribir; y todos los hombres de diferentes castas, perteneciendo á las distintas posesiones de la sociedad, tienen un pleno conocimiento de sus derechos y deberes, dore cimienta de sus derechos y deberes, dore que sostienen y demandan con dignidad, aun aquellos que pertenecen á la mas fufima condición social. Bajo esta feliz influencia han desaparecido casi todos los dialectos de las poblaciones aborígenes, á excepcion del que observan entre sí mismo los indios de Masaya y Managua, como resto de la antigua tribu de los Quichécs.

Restame hablar algo sobre la poblacion de Granada; esta ciudad, capital del departamento y residencia de la Suprema Sección de Justicia de Oriente y Mediodía, fué edificada en 1523 por Francisco Fernandez de Córdoba: está situada en las márgenes del gran lago entre los 11 grados, 55 minutos, 49 segundos de latitud boreal, y entre los 107 grados, 17 minutos y 16 segundos de longitud al occidente del meridiano de Paris, y 85 grados, 57 minutos, 1 segundo del de Gre. El buen gusto de sus habitantes, su cultura y civilización cada día va en aumento, á merced de sus establecimientos científicos y de la concurrencia extranjera. Una multitud de buenos libros que vienen de fuera, hacen una buena escuela de cada hogar doméstico. De todo esto resulta que en Nicaragua se va formando una opinion pública ilustrada, que apresura y dirige el progreso de las ciencias, y por medio de una prensa libre llegará á su engrandecimiento.

En lo material, es igualmente notable el progreso, pues por donde quiera se observa construcción de casas embellecidas con balcones de fierro, fabricados en Norte-América de una manera lucida.—Actualmente se ha concluido un edificio á sotavento de 30 varas, cubierto de teja, y conservado con el mayor esmero para desahogar las reses que abastecen á la población.—Se ha compuesto el camino que va para Masaya, embarazando el progreso del arrollo de la aduana. Se allanó la calle de Guadalupe hasta la laguna, en cuyo término es espesiosa, formando una figura de copa, en donde se prepa-

ra la tercera parte, que únicamente pertenece á los que están obligados por ley. Conformes á las bases establecidas, porque las dos restantes están distribuidas en una multitud de pequeñas propiedades en todo el departamento: razon por la cual sus habitantes viven cómodamente, y disfrutan exentos de sufrir los horrores de la indigencia, que en otras naciones experimenta la clase proletaria. El terreno de este departamento está dividido en dos secciones: una es la parte del istmo, en donde existe el mayor número de pueblos; y otra es el inmenso distrito de Chontales. La primera presenta de una manera exacta las demarcaciones jurisdiccionales con la mas ó ménos extensión de leguas cuadradas, segun se observará en la estadística á que me refiero: es el terreno mas ocupado y reducido á propiedad particular; pero siempre existen algunos lugares valdios de con-ideracion, especialmente en esa multitud variada de eminencias ó mesetas, que ocupan una parte del lecho de la estependa cordillera de los Andes, y su fertilidad cada día reclama junto con industria y capitales. La parte meridional inmediata á las márgenes del gran lago, muestra diferentes climas por las distintas elevaciones: allí aparecen grupos de colinas y dilatadas llanuras, donde pastan cómodamente multitud de ganados de la mayor parte de las haciendas del departamento: allí se encuentran toda clase de minerales y muchas saldas de poco dective cuajadas de árboles silvestres con un terreno feraz y adecuado para labranzas. Por esta parte, hasta la aldea de San Miguelito, las tierras están reducidas á propiedad particular, á excepcion de la pequeña cantidad de las Mesas, y multitud de cerros. La parte oriental y septentrional de este distrito en una montaña inmensa que termina con las márgenes del golfo de Honduras y costa del atlántico, por ser intrasmisible, no puede calcularse su vasta dimension. En ella se han encontrado hermosos potreros con buenos pastos, cerros por la naturaleza y bañados por aguas abundantes. Concretándose ahora á informar al Supremo Gobierno sobre la calidad de las tierras del departamento, diré: que todas las de altura naturalmente y con poca diferencia son de tercera clase, por ser mas enjutas y pedregosas que las llanas. La tierra de las laderas es estenuada por las constantes lluvias y corrientes que le usurpan en cada estación la parte de limo que constituye la fecundidad, precipitándola en los campos y prados donde el calor prodiga la vejetacion. Esta es una de las razones por que

Con presencia del diplomata que acredita al Sr. don Juan Priest en su carácter de Cónsul de los EE. UU. de la América del Norte en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur de esta República; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA:**  
Artículo 1.º Reconócese al Sr. don Juan Priest en su carácter de Cónsul del Gobierno de los EE. UU. de la América del Norte en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur de esta República.  
Art. 2.º En consecuencia las autoridades y funcionarios, civiles, políticos, militares y de hacienda guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Sr. Priest las preeminencias y consideraciones que á su empleo corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS." Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor. JEREZ, d8-1f

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.**  
N.º 44.  
D. U. L.  
Granada, noviembre 17 de 1855.  
Sr. Prefecto del departamento de.

El Sr. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
Considerando: que para corregir el abuso que existe de que las monedas extranjeras circulan en la República con un valor nominal que trastorna las transacciones mercantiles, es necesario fijar exactamente su valor intrínseco; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA:**  
Artículo 1.º Las monedas extranjeras que actualmente circulan en la República y cualesquiera otras que se introduzcan en lo sucesivo, serán recibidas por su valor intrínseco de cien centavos por un peso.  
Art. 2.º En consecuencia la hacienda pública no da ni recibe en pago dichas monedas, sino por el valor demarcado en el artículo anterior.  
Art. 3.º Las deudas pecuniarias anteriores á la publicación de este decreto se pagarán por el valor monetario corriente al tiempo en que se contrajeron. Dado en Granada, á 17 de noviembre de 1855.

**PATRICIO RIVAS.**  
Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones. Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en los pueblos de su mando; firmandome su atento servidor. JEREZ, n24

**LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA CERCA DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
Granada, diciembre 3 de 1855.  
AL Honorable Máximo Jerez Ministro de Relaciones exteriores.  
El infrascripto Ministro residente de los Estados Unidos cerca de esta República, tiene la honra de incluir los despachos del Sr. John Priest como Cónsul de los Estados Unidos, que debe residir en San Juan del Sur, y del Sr. Squire Cottrell como agente comercial de los Estados Unidos para residir en San Juan del Norte de esta República, de los que respectivamente solicita el exequatur.  
El infrascripto renueva al Honorable Sr. Jerez las consideraciones del distinguido respeto con que tiene la honra de ser su fiel servidor. (firmado) John H. Wheeler. d8-1f

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.**  
Granada, diciembre 2 do 1855.  
AL Honorable J. H. Wheeler Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en esta República.  
Honorable Señor.  
Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente Provisorio la respetable comunicacion de V.E. fecha 3 del presente número 23, á la que se sirve acompañar los despachos del Sr. John Priest como Cónsul de los EE. UU. en San Juan del Sur, y del Sr. Squire Cottrell como agente comercial en San Juan del Norte de esta República, solicitando su exequatur; y habiendose extendido á continuación de los referidos despachos, tengo el placer de devolverlos á V.E. Aprovecho esta ocasion para renovar á V.E. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideracion, y suscribirlo su muy atento y obediente servidor. Máximo Jerez. d8-1f

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.**  
D. U. L.  
Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.  
Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.  
"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
Considerando—1.º Que los militares no deben tener otro fuero que el necesario para conservar la disciplina del Ejército—

Concretándose ahora á informar al Supremo Gobierno sobre la calidad de las tierras del departamento, diré: que todas las de altura naturalmente y con poca diferencia son de tercera clase, por ser mas enjutas y pedregosas que las llanas. La tierra de las laderas es estenuada por las constantes lluvias y corrientes que le usurpan en cada estación la parte de limo que constituye la fecundidad, precipitándola en los campos y prados donde el calor prodiga la vejetacion. Esta es una de las razones por que

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La América-Central, juzgada por la prensa del Sud-América. Bajo este rubro leamos un artículo en el "Panorama", del cual copiamos los siguientes párrafos.

GUATEMALA.—Las gacetas de aquel Estado, que nos proporcionan un amigo, no dejan de presentar algún interés.

A fines de julio la población de Quetzaltenango estuvo en grande alarma. Un saqueador, secundado por un ejército número de indios, fué el autor de un motín, cuyo objeto era el Gobierno de Guatemala de cubrir asegurando que no había un plan ni ningún móvil político, y que solo era originado por una causa personal.

Para los que conocemos el sistema encubridor de los tales Gobiernos, la sumisión servil, que allí se ve reducido el pueblo, y la esclavitud de la prensa, nos es fácil concebir cual ha sido el móvil de ese conato de revolución.

Los que los pueblos se cansan: es que empiezan a comprenderse; es que se acuerda la hora de que cese el yugo ominoso que se les ha impuesto en nombre de un martido principio de autoridad, apañando por la filantrópica justicia y un estado de sitio permanente.

Y si el motín era una cosa insignificante, ¿porqué corre el General Carrera á Quetzaltenango porque marela con un respetable cuerpo de tropas? ¿Volvería tan bien se le pronunciasse en contra suya? No lo negaremos; pero si diramos que á consecuencia de ese motín insigificante, se habian llevado al patíbulo ses personas que nombró la gaceta, y que siguieron un proceso riguroso á otras muchas, es muy de creer que por ese motín insignificante, se sacrificasen aun mas víctimas al furor del Jeneral Carrera. Derrama sangre por una causa insignificante. Cuanta mas derrame, mas pronto se ahogará en ella.

Mientras que en Quetzaltenango se hacen fiestas religiosas á porfía, las señoras tienen el divino honor de servir de acólitos á los muy reverendos Padres Jesuitas que aquí tuvimos la dicha de endosarles, y se solemniza con gran pompa, máscaras, sermones, largos relatos y tinta azul en la gaceta, la promulgación oportunísima del dogma de la inmaculada Concepción. Esto, los fusilamientos, y el próterjer la revolución de Honduras contra su actual mandatario Caballero, es una política original que solo se conserva en aquellos países, para dar buen ejemplo, el gabinete Guatemalteco, presidido por el Jeneral Carrera.

HONDURAS.—El Jeneral hondureño López, que estaba deserrado en Guatemala, entró en el departamento de Gracias á la cabeza de quinientos soldados (que lo

PERU

Hemos recibido dos números de "El Peruano," periódico oficial de Lima 3 de noviembre al 27 de octubre y 3 de noviembre.—Una de las mejoras importantes de que se ocupaba el Gobierno Provisional del Jeneral Castilla, era la construcción de una casa penitenciaria en la Capital, cuyo costo, según el presupuesto presentado, estaba calculado en quinientos treinta mil pesos, muchos, los jornales. Recomendamos á nuestros lectores el siguiente artículo en que "El Peruano" se muestra los grandes beneficios que la sociedad reportará con ese establecimiento.

POLICIA

A pesar de los progresos que la civilización del siglo reclama imperiosamente, el pueblo aunque entusiasmado por la brillante perspectiva que le ofrecen las nuevas instituciones, propende por los usos y costumbres que heredó de sus antepasados, y profesa una veneración sagrada á ciertos hábitos no obstante que la perfección ha demostrado ser bien funestos, perjudiciales y nocivos.

Tal es el uso exclusivo del agua del Lago para los diferentes menesteres de la vida. Este depósito aunque vasto y continuamente agitado por los vientos, y depurado por los rayos solares, no deja de retener en sí los miasmas atmosféricos del oxígeno alimentado por infinitas plantas, y árboles maléficos, que se amontonan en sus márgenes fecundadores y húmedos.

Estas plantas y otros árboles se uñen á los excrementos y pestíferos humores, que se depositan en las ribetas por el inveterado abuso de hablar infinidad de ropas de uso corporal en los indios parajes, de donde se saca el agua que debe alimentar á la población: todo lo cual agregado á la caprichosa y temaz costumbre de los baños extemporáneos, causa los espantosos estragos que experimentan las familias de Gramadita.

Cóbrase pues las autoridades locales ante esas preocupaciones vulgares, corrijan enojantes abusos, procuren la creación de establecimientos públicos adecuados á las necesidades de la vida; y trabajen por que los puntos destinados á los bañadores, á los baños, y á tomar el agua del consumo, se sitúen con la debida separación.

Así verá desarrollarse beneficios de la mayor importancia, ya para la existencia de la generacion, ya para la utilidad y ornato de una ciudad llamada por sus circunstancias á ocupar un lugar distinguido en las poblaciones de Centro-América.

EL "BOLETIN OFICIAL" Y EL "ALBUM DE LA PAZ."

Estos periódicos que se publican en San José de Costarica, y que parecen muy bien informados de lo que pasa, en la América, que de lo que ocurrió en nues

Es necesario, por lo tanto conciliar á la patria. Ciertamente es muy grande el que los que ayudaron á romper el primitivo pacto federal de Centro-América; los que constantemente se han opuesto á que se restablezca la unión nacional: los que se empeñaron en hacer de cada Estado una República soberana independiente para gozar á sus anchas de un poder absoluto y arbitrario: los que asenaron cruelmente al ilustre Morazan, legítimo representante de la nacionalidad Centro-Americana, cuando este grande hombre se ocupaba de llevar á cabo tan importante obra: los que para darse una respetabilidad que por sí no tienen, solicitaron de la gran Britania un protectorado para recibir á la Moztiquita, sean los que ahora parecen como los mas puros, y mas desinteresados nacionalistas.

Pero no os afanáis tanto, hombres sin fe y sin provida: los pueblos tienen un presente vuestros hechos y no se dejarán alucinar por vuestras fomentadas palabras. Nicaragua está contenta con su situación: no le domina el filibusterismo, el espíritu de una bien entendida libertad, y aunque todavía siente sus desgracias sucesivas de la guerra pasada, y poseo suficientes medios para defenderse con vigor y dignidad, para rechazar injurias y atrevidas agresiones, y escarmentar severamente á sus gratuitos enemigos.

LA RELIGION, LA LIBERTAD, LA INTELIGENCIA.

Quando el hombre pensador se pone á considerar detenidamente el rico y variado panorama de la historia, cuando evocados por la meditación pasan por delante de sus ojos las revoluciones que han ensangrentado el mundo, que han conmovido la tierra, y que han hecho veicular sobre sus estruendos cimientos los fríjoles edificados de las sociedades humanas; cuando sediento por alcanzar el origen de tan ásperos trastornos, pide á las revoluciones y á la historia que disipen las tinieblas de su espíritu, y le revelen ese secreto que le humilla; ved aquí lo que lo revela sus oráculos.

El hombre es por su naturaleza religioso, inteligente y libre. Cuando estos tres caracteres que constituyen su naturaleza, se desarrollan armónicamente en su seno, el hombre alcanza su mayor grado de perfección y de ventura.

Quando estos tres elementos no se desarrollan armónicamente en él, una perturbacion febril le acompaña, y un malestar indecible y acoso lo atormenta. Invocamos para probar nuestra teoría el testimonio de la historia.

Quando el elemento de la inteligencia espiro en un hombre la dominación sobre los otros elementos, ese hombre es un filósofo; cuando el sentimiento esclavo de su libertad le inflama, es un guerrero; y un cenobita, en fin, cuando arde la

su libertad ó por su inteligencia. Quando estos elementos, se combinan en las sociedades humanas, las sociedades humanas marchan rápidamente hacia una perfectibilidad indefinida por medio de su constante y espontáneo desarrollo.

Quando estos elementos, en vez de combinarse, luchan y se dividen, las sociedades se estremecen y estremecidas se entregan á una lucha insensata, á unas convulsiones sin término, fruto amargo de ese divorcio sacrilego.

Sucedo con frecuencia, así lo atestiguan en todas sus páginas la historia, que cada uno de esos principios sociales se localiza en un pueblo diferente: entonces esos pueblos tremolan banderas enemigas, y se arrojan á la arena para combatir por la omnimoda dominación del principio moral que los inflama. Así, cuando los persas y los griegos, el oriente y el occidente, la Europa y el Asia, se avistaron en Marathon, sus enemigas falanges combatieron unas en nombre del principio religioso, otras en nombre de la libertad y de la inteligencia.

Quando los bárbaros del norte invadieron el imperio de los Césares, cuando las aguias del Septentrión lucharon por el dominio del mundo con las águilas capitulinas, los bárbaros presentaron una libertad nacida en sus bosques y una religión bajada del cielo: los Césares eran los representantes de una inteligencia decrepita, de una civilización estropeada.

Por donde se ve que el divorcio de la religión, la libertad y la inteligencia, es decir, el divorcio de los principios que dice siempre un divorcio análogo en los hechos, viniendo á ser el combate de las naciones fiel traslado y resultado lógico del combate de las ideas.

Lo que un pueblo es á otro pueblo en el mundo, es un partido á otro partido, es las naciones.

Quando á tal punto de postación y abatimiento han llegado las sociedades humanas, que no existe en ellas un partido en cuyo seno se combinen armónicamente los tres principios sociales: cuando en una bandera se ve escrito el nombre de libertad sin el de religión: cuando en otra se escribe el nombre de religión, sin los de libertad é inteligencia; entonces todos esos partidos son poderosos para destruir, pero la obra de la reorganización social les es negada: entonces el terror los precede, la desolacion los sigue, la venganza los lleva á los combates, la cólera es la divinidad que los inspira.

A si el divorcio de los principios sociales explica completamente el combate entre los partidos, y el combate entre los pueblos, las revoluciones y las guerras.

Si nuestros lectores se penetran de estos principios, á nuestro entender jeneralmente olvidados, podrán recorrer con fruto el laberinto de la historia. Entonces conocerán

proporcionó el General Carrera con el favorable objeto de que devolviera á su enemigo el Presidente Caballero.

Los libertadores de Honduras no dejan de parecerse á los otros del Sur. Saqueos, robos, incendios, y aun fusilamientos de pobres prisioneros, se habian ejecutado en su tránsito libertador. Con tales redentores es indudable que Honduras vá á resucitar, y el General Carrera quedará muy orgulloso y satisfecho de su política tan hábil como humanitaria.

**MEJICO.**

Tomamos del Heraldo de Nueva York de 27 de octubre y 24 de noviembre las siguientes noticias.

El General Alvarez ha sido electo Presidente Provisional de la República y la guarnición de la capital le ha prestado el juramento de lealtad.—Ha nombrado Comandante general del Ejército al General José García Cortés, en lugar del General Vega, y ha formado su Ministerio, designando al Sr. Melchor Ocampo para el departamento de Relaciones exteriores, al General Ignacio Comonfort para el de Guerra, al Sr. Benito Juárez, para el de Interior y Justicia, y al Sr. Guillermo Prieto para el de Hacienda.

El General Alvarez ha señalado para la residencia del Gobierno la ciudad de Tlalapan, distante cerca de ochenta millas al Sudeste de Méjico. Esta providencia se cree que causaría un desagrado general.—El Sr. Ocampo ha renunciado su cartera, y aunque los diarios no dicen el motivo de esa crisis ministerial, es seguro que se formará un nuevo gabinete con Arsoja, Degollado y Arriaga.

Los gustos de la lista militar que ascendían á dos millones de pesos mensuales, han sido reducidos á cerca de cuatrocientos mil, y esta reforma se miraba como muy importante.

El General don Ignacio de la Llave, Gobernador muy popular de Veracruz se ha retirado temporalmente de su empleo, y ha puesto las riendas del Gobierno en manos de don Juan Soto, antiguo y respetado amigo de la libertad.

El General Alvarez ha expedido un decreto, por el cual el Gobierno reconoce todas las deudas contraídas por los Jefes de la revolución; las califica, y dá providencias para su pago. La deuda así contraída ascendía á un millón y ochocientos mil pesos; y no se decía por los diarios si en esta cantidad estaba incluida la deuda contraída por el General Vidaurre en sus operaciones sobre la frontera.

El General Comonfort al enviar al General Alvarez su renuncia al Ministerio de la Guerra, asegura que lo ha hecho por no estar de acuerdo con el Ministro de negocios extranjeros y otros miembros del gabinete en cuanto á la política que debía seguirse en la formación del nuevo gabinete.

la pena, la de muerte no ha podido ni puede sostenerse en los pueblos cultos, sino como un recurso transitorio, como una calamidad necesaria, en defecto de instituciones que puedan garantizar la sociedad contra los ataques del criminal, y realizar los grandes fines del Derecho correccional. A llenar tal vacío han venido las penitenciarías, en que la acción del criminal no puede dañar á la sociedad, y donde el que antes era un miembro inútil y peligroso se reforma, y convierte en ciudadano honrado y laborioso, mediante los hábitos de moralidad, orden y trabajo, adquiridos en el encierro de esas casas, portentosas, escuelas de rehabilitación moral, levantadas en homenaje á la justicia, á la humanidad y á la filosofía.

Para la plantación de esta medida se han establecido dos sistemas opuestos, el de aislamiento absoluto, y el de vida común. Ambos se han ensayado con diferentes sucesos; ambos tienen sus ventajas y sus inconvenientes. En el de aislamiento la rehabilitación del criminal sería mas completa: sin testigos de su afrenta, puede arguir todavía su frente con la sangre honrada. Separado del mundo, reducido á un triste encierro, sin mas compañía que el pobre ajuar de su habitación, medita reflexiva, contempla el crimen en toda su descomunidad, puede menos de arrepentirse profundamente y entrar con ahínco y buena fé en el camino de la virtud; pero este es un remedio heroico que si no salva la vida moral del delincente, le arrastra á una muerte segura: puede suceder muy bien que en vez del abandono, venga la desoperación, el abandono, el vicio, y que se fuga imposible su reforma; ó inútil, completamente inútil, la pena. Fuere de que, eso asimismo tan severo, refiése un carácter pronunciado de crueldad, es una especie de esquilto ó emparejamiento.

En el sistema de vida común no existen los inconvenientes que acabamos de notar, y antes bien, se puede dar una dirección atinada y económica á los trabajos manuales en que deban ejercitarse los presos. En cambio, cada cual ve en los demás un testimonio viviente de su crimen, y cuando salga de la prisión hallará otros tantos compañeros que le sebalen como un malvado convertido: las puertas de una rehabilitación completa están cerradas para siempre, y quien sabe si en vez de un sentimiento de penitencia abrigue el criminal la contumacia, quiera precisarse de hombre fuerte superior al castigo, y aspirar á la triste celebridad de ser una categoría en el crimen. Quien podrá tachar de exagerados estos temores en vista del ejemplo de nuestro país, donde se consumaron la perversión y la ruina del infeliz que sufrió una condena?

tro país, se han impuesto la honrosa tarea de calumniar y atrozamiento al partido demócrático victorioso en Nicaragua, y á los ciudadanos americanos que han venido á cooperar á la defensa de su noble causa; y que por estar naturalizados en el país, no deben considerarse sino como verdaderos nicaragüenses.—No hai duda, no hai falsedad, no hai pautada inventada por los enemigos de la actual administración para hacer recocer sobre ella el desprecio y a oprobación pública, que no encuentre cabida en los columnas de aquellos publicaciones. Recordamos sino algunos de sus pasajes.—El Boletín de 17 de noviembre refirió, dolo á cartas, cuya procedencia tuvo buen cuidado de omitir, asegura como una verdad incontestable que los planes del filibusterismo no se limitan ya á Nicaragua, sino que amenazan muy particularmente á Costa Rica. Con qué se trata de llevar la guerra á la República vecina. ¿Con qué se está organizando el Ejército que debe ir á ocuparla? Con qué se reclutan soldados, ofreciéndoles grandes recompensas para cuando llegasen á la tierra de los buenos hermanitos? Valgame Dios! ¿quién dice estas cosas? Qui! El redactor del Boletín que os tan imparcial y tan verídico, que no puede mentar hechos incontrastables, en cartas de los emigrados de Rivas y otras gentes de esta calaña que en su desesperada situación no han hallado mejor recurso que poner en alarma á Costa Rica y porturar su reposo: como se funda en documentos intachables; no tenemos que oponerle mas que el testimonio irrecusable de los hechos para desmentir espléndidamente á los responsables. Pero vaya, que es digno de nuestros atrevimientos, al querer tomar la ira de tan formidable atleta, de ese escritor que después de elogiar la proclama del Presidente Morúa, nos declara formalmente la guerra, y en una guerra cualquiera, sino una guerra implacable, guerra sin cuartel, guerra á muerte. Sin embargo, el que lo conoce á él y sus antecedentes, sabrá la importancia que deba dar á tales baladronadas, así como á las desfiguradas relaciones de los acontecimientos que aquí han tenido lugar.—El "Album de la paz" ha levantado también el grito de guerra, y ha ennegrecido mas de una de sus páginas con falsas y calumniosas producciones, hijas de la malevolencia y del encono. Sin que quer meterse á profeta anuncia la completa ruina de Costa Rica si el filibusterismo progresa en Nicaragua, y no se lo ahoga en su principio; apelando para conseguir tan grandioso objeto al muy sensible medio de no reconocer diversas municipalidades en Centro-América, sino una sola nación; porque es una la causa que se defiende y uno el interés de salvar

en su corazón y lo consiguiera. En vano buscáis en la historia otros tipos de grandes y sublimes caracteres; no los hai. El hombre para ser grande, para vivir en la posteridad, ha de ser insignio en armas, insigne en religión, ó insigne en letras: ha de ser cerquita, filósofo ó guerrero. Borrado de los annales del mundo esas tres vastas categorías, y el mundo, huérfano de sus héroes, huérfano de sus filósofos, y huérfano de sus mártires, quedará huérfano de gloria. La reunión en un solo hombre de estos tres sublimes caracteres solo una vez se ha realizado en la tierra, solo una vez se han presenciado los siglos.

Hubo un hombre cuyo voz fué la inteligencia del mundo y la confesión de los sabios, siendo así entre los inteligentes el mas inteligente.

Hubo un hombre que anunció con su venida el reino de la fe, que inflamó con su purísima llama las convulsiones mas tibias, siendo así entre los religiosos entre los hombres religiosos.

Hubo un hombre, en fin, que cumplida su misión se resignó á una muerte voluntaria, siendo así entre los libres el mas libre.

Ved ahí el hombre completamente grande, el hombre tipo, el bello ideal de la humanidad entera: *Ecce homo.*

Permitásenos aquí una reflexión importante. Cuando la civilización griega, decrepita y muribunda, iba á extinguirse ya entre el todo y la sangre de los dioses civiles, se personificó el Sócrates, fundiendo á los sofistas y bobotando la ciencia como una víctima resignada, fué el mas religioso, el mas inteligente y el mas libre entre los griegos, como Jesús habia de ser mas adolante el mas religioso, el mas inteligente y el mas libre entre los hombres.

Ahora bien: ¿no es, por ventura, su nombre el mas bello, el mas puro, el mas glorioso entre los que como gloriosos, puros y bellos se conservan en la historia? ¿Y como explicaremos filosóficamente ese hito de admiración que le consagró la historia, que ratificó su prosperidad, y que le tributaban en un magnífico coro las edades?

Si su superioridad como hombre religioso, inteligente y libre, Sócrates hubiera sido un hombre común: sin la combinación armónica de los tres principios vivificantes que le secundaron, su carácter no fuera sublime, su nombre no fuera olario.

Las sociedades no consiguen á mérito precio la gloria: tambien ellas, cuando no son religiosas, inteligentes ó libres, pasan obscuras y se deslizan olvidadas. ¿Cuál pueblo se lanzó jamás al combate y escribió su nombre con la sangre de los vencidos en el campo de batalla, sin que se sintiese inspirado por su religión, por

rápí porqué causas los convencionales franceses solo pudieran destruir, y aglomerar escorbos sobre escorbos. En vano un rayo de libertad ardia en sus pechos, y un rayo de inteligencia en sus frentes: en el delirio de su exaltación y en el desvanecimiento de su poder destruyeron á Dios, y en su locura se proclamaron á Dios revolucionario y ateo, sinó un lago de sangre? Cuando Napoleón coló el nombre de Dios en su libertad y en su inteligencia, cuando fué la personificación viviente de esos tres principios sociales, cuando puso fin á su divorcio sacrilego, las tempestades se serenaron, las nubes amenzadoras huyeron, la obra de la reorganización fué posible, y la revolución dejó de saugar la tierra con sus crímenes y sus estragos.

*(Del Semanario de familias.)*

**APRENDAN LOS RENUENTOS, COMUNICADO.**

*S. E. de La Crónica:*

Por el convenio celebrado en Gmunda el 23 de octubre último, se ha hecho según se ve una fusión de los partidos que desgarraban á la desgraciada Nicaragua, y se ha fijado un programa de civilización, digno de los Jefe que lo firmaron si él se sostiene como del país.—Yo que profeso esos mismos principios según se ve en mis publicaciones, declaro ahora á la faz del mundo, que sostendré con mi corazón eminente, republicano y con mis hechos en la línea de la legalidad, toda idea que tienda á mantener la nacionalidad é independencia de mi patria, su progreso y mejora social, como los fundantes que deban colocarla por sus importantes elementos y su ventajosa posición geográfica, en el rango de los pueblos civilizados.—Confirmando por lo mismo con los independentes que han hecho triunfar la verdadera causa de Nicaragua, uniré á eso fin con ellos mis esfuerzos, sean cuales fueren las personas; y lo haré con lealtad caballeramente como verdadero nicaragüense y hombre de paz que ha proscrito toda idea de venganza, de proscrición y de muerte, por lo común afrentosas á la civilización, y perjudicial á la moral, á la sociedad y al bien público.

San Francisco de California, noviembre 17 de 1855.

GUADALUPE SAEZ.

Tomado de la Crónica de San Francisco de California n.º 198.

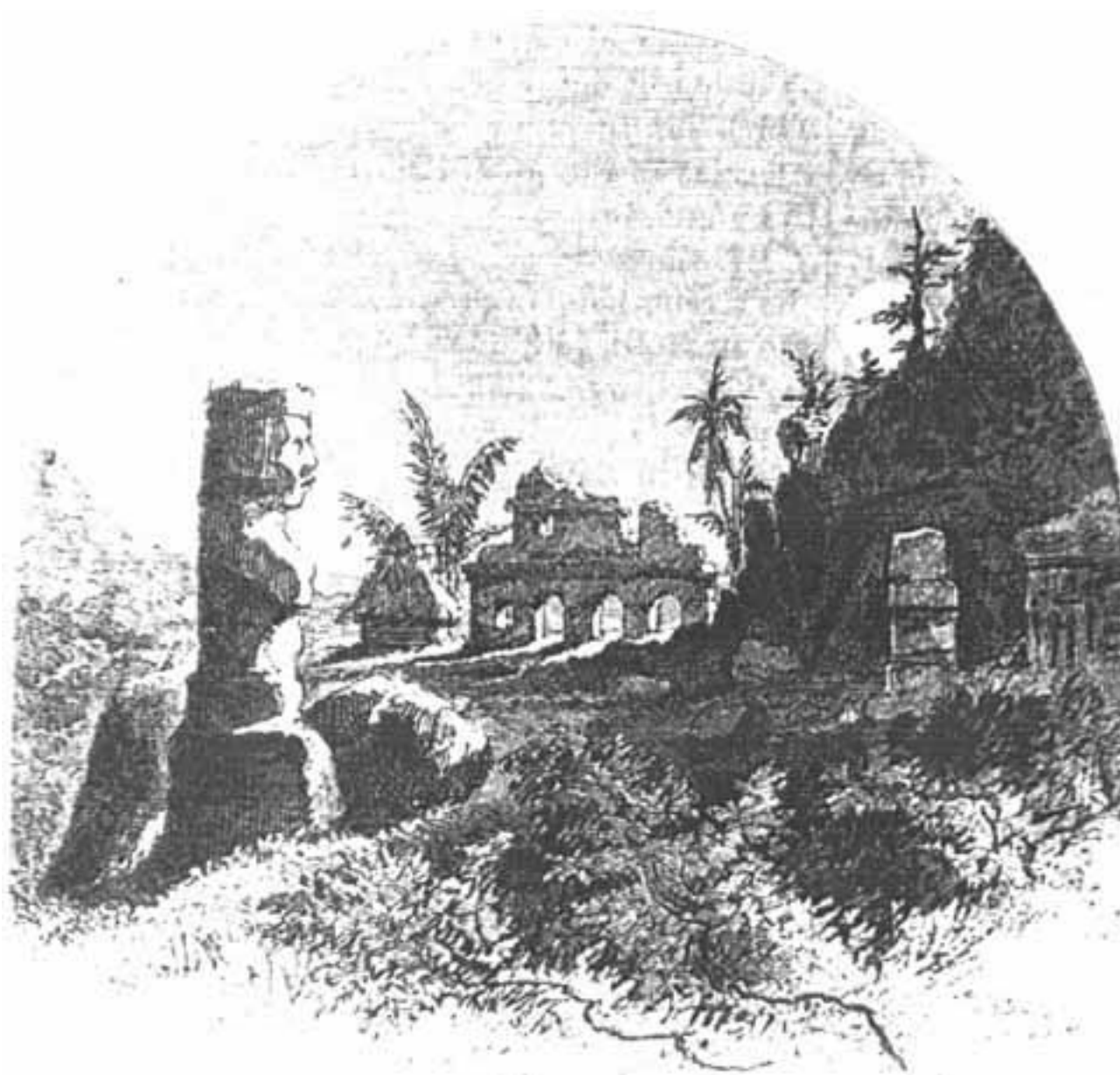
**AVISO.**

El Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cocineros á quienes dará empleo seguido.—Tambien necesita un panero.





El Predestinado de los Ojos Azules  
The Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny



Ciudad Perdida en Chontales: "Ya sin vida, ni fuerza  
ni belleza alguna, excepto la belleza inmutable de la muerte".

A Ruined City in Chontales: "Nothing left to it, of all its life  
and strength, and beauty, except the unchangeable beauty of death."



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 9

Sábado, 22 de diciembre de 1855

AL IGUAL QUE LOS OTROS, este cuarto ejemplar de diciembre muestra a William Walker afanado aumentando sus fuerzas con el creciente apoyo de sus compatriotas, frenándolo sólo los microbios del trópico. En este número descuellan el obituario del capitán Armstrong y la noticia de la ciudad perdida en Chontales, —ya sin vida, ni fuerza ni belleza alguna, excepto "la belleza inmutable de la muerte". El Predestinado la utiliza para anunciar que está "asentando las bases de un Imperio Tropical que sobrevivirá los estruendos de la materia y perdurará durante futuras edades".

Saturday, December 22, 1855

AS IN THE OTHER ISSUES, this one of December third shows William Walker earnestly trying to form his army with the growing support of his countrymen, though thwarted in his efforts by the tropical germs. This time the obituary of Captain Armstrong stands out, as does the report of A Ruined City in Chontales, —nothing left to it of all its life and strength, and beauty, except the "unchangeable beauty of death," which the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny utilizes to announce that he is laying the foundations of a Tropic Empire that shall survive the rumblings of matter, and last through future ages.

## Extractos / Excerpts

OBITUARY — Capt. Robert W. Armstrong, of Company "D" died at his quarters.

30 (4)

DIED — Theo. Ewing, attached to Capt. Astin's Co.

30 (4)

By invitation of the Clergy, the Commander in Chief, and American Battalion, visited the Cathedral, on the Plazer, last Sabbath morning. It was an imposing sight, and we regret the want of space to give it the proper notice.

30 (2)

### BANQUETE.

Hablamos del que se dió el domingo 9 del corriente, a nombre del Supremo Gobierno, en obsequio del Benemérito Jeneral Presidente del Estado de Honduras don Trinidad Cabañas ...

31 (5)

### A RUINED CITY IN CHONTALES

... forgotten place, buried in the wilderness. ... It is said to lie in a N.N.E. direction from Libertad, at a distance of 25 to 30 miles. Some of the ruins bore evidence of having once been palaces, from the solidity of the remaining walls, and the elaborate sculpture upon the doorways; others may have been temples ...

The district of country wherein are found these vestiges of a departed race, is known to us chiefly as a great mining district, abounding also in pasture and tillage land. Ere long, a host of bold and hardy spirits will people it. It will grow to be a great country. The "Star of Empire" having rested for a while with its western limb over golden California, is taking its way southward. In their journeyings to and fro, these bands, full of youth and health and bold adventure, will sometimes come upon the remains of this dead city. In the dim and storied East we expect to encounter such sights; but not here. It is as if a party of rosy children, heated with their sports, should come suddenly upon the corpse of one who had passed through all the vicissitudes which yet awaited them, and gone to rest burthened with the weight of many years —nothing left to it of all its life and strength, and beauty, except the "unchangeable beauty of death."

30 (1)

### ¡O MUERTE!

Sin advertir cómo ni porqué al tomar nuestra pluma, la primera palabra que escribimos fué, "muerte" : ibamos en seguida a escribir "legitimidad" y la pluma se escapó de nuestros dedos. Tal ha sido la que se ha observado por el partido oligárquico granadino que horroriza ...

32 (5)

### AL PUBLICO.

El que suscribe pone en conocimiento del respetable público: que en el archipiélago del lago tiene dos fincas de platanar con doce ó trece mil matas, en un terreno de una feracidad prodigiosa, y susceptible de cualquier otro establecimiento agrícola: en dichas fincas hai tambien varias especies de frutas. Posee igualmente en esta ciudad su casa de habitacion que presenta alguna comodidad para vivir, y puede ser engrandecida por tener un estenso solar; y tanto aquellas como esta las dá en venta, y enagenacion. Las personas que gusten pueden entenderse con el vendedor relativamente á presios, y en lo mas que conduzca á contratar.

Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.

Santiago Solórzano.

32 (5)

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER 22, 1855.

NO. 9.

**El Nicaraguense.**  
"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 22

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
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CHARLES T. CUTLER.....JOSEPH R. MALÉ.  
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Mr Wm. GARRARD, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is our authorized agent for El Nicaraguense at Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

MABEL.

The shining sickles the reapers wield—  
Are bright to the sunlit morn—  
They go to the opulent harvest field  
To reap its wealth of corn;  
The choral winds of the morning chant  
A harvest song of praise,  
And the mellow sunlight shines aslant  
Through the Autumn's golden haze.  
No more to bind the amber sheaves  
With the reaper hands I go—  
I stand where the rays in the gabled eaves  
From the orient softly flow.  
The days of my life are old and serene,  
But my heart is glad and young,  
For the song of the singing birds I hear,  
Are the melodies once they sung.  
I am old, but Hope can never decay,  
And why should my spirit care,  
The sun sheds blessings on locks of gray,  
And hallows an old man's hair.  
My prouder and passionate days are flown,  
But the light on the valley shines,  
And from the odoriferous woodlands still is blown  
The balm of the balsam-pines.  
My Hopes are plumed with the wings of doves  
And away from earthly things,  
In the amaranth visions of early loves.  
Find rest for their weary wings.  
Oh! phoenix ones, such rest ye found  
When ye rose from a heap of ashes

[From E. G. Squier's Nicaragua.]  
**NICARAGUA; ITS EXTENT, & C.**

The ancient kingdom or Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala embraced the principal provinces of Guatemala, of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These threw off their allegiance to Spain in 1821, and following the great example of the British colonies in North America, assumed the rank of sovereign States. They subsequently united in the confederation, called the "Republic of Central America," which, in consequence of internal dissensions, and the strife of factions, was practically dissolved in 1839, since which time the several States have asserted and exercised their original sovereign powers, as distinct Republics. Three of the number, namely, Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador, have recently taken steps towards a new confederation have agreed upon a certain basis of union, and have called a constituent assembly.

The Republic of Nicaragua, therefore, comprises the territory which pertained to it as a province. Its boundaries are the Caribbean Sea upon the east, extending from the lower or Colorado mouth of the San Juan River, to Cape Gracias a Dios; and upon the west, the Pacific Ocean from the Gulf of Nacoya to that of Fonseca, embracing about one-third of the latter. The northern boundary, separating it from Honduras, follows the river Banks, or Segovia, from its mouth at Cape Gracias a Dios, for about two-thirds of its length, thence runs in a right line, northwest by north, to the head of the River Roman, and thence, also in a right line, to the point already indicated on the Gulf of Fonseca. The southern boundary, separating it from the mouth of the River Salco de Nacoya, to the lower mouth of the San Juan river. The State is therefore embraced entirely between 88° 20', and 87° 30', (from Greenwich, 6° 20', and 10° 30', from Washington,) west longitude, and between 9° 45', and 15° of north latitude; and has an area of about 59,000 square miles, or about an equal extent of territory with the New England States, exclusive of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

A claim to upwards of half of this territory has been set up by Great Britain, on behalf of the supposititious "King of the Mosquitos." The boundaries of this claim have been extended from time to time, but as last defined, embrace the whole coast of Central

very slight changes with the different seasons. The town of Leon was first built on the shore of the north western extremity of Lake Managua, at a place now called Momotomita, but it was subsequently abandoned for the present site, in the midst of the great plain of Leon. From this circumstance the lake in question is sometimes called Lake Leon.

The two ranges of the Cordilleras here referred to, form, with their slopes, a great interior basin, not far from three hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide, consisting in great part of broad, beautiful, and fertile plains. The waters of this region fall into the lakes already named, of which the San Juan River is the only outlet. Many of the streams flowing into these lakes, especially from the north, are of considerable size, and furnish a supply of water which could not be sensibly affected by drains for artificial purposes.

The lake Managua approaches, at its nearest point, to within four or five leagues of the Pacific, from which it is separated on the south by the range of hills already described; but between its northern extremity and the sea there are only the broad and magnificent plains of Leon and El Conejo, in the midst of which, with all the regularity of the pyramids, rise the volcanoes of Axusco, Telica, and El Viejo.

Lake Managua is a beautiful sheet of water, of much larger size than has hitherto been represented. It is certainly not far from fifty or sixty miles in greatest length by thirty-five in width, and ranges from two to ten and fifteen, and even forty fathoms in depth. The scenery which borders it is unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. Upon the northern and eastern shore, lifting their blue-rugged peaks one above the other, are the mountains of Matagalpa, merging into those of Segovia, rich in metallic veins. Upon the south and west are broad and fertile slopes and level plains, covered with luxuriant verdure, and of almost unlimited productivity. The volcano of Momotomita, like a giant warder, stands out boldly into the lake, its bare and blackened summit, which no man has ever reached, covered with a light wreath of smoke, attesting the continued existence of those internal fires which have seamed its steep sides with burning floods, and which still send forth hot and sulphurous springs at its base. Within the lake itself rises the regular cone of Momotomita, so regular that it seems a work of art, covered with a dense forest

ample, ranging from eight to twenty, and even forty fathoms. The prevailing winds are from the north-east (the direction of the summer trades on the coast,) and when the breeze is considerable, the waves of the lake roll with all the regularity and with much of the majesty of those of the sea. At such times, the surf upon the shore at Granada is nearly as high as it is, during a brisk wind. Upon the beach at Newport or Cape May, the sole outlet to this great interior basin, and of the lakes just described, is the River San Juan, debouching into the Atlantic at the now well-known port of the same name. This river is certainly a magnificent stream, but its capabilities have been greatly exaggerated. It flows from the south-eastern extremity of Lake Nicaragua, nearly due east, to the Atlantic: Its length has been variously estimated, from seventy to one hundred and four miles. The first estimate is obviously too little. Mr. Bailly calculated it at ninety miles, and he is probably not far from correct.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**TWO WEEKS LATER FROM VALPARAISO.**

We have files of Valparaiso papers to the 31st October.

We translate the following items: There are four Americans in prison in Valparaiso charged with theft.

Miss St. Clair is giving her exhibitions of magic in Valparaiso.

A young poetess, named Caroline Lizardi had committed suicide at Santiago by taking morphine. A farewell sonnet, written just before committing the fatal deed, had created great excitement.

The French steamer *Prongy* was in Valparaiso.

The Chilean Government has adopted a decimal system of coinage.

The *Messenger* says there is a probability that the independent State of Buenos Ayres will probably return to be a dependant of the United Provinces of La Plata.

By way of Valparaiso we have copies of the *Correio Mercantil*, from Rio, Brazil, to the 4th September.

The Bremen bark *America* had arrived at Rio with 325 Swiss colonists.

The captain of the American bark *Cavities* committed suicide in the harbor of Rio on the 27th September.

The legislative chambers have passed an electoral reform.

Prospecting gold from the dirt of a newly made grave, is a desecration which the Columbia *Cipper* recently observed near that town.

Two sets of quartz machinery, one for Mud Springs and the other for Rough and Ready, were landed on the levee at Sacramento last week.

A recent bear fight in Volcanville, El Dorado county, led to several brutal knife and club encounters among the spectators. A tunnel at Buena Vista diggings, Grass Valley, continues to discharge a full sluice head of water.

SOLANO COUNTY. — Real and personal property assessed for 1855, \$2,598,000; taxes, \$20,801.

Wild geese are selling in Marysville for 50 cents each—ducks 50 cents per pair, and even less.

"White Hall," a house of ill fame in Georgetown, has been purchased by the Temple of Honor.

Lynchburg is a thriving mining town in Butte county, and a rival of Oroville.

At Aqueduct City, the Union Company have sunk their shaft 35 feet in the valley. Nevada county is in debt about \$19,000 and has received \$66,000 since may last.

A mining suit for \$100,000 is on trial in the Calaveras county court.

Sonora and Volcano are about organizing a public library, reading room, and debating club.

A Know Nothing ball came off at Union Hall, Sonora, on the 19th.

Gas will be supplied by the new works in Sacramento this week.

Mokelumne is improving very rapidly, hotels crowded and business brisk.

At the Benicia Catholic Church, the ladies hold a fair on Christmas day.

Auburn is 1073 feet above the level of the sea.

A rich quartz lead was struck on Shipley's Ravine, near Gold Hill, recently, and in three or four days four miles of claims were staked off.

Several valuable diamonds have been found near Brian's Ferry, Tuolumne county, one of which has been tested to be worth \$60.

A Sebastapol banquet was given at the El Dorado, Downville, on the 17th, by the French, English and Italian residents of the place—music, toasts, speeches, fine viands and plenty of enthusiasm.

A coal field has been discovered at the

To a heaven of love, to gather around—  
Ours simple, thy name—  
Mabel—dream of the years that fell—  
That fell by the reaper Time—  
It was here in the affluent harvest dell—  
When my youth was in its prime—  
It was down in harvest pride, unshorn,  
We stood with reaper bands  
And love to our hearts was thrillingly borne  
In the tremulous clasp of our hands,  
The golden radiance lent your face  
The lycauth hue of the grain,  
And flushing your cheeks with a maidenly grace,  
Bloom-roses there were laid;  
And Love saw mysteries in your eyes—  
Twin stars in the mellow morn—  
And dreamed in your red lips parted dyes  
Of pearls amid the corn.

So the sweet vision of gentle Ruth  
Is annals in orient lore,  
When the Syrian nobleman gave his youth  
To her Beauty for evermore,  
And I was the Lord of the lands from whence  
In the Autumn's amber pride,  
Your virginal beauty and innocence  
Was borne a wedded bride.

That night there was joy the gabled manse  
When home were the harvest wains,  
The young and the beautiful met in the dance  
To the bounding music's strains;  
And the trusting love in Mabel's eyes,  
In their clear and holy shine,  
Was the love—oh! spirit in Paradise,  
When last they looked in mine.

Thou hast gathered home to thy garner, God,  
The sheaves of my golden years—  
But thou leavest hope in the sepulchre clod,  
And smiles in a world of tears:  
The pines are green Immortalities  
When the Eden—blossoms die,  
And the Passion that sinks with sunset, sees  
Sweet Peace in the star-sown sky.

Softly the wings of the Autumn sing  
Their choral song of praise,  
And a prophecy thus to my soul they bring  
Of its slowly parting days—  
Of the sleep that shall coldly and gently glide  
On my eyes from a chilly hand—  
Of the dawn, with Mabel by my side  
In the calm of another Land.

Butte county, the *North Californian* says  
has increased in population by a greater  
ratio during the past year than any other  
county in the State.  
The C. K. Garrison, the third new locomo-  
tive on the Sacramento road, made the dis-  
tance of 14 1-2 miles on the 23rd, in 28  
minutes.

THE SACRAMENTO PIONEER ASSOCIATION is arranging the  
a course of scientific lectures to be given during the  
winter.  
Wm. McCulley an Irishman, was found  
dead in his bed at Shasta, on the 21st inst.  
A German was killed at Tunnel Hill,  
Amador county on the 16th—\$200 found in  
his pocket.

Hogan, Johnson and a Chileno lately es-  
caped from prison at Mokelumne Hill, have  
been re-captured.  
Stanislaus county, the assessors report,  
has 250 miners at work, and the amount of  
gold yield is set down at \$225,000 per an-  
num—land under cultivation, 6,982 acres.

America, from Cape Honduras to the north-  
ern limits of New Granada, as will appear  
in a subsequent chapter. A claim to another  
large section of Nicaragua, including the  
entire department of Guacaste, or Nicoya,  
(lying between Lake Nicaragua and the  
Gulf of Nicoya,) as also to the entire country  
south of the lake just named and the River  
San Juan, has recently been asserted by  
Costa Rica. But neither the pretensions of  
Great Britain or Costa Rica are well found-  
ed, nor are they admitted by civilized na-  
tions. These are points which will be eluci-  
dated elsewhere.

As we have already intimated, the geo-  
graphical and topographical features of  
Nicaragua are equally remarkable and inter-  
esting. If an accurate map of Central  
America existed, it would exhibit in this  
State a separation of the great chain of the  
Cordilleras into two divergent ranges, of less  
general height than the great ridge itself, and  
having occasional partial interruptions. This  
divergence takes place in the northern de-  
partment of Segovia, one branch extending  
due southeast towards the Atlantic. Its out-  
post come down to the very shore, and form  
prominent landmarks upon that coast. The  
range itself intersects the San Juan River  
about fifty miles above its mouth. At its  
northern base, and nearly parallel to it, flows  
a large and long stream, the Rio Escomido,  
sometimes indicated in the maps as "Blow-  
fields River." All the streams upon the  
southern side of the range fall into Lakes  
Managua and Nicaragua, or into the San  
Juan River. This range resumes its course  
upon the southern shore of the San Juan,  
but now bears nearly due south, connecting  
with the Pacific range in the elevated re-  
gions of Costa Rica.

The Pacific range follows the general di-  
rection of the coast, sometimes rising into  
lofty volcanic cones, but generally sustain-  
ing the character of a high ridge, and in pla-  
ces subsiding into low hills and plains. It  
preserves a nearly uniform distance from  
ten to twenty miles; consequently there are  
no considerable streams falling into the Pa-  
cific for the distance which it continues. It  
unites, as I have already said, with the east-  
ern range in Coast Rica. Its course seems  
to have been the principal line of volcanic  
action, and extinct craters and beds of lava  
are to be met with at short intervals through-  
out its length. The lofty cones of the Viejo,  
Santa Clara, Axusco, Momotombo, Momo-  
bacho, Ometepe, Madeira, Orosi, and Abo-  
ado, not to mention many others which may  
be regarded as belonging to this range, are  
prominent landmarks, and found remarkable  
features in the landscape.

The town, or city of Santiago de Managua,  
which gives its name to the lake, and which  
is the place of the meeting of the Legislative  
Chambers of the State, is situated upon the  
south-western shore. Some considerable  
streams flow into the lake from the direction  
of Segovia, and the level of water undergoes

under the shadows and within the deep re-  
cesses of which, frayed by the storms of  
ages, stand the rude and frowning statues  
of the gods of aboriginal superstition, raised  
there long before European feet trod the  
soil of America, and to which the mind of  
the christianized Indian still reverts with a  
mysterious reverence.

Lake Nicaragua is nevertheless the great  
feature of the country, and is unquestiona-  
bly, in all respects, one of the finest bodies  
of water on the continent, needing only to  
be made easy of access to become as famous  
a resort of the lovers of the grand and beauti-  
ful in nature, as any now known in the Old  
or New World. In common with Lake  
Managua, its size has been rather under than  
over estimated. Mr. Baily calculated its  
greatest length at one hundred miles, and  
its greatest width at forty or forty-five miles.  
It is probably nearer one hundred and twen-  
ty miles in length, by fifty or sixty in breadth.  
Upon its southern shore, near the head  
of the lake, is the ancient city of Granada,  
the most important commercial point in the  
republic. A few miles below Granada, and  
projecting boldly into the lake, is the extinct  
volcano of Momobachto, not far from five  
thousand feet in height. At its base, in the  
lake, is a group of innumerable small islands  
of volcanic origin, rising in the form of cones  
from twenty to one hundred feet, and cov-  
ered with verdure. Some of them, upon  
which the soil has accumulated, are inhabit-  
ed by Indians, and their thatched cottages,  
shadowed over by tall palms, and with a  
dense background of broad-leaved plants, in-  
form the most picturesque objects which can  
be conceived. Upon the same shore with  
Granada, but forty miles distant, is the city  
of Nicaragua, or Rivas; the capital of a very  
large, fertile, and comparatively well-cul-  
tivated district. The remaining section of  
the southern shore of the lake has scarcely  
any inhabitants, except a few wild Indians,  
called "Bravos," who alternate between the  
mountainous district towards Costa Rica and  
the shore. The northern shore, called Chon-  
tales, is unulating, and well adapted to  
grazing. Here are a great number of cattle  
estates, some embracing many thousand  
head of cattle and mules. There are a num-  
ber of considerable islands in the lake, the  
largest of which is Madeira or Ometepe,  
which is almost wholly inhabited by Indians.  
It abounds in numerous traces of aboriginal  
occupation and art, and is distinguished by  
two immense cones, visible from every  
point of the lake and from the Pacific. These  
are called respectively Ometepe and Ma-  
deira. The cone of Ometepe is the most  
regular in outline of any which I have seen,  
and is, I think, the highest in the country.  
Its summit is generally enveloped in clouds.  
The water of the lake, in most places, shoals  
gradually, but at some points vessels of the  
largest class may approach close to the shores.  
The depth, except in the immediate vicinity  
of its outlet, is for purposes of navigation

Gen. Uribe had attempted to invade the  
territory of Uruguay, and had been repulsed.  
**CALIFORNIA ITEMS.**

Two cattle thieves, Hill and Harris, were  
hung by a mob at Union City, on the 29th.  
They were taken the day before, with two  
Mexicans, who escaped. The populace  
were determined to make sure of the Amer-  
icans, and are in hot pursuit of the Greasers.  
Pierre Dupuis, a French gardiner at the  
Mission, was found murdered in his own  
doorway on the morning of the 29th. His  
trunks had all been rifled. He was bound  
hand foot and his head beaten to pieces.  
Two suspected cattle thieves were arrested  
on the 25th, and taken to Wood's ferry on  
the Mokelumne for a Lynch trial. Sentence  
was not pronounced, and parties are out in  
search of their confederates.

Stephen Crawley, a sub-marine diver,  
was suffocated while seeking for an anchor  
off Lincoln Point, on the 24th. He was 24  
feet below the surface, and two men were  
pumping air at the time.  
A man named Steen was arrested on the  
24th ult., for a forgery of a check of \$310  
on Lucas, Turner & Co., signed in the name  
of Pickett & Mount.  
J. C. Haggerty, the foolish young man  
charged with attempting to bribe "Billy  
Mulligan, keeper of the county prison, has  
given \$1000 bonds to appear before the  
Grand Jury.

Jas. Disheroon was dangerously stabbed  
by Daniel Lehr at Gold Hill, Placer  
county, in a bawdy house difficulty. Dish-  
eroon will probably die. Lehr is arrested.  
A Chinaman attempted to shoot a white  
man recently, in the vicinity of Jamestown,  
in a dispute about mining privileges. "John"  
was let off with a sound drubbing.  
Isaac Nickel was shot dead at Red Bluffs,  
on the 23d ult., by Thomas Stinson, a pilot  
Nickel fired first, and the homicide was ad-  
judged to be in self-defence.

Arrests of prostitutes have become quite  
frequent in San Francisco, and what is stran-  
ger, one conviction was had on the 28th. It  
is hoped this precedent may have its effect.  
Wm. P. Shields was accidentally shot  
through the head at Indian Gulch, Mariposa  
county, while removing a sack of potatoes  
from his wagon.

Joseph Phillips and James Mille quarrelled  
in Mariposa on the 20th. Mills had his skull  
mashed in; Phillips was arrested and broke  
jail.  
A man named Forbes was killed at Red  
Dog, eight miles from Nevada, by being  
crushed under a log, which he was chopping.  
He leaves a wife and family.

A miner's cabin on Travers' Creek, the  
Georgetown News says, was burned on 19th  
together with the winter's supplies of four  
miners.  
Brown's Ranch, 20 miles below Sacra-  
mento, on the river was burned on 23d ult.  
Loss \$1000.

head of Corral Hollow, 30 miles southwest  
of Stockton. The *Argus* says it is of light  
substance, but may improve in quality as  
the vein is developed.

Thousands of miners, for years to come,  
can find profitable employment, the *North  
Californian* believes, in the auriferous district  
extending from Feather River to Yuba  
county, 15 miles in extent.

The Iowa Hill *News* says that during the  
last two months some eighteen tunnels have  
been completed in that vicinity or at least  
sufficiently to prospect their claims, and of  
these all have paid expenses.

The recent rains have been co-extensive  
with the State. Copious showers have fall-  
en in San Diego, and the loftiest hills about  
Los Angeles are capped with snow.

A petrified oak tree was lately found by  
Rev. J. S. Diehl in Cedar Ravine, El Dorado  
county. Specimens 3 feet long and 20  
inches in diameter were brought to Sacra-  
mento.

Clear Lake Ditch, in Shasta county, is  
completed for 41 miles, and is supplying the  
rich mines about Muletown, Middletown,  
Horsetown, Texas Springs, and Jackass Flat.  
Several small canals are being built to  
supply the mining region about Placerville.  
The quartz mills have added greatly to the  
consumption of water in that locality.  
Eight cases of homicide and murder  
are awaiting trial in San Francisco, besides  
that of Charles Cora.

A man named Jennings was instantly  
killed in a rum drinking row at Gibsonville  
on the 22d inst.  
A literary association is organized at  
Monterey, and Mr. McElroy, editor of the  
*Sentinel*, appointed librarian.

**TRUE ARISTOCRACY.**—Neither wealth nor  
birth, but mind and heart only should be the  
aristocracy of a free people.

If you want to know the road to the  
prison follow the man who believes that the  
world "owes him a living."

Fleas have other fleas to bite 'em  
And so go on ad infinitum.

To leave your son a fortune—educate  
him.

There is beauty enough on earth to make  
a home for angels.

If we can still love those who have made  
us suffer, we love them all the more.

**SUICIDE OF JOHNNY BROOME; THE PUG-  
ILIER.**—Johnny Broome, well known in spo-  
ring circles in England as a skillful pugilist  
lately committed suicide by cutting his throat  
with a carving knife. His mind had been  
for some time past affected by pecuniary  
circumstances.

An auctioneer does as he is bid, a post-  
man as he is directed.

A Cincinnati editor being asked "what  
is the news?" said—"Sir, I sell my news  
at ten cents a week don't bother me."  
"Them's our sentiments."



# El Nicaraguense

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA

Saturday Morning, December 22

## A RUINED CITY IN CHONTALES.

The age is fruitful of important discoveries. Beneath the grassy plains of Mesopotamia, a curious traveler from the west, lay bare to our wondering gaze fragments of the hidden glory of ancient Nineveh. Sculpture, in strange forms, revealed to us some of its unwritten history; and with it a sublime lesson of earthly mutability. Even then, at the other extremity of the globe, a handful of hardy pioneers, in their daily labor, in the sandy soil, were turning up glittering particles of the richest of earth's metals in such profusion that they were fain to pause and gaze in awe-struck wonder. For centuries the adventurous mariner had navigated upon that coast, and the solitary Indian scoured the streams and mountain passes; still the land slept on in its primeval wildness; but, at length, gold was found—and, lo! in a few short years an empire has arisen, bidding fair to rival Nineveh, herself, though their merchants were many, even as the stars in heaven. From the tombs of long buried greatness, let us gather wisdom and warning. The earth is today, as rich as it was in the days of Asher and Belus, yet the fate of the cities they built, admonishes us not to spend all our days in strife for its honors and prizes. As in the depths of the ocean, we know, there lie the wrecks of many gallant argosies, in whose now stony and decaying timbers are hid much gold and silver and precious stones, in search of which the diver perils life and limb, that he may add to his store of worldly goods; so, from the contemplation of their lost cities, from an investigation of their lost arts, and disparted greatness and a study of the hieroglyphics yet visible on their walls, we may be able to add something to the chart by which we hope to steer safely over the perilous seas in which they were wrecked.

We have been led into this train of remark by the description of a ruined city, just given us by an old explorer in the Chontales district. The picture which he drew for us, of this forgotten place, buried in the wilderness, brought to our mind Stevens' eloquent descriptions of Copan, Palenque, and Uxmal; the latter of which our friend had himself visited—cities, built by a people the name of whom, even, has died out of the memory of man. It is said to lie in a N. E. direction from Libertad, at a distance of 25 to 30 miles. Some of the ruins bore evidence of having once been palaces, from the solidity of the remaining walls, and

nature again. Must we conclude that they had no bard—no orator, No statesman, and they died."

"They lived their little span of life, They lived and died in vain; They sank ingloriously beneath, Oblivious silent reign. As snail beneath the Dead Sea wave, The cities of this plain?"

Let us rather look at the brighter side of the picture. We believe in our day the history of these cities will be discovered. Stevens says, in speaking of Uxmal "throughout the country, convents are rich in manuscripts, and documents, written by the early fathers, Catechisms and Indians; who very soon acquired the knowledge of Spanish, and the art of writing. These have never been examined with the slightest reference to this subject, and I cannot help thinking, that some precious memorial is now mouldering in the library of a neighboring convent, which would determine the history of some of these ruined cities; moreover I cannot help believing that the tablets of hieroglyphics will yet be read. No strong curiosity has hitherto been directed to them; vigor and acuteness of intellect, knowledge and learning, have never been expended upon them.

We have good ground for indulging in this belief. Even while we write, great changes are being wrought everywhere about us. Within a few brief months a new element, giving promise of strength and durability, has been introduced into the social system of Nicaragua. The adventurous sons of the great Northern Republic, have with noble, self-sacrificing devotion, come to the rescue of their weaker brethren of this southern clime. When their doom seemed to be inevitable this little band proved their safeguard; led by one who never falters or flinches. On every side, the improved aspect of affairs gives assurance that a radical reform is progressing. Shall the work stop with the improvement of the present condition of this people? Shall we not rather with a more comprehensive purpose; while developing to the utmost the resources, of the present, study also the history of the past? And if it should be our privilege, to read the hieroglyphics on these strange stones, to come to an understanding, of the "idols," "obelisks," and "pyramids," we may almost literally "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything." Who knows but that these cities were built upon those sites for some wise purpose, not understood by us? Who knows that we may not rebuild them, and revive in archeology and sculpture, the memory of the departed? Who shall say that in this beautiful and fertile land, this land of wealth and enchantment with our enlarged ideas of political, social and commercial life, and a studious cultivation of the arts and sciences, that enable our earthly existence; we may not lay the foundations of a Tropic Empire

## GOLD IN NICARAGUA.

MR. MINISTER OF RELATIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

Office of the Prefect and Financial Sub-Delegation of the Oriental Department. On the 3rd, of the present month, I went to the district of Chontales, with the object of visiting the village of Juigalpa, and also to look at some minerals, recently discovered, by some neighbors. We have always observed that uncultivated mountains; abandoned valleys, solitary lands, although beautiful, run naturally to wildness and waste, but in this privileged country in this land of blessings and enchantment, like the Elysian Fields, it seems as if Nature rejoiced as on the first day of the creation. It so remains and shall remain until the hand of cultivation shall reap its advantages. It is not an excess of patriotic sentiment or an illusion, to say that the abundant and beautiful streams that course through this fertile land, appear thus placed to second the labors of an industrious and agricultural people. Rich mines are always found elsewhere, in barren and deserted lands; but in this country, where the vegetation is most luxuriant, there exist hidden treasures that put our negligence to shame.

I saw the mineral mountain of San Buenaventura, discovered and denounced by Mr. Manuel Montiel. The ramifications of its veins extend themselves over the broad and fertile plains of Hormiguera, near the waters of the great river Mico, which empties into the Pearl Cay Lagoon. It is so advantageously situated that on every side are facilities to establish machinery for grinding the rich metals during the entire year. The virgin veins recently discovered, are from 30 to 36 inches in breadth, and a little digging of four yards has sufficed to discover metals of a superior quality; or I should rather say, that on the surface even of this extensive and fertile plain, is found common ore, that elsewhere would enrich the skillful miner. A quick and imperfect grinding gave as a result a pound of gold, which I have now in my possession. It was examined and assayed, by the chemists in this city who rated it at 20 carats fine. I have started the development of this wealth by means of an association now being organized here.

I can say to the Minister, that the State possesses in this beautiful district, only to be properly described in poetry, an inexhaustible treasury of immense riches; wealth consisting of maderas wood and common cedar, mahogany, ebony, granadillo, etc., and also of beautiful cattle that increase wonderfully; wealth of pasture and tillage land, mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and all other rich productions, known to the geologist. It is no less interesting to know that the numerous tribes of Indian savages that inhabit the villages, situated on the branches of the Mico, Muna, and Arrama, are becoming more civilized daily; they

At San Jose, Cal, the French, English, and Sardinians have banquetted in celebration of the Allied victories in the Crimea. The affair came off on the 26th.

A strike still continues among the miners at Nevada, who refuse to pay over 25 cents per inch for water. The ditch companies have come down to 33 cents. Thanksgiving day was observed very generally throughout the mountain towns, in the churches, at the festive board, and in social commingling.

The flourishing town of La Grange, at French Bar, is a candidate for the county seat of Stanislaus; election Dec. 20th. Ford's patent rifle box, which has been used and approved in several quartz mills in Nevada, is likely to become generally adopted.

A man named Woods was arrested at Kanaka Flat, Sierra county, on the 26th, for obliging Gates & Davidson's store of \$1,200. He was hung to a tree until nearly dead, and let down, but refused to disclose the hidden treasure. The money was afterwards found in a stump near by, and Woods was released. His partner, York, went to the ground, and quarrelled with Peter McEvay, which resulted in the latter having his bowels cut out, leaving no hope of his recovery.

\$1000 reward is offered by Geo. H. Whitney & Co. of San Francisco, for the arrest of their clerk Alphonso C. Haskell, and the recovery of \$4,800 stolen by him, or in proportion for the amount recovered. Haskell is known as formerly an express messenger for Adams & Co. He was a victim of the passion for gambling.

Lopez Vaz, in his description of the new countries and their inhabitants, which he visited, tells the following story; and, though he meant it for a jest there is a sad moral in it. It happened on a time, that a Spaniard, calling certain Indians to work in his mines, (which labor of all others does most grieve them,) they, rather than would go, offered to lay violent hands on themselves, which the Spaniard perceiving, said unto them, "Seeing you will hang yourselves, rather than go and work, I likewise will hang myself, and will bear you company, because I will make you work in another world." But the Indians, hearing this, replied, "We will willingly work with us here, to the intent you may not go with us into another world, so unwilling were they of the Spaniard's company."

A LUCKY FALL.—The Columbia Clipper says that a miner, going from Mormon Creek to Columbia, in his route passed over a pile of tailings when his foot slipped, and in his exertion to save himself his foot turned up a very handsome piece of gold weighing 31 ounces, valued at \$500.

It is assumed from reliable data, that there are 120,000 miners in this State, or that at

## DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

## NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 28th, day, of Dec. 1855, in front of Head Quarters, the Schr. Esperanza, as she now lies on the beach. Terms of sale, cash. JESSE S. HAMBLETON, Maj. and Actg. Com. of War. Dec. 17th, 1855.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL.

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS. THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call. Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. 1855.

## SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.

THE beautiful copper fastened clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russell, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port, Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 3m

## CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors to San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m



the elaborate sculpture upon the doorways; others may have been temples, their thresholds guarded by immense stone figures richly decorated, having wings and bearing warlike implements; which may have represented warrior saints or angels. In one spot was a flight of steps leading to a broad and stately terrace, and here and there, amid the thick undergrowth, were to be seen broken pyramids and square towers, at whose base the fallen stones lay scattered in irregular piles. All these were richly sculptured in a composite style, having some affinity to the Asiatic and Egyptian. In other places on the ground were fragments of stone figures larger than life, in which the human and the brute forms were strangely interwoven. Our informant could make no estimate of the ground covered by these ruins; the immense trees which had grown up around them, among which was the mahogany, cedar, and lignum-vitæ, combined with the condition of the ruins themselves, and the primitive wildness of the country thereabouts, left no doubt in his mind, that many centuries had elapsed since the last inhabitant of that once great and populous city had taken thence his solitary way.

What sensations crowd naturally upon the mind at the announcement of this discovery. At the present time it presents itself to us in a singularly impressive aspect. The district of country wherein are found these vestiges of a departed race, is known to us chiefly as a great mining district, abounding also in pasture and tillage land. Ere long, a host of bold and hardy spirits will people it. It will grow to be a great country. "The Star of Empire" having rested for a while with its western limb over golden California, is taking its way southward. In their journeyings to and fro, these bands, full of youth and health and bold adventure, will sometimes come upon the remains of this dead city. In the dim and storied East we expect to encounter such sights; but not here. It is as if a party of rosy children, heated with their sports, should come suddenly upon the corpse of one who had passed through all the vicissitudes which yet awaited them, and gone to rest burthened with the weight of many years—nothing left to it of all its life and strength, and beauty, except the "unchangeable beauty of death." And there will arise many questions and conjectures as to the origin, the history and the fate of this forgotten place; but there are none as yet who can answer them. In many other hidden spots are doubtless other ruins as gigantic and imposing; will the strange devices on their walls ever be read? At present they sleep the dull, cold sleep, of perfect oblivion. There is no solitary tradition lingering around those almost impenetrable forests to tell us who founded the Ninevehs, and Babels, of the Western World, or how they grew to greatness and at length decayed and gave their domain back to wild

that shall survive the rumbering of matter, and live through future ages?

**GOLD IN NICARAGUA**—We publish in another column a very interesting paper from Don Ferrin Ferrer, Minister of Hacienda, translated for our columns at the Department of Colonization. We commend this paper to the careful reading of our friends abroad. We have testimony from a hundred sources as to the literal truth of its statements, and we confidently look for an immigration of good working men and settlers, that shall not be second to California in its palmiest days.

We have received a very interesting paper upon that fatal scourge the Colera, which now appears to be raging in a portion of Central America. It is from the scientific pen of Dr. E. C. Wargua, translated from the French by Col. Fabens, our Director of Colonization, and possesses at the present time an especial interest for all our readers. The paper itself, with the information embodied, can be had at the Department of Colonization, until our next issue, when it will appear in our columns.

**THANKS TO J. H. POOLE**, purser of the Sierra Nevada, for a package of California papers, from which we make copious extracts, which may be found principally upon our first page; also, for the following list of passengers for New York: The Sierra Nevada, left San Francisco Dec. 5th, at 3 o'clock and 30 m. and arrived at San Juan on the 17th, at 9 A. M. making the trip inside of twelve days.

- List of PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK. Edmund Randolph, Capt. Frank Anderson, Captain Andrews, Wm. R. Garrison Esq., J. C. McDonald, J. H. Ruggies, Mrs. Mills, and child, G. T. Marye, Thos. O. Doswell, J. D. Vangdoan, E. Jordan, Calvin Adams, Danl. Ames, D. J. Wise, D. Hatcher, J. W. Henderson, M. Miller, E. R. Lewis, G. R. Lewis, G. Walling, Jas. W. Coleman, J. A. Newman, C. J. Watson, J. Coffett, R. C. Davling, G. Redfery, J. T. Watson, J. H. Barkins, J. Rightman, W. Stably, W. Westop, Doct. J. A. Nott, Frank Turk, H. Kelly, M. Sheehan, wife and 2 children, C. J. Janson, E. C. Cornwell, W. Ferguson, and lady, O. Moffatt, J. Conroy, H. J. Jackson, H. F. Brown, M. M. Kitchen, G. Donmark, J. T. Jenkins, C. R. Strunk, W. Knox, A. Harstock, D. Renton, W. Howard, A. Cummings, W. R. Langton, W. McAdams, D. McAlister, Mrs. Duffy, J. Scull, L. D. Layfield, F. Westrop, R. Voice, E. Mart, Saml. Leard, G. A. Russell, J. Ellis, J. B. Weston, W. L. Carpenter, H. Wolfe, P. Peterson, W. Chisman, A. G. Hall, F. A. Henley, E. N. Davis, Joseph Bryant, E. Hall, W. Poole, P. D. Beach, J. Hughes, G. W. Friend, C. Lipscomb, Chas. Colburn, G. G. Payne, J. L. Wolfe and wife, Mrs. Hodges, S. S. Peavee, J. Prescott, S. Rumick, M. Ferwick, J. Polard, John Evans, J. Stevens.

Lieut. WILL MORRIS has been promoted to the rank of Captain vice Capt. R. W. ARMSTRONG, deceased. DAN LATHROP promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, is also attached to Co. "C."

speak the Spanish language, better perhaps than the Indians living in our more immediate vicinity. They are much attached to the Nicaraguans, whom they love and serve voluntarily, in their agricultural labors and now in the working of the mines. When I approached their miserable huts they met me with their native costume of bark and beads, and addressed me, as the first authority of the district; they complained of their unpleasant position, and the barbarous treatment they experienced from the pretended King of Blewfields; who obliged them to pay an annual tribute consisting of an enormous piece of mahogany, and a newly built canoe, which tribute they carried to their port by the same river Mico, whence they brought back in exchange only the necessary implements to continue to furnish this unjust and painful impost. I offered to collect them in a small town in the above mentioned valley of Hormipeto; explaining to them all the security and welfare they would enjoy under the shadow of the republican principles of Nicaragua. They accepted my proposals with pleasure, and consequently, I appointed for them a Deputy Alcalde, subject to the jurisdiction of Juigalpa, ten leagues distant. They recognized him as such, though he resided at Juigalpa, and I marked out the points of the jurisdiction, leaving it for the future to indemnify the person to whom the territory belonged.

I have to enclose to the Minister the map of the topography of this department, with all the villages which it comprises. It is somewhat imperfect, but at least it will give an idea of the superiority of this beautiful section of Nicaragua. Be pleased to give an account of all this to the Supreme Government, and in the meantime, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, God, Union, and Liberty.

**FERMINE FERRER**  
A true copy, Ministry of Relations of the Supreme Government, of the State of Nicaragua.  
Signed,  
Leon March 5th, 1850.

A frost has been felt at Norfolk, Va., and it is hoped that the ravages of yellow fever may be stayed. Both that place and Portsmouth are nearly depopulated. Several physicians from other places have fallen victims to the pestilence. In New Orleans, the total number of deaths by yellow fever during the present season has been 3,193, or more even than in the same time during the great epidemic of 1853. At Port Gibson, La., some 800 have perished, and in all that country the mortality from this cause is fearful.

To DAY is the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Great times in New England.  
We are again indebted to our attentive friend, J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, for files of California papers.  
The Steamship Virgin, arrived at 9 A. M.

engaged in developing the mineral resources of the State.

The miser—who starves himself to death in order that his heir may feast.  
The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemies an opportunity of proving him a liar.  
The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.  
The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

**OBITUARY.**

It is our painful duty to chronicle to-day, the departure of another gallant spirit. Capt. ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG, of Company "D," died at his quarters, of a severe attack of the yellow fever, on the night of the 17th inst. He had endeared himself to his command by his many manly and generous qualities, and the fidelity with which he sought to promote their welfare; and his loss is and must continue to be keenly felt. Capt. ARMSTRONG was born in the city of Baltimore in the year 1824. When he arrived at the age of manhood he selected the profession of a merchant, and continued in business in Baltimore till the breaking out of the war with Mexico. He then entered the army as a soldier, and was made Sergeant-Major of the 8th regiment of Infantry. He was in all the battles on the Southern Line, and won a proud distinction for bravery and determination. At the conclusion of peace, Mr. ARMSTRONG returned to his counting house, but the spirit of adventure was aroused within him, and upon the announcement of the gold discoveries in California, he at once set sail for that distant territory. Being among the pioneers there, he had good opportunities of operating in real estate, and was at one time largely interested in quartz and other mining claims. As a business man and a citizen, he was universally respected. When Wm. S. Hinson was elected Sheriff of Placer county, Mr. ARMSTRONG received the appointment of Deputy. Soon after the departure of Gen. WALKER for Nicaragua, Mr. ARMSTRONG, thirsting for a life of activity and danger that leads to glory, attempted to follow, but was unable to obtain a passage by the steamers of the Nicaragua Transit Company, until the 20th of October last, when in company with Col. Kewen, he succeeded in getting off. His life, here, has necessarily been one of garrison duty, but all who know him can testify that had opportunity offered he would have done good service for his adopted country.

But he has departed from among us, forever. His name is enrolled on our memories, with those of his brothers in arms, GILMAN and DAVIDSON, who preceded him but a few days. They are names that we shall not "willingly let die."  
It is hard to be called upon to make such sacrifices in the furtherance of a great and glorious work; but such is the order of Providence.

"Not first the bright, and after that the dark;  
But first the dark, and after that the bright.  
First the thick cloud and then the rainbow's arc.  
First the dark grave; then resurrection light.  
"Tis first the night, a night of storm and war;  
Long night of heavy clouds and veiled skies;  
The life far, sparks of the morning star,  
That bids the saints awake, and morn arise.

DIED in this city on Saturday last, Dec. 15th, 1850. EVRICK. Mr. E. was a young man of some 23 years, and formerly from Missouri, but recently from California. He was attached to Capt. Astin's Co., and came to this country on the Sierra Nevada, on the 1st of November last. Every possible respect and attention was paid to him during his illness, and his friends, universally, followed his remains to their resting place. Sacramento papers please copy.

**REGULAR PACK**  
between Punta Arenas and Esdapa, with ing at the intermediate ports. The American clipper ship JOSEPH HEWITT, J. M. CLAPP, Master, will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage apply to  
JAMES CORKHILL,  
San Juan del Sur.  
ds-ff

**SAM'L S. WOOD & SON,**  
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GRAY-TOWN,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, adapted to the wants of the country.  
N. B.—Commission and Consignments will receive prompt and proper attention.  
ds-ff

**WANTED**, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops: Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimeres, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Grey town Dealers please notice.  
ds-ff

**WIEDEHANN & BESCHOR**  
GRANADA  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS**

**BROAD CLOTHS;**  
CASSIMERES;  
VESTINGS;  
VELVETS;  
SILKS;  
LONG CLOTHS;  
SHIRTINGS;  
HOSIERY;  
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind;  
LINEN;  
BOOTS;  
SHOES;  
FANCY GOODS;  
SADDLES;  
WINES;

**TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
A general assortment of Soft Goods.  
Wiedemann & Beschore are in constant receipt of voices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.  
Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.  
An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately.  
n17-ff

**DOMINGO FERRARI,**  
GENERAL DEALER IN

**LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE,**  
BEGS to inform the public of Granada that he is provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, consisting of every thing required by the populace.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY.  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

**THE** travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.  
n10-ff

**FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
An assortment of late imported Drugs, Paper, Books, A Binding Gum, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactured goods.  
n17 ff  
C. & E. THOMAS.

# Arte Española.

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 22, 1855.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 29.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno.

Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de... El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Con presencia del diploma que acredita al Señor don Carlos Ernesto Bernhard en su carácter de vice Cónsul del Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de Prusia en esta República; en uso de sus facultades DECRETÓ:

Art. 1.º Reconoce al Señor don Carlos Ernesto Bernhard en su carácter de vice Cónsul del Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de Prusia en esta República. Art. 2.º En consecuencia, las autoridades y funcionarios civiles, políticos militares y de hacienda guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Señor Bernhard las preeminencias y consideraciones que á su oficio corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 18 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Y de orden Supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando; esperando recibo. Señor de U. atento servidor. JEREZ.

CONSULADO DE S. M. EL REY DE PRUSIA. Granada, diciembre 16 de 1855.

Al muy Honorable Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua. Señor:

En el año pasado en el mes de enero recibió el Gobierno de Nicaragua un despacho contentiendo mi diploma de vice Cónsul de S. M. el Rey de Prusia y el Señor Ministro de Prusia no al cabo de las circunstancias le había dirigido directamente al Señor don Fruto Chanorro. El Diputado Presidente del Gobierno de Granada Señor don José María Estrada me mandó entonces el título, que acompañando á U. y desde este tiempo he desempeñado el oficio de Cónsul con el título de vice Cónsul expresamente por la República de Nicaragua y como agente de negocios por Centro-América ya de noviembre 1853.—Como ahora de los gobiernos disputados ha salido el To.º Gobierno de la República de Ni-

pliego. Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada, á 18 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda. Y de suprema orden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo. FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION. Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de... El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de la Guerra el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua; á sus habitantes. Queiendo aclarar varias dudas ocurridas sobre las personas que deben gozar la gracia de inválidos; y deseando al mismo tiempo facilitar á los individuos de tropa la manera de obtener la correspondiente cédula; en uso de sus facultades DECRETÓ:

Artículo 1.º Las leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852 vijentes en la República, se observarán respecto á las pensiones que deben gozar los inválidos, las viudas, hijos y padres legítimos de los muertos; en función de armas de la campaña anterior, sirviendo en cualquiera de los dos ejercicios beligerantes. Art. 2.º Las madres ilegítimas de los muertos en acción de guerra gozarán de la misma gracia que la lei concede á los padres é hijos legítimos.

Art. 3.º Se establece por ahora en la cabecera de cada departamento una junta compuesta del Gobernador militar, del Prefecto y Receptor, y presidida por el primero para que estienda cédulas de inválidos de Sargento inclusive abajo, quedando siempre reservadas al Gobierno las de Oficiales superiores y subalternos. Art. 4.º Para que los interesados acrediten su derecho ante las juntas de que habla el artículo anterior, bastará que presenten una informacion seguida gratis en papel común ante el Gobernador militar del Departamento respectivo, con citacion del fiscal de hacienda. En cuanto á los comprobantes que deben presentar al Gobierno los Oficiales superiores, y subalternos, se observarán las leyes anteriores.

Art. 5.º En todo lo demás que no se opongan al presente decreto, quedan vijentes las expresadas leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852. Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada, á 13 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el de-

Sala de la Cámara de RR.—Leon, mayo 8 de 1841.—Justo Abauza R. P.—Trinidad A. Tijerino R. S. Francisco Muñoz R. S. Al Poder Ejecutivo—Sala del Senado—Leon, mayo 19 de 1841.—Tomas Balladares S. P.—Pío J. Castellon S.—Emiliano Madrid S. S.

Por tanto: Ejecútese.—Leon, mayo 27 de 1841.—Pablo Batrigo—Al Sr. general del despacho. Y de suprema orden lo comunico á U. para su inteligencia y demás efectos. D. U. L. Leon, mayo 27 de 1841.—Orosco.

El Director del Estado de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.—Por cuanto la A. L. ha decretado lo siguiente.—El Senado y Cámara de RR. del Estado de Nicaragua constituidos en Asamblea

Artículo 1.º Los agraciados por cédulas de inválidos fibradas, antes de publicar se la presente, disfrutará de la pensión legal desde que aquella obtuvo la correspondiente toma de razon. Art. 2.º A los que se siguió en adelante solicitando cédula de inválidos, se les pagará la pensión desde que pida aquella, si llegaren á obtenerla, mas á los menores les correrá desde que tengan derecho á ser agraciados.

Art. 3.º El tiempo transcurrido después de vencido el período en que por la lei deben referendarse las cédulas de inválidos, será indemnizado por el tesoro público no excediendo de cuatro meses; y comenzará á correr de nuevo la pensión desde la fecha en que se solicitó la referenda. Art. 4.º Los militares que se invaliden en cualquier función del servicio de armas del Estado, están comprendidos en la gracia que concede la lei de 27 de mayo de 1841.

Art. 5.º Los artículos 1.º y 4.º de la presente, son aclaratorios de la expresada lei. Dado en el Salon de sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes. Ma. agua, junio 23 de 1852.—José María Estrada R. P.—L. Ahara R. S.—Pedro Navas R. V. S.—Al Poder Ejecutivo. Sala del Senado. Santiago de Managua, junio 28 de 1852.—Pedro Aguirre S. P.—José de Jesus Alfaro S. S.—Juan Guerra S. S.—Por tanto: Ejecútese. Managua, junio 30 de 1852.—JOSE LAUREANO PINEDA—Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de la guerra.

Son conformes. Ministerio de Relaciones y Gobernacion del Gobierno Provisorio de la República—Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855. JEREZ. N.º 98. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES. Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua LEON.

CONFORME.—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua.—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.

Contestacion del Gobierno del Salvador á la nota que con fecha 3 del pndo. se le dirigió, participándole la inauguracion del Gobierno Provisorio de esta República. Señor Ministro

Cojutepaque, noviembre 22 de 1855. Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la muy estimable carta oficial de U. fecha 3 del corriente mes, en que al incluirme copia autentica del tratado ajustado en 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas granadinas y leonesas, se sirve hacer saber á mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio, se instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo tomado posesion de su sitio destino el Sr. Presidente don Patrio Rivas, de cuyo acontecimiento se espera la seguridad del goce de los incalculables beneficios de la paz por que ansian esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente del Salvador me ordena contestar á U. para conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno; por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces para traer un acomodamiento á los partidos que se hacian la guerra en esa República; no puede menos de serlo grato que al fin esos pueblos puedan ya entrar en reposo y proveer por sí en el seno de la paz á todo lo que convenga al gran interés de su engrandecimiento y soberanía. El Gobierno del Salvador hace los mas fervientes votos por que Nicaragua alcance se estos bienes, y porque la Providencia que dirige los destinos de las Naciones, conceda á esa, dias de ventura y de paz, prestando al propio tiempo al Sr. Presidente Provisorio las luces que necesita para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en las difíciles circunstancias en que los sucesos de tan prolongadas hostilidades deben constituir á esa República.

En estos términos ha sido autorizado para contestar á U., y al verificarlo tengo el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores las seguridades de mi consideracion mas distinguida, con que soi de U. muy atento servidor. Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME.—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855. JEREZ. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA. Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855. Señor Prefecto

corriente nombró Tesorero general de la República al Señor don Carlos Thomas.

### BANQUETE.

Hablamos del que se dió el domingo 9 del corriente, á nombre del Supremo Gobierno, en obsequio del Benemérito Jeneral Presidente del Estado de Honduras don Trinidad Cabañas, y tuvo lugar en casa del Sr. Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito público, Coronel don Fermin Ferrer, concurriendo el mismo Sr. Jeneral Cabañas, el Sr. Presidente de la República, los Sres. Secretarios de Estado y del despacho, el Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército, el Honorable Coronel Wheeler Ministro de los Estados Unidos, el Dr. Bernhard Vice Cónsul de Prusia; el Coronel Salazar Prefecto del departamento, varios Jefes militares, funcionarios civiles y personas notables. En esta concurrencia, en que reinó la mejor cordialidad y armonia, se hicieron al Sr. Jeneral Presidente de Honduras las demostraciones mas sinceras de la gratitud de los nicaragüenses, por el firme apoyo y decidida cooperacion que de su Gobierno recibieron constantemente los pueblos de esta República para llegar al feliz éxito, que han obtenido en su heroica lucha por la restauracion de las libertades públicas. De igual manera se manifestaron los sentimientos que animan á los nicaragüenses, en orden á corresponder con todos sus esfuerzos, y como es debido, á aquella conducta generosa y magnánima del Gobierno y pueblo Hondureño. En tal sentido se propusieron varios brindis, entre ellos los del Sr. Presidente de la República y del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército. Concluido el banquete, se dió un lucido concierto en la música mural, así como lo demás de la orquesta, ejecutaron piezas de muy buen gusto; y luego se despidieron los concurrentes poseídos de la mayor satisfacion.

EL PREFECTO Y SUBDELEGADO DE HACIENDA DEL DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL, A SUS HABITANTES.

### Compatriotas.

El Supremo Gobierno de la República me ha designado para ejercer el mando político y de hacienda de este departamento; y apesar de que conozco la insuficiencia de mis capacidades para desempeñar como deseara tan grve y delicado encargo, me he decidido á aceptarlo, persuadido como estoi de que aun no he sido hecho todo lo que la patria exige á fin de que el triunfo de las libertades públicas, contenido á costa de tantos sacrificios, sea en la dia mas firme y perdurable.





al otro día velaban.

El primero en presentarse fué tío Diego de la Plata con el recibo que él mismo por Isabel de Peralta firmó para cancelar la cuenta que le cobraba.

"Hombre simple" le contestó Pedro viéndole a la cara

"¿quién estaba allí presente cuando fué a pagar la plata?"

"Ninguno, y de eso es testigo" la Señora Peralta

"que aquí, si viva estuviera" lo diría en voces claras;

"pero no está, pobrecita," en el cielo ya descañaba!

y quitándose el sombrero Pedro á verle el moño alcanzaba.

Vaya tío Diego le dice,

"Usted no me debe nada," el recibo que me ha traído,

"y su moño es la probanza," El viejo salió contento,

y á todo el mundo declaró lo que le había sucedido con Pedro en esa mañana:

no queda un solo deudor de Pedro que no le abraza por tamar informacion del moño y de la constancia;

De allí salieron resueltos á firmar por la Peralta el recibo de la suma

que cada cual adeudaba; tambien á buscar pelucas de que el moño se formara.

Comenzaron á ocurrir cuando así se preparaban; y Pedro con discrecion conociendo la volada,

dijo á todos que volvieran el jueves de la semana.

Ese día muy temprano parecia mogiganga la procesion de deudores que á Pedro se le juntaba,

pensando quedar solventes como Perez de la plata.

Así que fueron reunidos todos ellos en la casa,

Pedro tomó los recibos que cada uno presentaba,

ni mas ni menos que aquel que habian tomado de pauta.

"Con todos hablo Señores," dijo Pedro en voces altas,

"Todos estos documentos son una media probanza,

"me resta verles el moño para dejar chanceladas

"vuestras cuentas y así quiero, las cabezas destapadas."

Se admirarán al oír esto por que sin sombrero estaba:

"Destapadas las tenemos" decian en voz simultánea

"toditos somos de moño" si esa es la plena probanza.

este el mote de nuestros pabellones y armas, y contamos con el auxilio de nuestros nuevos compatriotas y nuestros amigos para sostenerlo, siendo como somos. Los muchos que somos todos.

El PANAMEÑO de 19 de Setiembre con motivo de la caída de Santa Anna dice así:

"Santa Anna salió de Méjico el 9 de agosto, con 2,000 hombres, protestando que iba á sofocar una revolucion que habia estallado en Veracruz. En Perote se quitó la máscara, y dió á conocer su propósito de procurar su salvacion por la fuga. Desde aquella fortaleza hizo la dimision del mando, depositándolo en manos de Pavoni, Vega y Salas, y luego partió precipitadamente para Vera-Cruz, adonde llegó la noche del 15, embarcándose el 17 con destino á la Habana, donde llegó y continuó su viaje dirigiéndose á la capital de Venezuela. . . . He aquí los resultados de ese imprudente y criminal empeño de ciertos militares de monarquizar repúblicas establecidas en el Nuevo Mundo, por el voto de los pueblos. He aquí en lo que paran los gobernantes vitalicios de efimera duracion, las órdenes nobiliarias de baldon eterno para nosotros, y ese apoyo gacaca con el ejército y el jesuitismo. Contra la opinion nada prevalece. Santa Anna mientras se creyó que gobernaria con la república fué aceptado en Méjico, pero desde que se inflató con las infulas de emperador, gran maestre de la orden de Guadalupe y el título de Alteza Serenísima, el pueblo le engañó su voluntad y aprecio. . . . Concluremos diciendo que nuestros pronósticos están cumplidos, como fueron cumplidos los que hicimos sobre Ross, sobre Fiorse, sobre Santa Cruz, y sobre Echenique. Quedan en la palestra, uno en Centro-América y otro en Venezuela, pero ellos caerán por los mismos motivos que han desaparecido de la escena política: sus copartidarios en esos ensueños contra la democracia republicana. En Europa suelen corresponder los golpes de Estado á la Napoleón, pero en América nunca jamas."

Tomado del Rol de San Vicente n.º 44.

LA SIMPLICIDAD, UN CONSEJO A A TIEMPO Y LAS PELUCAS.

Sucedió en cierto lugar que un tal Pedro se ausentará; dejándole á su mujer y entre otras cosas le dijo: hai que quedan libros y caja, cobra las deudas activas al que del plazo se pasa.

ANECDOTA.

propiedades de los rivenses, apreso y quiso fusilar á otros para quitarles ciertas canchales que legítimamente necesitaban: don Evaristo Carazo estuvo preso sin comunicacion y hasta que le quitó tres mil pesos lo puso en libertad, bajo la condicion de que no debía hablar de su Gobierno por que era "legítimo"; don José María Hurtado fué ultrajado y sinó corra con la bolsa llena, extrañal calabozo y así legítimamente por su orden confisco las propiedades y mercaderías de los Sres. Cantones, Licenciado Trinidad Tijerino, escribano público Teodoro Granados, Máximo Espinoza, los Peinados y Guerrero; y al encargado de recaudar los diezmos le exigió una crecida suma, causando así graves perjuicios á los intereses del Licenciado Sr. Juan Francisco Aguilár, solo por que este Sr. tiene el delito feo, de estar casado en Leon. Estos actos como eminentemente legítimos fueron legitimados por su Excelencia el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Lic. don M. M. Q. D. G.—De aquí se deduce pues, que si se quiere llenar mas el sentido de la "legitimidad" y que con suma inteligencia usaba el partido oligárquico en su divisa la inscripcion de "legitimidad ó muerte" porque están admitidas entre ellos como sinónimas estas palabras—Tenga otra edicion de su diccionario castellano el español esta frase "legitimidad" en sentido oligárquico y provincialmente hablando en la República de Nicaragua departamento de Oriente y parte del centro, confiscacion proscripcion & y si se quiere llenar mas el sentido de la legitimidad, puede buscarse uno de esos gigantismos que no faltan, que él le dará los hai, y talentosos, Doctores, Licenciados, y Bachilleres, Jenerales, Coronels, y Capitanes, todos andan libres y legítimamente por el suelo de este mundo, con sus cuerpos y almas completos y con sus creencias en lo fino, intimamente convencidos que solo ellos tienen el derecho legítimo y divino de mandar en Nicaragua, porque Dios se los dió, y que el Gobierno actual y Walker no son católicos por que los hizo desaparecer, sin querer confesar que ellos se han ido por que han querido, que nadie los persigue y que, los que se han quedado gozan de toda seguridad y garantía. Dicen tambien que el Gobierno el orden y protejen la libertad, y que en el pueblo que hai libertad no hai nada bueno, porque no quieren vivir con los casas, porque ni ver á los democratas, y así liberales ni ver á los democratas, y así es que unos han tomado las de Villadiego y otros se han embarcado á presentarse en la exhibicion universal como objetos y productos raros de la especie humana, y como las mejores prendas de Centro-América. Mas allá, llegarán nuestros reclamos.

porque ó lo que ahora se vende fué comprado antes de darse el decreto, ó después: si lo anterior es claro que habiéndose pagado la cosa á objeto del contrato á razon de 8 dimes al peso, no hai porque exigir ahora además de la utilidad que hegoero la inmensa ventaja de tomar cada uno de ellos por tres cuartillos reales, ó de disminuir á proporcion la misma cosa; y si lo posterior, esto es si la compra se verificó despues del decreto, y por no haber habido estipulacion en contrario, se ha hecho el pago á razon de 10 dimes por un peso, tampoco debe hacerse ninguna novedad con relacion al valor de las monedas en las ventas ulteriores; porque entrando en el cálculo de los mas torpes paciscentes las utilidades de toda especie que nacen del negocio, tanto el vendedor como el comprador debieron tener muy presente el 25 por ciento que resulta demás en la moneda por un efecto del decreto, como cuando se ponía por condicion, que el pago se haría en exportable, pesos fuertes, ú oro: el uno para vajar el precio de sus mercancías, y el otro para no dar mas por ellas; y lo 2.º es todavia mas claro, por que además de que ninguna lei puede tener efecto retroactivo, la de que aquí tratamos salvó las estipulaciones y compromisos anteriores, de tal manera que si estos se han de cubrir con dimes, se entiende que es á razon de 8 por un peso. ¿Cuál es entonces, diá alguno, el efecto que produce el decreto? No es otro, contestaremos, que declarar que cuando se habla de pesos en los negocios, ó sin estipularse nada en contrario, ó cuando se libra de, ó contra otra nacion, se entiendan diez dimes por un peso, y que á consecuencia de esto la República no dá ni recibe 8 por aquella cantidad: esto es tan claro que puede verse á cien leguas de distancia.

Queda pues, demostrado que no debe hacerse ninguna alteracion en el comercio interior de la República con respecto al valor de los dimes: y que no hai derecho para exigirlos á tres cuartillos reales, ó dar menos de lo que antes se daba por su valor intrínseco, en perjuicio del consumidor que es el pueblo; agragando que lo que de otra manera se ha adquirido, por la parte que menos debe tenerse como una paga indebida, que debe devolverse conforme á las leyes.

A propósito de esto, y siendo ya indispensable á los Comerciantes para hacer sus cálculos, saber reducir las cantidades en dimes á 8 al peso, á pesos fuertes, ó vice versa, indicaremos aquí los diferentes métodos que para esto deben seguirse; advirtiéndose desde ahora, que no porque una moneda exceda á otra en un tanto por ciento conocido, se ha de proceder del mismo modo: al aumentar ó disminuir una cantidad cualquiera de la una para convertirla en la de la otra; siendo así,

los asuntos que por su naturaleza no demandan intrinsecamente una prudente reserva, contribuya cada cual con lo que es de su propia cochecha: donde discurtiéndose con una franqueza republicana que haga honor á todos, quanto directa ó indirectamente concierna al comunal interes, solo se tenga en mira encontrar lo que verdaderamente tienda al mejoramiento de la administracion pública, y donde en fin, sentándose por resultado lo que á juicio de la mayoría convenga ponerse en ejecucion, se haga sentir al Gobierno por este medio el eco de la opinion pública en apoyo de la paz establecida, y en pos de la felicidad, y progreso de la nacion, que ahora mas que nunca todos deseamos; tanto para reparar los males sin cuenta, como para producir la guerra pasada, como para hacer ver á los conservadores, á estos fermentados legitimistas, que contraidos ellos á oprimir y esquilmar á los pueblos, solo á los demócratas era dado engrandecer á la República y ponerla al nivel de todas las naciones civilizadas del mundo; pues por mas esfuerzos que ellos, ó sus serviles hagan para anedrentar á los espíritus debiles, es preciso que estos no desmayen nunca.

convencidos de que el Supremo Gobierno con todo su poder está dispuesto á escuchar la voz del pueblo, y á consagrar toda su atencion, todos sus quehaceres á la consecucion de aquellos dos grandes objetos, que tanto se encadenan entre sí.

La paz y el progreso de la República es y será por siempre el único programa de la administracion de Nicaragua; sin que obste, que algunos de los pseudo-legitimistas espantados del horror de sus inicuos crímenes, y llenos de rabia por no haber podido encadenar y diezmar á muerte á sus mismos hermanos, para recogerse en la sangre de millares de víctimas inocentes, se hayan ido á las Repúblicas vecinas, á desfigurar los hechos, á ponerlas en desconfianza, y á mendigar así medios de perturbar el sosiego público, traernos la guerra, y acabar con lo poco que ha dejado la que ellos mismos ocasionaron oprimitiendo á los pueblos con leyes duras, y exasperando los con procedimientos inconstitucionales: decíamos que no obsta porque además de que sabemos, que no hai en Centro-América un Gobierno tan imbecil, que dé crédito á los restos de un partido caído, y en todo sentido desacreditado en Nicaragua, es de derecho natural, y de gente, que la nacion que invade á otra sin un motivo justificable queda espuesta á ser invadida con una justicia que ella no tubo.

Bolviendo pues, á la tertulia primordial objeto de nuestra disertacion, no nos cansaremos de repetir, que ella es indispensable para el bienestar de los pueblos, ilustrar al Gobierno y encaminarlo al

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bienestar de la República; y además, que todo ciudadano, y aun todo nicaraguense está en el deber de concurrir á su formación, si es que está animado de sentimientos filantrópicos, y quiere participar del bien general. ¿Con qué objeto aislarse? ¿para qué ese criminal egoísmo? ¿puede acaso un misántropo tener en una República el noble título de ciudadano? Quien no quiera contribuir por su parte al acierto de las providencias del Gobierno, ¿tendrá derecho por ventura á quejarse de la que no le asiente bien, ó que produzca un mal general, de que tarde, ó temprano ha de participar? Ninguno por cierto.

Reunámonos en consecuencia de lo expuesto todas las tardes en *tertulia patriótica* para hacer sentir al Gobierno el voto de la razón ilustrada: rodeemosle para cooperar con él á la consecución del bien general, sin negarnos por despecho, ni resistirnos por temor de contribuir á llevar al cabo ese grandioso programa de su administración, *la paz y el progreso* de que tantos bienes deben emanar en la República, y de que cualesquiera que sean ó hayan sido nuestras opiniones, y nuestra posición social, tenemos que participar un día.

OTRO.

Tenemos la pena de saber y anunciar aquí á nuestros lectores, que en algunos pueblos de la República los comerciantes, vivanderos, y algunas otras personas que se ocupan de vender, contrarían-do el espíritu del decreto que en 17 del mes último se sirvió emitir el Supremo Gobierno, exigen del pobre consumidor por malicia ó ignorancia, ó que les den los *dimes* (daines como lo pronuncian los ingleses) por tres cuartillos reales, ó que reciban menos de lo que antes se acostumbraba dar por ellos. Desde luego es una gran maldad convertir en *daño* del pueblo lo que se hizo para su *provecho*: veámoslo.

Ciertamente que al declarar el Gobierno, que diez *dimes* valen un peso, no ha querido otra cosa, sino evitar, que en lo sucesivo siga circulando en la República esta moneda por mas de su valor intrínseco en perjuicio del tráfico con las demás naciones: nivelar la inteligencia de sus comerciantes con la del mundo civilizado; y ensayar por fin, en el país el sistema decimal monetario, que tanto se presta á toda especie de operación mercantil.

Mas no obstante todo esto, ninguna alteración debe hacerse en las negociaciones que se contraigan á solo *reales*, que es la palabra general con que en español expresamos los *dimes*, por no estar todavía adoptada esta voz entre nosotros; ni menos en las *hechadas* antes de la emisión del precitado decreto. Lo 1.º

por ejemplo que no son: lo mismo, ó están en la misma proporción: 75 por 100, que 100 por 125: sentido este preliminar diremos, que si se quiere reducir una cantidad en *dimes* á 8 al peso, á su equivalente á razón de 10 ó á pesos fuertes, se multiplicará por 80 y se separarán luego las dos últimas cifras que son centavos; ó por 8, y se aparta la cifra final que con un cero hace también centavos; ó en fin, se le bota el 20 por ciento, que es su quinta parte, convirtiendo á decimales la fracción comun que regularmente queda; mas para buscar el equivalente de una cantidad de pesos fuertes, en *dimes* á 8 como aquí corrian, se le agregarán dos ceros, y se parte por 80, ó un cero, y se parte por 8 que es su octava parte; ó por último, se le agrega su cuarta, que es el 25 por ciento: operaciones todas que no son mas, que la de una proporción geométrica abreviada.

Lo dicho cremos ser bastante para alajar las equivocaciones que ha hecho concebir el decreto gubernativo sobre *dimes*, mone-da de 10 centavos décima parte de los 100 de que se compone un peso; y para facilitar además los cálculos que tengan que hacer desde el mas miserable regatón hasta el mas provisto vivandero, desde el mas pobre buhonero hasta el mas rico comerciante.

¡O MUERTE!

Sin advertir cómo ni porqué al tomar nuestra pluma, la primera palabra que escribimos fué, *"muerte"*: íbamos en seguida á escribir *"legitimidad"* y la pluma se escapó de nuestros dedos. Tal ha sido la que se ha observado por el partido oligárquico granadino que horroriza: él, á fuer de legítimo y muy honrado protector de vidas y propiedades, ha agredido todo el sistema político del país, la moral pública, y los derechos de la humanidad; ha cometido los desfalcos mas escandalosos en los fondos públicos, dis-poniendo hasta de los diezmos, destinados al sostenimiento de nuestro culto sagrado, y del fondo de instrucción de la juventud, que con su potestad legítima y hasta divina en sentido de muchos, convirtió en caja de guerra. ¡Pobre religion cristiana! ¡Pobre juventud nicaraguense!... ¡Hasta donde irian á parar los legitimistas! Tendrian mas que hacer para merecerse legítimamente el desprecio de los Centrales americanos y del mundo entero? Su conducta no necesita de pruebas porque su verdadera y malhadada legitimidad es evidentemente pública: los que duden nuestros asertos, ó los que quieran negar, traigan á la memoria la conducta observada especial y legítimamente por el *muy ilustre, muy legítimo chicharro barbolton Gobernador Fulgencio Vega*, cuando en mayo de este año, fué de Comisionado al departamento Meridional: allí confisó las

La Señora á pocos dias comenzó á exijir las pagas, y un vicio de moño vino á entrar en pura plata dos mil y quinientos duros de que su deuda constaba. Recibida ya la suma, pide Diego una constancia, este era el nombre del vicio, y ella no se rehusa en darla, pero no sabe escribir y á él mismo le dice: hágala. Diego le pidió papel y escribió en letras muy claras el recibo de la suma que en aquel acto entregaba, y á ruego de la Señora Doña Isabel de Peralta, firmó el mismo pagador Diego Pérez de la Plata.

Después de algun tiempo vuelve Pedro de su caminata, pero por desgracia encuentra que el día antes se quemara su casa y cuanto tenia sin escapar una paja. ¡Pobre Pedro! desespera y lamenta su desgracia; Reducido á la miseria, busca como en otras veces á su Señora Peralta; quien con ternura solía mitigarle sus viarazas. Mas las cenizas adoradas de aquella prenda adorada las encuentra confundidas con las del libro de caja por las señales que halló del pergamino agarradas de una mano de carbon que un anillo bien marcaba. Nueva desesperacion á su corazón desgarrado: medio loco se dirije á buscar un camarada con quien siempre sus apuros á menudo consultaba. Este era un hombre de juicio meditando y de calma, quien le dijo: „poco á poco „no hai que quedado, y así amigo, „pensemos en resarir „algo con ardid y maña „de aquel interés perdido. „en deudas de que constancia, „me parece buena traza „publicar ya por la prensa „y carteles en la plaza, „que á U. vengán sus deudores „á ver si están chanceladas „sus cuentas con la difunta „presentando la constancia.” Pedro que hasta aquel momento en interés no pensaba, volvió en sí, y el pensamiento le agradó y le puso en planta, los avisos y carteles

Pedro que era hombre forudo, y terrible en la desgracia quien con tiempo habia disjuntado que la puerta se cerrara, agarró uno por uno del moño postizo y saltan de un puntapié por el patio, con la cabeza mondada que por cascar la peluca las tenían bien tapada. En seguida hizo venir á un juez que certificara las sumas que cada cual bajo su puño espesará en los falsos documentos que en el acto presentaba. El juez los certificó y condenó á la comparza de falsarios fraudulentos á verificar las pagas, sin perjuicio del castigo de pasearlos por las plaza, lo mismo que penitentes con la cabeza pelada: desde entonces las pelucas se miran con desconfianza.

*La sencillez y el candor son prendas muy bien marcadas, difícil de confundir con la mala fe que tratan los hipócritas malvadillos que caerán siempre en la tampa del garfalo que les forma la franqueza simulada.*

AL PUBLICO.

EL que suscribe pone en conocimiento del respetable público: que en el archipiélago del lago tiene: dos fincas de plantar con doce ó trece mil mata, en un terreno de una feracidad prodigiosa, y susceptible de cualquier otro establecimiento agrícola; en dichas fincas hai tambien varias especies de frutas. Posee igualmente en esta ciudad su casa de habitación que presenta alguna comodidad para vivir, y puede ser engrandecida por tener un estenso solar, y tanto aquellas, como esta las dá en venta, y enagenacion. Las personas que gusten pueden entenderse con el vendedor relativamente á presios, y en lo mas que conduzca á comprar.

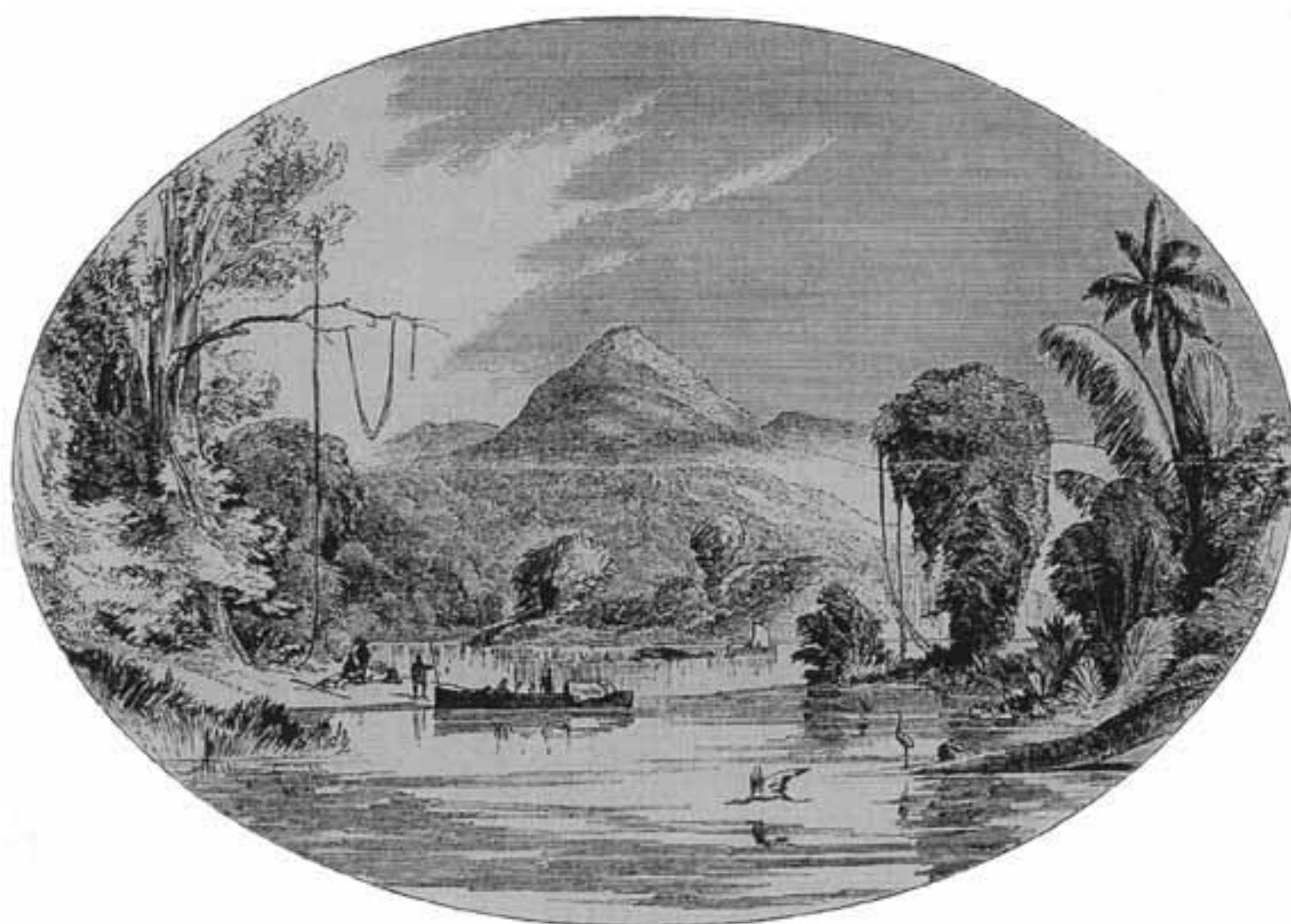
Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855. Santiago Solórzano.

NOTICE.

THOSE having Corn and Secate will find a ready sale for the same by applying to Mr. Chamorra, the Provider-General of the Cavalry—on the Plaza Granada.

WANTED.

BY THE COMMISSARY OF WAR, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar and Tobacco. Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice that for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be



Río San Juan en la confluencia del San Carlos  
San Juan River at the San Carlos River junction

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 10

Sábado, 29 de diciembre de 1855

Saturday, December 29, 1855

EN ESTE ÚLTIMO EJEMPLAR DE 1855, se destacan un contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda, un informe sobre las minas de Chontales, y varias otras noticias favorables a Walker. Se dice que Granada se está tornando salubre para los extranjeros; los Lacayos invitan a un baile de Año Nuevo en honor a los filibusteros; el cólera morbo dejó de cobrar víctimas en Masaya, Managua y Masatepe; y los marinos del comodoro Paulding invadieron el río San Juan para desbaratar en ciería una revolución jefada por Roman Rivas (hijo mayor del Presidente Patricio Rivas). Asimismo, trae la defensa del Ministro Wheeler y de Walker, de diversas acusaciones lanzadas contra ellos en Estados Unidos por "el renegado" don Narciso Espinoza.

La página 3 del ejemplar que se conserva en Louisville difiere de la página 3 del de Washington, por lo cual se incluyen ambas (p. 35 y 37) en esta edición facsimilar. La página 4 al reverso es idéntica en ambos casos, por lo que aquí se omite la 36, siendo igual a la 38.

IN THIS LAST ISSUE OF 1855, a contract stands out for the establishment of a mint in Nicaragua, as well as a report on the mining regions of Chontales, and several other items favorable to Walker. It is said that Granada is becoming quite healthy for foreigners; there will be a Grand Military Ball at the Lacayo family House on New Year's Eve; the cholera epidemic is finally over at Masaya, Managua, and Masatepe; and Commodore Paulding's marines invaded the San Juan river and dispersed some sixty rebels headed by Roman Rivas (eldest son of President Patricio Rivas). Likewise, there is an item defending Minister Wheeler and Walker, from accusations made against them in the United States by "renegade" don Narciso Espinoza.

Page 3 on the paper held at Louisville differs from page 3 of the one held at Washington, and both are included (p. 35 and p. 37) in this facsimile edition. Page 4 on the verso is identical in both cases, for which reason page 36 is here omitted, it being identical to page 38.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### NICARAGUA;

#### ITS POPULATION, AND AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL WEALTH.

Nicaragua is divided into six Departments ... It is a singular fact that the females greatly exceed the males in numbers ... The entire population may be divided as follows:

Whites.....	25,000
Negroes.....	15,000
Indians.....	80,000
Mixed.....	130,000
Total.....	250,000

33 (1)

### LOCAL ITEMS.

COL. FRY, with his battalion of Voltiguers, returned to this city this morning. The Col. represents the country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was everywhere received by the natives with manifestations of great kindness.

GRANADA is becoming quite healthy again.

FRUITS of every hue and taste may be purchased in our market at mere nominal prices.

34 (2)

### SARAO.

El lunes 1<sup>o</sup> de Enero, los oficiales de las fuerzas Nicaraguenses tendrán un baile militar en casa de los Lacayos.

35 (5)

### NEWS FROM BELOW.

We learn that last week a body of some sixty men led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers.

The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and the Capt. Powell of the *Potomac* was sent with a gig of the ship and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming, they took to their heels and fled.

34 (2)

WE LEARN that the U.S. steamer *Massachusetts*, Commander Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the *Independence*,—the flag ship of the Pacific squadron,—is daily expected at that port.

THE *POTOMAC*, flag ship of the home squadron, arrived a few days ago at San Juan del Norte. Dr. Dilliard, the fleet surgeon, came on the last steamer to this city, bearer of despatches to the U.S. Minister here.

34 (2)

We have been requested by the U.S. Minister to publish the following statement made to the editor of the *Washington Star*, by the renegade Espinosa. Such another batch of falsehoods we have not seen strung together, in the same space, "for lo these many days." Col. Wheeler, in reply, handles his defamer without gloves ...

34 (3)

The following interesting report is from the pen of Hon. George Campbell who has recently returned from a tour of observation among the mining regions of Chontales. The report is an able document and sets forth all the information requisite for the "gold hunter." ...

34 (5)

### *Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda.*

35 (5)

CÓLERA MORBUS —Segun hemos sabido ha desaparecido ya esta epidemia de la ciudad de San Fernando (Masaya), de la de Managua y Villa de Masatepe ...

38 (5)

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER 29, 1855.

NO. 10.

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## El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."  
 GRANADA.

Saturday Morning, December 29

### NICARAGUA; ITS POPULATION, AND AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL WEALTH.

Nicaragua is divided into six Departments, each of which has several Judicial Districts, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	POPULATION.	DISTRICTS.
1. Meridional	20,000.	Rivas or Nicaragua.
2. Oriental	95,000.	Acayada or Chontales, Granada, Masaya and Mangua.
3. Occidental	90,000.	Leon & Chinandego.
4. Septentrional of Matagalpa	40,000.	Matagalpa.
5. Septentrional of Segovia	12,000.	Segovia.
6. Nicoya or Guanacaste	7,000.	Guanacaste.
Total	264,000.	

The population here given is the result arrived at, in round numbers, by a census attempted in 184 . It was only partially successful, as the people supposed it preliminary to some military conscription or new tax.

The principal towns of the State, with their estimated population, are as follows: Leon, (the capital,) includ. Pueblo Nuevo, 2,990

tal [101 1-2 lbs. English]. The most profitable part of the sugar establishment is the manufacture of "aguardiente," a species of rum. It is impossible to say, in the absence of data, what amount of sugar is manufactured in Nicaragua; it is perhaps enough to know that it may be produced in large quantities. The export is estimated at 200,000 lbs.

Cotton.—Cotton of a superior quality to that of Brazil may be produced in any quantity in Nicaragua. "As many as 50,000 bales, of 300 lbs. each," says Dunlap, "of clean pressed cotton have been exported from this State in a single year; (1846) at a low ebb." Considerable quantities are, nevertheless, raised, which are manufactured by the natives, but chiefly by the Indians, into hammocks, sail-cloth and ordinary clothing. The domestic cloth is coarse, but compact, neat and durable.

Mr. Baily observes of the cotton of Nicaragua, "that it has already a high standard in the Manchester market, and offers a splendid speculation to agriculturists, if a good port of export on the Atlantic shall be established."

Coffee.—Coffee of an excellent quality, and probably equal to any in the world, may also be produced indefinitely in this republic; but for the reason that hitherto it has been exceedingly difficult to get it a market, it is not very extensively cultivated. The plantations which I have seen are very flourishing, and the proprietors find them quite as profitable as any other. The limited cultivation is perhaps due to the circumstance that chocolate is the common beverage of the people; and coffee, never having become an article of trade or export, has consequently been neglected.

There is no reason why as good coffee may not be produced here as in Costa Rica; and the Costa Rican coffee, when offered in good condition in England, commands as high a price as in any other. As, however, it is usually shipped by way of Cape Horn, it suffers from the protracted voyage. It has, nevertheless, been the almost exclusive source of wealth in Costa Rica. The crop of 1847 amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, which, at \$12 50 per cwt., (the average price in the English market, gives \$1,000,000 as the return—a considerable sum for a State of less than 100,000 inhabitants, and where the culture has been introduced but fourteen years. The cost of production, but

Maize flourishes luxuriantly, and three crops may be raised on the same ground annually. It is essentially the "staff of life" in all Central America, being the material of which the eternal *fortilla* is composed. The green stalks, "sacate," constitute about the only fodder for horses and cattle in the country, and is supplied daily in all the principal towns. The abundance of this grain may be inferred from the fact that a fanega of Leon, equivalent to about five bushels of English, of shelled corn, in 1849, commanded in the capital but one dollar.

Wheat and all other cereal grains, as well as the fruits of temperate climates, flourish in the elevated districts of Segovia, in the northern part of the Republic, bordering upon Honduras, where, it is said, except in the absence of snow, little difference is to be observed, in respect to climate, from the southern parts of the United States.

Rice is abundant in Nicaragua, and is extensively used, and, like maize, may be easily cultivated to any extent desirable. It is sold at from \$1 50 to \$2 per cwt.

In short, nearly all the edibles and fruits of the tropics are produced naturally, or may be cultivated in great perfection. Plantains, bananas, beans, chile, tomatoes, bread-fruit, arrow-root, oca, citrons, oranges, limes, lemons, pine-apples, (the delicious white Guayaquil, as well as the yellow variety,) manams, anonas or chirimoyas, guavas, cocoa-nuts, and a hundred other varieties of plants and fruits. Among the vegetable productions of commerce may be mentioned sarsaparilla, anota, aloes, ipecacuanha, ginger, vanilla, Peruvia bark, (quina,) cowhage, copal, gum arabic, copaiva, caoutchouc, dragon's blood, and vangle or oil plant. Among the valuable trees—mahogany, log-wood, Brazil wood, lignum vitae, fustic, yellow sanders, pine, (on the heights,) dragon's blood tree, silk-cotton tree, oak, copal tree, cedar, buton-wood, iron-wood, rose-wood, Nicaragua wood, calash, etc., etc. Of these, Brazil wood, cedar and mahogany are found in the forests in what may be termed inexhaustible quantities. The cedar is a large tree, like other cedars of the North in nothing except color and durability, and in solidity and other respects closely resembling the black walnut. Five or six cargoes of Brazil wood are exported from Realfo yearly, and some thing more from San Juan. A quantity of

silver, there are others containing lead in nearly a pure state; the ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal. In some specimens 25 per cent. of silver is said to be mixed with the lead.

"At the village of Patapa, nine leagues from Santa Ana, in the State of San Salvador, are some rich mines of iron, which produce a purer and more malleable metal than any imported from Europe; the ore is close to the surface, and very abundant, and there are extensive forests in the immediate vicinity, which serve for making charcoal. But, notwithstanding, the amount of iron manufactured is only equal to the supply of the State, where it is worth \$10 to the 100 lbs., or \$200 per ton. In the same neighborhood are several silver mines, which were successfully worked in the time of the Spaniards, but are now abandoned for want of capital to carry them on.

"Five leagues north of San Miguel are a number of mines, principally of silver; among them was one called La Carolina, worked by a Spaniard about thirty years ago. He invested his own property, borrowed \$100,000, and, after getting the mine in working order, in less than six months was enabled to pay his obligations; and, although he died before the end of the year, left \$70,000 in gold and silver, the produce of the mine. After his death the ownership was disputed, the works fell into ruins, and the mine became filled with water, in which condition it remains. The mines of Tobasco were more celebrated than those in this vicinity, and when worked yielded upwards of \$1,000,000 annually, although worked in a rude manner, without machinery. The principal of these once yielded \$200,000 annual profit to the proprietors.

"Near the town of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, there are a number of mines which still produce a considerable amount of the precious metal, although not one-tenth of what they formerly yielded. All the hills in the neighborhood abound in gold and silver, generally intermixed; and though none of them have been excavated to any depth, or worked by proper machinery, they have formerly yielded more than \$2,000,000; and were European capital and science introduced, the produce would be great. From all I have been able to collect, this neighborhood appears to possess natural stores of the precious metals, even exceeding those of the celebrated mines of

### DIED OF FOURTEEN DOCTORS.

The *Southern Medical Reformer* has an article on "Heroic Practice," which gives an account of the way in which Charles II. was treated by his fourteen doctors in his last illness;

Several men of rank had assembled as usual to see him shaved and dressed. He made an effort to converse with them in his usual gay style, but his ghastly look surprised and alarmed them. Soon his face grew black, his eyes turned in his head, he uttered a cry, struggled and fell into the arms of Thomas Lord Bruce, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesbury. A physician who had charge of the royal retorts and cruels happened to be present. He had no choice, but opened a vein with a penknife, the blood flowed freely, but the king was insensible. The queen and his favorite duchesses were soon bending over his dis-ease stricken body, weeping in bitter anguish and grief. His chamber was soon crowded with his sympathizing and pining-stricken courtiers. The most eminent physicians throughout the city were summoned to his aid. Everything seemed imbued with deepest sorrow and dismay in apprehension of his speedy death.

No less than fourteen champions of the healing art attended him in consultation, a council in whom was vested the most excellent talent, reputed skill and renowned character of that age. In such a combination of powers we should really expect something miraculous. And it was so, for such miraculous confusion and contradiction never was heard of. In the blending of so much skill, wisdom, anxiety, and terror, there was the utmost contradiction of each other, and themselves. Their opinions were almost as varied as their number. They seemed not to be guided by any fixed rules of enquiry. Reason and judgement gave the reign to fancy and hypothesis. Some pronounced it a fit of epilepsy, others apoplexy, others fever, and some in the rage of fancy founded upon past occurrences, supposed that he had been poisoned. The majority of them decided that it was a stroke of apoplexy; to which opinion we are inclined, judging from the few symptoms related of the case.

Now for the treatment, which deserves especial notice. "He was bled large y, hot iron was applied to his head. A leathome volatile extracted from human skulls was



ing Sub-India	10,000
Chinampala	11,000
San Juan	12,000
Realjo	14,000
Chichigapa	16,000
Posulaga	18,000
Tella	20,000
Somotillo	22,000
Villa Nueva	24,000
Acoyapa	26,000
Matagalpa	28,000
Segovia	30,000
San Carlos	32,000
San Fernando	34,000
San Mateo	36,000
San Marcos	38,000
San Rafael	40,000
San Salvador	42,000
San Vicente	44,000
San Ysidro	46,000
San Pedro	48,000
San Antonio	50,000

It is a singular fact that the females greatly exceed the males in number. In the Department Occidental, according to the census, the proportions are as three to two. It is difficult to account for this disparity, except by supposing it to be the result of the civil commotions to which the country has been so long subjected.

The civilized Indians of Nicaragua and those of Spanish and negro stocks crossed with them, constitute the mass of the population. The white individuals of pure European stock are but a small part of the whole, and are nearly equalled in number by those of pure negro blood. The entire population may be divided as follows:

Whites	25,000
Negroes	15,000
Indians	80,000
Mixed	130,000
Total	250,000

The portion of lands brought under cultivation is not very small, but ample for the support of its population. There is no difficulty in increasing the amount to an indefinite extent, for the forests are easily removed, and gentian nature needs no forcing to return rich harvests. There are many cattle estates, particularly in Chontales, Matagalpa and Segovia, which cover wide tracts of country; some of these have not less than 10,000 or 15,000 head of cattle each. The cattle are generally fine, quite equal to those of the United States.

Among the staples of the State, and which are produced in great perfection, I may mention sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, rice and maize, or Indian-corn.

SUGAR.—The description of sugar-cane grown in Nicaragua is a native of the country, and very different from the Asiatic cane cultivated in the West Indies and the United States. It is said to be equally productive with the foreign species; the canes are softer and more slender, and contain more and stronger juice, in proportion to their size, than the Asiatic variety. Two crops (under favorable circumstances, three crops) are taken annually, and the cane does not require replanting but once in twelve or fourteen years. The best kind of sugar produced from the sugar estates is nearly as white as the refined sugar of commerce, the crystals being large and hard. The greater part of the supply for ordinary consumption, is what is called "chancaca," and is the juice of the cane merely boiled till it crystallizes, without being cleared of the molasses. A quantity of this is exported to Peru, and elsewhere in South America. It is stated that the "chancaca" may be produced ready for sale, at \$1 25 per quin-

per quinta: (101 1/2 pounds.) at the present rate of wages, twenty-five cents per day, is about \$2 50. If the attention of the people of Nicaragua should be seriously directed to the production of coffee, it would prove a source of great profit.

Cacao.—Cacao, only equalled by that of Soconusco, on the coast of Guatemala, and which was once monopolized for the use of the royal establishment of Spain, is cultivated in considerable quantities. It is, however, an article of general consumption among the inhabitants; and consequently, commands so high a price that it would not bear exportation, even though it could be obtained in requisite quantities. About all that finds its way abroad goes in the form of presents from one friend to another. There is no reason why this should not become an article of large trade, and a source of great wealth. The obvious cause why its production is not greater, is the length of time and great outlay required in getting a cacao plantation into paying operation. Few have now the requisite capital; and these few are in too feverish a state, in consequence of the distracted condition of public affairs, to venture upon investment. Under a stable condition of things, and by the opening of a short and easy channel to market, the cultivation of cacao will rise to be of the first importance. The trees give two principal crops in the year. It is sold from \$15 to \$20 the quintal, while the Guayaquil is worth but \$5 or \$6.

Indigo.—Indigo was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent, but has of late years much fallen off; and there are a number of fine indigo estates in various parts of the republic which have been quite given up, with all their appurtenances, by their respective proprietors. The plant cultivated for the manufacture of Indigo is the *indigofera*, a triennial plant, supposed to be a native of America. There is also a indigenous triennial plant abounding in many parts of Central America, which produces indigo of a very excellent quality, but gives less than half the weight which is produced by the cultivated species. The indigo of Nicaragua is of a very superior quality, and its export once came up to 5,000 bales of 150 lbs. each. It is impossible to say what the export is at present; probably not more than 1,000 or 2,000 bales. Under the government of Spain, the State of San Salvador produced from 8,000 to 10,000 bales annually. A piece of ground equal to two acres generally produces about 100 to 120 pounds, at a cost of not far from \$30 to \$40, including the cost of clearing the field and all other expenses.

Tobacco.—A large amount of tobacco is used in Nicaragua, all of which is produced in the country. A considerable quantity was this year, 1849, shipped to California. It may be cultivated to any desirable extent, and is of a very superior quality. That of San Salvador and Honduras is said to be equal to the best Havana for cigars.

beast plank is also exported to South America.

The raising of cattle and the production of cheese are a most important item in the actual resources of Nicaragua. The cheese is for common consumption, and great quantities are used. Large droves of cattle are annually sent to the other States, where they command very fair prices. About thirty-five or forty thousand hides are also exported annually.

The mineral resources of Nicaragua are also very great. Gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, may be found in considerable quantities in various parts, but more particularly in Segovia, which district is probably not exceeded in its mineral wealth by any equal portion of the continent. The working of the mines has of course vastly fallen off from the time of the Spaniards; still, their produce is considerable, but it is impossible to obtain any satisfactory statistics concerning it. A portion of the gold and silver finds its way through Isabel to the Balize; other portions pass on through the ports of Truxillo and Onao, in Honduras; and another, but smaller part, reaches the ports of Nicaragua.

There is now no mint in Central America, excepting a small one in Costa Rica, which coins from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually, principally in dollar pieces of gold. These are short of weight, and are not generally current. Their true value is ninety-three cents. Humboldt, in his statement of the produce of the respective mining districts of America, has put against that of Guatemala, "nothing"; but it is certain from the accounts of Gage and others, as also of the buccaners, who made a number of profitable expeditions to the mining districts, that the precious metals were early produced in considerable quantities. From a report by the master of the old mint, made in 1825, it appears that, for the fifteen years anterior to 1810, gold and silver had been coined to the amount of \$2,192,832; and for the fifteen years posterior to that date, to the amount of \$3,810,382. This officer remarks "that it must not be deducted from hence that this is all our mines have produced in this period, as great quantities of the metal have been manufactured and exported in their native state." He estimates the actual products of the mines at ten times the amount coined; which would give upwards of \$50,000,000 for the thirty years preceding 1825. This estimate will probably bear some deduction.

Dunlap, who paid considerable attention to the mines and minerals of Central America, observes: "Though the vegetable productions of Central America are so valuable, the hidden treasures are scarce of inferior worth; and in no part of the world are mines so generally found in nearly every district. Many of these were successfully worked after the conquest and during the Spanish dominion. Besides the mines of gold and

Potosi, in Bolivia. For a scientific and practical miner, supported by capital, they probably offer the best adventure to be found in Spanish America.

The ores generally contain from 12 to 15 per cent. of silver, and from one to one and a half per cent. of gold; but the latter metal is often found pure in many places, and the value of some thousands of dollars is annually collected by the Indians in the sands of the rivers, pieces of gold weighing as many as five and six pounds having occasionally been discovered.

Some rich gold washings exist at Matagalpa, near Segovia, in Nicaragua, which are only worked by the Indians, who annually collect and dispose of a few pounds of very pure gold. Some copper mines have also been discovered here, the ore of which when shipped to England, yielded 35 per cent. of copper.—*E. G. Squier.*

Eloquent and True.—The London, England, Advertiser, speaking of the United States and Great Britain, uses the following language:

"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation, and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade deranged, her populace discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what; and contrast her with America—the America the British Cabinet Ministers treat with such indifference—whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness, she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotism of Europe; she it is with her thousand miles of unguarded coast, her un-walled cities, her meagre navy, combines a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning.—Her legislators are devising means to relieve her overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her government is at least cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same! England spouts her blood and treasure fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights only her own battles—she fights them quick and well.

Patriot's Wardrobe.—At a sale of furniture which took place in a country town, among the lookers on were a few Irish laborers; and upon a trunk being put up for sale, one of them said to his neighbor:

"Pat, I think you should buy that trunk."  
"An' what should I do with it?" replied Pat, with some degree of astonishment.  
"Put your clothes in it," was his adviser's reply.  
Pat gazed upon him with a look of surprise, and then with that laconic eloquence which is peculiar to a son of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed, "An' go naked!"

freed into his mouth. These are some of the prescriptions preserved, and have been signed by his fourteen attendant physicians. The poor king was soon doctored to death. He died of his treatment, and not of his disease, the writer thinks.

Great Discovery.—An Extraordinary Gold Mine.—The discovery in Chili is entirely eclipsed—California mines are nowhere—Australia "can't hold a nugget"—100 ounces a day can't be beat anywhere. The "Golden Age" of the Isthmus, which "was to have arrived have arrived"—the "good time coming has come.

A party arrived here on Saturday, Dec. 8th, from Escribanos, in the province of Veraguas, near which place are situated the mines of the "Fort Bowen Mining Co." And of Gen. Norris, of the location, etc., of which we have heretofore advised our readers. From this party we learn that a great discovery has been made in that region, which "to use an Irishism," as our neighbor of the Panama *Star & Herald*, speaking of the discovery of the new Chili mine, "is no discovery at all, because the existence of large deposits of the precious metals in that immediate vicinity has been known for some years.

In fact, we published a notice of the auriferous nature of a considerable section of country in which this was included.

Our present informant says that the mine to which we have referred as being of such extraordinary richness, has never before been thoroughly examined—and in fact, that nothing could have been known of its immense riches.

It is known as the "Belen Mine"—and is situated in the section of this State formerly called the Province of Panama, about three miles from the river Belen, between that and the river Belencillo, and nine miles from the mouth of the former. The Belen river has its source in the "Castle Choco" mountain, which is in the province of Veraguas; and is 5,611 feet in height, and forming part of the boundary line between the former province of Veraguas and Panama—empties itself into the Caribbean sea, 70 miles west of the Charges river.

The description given by our informant of the mine, and who announces the result of a recent investigation declares it to have four large veins.

1st. Quartz, 1 1/2 oz. gold to the ton, 9 ft. thick, 2 miles long; 2d. Flecker and Blue Quartz, 6 ft. wide, 1 1/4 miles long, 5 to 7 oz pure gold to the ton; 3d, in continuation of the Fort Bowen, 12 ft. wide, not fully traced; 4th, do.

Seven Boon Fools.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire that he may burn his neighbor's.  
The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.  
The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

# El Nicaraguense

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA.

## Saturday Morning, December 29.

We smile, per force, while reading the contents of certain articles which have recently fallen under our observation in Central American journals, regarding affairs in this Republic. A late number of the S. F. Chronicle, for instance, publishes, (what Mr. Soule intends as a "crusher") a long leader upon Central American affairs, in which much foolish gammon and a show of a total want of knowledge of matters as they really exist here are exhibited. Did all such mother Paragators of the quill know in what high consideration and esteem the major portion of the Republic of Nicaragua already hold our Commander-in-Chief, and how essential his presence is to the maintenance of the long sought for peace in this hitherto unfortunate country, they would search for some more fruitful theme with which to vent their overflowing bile.

These attacks upon Gen. Walker fall perfectly harmless, and we even doubt whether he takes the trouble to scan them over; nor would we allude to them at this time were it not that we would set the world aright with regard to the state of feeling among the people of this country in this connection. Every one here, in and out of the army, will bear us out when we say, that his course in Nicaragua has been noble, generous and honorable, alike to the soldier and civilian. The more intelligent of the native population would view his departure from the Republic at this time as the direst calamity that could possibly befall them.

For more than thirty years has this garden spot of the world been the scene of internal commotion. Towns and cities often deserted—villages and haciendas burned or sacked while the probably well-meaning and peacefully inclined inhabitants were forced either to fly their native country or take to the fastnesses of the mountains. The civil war in Nicaragua has been terrible; and one who has not visited the scenes of its battle-fields has no conception of the amount of devastation to be witnessed. Granada, it is computed, once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, with a much larger number of buildings than is now to be found within its limits.

To-day there are not six thousand people living in the town, while two-thirds of the former city—and the handsomest and wealthiest part at that—lies one vast pile of ruins. Churches and stately edifices that have witnessed the onslaught of the enemy's cannon, bear upon their bruised fronts letters so indelibly impressed that "he who runs may read" the tales of former havoc.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

**WINES & CO'S EXPRESS.**—We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Wines & Co's Express, for California, Oregon, and the United States. The establishment of a depot in this city for carrying on Express business, will prove a source of great accommodation to the citizens and army, and the pioneer enterprise should receive the entire business of all who expect to be benefited. J. A. Ruggles, Esq., is the Agent at Virgin Bay. A mail bag for the reception of letters and papers will be kept open at the house of Irene Horan, next to W. Teller's Store, until within a half-hour of the sailing of the steamer to-morrow, Dec. 30th.

**AMONGST THE ARRIVALS** by the last steamer, we see the names of Messrs. Wm. R. Garrison and C. J. McDonald, of San Francisco. We understand that Mr. McDonald has entered into a contract with the Government for the establishment of a mint in Nicaragua.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE U. S. MINISTER.**—In another column may be found a card from the United States citizens, now residing in this city, to Col. Wheeler, inviting him to name a day, when it will suit his convenience, to meet them and their friends at a dinner. We regret that the want of space forces us to delay the publication of the Colonel's reply until next week. Col. W.'s dignified and manly course has met the unanimous approbation of every American citizen in Nicaragua.

**WE CALL ATTENTION** to the advertisement of our enterprising townsman, Mr. W. Teller, who has just received a fresh supply of clothing, shoes, hats, &c., &c., from New York, which are just the things needed in this market, and which he is offering for sale at barely remunerating prices. We did ourselves the pleasure of getting a new rig at his store, since when we have been mistaken for some stranger just from Paris.

**ACCIDENT.**—A gentleman by the name of Richardson, a member of Co. "E," was shot at the quarters in the San Francisco Church, on Monday last. It appears that he was standing near a corral who was endeavoring to revolve the cylinder of a Navy Revolver which had become rusted, when the weapon accidentally went off, the ball passing through Mr. R.'s leg, making a severe flesh wound. Nothing serious.

**MILITARY BALL.**—There is to be a Grand Military Ball at the Lacaya House, in this city, on Monday evening next (New Year's Eve). Among the managers, we notice the names of Gen. Walker, Esq., Natzmer and Saunders, Comandante Arguello, Lieut. John G. Jones. We also notice the name of Lieut. G. R. Caston, as floor manager.

**WE LEARN** from the Captain of the Port that the work on the wharf is advancing rapidly. Capt. Swift thinks the whole structure can and will be completed by the first of April. When finished it will be the only wharf of the kind in the Republic, and will be a great convenience and credit to Granada.

**FOR THE UNITED STATES.**—Our esteemed friend Dr. W. E. Rust leaves Granada to-morrow, to meet the steamer at San Juan del Norte, for the United States. The Doctor goes to Washington as bearer of despatches both from this Government and Col. Wheeler.

### PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

To His Excellency, JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister of the U. S. of America, near the Republic of Nicaragua.

Sir.—The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, are desirous of expressing, by some public testimonial, their appreciation of the self-sacrificing and highly able and honorable manner in which you have fulfilled the duties appertaining to your office, during the late time of excitement and peril. They are, in no wise, connected with the present administration; neither have they been with any preceding one,—and address you simply as American citizens, who have the honor and dignity of the American name at heart. It is their deliberate conviction that not only was the course which you so promptly entered upon in the recognition of the present Government, and the subsequent friendly relations which you have held with it, fully warranted, by the circumstances, that any other course would have left American interests here in extreme jeopardy.

For these reasons, as well as to manifest the general satisfaction with the course you have pursued while representing the United States in this country, they would respectfully beg that you will name some early day, when it will suit your convenience, to meet them and their friends at dinner in this city. With sentiments of the highest regard, we remain, Sir, your friends and obedient servants,

- WM. R. GARRISON,
- JOHN MCCARTHY,
- CHAR. T. COTLER,
- JOHN E. LAWLESS,
- E. F. MASON,
- EDWARD RANDOLPH,
- J. A. RUGGLES,
- W. TELLER.

Col. Wheeler's reply to the above was received too late for this issue, but will appear in our next.

**WE** have been requested by the U. S. Minister to publish the following statement made to the editor of the Washington Star, by the renegade Espinosa. Such another batch of falsehoods we have not seen strung together, in the same space, "for to these many days." Col. Wheeler, in reply, handles his defamer without gloves:

#### AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

From the Washington Star, December 31st. We have private information from Nicaragua, to the latest dates from that quarter, embracing many facts of interest. It comes through Mr. Espinosa, the functionary of the deposed government, who was banished by that of Walker, reached New York in the last steamer from San Juan del Norte.

Thus, we learn, when it was known that the court-martial of Americans, into whose hands Walker had surrendered Corral, had determined on his death, addresses were sent to Walker signed by all the foreign residents in Granada, and by all the Clergy, and principal native citizens; asking that his life be spared, and offering on the part of the clergy and the men of wealth to mortgage their fortunes as a guarantee that Corral, if not executed, would live tranquilly in San Juan del Norte. But Walker sternly refused to spare the victim. Soon after Corral was shot, the people of the city surrounded his corpse, a large majority of them being women, who cut all the hair of his head in little locks, and imbued their kerchiefs and portions of their clothing in his blood, to be kept as relics.

Mr. Espinosa says that the American Minister Mr. Wheeler, was seen on the morning of the 13th of October, the day on which Granada was taken, at the door of his house, giving brandy to Walker's men; his (Wheeler's) son being at the time among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shooting as one of them.

some of "the functionaries of the deposed Government" had done.

It is true that, like Hotspur at the battle of Holmedon, some of the officers and men,

"When the fight was done, Dry with rage and extreme toil, Breathless and faint," did call at my door for water, which I would not have denied to any person of either army. The only fact that Mr. Espinosa could know,—and the only one he could have mentioned as of his own knowledge,—was, that the last drop of liquor he took in Granada, he took with Major Hambleton and Mr. Lawless and others, in my house, as he called to take leave of me, when embarking for the United States,—where he will be taught better manners and a more sacred regard for the truth. On this occasion he drank my good health and future prosperity, and returned his obsequious thanks for my kindness to himself and his family. I did not expect or desire any thanks from Mr. Espinosa, but I surely do not merit his vituperation and falsehoods. "To return good for evil is God-like; to return good for good is man-like; but to return evil for good is Devil-like."

As to Mr. Mayorga's being secreted in my house, and being shot on the morning after he left it, it is of the same sample of truth as all the other inhumanities of "the many facts of interest." Don Mateo Mayorga, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, on the morning of the 13th, found secreted in the house of John R. Lawless, Esq. Capt. De Brissot, with a guard, was detailed to arrest him, and Gen. Walker ordered him to be placed in prison.

I had had much official and social intercourse with Mr. Mayorga, and for the first and only time I interceded in his behalf with Gen. Walker, and pledged my personal honor for his security; and Gen. Walker promptly granted him liberty to remain in my house on his parole of honor, where he remained for a week, uncontrolled and unobserved by any one—using my library and free to go wherever and when over he pleased.

When his colleague, Don Juan Ruiz, late Minister of War, perfidiously violated his parole of honor, by escaping to Costa Rica, Mr. Mayorga was removed, by orders, with others, to be confined (in comfortable quarters, however). When, four days after, the news came that the forces of the Government attacked and murdered the innocent and unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay and San Carlos, (a lady and her child,) in retaliation for these outrages, by orders of the Government, on the morning of the 22d Oct., he was shot in the public plaza.

The statement of Mr. Espinosa, by the dates, is false; and equally so is the statement that I sent Mr. Mayorga any message; and the attempt to associate me with any action of this Government towards him in any shape or form, is unjust and maliciously untrue.

As to my course or conduct in the trying scenes through which it has been my fortune to pass, I am answerable to my God and my country. My position has been painful and perilous enough without receiving calumny for kindness, and persecution for protection, even to those who had no claim to my attention.

These attacks derive additional poignancy by being published in the Evening Star, at Washington City, whose editor, Mr. W. Douglass Wallach, has known me from his boyhood, and has always shown true friendship for me,—and who knows me from long acquaintance to be incapable of any action (official or private) that to the most fastidious would be ungenerous or unjust. These attacks will prove to him and my countrymen how fully I have been misrepresented on this and many other occasions, which I have borne in silence, and prove that the national character of these Central American refugees from justice—functionaries, as he terms them, of the "deposed Government,"—is deceitful, servile and obsequious in adversity, and mendacious, arrogant and insolent when in safety or prosperity.

JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister of U. S., near Republic of Nicaragua. Legion of U. S., Granada, 25th Dec., '55.

The following interesting report is from the pen of Hon. Judge Campbell who has recently returned from a tour of observation among the mining regions of the Chontales. The report is an able document and sets forth all the information requisite for the "gold hunter."

### REPORT.

Sir:—In order to carry out the objects set forth in your instructions, which I received on the 28th of November, 1855, I immediately embarked on board the schooner Sara for Virgin Bay, where I procured some articles necessary for my expedition that could not be had in Granada. As soon as I had completed the object of the trip to Virgin Bay, I returned to Granada, and on the morning of the 7th of Dec., again embarked on the Sara, having with me the party which was to accompany me to Chontales. Beside myself, the party consisted of two gentlemen from New York, who were interested in gold mining at Libertad, a gentleman from Granada, who desired to see the mining country, a guide, two men who had been furnished by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to aid in carrying out the objects of the expedition, and my servant.

We sailed on the evening of embarkation, and early the next day anchored in a fine bay near the mouth of the Santa Clara river. After some delay, a boat came off to us from the shore, and we succeeded in engaging it to take us to Santa Clara, the hacienda of Don Juan Sandoval, about two miles up the river. The distance from the port of Granada to the mouth of the Santa Clara is about thirty miles. We had expected to find animals at Santa Clara, to take us to the mines, but Don Juan was unable to supply us, and we were obliged to send a courier to Jugalpa, fifteen miles distant, to procure them there. The estate of Don Juan Sandoval is a cattle range of about three thousand acres and has upon it at the present time about one thousand horned cattle and a few horses. The country here is what is usually termed broken, consisting of hills and valleys, bearing very much the appearance of the lower range of the Sierra Nevada in California. The valleys are covered with excellent grass in great abundance, and here the herds of Don Juan find good grazing during the entire year; the moisture of the atmosphere and the occasional showers during the dry season being invariably quite sufficient to prevent the country from becoming parched. The property of a cattle estate estimates the value of the estate, not by the number of acres it consists of, but by the number of cattle upon it. The present price of cattle estates, in the District of Chontales, in which District Santa Clara is situated, is six dollars per head. This price always includes the dwelling house on an estate, any improvements that may have been made on the ground, and such personal chattels as are necessary to the business of cattle raising.

During my stay at Santa Clara we heard of a silver mine on the estate, but upon full inquiry found it had never been opened, and that it would be useless to visit it. Some specimens of ore, however, taken from the surface of a vein which crops out of the ground, about two miles distant from Don Juan's house, exhibited traces of silver, but not in much quantities.

On the morning of the 10th, our courier returned from Jugalpa, bringing with him a sufficient number of animals for our use, and in half an hour we were on the road. Jugalpa was to be our stopping place that night, and we pushed on diligently, arriving about dark. The road from Santa Clara to Jugalpa is over an uneven country, the hills being chiefly great masses of scoria or tufa, varied by occasional outcroppings of granite and sometimes slate of the talcose sort. There are however, fine valleys of agricultural land between these hills, nearly all of which have cattle grazing upon them, but not enough to keep down the grass. The grazing estates of San Eusebio and San Nicolas are the only ones on the route worthy of notice. On each of these there are



When the leading spirits of the Democratic party invited General WALKER'S assistance—which he afterwards so magnanimously extended—it was that a stop might be put to these bitter civil heart-burnings—that peace and quiet might once more reign throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. The treaty of the 23d of October last secured these blessings, and all is now as placid and calm with us as is the bosom of the beautiful Lake which fronts our city.—“Pat,” says this sapient editor, “WALKER will not be able to maintain this peace, and we shall with more than usual interest regard the affairs of Nicaragua in the future.” So so, sir, for we would have you mark how nobly our Captain can steer his bark. There is scarcely a country under the sun that may not just now be regarded by you with the same interest, and call for a portion of your tender regards. Europe, apart from the war, is tolerably quiet, but may at any moment be the scene of commotion. Spain is quarreling with the Pope, as to the sale of church property. The Pope himself is quaking in his shoes, as he sees the foundation of his subsisting power threatened by the bold tone of Piedmont as well as Spain. With Austria we have the old story of fast and loose; but there are symptoms of insurrection in her Italian possessions, as there is a strong probability of Naples and Sicily being once more goaded into an outbreak. In the North, the state of affairs is further complicated by the pending dispute between the United States and Denmark, on the subject of the sound dues, wherein we entreat you to keep a watchful eye, as we think the former has rightfully taken a position from which it is impossible to retire. In short, without prolonging our geographical survey, we can't for the life of us see why our position is not as stable and secure as that of any nation upon the civilized globe. Knowing the people as well as we do, we believe, in all candor, that ere many years have elapsed, the anniversary of the landing of General WILLIAM WALKER at Rualtejo, will be commemorated throughout Nicaragua as only a people once oppressed know how to keep a gala day in honor of their deliverer.

The conquest of Granada by the Revolutionist army has given confidence to many who desire no better opportunity for the investment of their capital than is offered by the gold mines of Nicaragua under a liberal and just government, and the next steamer for San Juan will probably carry not only men, but the means for the initiative step toward the accomplishment of that which has been commenced by the pioneers under Col. Walker.—S. F. Herald.

CLOSING OF THE MAIL.—It should be borne in mind, by all interested, that the mail closes here to-morrow. Papers, ready for mailing, can be had at this office.

Col. Fox, with his battalion of Voltiguers, returned to this city this morning. The Col. represents the country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was everywhere received by the natives with manifestations of great kindness.

Horses in the lower part of the city, which a week ago were tenacious, are glad to see have occupants. A feeling of protection and safety is being experienced by the natives, and every hour their confidence in the government is increased.

Ox Dir.—It was rumored through the city, yesterday, that a native *hombre* had been arrested for forcibly seizing and destroying the Democratic devices upon the hats of other natives with whom he might happen to come in contact.

GRANADA is becoming quite healthy again. November and December are represented as being the sickly months, and when they are passed there is no healthier climate under the sun than this.

MECHANICS of various kinds are much wanted in Granada. There is a fine field opening for good, steady mechanics.

CHRISTMAS passed off very pleasantly in our city. We hear of no accident occurring, as is usually the case in cities of less magnitude than Granada.

THE COMMISSARY OF WAR offers the *schro*. Esperanza for sale, as she now lies on the beach. Here's a chance for speculators.

SHORTLY some American open a “tip-top” hotel in this city, our word for it he would do a glorious business.

THE roads leading from this city are in the best possible travelling condition.

THANKS to Mr. Jackson, of the Surveyor's Department, for a full file of the *Aspinwall Courier*.

FRUITS of every hue and taste may be purchased in our market at mere nominal prices.

NEWS FROM BELOW.

We learn that last week a body of some sixty men led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers.

The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and the Capt. Powell of the *Potomac* was sent with a gig of the ship and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming, they took to their heels and fled. Col. Hornsby was dispatched from this place on Monday night with a strong force to repel any attack, and protect the property and fort at Castillo.

WE LEARN that the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts* Commander Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the Independence, the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, is daily expected at that port.

THE *Potomac*, flag ship of the home squadron, arrived a few days ago at San Juan del Norte. Dr. Dillard, the fleet surgeon, came on the *last steamer* to this city, bearer of despatches to the U. S. Minister here. The Minister was en route for Leon, but a special courier was despatched for him, and he returned on Monday evening.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Mayorga, was secreted in the house of Mr. Wheeler, and asked leave of Mr. W. to visit a brother then dying, from a wound received on the memorable 14th of October. Mr. Wheeler consented, and after he had left that gentleman's house, he sent after him a message, saying that he was no longer responsible for his safety, and that the same time soldiers were sent for him and he was shot in the morning. Gen. Corral was in command of three hundred men, when Roldan, a French resident of Granada, (for thirty years,) was sent to Corral by Walker who commanded a capitulation, the penalty of his refusal being that all the principal men in Granada should be shot. That is to say, M. Joaquin, Pedro and Trinidad Cuada, Mr. Joaquin, Messrs. Chamorro, Zepeda, Alvarez, Celaya, Murido, Artiles, Espinosa, Munoz, Barboza, Arana, Rojas, Rocha, and Morales. They were then Walker's prisoners, and were tied two together by Walker's order, who notified Corral that if he did not come over to Granada and make a treaty, they would be shot as the penalty of his refusal. Corral gave up their lives surrendered himself and went to Granada, where he was not long after shot, by the order of Walker's court martial, composed altogether of Americans.

THE NICARAGUENSES.—It is not my habit, and never was my taste, to notice the many statements of newspapers relative to the recent affairs in this Republic. But the above article published in the *Washington City Star*, of the 5th inst., and copied into the *N. Y. Herald*, of the 7th inst., on the authority of Mr. Espinosa, (the late Post Master General of Nicaragua,) reflecting severely on me and my family, demands some notice from me.

There were never so many lies compressed in so small a space. They are in character with the source from which they issued. Don Narcisca Espinosa, where he is well known, is not distinguished for his love of truth, under any circumstances; but under the circumstances which he gives the present information, its falsehood can be branded on his forehead by every respectable citizen in the city of Granada.

As to my son being “among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shooting at one of them,” this statement is too ridiculous to need contradiction. If he was out of my house for a moment, it was against my positive orders; but (as the fight raged fiercely before my door, my horse being between the Quardel, where the Government troops were, and the street on which they were attacked,) my son may have for a moment appeared at my door, upon which basis the false assertion of his appearing in the midst of Walker's men, must have been made.

But if he was, I do not know how Senor Espinosa could know that he was “among Walker's men and shooting at one of them,” for he was taken, early on the last memorable morning, with a sudden and early leaving, and *seems chafed*, as was seen “running the chapparel,” and therefore he could not know who was among the party, from any personal knowledge of his own.

I know that I was near being shot myself, while crossing the street to aid a native widow lady who lived next door to Mr. Espinosa, and who fondly implored my neighborly kindness; and the wife and children of Mr. Espinosa at the same time besought my aid to guard them. I sent my private boundary (Mr. Van Dyke) over to them, who conducted them to my house, (whilst their natural protector cowardly deserted them,) where they were comfortably and hospitably received—where, with more than fifty other helpless women and children, they eat and slept securely.

As to the tale of Mr. Espinosa that “the American Minister was seen on the 14th of October, (the day Granada was taken,) at the door of his house giving brandy to Walker's men,” of course Mr. Espinosa cannot speak of his own knowledge, as at this time he was lying breathless in the chapparel; but if true, I cannot see that any heinous offence was committed, unless the liquor had been stolen from the American merchants of San Juan del Sur, as

We have been favored by Dr. Warguay with the following statement of his mode of treating cholera, as successfully practiced by the Dr. in France and England:

MASSAYA, December, 16th, 1855.  
Mr. Editor.—The following recipe for the cure of Cholera is a matter of public interest, and I feel convinced that you will give it a place in your valuable columns. My experience in France and England authorizes me to speak with confidence in this matter.

The principle of Cholera is everywhere the same, although circumstances may cause the symptoms to vary; and one system of treatment, varied according to the age, temperament, and habits of the patient, and the country he inhabits, can always be pursued with success.

Nature and experience advises, as a preventative of cholera, to avoid in a hot climate, the use of alcoholic drinks, which serve to congeal the blood; and to partake, rather, of strong coffee, tea, pure wine, and stimulating food with spices; but when the patient is once attacked, medicine must be taken with promptitude or it will avail nothing. A few hours are sufficient for one to fall a victim to this scourge; and a few hours equally sufficient to effect a cure.

At the first symptoms of cholera the patient should be placed in a warm and dry place, sheltered from currents of air. Then give him 2 grains of an emetic, and while the vomiting is going on, rub him well all over the body; but particularly about the loins and legs, with a liquid compound of 3 ozs of *sal volatile*, 2 ozs of table salt, 1 oz. of pulverized camphor, 1 oz. Alcohol, 33 degrees, and a quart of water. One hour after having taken the vomitive, administer 3 or 4 oz. cold pressed Castor Oil. The effect of this purgative may be accelerated by aid of linseed or other herb tea. Continue the rubbing—after two hours rest, give the patient a glass of camomille infusion; afterwards, according to the case, give 1 grain of chloride of lime with sugared water, 5 drops of sulphur ether, 1 drop of *sal volatile*, and ten drops of the flower of orange.

The balance of the treatment consists in giving from time to time a glass of Bordeaux wine with cinnamon and sugar; or otherwise, a cup of very strong coffee, also sugared. When the cramps have disappeared and by the warmth of the feet you find nourishment given as above suggested.

Such is the remedy against this cruel disease; which with the sole hope of being serviceable to the people of Nicaragua, I beg you to publish in your excellent journal, and receive the thanks of  
Your devoted servant,  
L. B. WARGUAY, M. D.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS.  
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON,  
AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.  
By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S  
Steamers, and in charge of a Special  
Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.

G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their first EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Dec. 30th, connecting with the Steamer COURTESY, for San Francisco, and NORTHEN LIGHT, for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything pertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.  
Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.

The highest price paid for GOLD DUBS and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.  
J. A. HUGGLES, Agent.  
At Miss Helms'.  
Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza, Granada.

Refer to  
C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.  
d 29 ff

some thousands of cattle. The distance from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is about fifteen miles, and the road is merely a bridle path, in some places very bad and difficult to travel over. A good wagon road could, however be made over the entire distance without great cost.

Leaving Juigalpa early in the morning, we proceeded on our course to Libertad, and for several miles passed over a beautiful and fertile plain, upon which cattle were grazing; when we began to ascend the foot hills of the great chain of mountains that runs through Chontales, and which may be regarded as the border of the mineral country. As we ascended we found the country to be bare of timber, and the hills covered with grass to their very tops. I here began to look for indications of gold, through the ways at least ten miles distant from what is known as the gold region, and at once observed the red earth and small angular pieces of quartz, etc., which are held to be sure indications of gold in California. As we proceeded onward, rising at every step, these and other “gold signs” continually presented themselves to our view, and we became satisfied that we were passing over a gold country, though there were no appearances of “prospecting” ever having been done there, and notwithstanding that the inhabitants insisted that the gold region was much farther onward. I very much regretted my inability to make a thorough examination of some of the ravines in this vicinity, but night was coming on, we were wet to the skin by a driving rain, had no tools to work with, our animals were very much fatigued with the day's travel, and we had fully eight or ten miles of muddy trail before us, before we could hope to find shelter.

We therefore, continued on to Libertad, where we arrived a short time before dark, and here took up our quarters. The distance from Juigalpa to Libertad is about twenty miles, the road being a bridle-path, generally pretty good, but which could be much improved by a little care in the selection of a route which should not lead so immediately over the tops of hills as the present one does, and which is not at all necessary, either on account of distance or any other account.

Libertad is regarded as the centre of the mining region of Chontales, and here I remained from the 13th until the 20th of December, making such observations from time to time as circumstances would permit. As it rained nearly all the time during our stay, it was with great difficulty that I could procure guides to point out to me some of the localities which I most desired to visit. I however, fortunately made the acquaintance of Don Ramon Toledo, who was one of the party that first discovered the gold mines of Chontales, and to him an indebted for much information concerning them. These mines were discovered by Don Ramon and some companions, about seven years ago, and were worked with success down to the time of the breaking out of the late revolution, when Don Ramon and his workmen were pressed into military service. During the revolution but little was done at mining, and it is only very lately that operations have again been commenced. Each “mine” consists of an excavation made in the earth near the vein of auriferous quartz, and in several instances these excavations are quite insufficient to lay enough of the vein bare to exhibit the quality of the “lead” with any considerable certainty. All the gold is very fine, and it has been found that it is quite equally distributed throughout the rock, as is the usual case with fine gold in quartz veins. This fact is an important one, inasmuch as it is a sure proof to the experienced miner that he may invest money in the working of such a vein with the certainty that it will yield an equal average, and not “run out.”

All the gold mines of Chontales, yet opened are embraced in an area of not more than five miles, and are situated near the rivers Mira and Bola, which are branches of the Biefields river. These rivers afford an abundance of water power, and upon them are situated the mills which serve to pulverize the ore of the district. These mills are all *arrastres*, shallow tubs of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

Parte Española

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 29, 1855. DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contratación del Gobierno del Salvador... la cual que con fecha 3 del ppto. se le dio, participándole la inauguración del Gobierno Provisional de esta República.

Senor Ministro... Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la copia autenticada del tratado ajustado entre las fuerzas armadas y leoneras, se dirio hacer en mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio...

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los más fervientes votos por que Nicaragua se conceda a esa, días de ventura y de paz, y proveer por sí en el ser...

WIEDE MANN & BESCHER... MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE NICARAGUA.

ances we had encountered, and almost regretted that we were not to continue our adventure. The road from the Misericordia to Granada is nearly level, and is a good, but not a very good road.

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

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

W. TELLER... On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, Granada. COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Produce of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Provisions, etc. From New York.

ward with stone, upon which sometimes two and sometimes four stones of three or four hundred pounds weight each, are caused to revolve, somewhat in the manner of the upper mill stone. Into the irregular holes and crevices of the pavement is put quicksilver, which readily amalgamates with gold whenever in contact with it, and into the tub is thrown the ore, after being broken into fragments the size of a hen's egg.

I took great pains to ascertain the amount of gold usually produced from a given quantity of rock, and in answer to my inquiries on this point, was sometimes amused with most extravagant stories of the immense richness of this or that mine. I carefully noted all the information gathered from a series of diligent inquiries, and then set to work to set down the average amount of gold to be found in a ton of ore, as at least two ounces.

Having found the quartz mines to fully sustain the report I had heard of them at Granada, I set about making inquiries for surface mining. A gentleman who had been a trader at Libertad, informed me that some years ago he purchased several ounces of coarse placer gold, which, the persons who brought it in, said they had dug on the Bola river, some miles below the town.

Scraping up a spoonful of earth from the ledge, I washed it, and the result was about three cents worth of fine gold, a "prospect" sufficiently rich to satisfy

ción á su ctada, ofreciéndole los votos de mi servicio—D. U. L. SELVA.

Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda,

Fernán Ferrer Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua y C. J. Macdonald súbdito inglés residente en esta ciudad, han con-

1.º Desearo el Gobierno de Nicaragua de establecer una casa de moneda en esta ciudad de Granada, concede al Señor C. J. Macdonald el derecho y privilegio exclusivo de acuñar por vapor las monedas de esta República por el período de diez años.

2.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer en esta ciudad de Granada, y la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y el laboratorio ó ramo de Química necesario para la disolución y análisis de los metales para acuñar las monedas de esta República; debiendo contar éstas del peso y lei que tiene la moneda de oro y plata de la República Mexicana, por ser de la mayor estimación en los mercados del mundo. En el alhambroso deben aparecer cinco volantes de forma conica, con un sol naciente á la mitad del lado izquierdo, batiendo con sus rayos el emfuro del círculo en esta forma [aquí el modelo]. En el reverso habrá una aguililla en actitud de volar llevando entre sus garras un ramo de olivo.

3.º Queda á libertad del Gobierno, y en su caso obligado el empresario á la acuñación de la moneda decimal, si aquel lo dispone, ademas de las monedas antes expresadas.

4.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald, en consideración á los derechos y privilegio concedidos, se obliga ceder al Gobierno de Nicaragua, al fin del término de diez años, en buen estado de servicio, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y todo lo concerniente á la casa de moneda; por cuyas cosas el prematado Gobierno no pagará ninguna suma á Macdonald.

5.º El Gobierno de Nicaragua tendrá la inspeccion y supervigilancia lega-

tervices, porque las antiguas guerras que nos han afligido y en lo de adelante emprendrá desgraciadamente uno de los Estados, contra cualquiera de los demas de Centro-América, no pueden tener otra calificación que la de guerras civiles, y ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamidades de una nación, que como la nuestra no ha acertado todavía con la creencia de un Gobierno que lleve las exigencias públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante las del mundo civilizado.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble propósito de asegurar el reposo de los pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con el de ese Estado los vínculos de una amistad real y basada en principios de reciprocidad, no ha vacilado en encomendarme la misión que anuncia á U.S. el Ministro Honduureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la residencia del Supremo Gobierno de U.S. solo me demora el correspondiente aviso de admisión, y que se me remita un salvoconducto que haga efectivos las inmundidades que el derecho de las naciones concede á los Ministros públicos; porque los pueblos por donde transiare, deben estar naturalmente resentidos de la situación de armus en que se ha hallado en esa República, y juzgo necesario se me libre ese despacho de seguridad.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro de U.S. que lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarme su resolución y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soi de U.S. atento y servidor—D. U. L. (firmado) Manuel Colindres.

Conforme—República de Nicaragua, Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855. SELVA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA. N.º 93. Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855. Señor

EL S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente. "El Gobierno

Estado vacante el destino de la Tesorería general, y siendo necesario proveerlo en persona de instrucción y providad, en uso de sus facultades ACUELDA;

1.º Nómbrase Tesorero general de la República al Señor don Carlos Thomas, con el sueldo que la lei designa. 2.º El Señor Ministro de Hacienda es encargado del cumplimiento del presente acuerdo, y comunicarlo á quienes corresponden—Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.—Rivas." Y lo inserto á U. de órden supre-



WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

GRANADA. BROAD CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; VESTINGS; VELVETS; SATINS; SHIRTS; DRESSINGS; PRINTED CALICOES; HOOTS; SHOES; FANCY GOODS; SADDLES; WINES; TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wiedemann & Beseler are in constant receipt of voices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.

REGULAR PACKET between Punta Arenas and Esquina, touching at the intermediate ports.

SEMIVEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY. THE beautiful copper fastened clipper ship "GEN. WALKER."

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation.

NOTICE. I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 28th day of Dec. 1855, in front of Head Quarters, the Schrs. Esperanza, as she now lies on the beach.

UNITED STATES HOTEL. LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS. THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate those who may give them a call.

WANTED, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops: Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimere, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality.

me that the ravines of Libertad can be wrought to good advantage, as any one acquainted with placer mining will at once see from the result of my experiment. The District of Chontales is not only a gold country, but is also rich in mines of silver.

Having concluded my observations at Libertad, on the 21st of December, we procured animals and took up the line of march for Granada, stopping that night at Jajaguapa. The next day we reached the hacienda San Lorenzo, and here remained overnight. The distance from Jajaguapa to San Lorenzo is said to be twenty-four miles, but it is probably not more than twenty, and the road is mainly over a level plain, covered with red grass, upon which we saw many fine cattle grazing.

We left the Malacotey at 4, A. M., on the morning of the 24th, and arrived at El Paso a little after sunrise. About an hour's time was consumed in crossing in a bongo, and swimming over our animals, when we were again on the road, and in a short time heard the welcome roar of the surf on the shore of Lake Nicaragua. Our route lay down the shore, between the beach and the border of the little Lake Granada, until near the city, when it bore off to the right, and in a short time our day's work and our journey were ended.

Convenido mi Gobierno do la necesidad de asegurar a los nicaraguenses la paz y tranquilidad que para conseguir tan inestimable fin la base fundamental está sifrada en las buenas é inalterables relaciones de amistad con el Gobierno de esa República.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando. JEKEZ. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA. D. U. L. Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Yuscarián, diciembre 9 de 1855. Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua. Señor: Por el oficio ministerial que con extra ordinario violento dirijo á V.S., se informa, que el Supremo Gobierno de este Estado me ha acreditado su ajento pablico cerca del de Nicaragua.

No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de V.S. comprenderá como el mio la imprescindible necesidad que hai de establecer las reglas invariables que de hoy mas ahanzen las fraternales relaciones entre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos intereses, y á quienes debe animar un mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando conseguida la paz despues de los últimos acontecimientos obrados, casi un tiempo en ese y este Estado, se sienten con mas vivas la conveniencia y el deber de conservar en el porvenir. De otra manera, Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitalidad con que aun cuentan estos países para aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se aniquilarán sin el honor siquiera de haber perecido en su defensa de sus verdaderos intereses.

ma para su inteligencia y efectos. D. U. L. FERRER. N.º 103. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855. Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente. El Gobierno. En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA: 1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.—R. F. VAS"

NUMERO 110. "El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes, Con presencia del contrato celebrado en esta fecha entre el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda don Fermín Ferrer y el Señor C. J. Macdonald subdito inglés, concediendo á este, derecho y privilegio exclusivo para establecer en esta ciudad una casa de moneda: en uso de sus facultades DECRETA: Artículo 1.º Apruébase el referido contrato en todas sus partes, y en consecuencia observese y cúmplase religiosamente. Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondiere. Dado en Granada, á veintiocho de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.—Patricio Rivas.—El Secretario de Estado.—Buenaventura Selva. Es Conforme.—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.—SELVA.

CASA DE MONEDA. Mucho tiempo ha que se sentía la necesidad de este establecimiento en el país, y ahora tenemos la esperanza de que dentro de pocos meses estará planteado conforme al contrato que sobre el particular ha celebrado el Supremo Gobierno y se publica en el presente número. Conocidas son por todos las ventajas positivas que el pueblo reportará, siendo entre ellas la de aumentarse el numerario que tanto se necesita para el jiro de los negocios, y la de darse impulso á la explotación de minas que se encuentran en la República.

SARAO. EL Lunes 1.º de Enero, los oficiales de las fuerzas Nicaraguenses tendrán un baile militar en casa de los Lacayo. Lo digo al Sr. Prefecto en contesta.

les en la casa de moneda, para lo cual podrá emitir los reglamentos y leyes que juzgue convenientes á fin de evitar todo perjuicio que pudiere ocurrir, y debe asimismo dar la custodia de tropa armada para la seguridad de la misma casa de moneda, toda vez que en ella se necesita. 6.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer la maquinaria de vapor en esta ciudad de Granada, en el término de los seis meses precisos de la fecha de este convenio; pasado este tiempo, no se entenderá concedido el privilegio al Sr. empresario no hubiese cumplido con lo estipulado. Concluido y firmado en la ciudad de Granada, á los veintiocho dias del mes de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.—Fermín Ferrer.—C. J. Macdonald.

ma para su inteligencia y efectos. D. U. L. FERRER. N.º 103. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855. Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente. El Gobierno. En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA: 1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.—R. F. VAS"

ma para su inteligencia y efectos. D. U. L. FERRER. N.º 103. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855. Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente. El Gobierno. En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA: 1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.—R. F. VAS"

# Artículo

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 29, 1855.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contestacion del Gobierno del Salvador á nota que con fecha 3 del pto. se le dirigió, participándole la inauguracion del Gobierno Provisional de esta República.

señor Ministro

Cojutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855. Lengo el honor de acusar recibo de la estimable carta oficial de U.S. fecha del corriente mes, en que al incluirme copia autentica del tratado ajustado en 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas granadinas y leonesas, se sirva hacer saber al Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio, se instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisional de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo tomado posesion de su alto destino el Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo antecedimiento se espera la seguridad de la paz por que ancha esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente del Salvador me ordena contestar á U.S. para conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno: que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos que por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces para traer en acomodamiento á los partidos que se hacian la guerra en esa República; que no puede menos de serle grato que al fin esos pueblos pcedan ya entrar en la paz á todo lo que convenga al gran interés de su engrandecimiento y soberania.

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los mas fervientes votos por que Nicaragua alcance estos bienes, y porque la Providencia que dirige los destinos de las Naciones, conceda á esa, dias de ventura y de paz, prestando al propio tiempo al Sr. Presidente Provisional las luces que necesita para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en las difíciles circunstancias en que los sucesos de tan prolongadas hostilidades deben consistir á esa República.

En estos términos ha sido autorizado para contestar á U.S.; y al verificarlo tengo el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores las seguridades de mi consideracion mas distinguida, con que soy de U.S. muy atento servidor. Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855. JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

Comayagua, 19 de diciembre de 1855.

terceses, porque las sangrientas guerras que nos han affijido y en lo de adelante emprendas desgraciadamente uno de los Estados contra cualquiera de los demas de Centro-América, no pueden tener otra calificacion que la de guerras civiles, y ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamidades de una nacion, que como la nuestra no ha acertado todavía con la creacion de un Gobierno que llene las exigencias públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante las del mundo civilizado.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble propósito de asegurar el reposo de los pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con el de ese Estado los vinculos de una amistad leal y basada en principios de reciproca utilidad, no ha vacilado en encomendar-me la mision que anuncia á U.S. el Ministro Hondureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la residencia del Supremo Gobierno de U.S., solo me demora el correspondiente aviso de admision, y que se me remita un *salvoconducto* que haga efectivas las inmunidades que el derecho de las naciones concede á los Ministros públicos; porque los pueblos por donde transitaré, deben estar naturalmente respetados de la situacion de armas en que se ha hallado en ese República, y juzgo necesario se me libere ese despacho de seguridad.

Espero al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarme su resolucion y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soy de U.S. atento y servidor.—D. U. L. (Firmado) Manuel Colindres.

CONFORME—República de Nicaragua. Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 25 de 1855. SELVA.

N.º 1.º

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Sr. Ldo. don Manuel Colindres comisionado del Gobierno Supremo de Honduras cerca del de Nicaragua.

Hasta hoy se le ha recibido en el Ministerio de mi cargo la atenta comunicacion de V.S. de 9 del actual, á que vino adjunta la del Sr. Ministro de Estado de Honduras fecha 28 del pto. que acredita á V.S. Comisionado de ese Supremo Gobierno cerca del de Nicaragua para acordar bases fijas é inviolables que afianzen las fraternales relaciones de ambos países, solicitando al mismo tiempo V.S. el aviso de su admision y un salvoconducto que haga efectiva las inmunidades que el derecho de gentes concede á los Ministros públicos; y habiendo dado conocimiento de todo al Sr. Presidente Provisional, me ha ordenado

## CONTESTACION.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION. Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto de este departamento He puesto en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de la República la estimable comunicacion de U. de esta fecha en que participa la instalacion de la junta de instruccion pública de este departamento, que tuvo lugar el domingo 23 del actual; y aquel alto funcionario me ha dado orden de contestar á U. de enterado, manifestándole al propio tiempo lo satisfactorio que le ha sido la aparicion de ese cuerpo destinado á objetos tan laudables y de notoria utilidad general.

Lo digo al Sr. Prefecto en contestacion á su citada, ofreciéndole los votos de mi aprecio.—D. U. L. SELVA.

## Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda,

Fermin Ferrer Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua y C. J. Macdonald súbdito inglés residente en esta ciudad, han convenido en el tratado siguiente.

1.º Desee el Gobierno de Nicaragua de establecer una casa de moneda en esta ciudad de Granada, concede al Señor C. J. Macdonald el derecho y privilegio exclusivo de acuñar por vapor las monedas de esta República por el periodo de diez años.

2.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer en esta ciudad de Granada, la maquina de vapor, prensas, tipos y el laboratorio ó ramo de Química necesario para la disolucion y analisis de los metales para acuñar las monedas de esta República; debiendo cons-tar éstas del peso y lei que tiene la moneda de oro y plata de la República Mejicana, por ser de la mayor estimacion en los mercados del mundo. En el absherso deben aparecer cinco volcanes de forma conica, con un sol naciente á la mitad del lado izquierdo, bañando con sus rayos el emisferio del circulo en esta forma [aquí el modelo]. En el reverso habrá una aguilta en actitud de volar llevando entre sus garras un ramo de olivo.

Al frente deben leerse las palabras que se encuentran en el *éscudo*, en vocablos enteros de "Nicaragua en Centro América" y el año de su *armonizacion*. En la parte posterior, "siglo de oro," su lei de *veintim* quilates, su valor intrínseco de diez y seis pesos, y el rubro de *Dios, union, libertad*—Las monedas de plata tendrán los mismos tipos, y se espresarán diez *dígitos* veinte *granos*, y se espresará su valor legal desde el medio real hasta el peso entero.

de Nicaragua, así como á todos sus ciudadanos, por el triunfo de los principios obrados en Granada y por la pacificacion de la parte mas bella de Centro-América. Me apresuro á verificarlo de aquí mientras me es posible tener la honra de hacerlo personalmente, esperando que Nicaragua acepte las insinuaciones fraternalmente de los guatemaltecos, espresadas por el *himno* de sus Ciudadanos. Ciertamente es muy glorioso para todo el país, que después de tan largo periodo en que con los mas heroicos sacrificios esa Administracion ha sostenido una lucha heroica, justa y popular, contra los *estatazos* tantas veces repetidos de los enemigos de las instituciones libres, es glorioso repetir, que el triunfo coronase una empresa con cuarenta valientes, hace diez y ocho meses, los cuales han confirmado que el *prebío* que quiere ser libre lo es, y han desengañado á la vez, á los que habian creído neciamente, llegada la oportunidad de darle á Nicaragua y á los demas Estados, por lei, la voluntad de un tirano que desde Guatemala quiere batirlos en detail y llevar á cabo el antiguo capricho de dominar en todo Centro-América.

Sin necesidad de recurrir á la historia llena de cruces atentados durante mas de treinta años, en que los insendios, el saqueo y la sangre á torrentes, con toda clase de estermio han ensayado los servicios para *sobrepujar* á los Estados, á la vista solamente de los hechos que estamos presenciando, se *putentisa*, que esos mismos serviles de Guatemala no pudiendo lograr su dominio absoluto en Centro-América, cuya idea los ha enloquecido siempre, se contentan con promover la anarquía en estos Estados con la mira de cobarde y fratricida, de llegar á destruir con tal alvencia, y así pcedan alguna vez caer en sus manos *ensangrentadas*. Con tal fin, alargaron y comprometieron al Señor Chamorro á echarse sobre la Constitucion de Nicaragua: con el mismo, por medio de Carrera su digno instrumento, han protegido y armado á los Guardias y los López de Honduras, hasta derribar la Administracion del Ilustre Jeneral Cabañas, se entiendo saqueando, estrupando y todo lo que es consiguiente en este sentido: al mismo tiempo que con ciertos manejos, han creído adormecer al Salvador y Costaricia, mientras les llega su turno.

Lo pasado debía servir de leccion al bando servil de Guatemala para disanar-lo de su temeraria tenacidad, y persuadirse de que labran su propia ruina, en la de los pueblos que talan y matan: que tanta sangre inocente que han vertido, está humeante pidiendo venganza, y por último que no debian confiar siem-pre en la *humanidad* de los que profesan principios, que los han salvado otras veces, ya que la generosidad mal entandida no

nientas setenta y cuatro víctimas de las cuales ya habian sido sacrificadas algunas en las aras del *deotismo*, y estaba reservado el resto para el dia tremendo en que el partido infernal indignamente llamado *legitimista* llegará á consumir la obra. Inleua del triunfo porque tanto se afanaba! Y los que hemos escapado de ser destruidos por los esbirros del tirano, los que hemos sido vejados en nuestras personas, perjudicados en nuestros intereses, maltratados en nuestra reputacion, vulnerados en nuestro honor y el de nuestras familias, los que respiramos un aire libre y tenemos vida, gracias al Jral. Walker y sus compañeros ¿Hemos de conspirarnos contra estos dande así el ejemplo de la *main-fame* ingratitude! No mil veces empenñese cuanto quieren los *escañores* de Costaricia, Guatemala y cualesquiera otros en querer inculparlos de enemigos de la independencia, de la Religión, de la propiedad, de las leyes. Nosotros consideraremos siempre al Jral. Walker y sus compañeros como nuestros libertadores porque nos han roto las cadenas que nos oprimian, como nuestros salvadores porque defendieron nuestras vidas contra los verdugos preparados para sacrificarlas, como bienhechores en fin de nuestra patria porque con su firme apoyo la paz y el orden se sostienen, y el comercio y la agricultura y la industria y las ciencias florecerán bajo los auspicios de un Gobierno justo y liberal.

¿Hai alguno que dude de la autenticidad del documento á que nos hemos referido, comprobante incontestable de la crueldad de ese bando que holló todos los principios, violó todas las leyes y atropelló todas las garantías por llevar adelante su feroz programa de acabar enteramente con todos los que le hacian sombra? Pues el que guste puede venir á verlo á la oficina de esta imprenta en donde queda depositado. Pero ¿se quiere todavia un documento mas? Lease la siguiente carta escrita y firmada por el Jefe de ese mismo bando y que tambien depositamos en esta imprenta para que la vez el que guste. Dice así.

Granada, julio 22 de 1855.

Mi querido Daniel Quadra.

Ayer vine á esta sin novedad y sigo lo mismo, gracias á Dios.

Supongo que hoy llegarán los Presbíteros Villavicencio y Aureliano, que me ofrecieron ir, á despecho de cualquiera dificultad.

La necesidad por una parte y el honor del Gobierno por otra están empeñados en que el Padre Osorno no se le con su ocultacion la providencia cial perior.—Unos Masayas. han dicho cial que solo el que no quiere no sabe de se mantiene dict. Sr. Presbítero. Conviene pues que inquieras con cautela su paradero y que lo saques de cual-

Convenido mi Gobierno de la im-  
 portosa necesidad de asegurar á los pue-  
 blos que rige la paz y tranquilidad; y  
 que para conseguir tan inestimable bien,  
 la base fundamental está cifrada en las  
 buenas é inalterables relaciones de amis-  
 tad con el Gobierno de esa República,  
 no ha vacilado en dictar todas las me-  
 didas que á su juicio ha creído necesari-  
 as para su adquisicion; y á este fin ha  
 nombrado Comisionado cerca del de U.S.  
 al Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, para  
 que ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad  
 y reciproco interés para ambos países.  
 No duda mi Gobierno que el de U.S.  
 se preste á dicho arreglo, pues tiene pue-  
 ras nada equívocas de sus buenos sen-  
 timientos á este respecto; y que por con-  
 siguiente se sirva recibir al mencionado  
 Sr. Colindres, en su carácter de Comisiona-  
 do del Gobierno de Honduras, pues á  
 igual reciprocidad está obligado este.  
 Sirvase U.S. elevar lo espuesto al alto  
 conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Director Su-  
 premo de esa República; y admitir nueva-  
 mente los votos de mi particular aprecio  
 y consideraciones—D. U. L.  
 (Firmado) José Meza.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores  
 del Supremo Gobierno de la República  
 de Nicaragua.  
 Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones ex-  
 teriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la  
 República de Nicaragua—Granada, dicen-  
 bre 26 de 1855.  
 SELVA.

Yuscarán, diciembre 9 de 1855,  
 Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores  
 de la República de Nicaragua.

Señor:

Por el oficio ministerial que con extra-  
 ordinario violento dirijo á V.S., se in-  
 formará, que el Supremo Gobierno de  
 este Estado me ha acreditado su agente  
 público cerca del de Nicaragua.  
 No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de  
 V.S. comprenderá como el mio la im-  
 prescindible necesidad que hai de esta-  
 blecer las reglas invariables que dé ho-  
 mas afianzen las fraternales relaciones en-  
 tre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos  
 intereses, y á quienes debe animar un  
 mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando  
 conseguida la paz despues de los últimos  
 acontecimientos obrados casi aun tiempo,  
 en ese y este Estado, se sienta con mas  
 viveza la conveniencia y el deber de con-  
 servarla en el porvenir. De otra manera,  
 Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitali-  
 dad con que aun cuentan estos países para  
 aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se a-  
 nihilarán sin el honor siquiera de haber  
 perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos in-

contestar á V.S.  
 Que profesando como profesa la actual  
 administración de Nicaragua los principios  
 de amistad y buena inteligencia con to-  
 dos los pueblos del mundo, y mi par-  
 ticularmente con las demás Repúblicas de  
 Centro-América, está dispuesto á admi-  
 nistrar á cualesquiera Representante que de  
 parte de estas vengian competentemente  
 autorizados—En tal concepto, el Sr. Co-  
 lindres puede disponer su ingreso á esta  
 Capital cuando lo tenga por conveniente;  
 y sin embargo de creer innecesario el  
 salvoconducto que se sirva pedir, lo a-  
 compañe á V.S. obsequiando así sus de-  
 seos.  
 Grata ha sido para mí la presente o-  
 casion, porque ella me proporciona la  
 de suscribirme de V.S. por primera vez,  
 mi atento y obediente servidor.  
 (Firmado) Buenaventura Selva.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE  
 GOBERNACION.  
 Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de  
 de—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855—R.  
 VAS”

Y lo inserto á U. para su intelligen-  
 cia, publicacion y circulacion en el de-  
 partamento de su mando.  
 JEREZ.

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES DEL GO-  
 BIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA.  
 D. U. L.  
 Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Prefectura del departamento  
 El domingo 23 del corriente fué ins-  
 talada la junta de instruccion pública de  
 este departamento, en cuyo acto nombró  
 por su Presidente al Sr. Lic. don Buena-  
 ventura Selva, por vice Presidente al Sr.  
 Bachiller don Justo Lugo, por su Srto.  
 al Sr. don Francisco García y Calonge  
 y por vice Secretario al Sr. don José  
 Ansaategui; lo que á U.S. para que  
 se sirva elevarlo al alto conocimiento de  
 S. E. el Sr. Presidente; acompañandole  
 las firmas de los nombrados.  
 Trinidad Salazar.

Buenaventura Selva—Justo Lugo—Fran-  
 cisco García y Calonge—José Ansaategui.

3.º Queda á libertad del Gobierno,  
 y en su caso obligado el empresario á  
 la satisfaccion de la moneda decimal, si  
 aquel lo dispone, ademas de las mone-  
 das antes expresadas.

4.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald, en con-  
 sideracion á los derechos y privilegio con-  
 cedidos, se obliga ceder al Gobierno de  
 Nicaragua, al fin del término de diez  
 años, en buen estado de servicio, la ma-  
 quinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y todo  
 lo concerniente á la casa de moneda; por  
 cuyas cosas el prenotado Gobierno no pa-  
 gará ninguna suma á Macdonald.

5.º El Gobierno y supervigilancia lega-  
 les en la casa de moneda, para lo cual  
 podrá emitir los reglamentos y leyes que  
 juzgue convenientes á fin de evitar todo  
 perjuicio que pudiere ocurrir, y debe así-  
 mismo dar la custodia de tropa armada  
 para la seguridad de la misma casa de  
 moneda, toda vez que en ella se nece-  
 site.

6.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obli-  
 ga á establecer la maquinaria de vapor  
 en esta ciudad de Granada, en el térmi-  
 no de los seis meses precisos de la fe-  
 cha de este convenio, pasado este tien-  
 po, no se entenderá concedido el privi-  
 legio si el empresario no hubiese cum-  
 plido con lo estipulado.

Concluido y firmado en la ciudad de  
 Granada, á los veintiocho dias del mes  
 de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuen-  
 ta y cinco—Fermín Ferrer—C. J. Mac-  
 donald.

NUMERO 110.

”El Presidente Provisorio de la Repu-  
 blica de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes,  
 Con presencia del contrato celebrado en  
 esta fecha entre el Sr. Ministro de Ha-  
 cienda don Fermín Ferrer y el Señor C.  
 J. Macdonald súbdito inglés, concediendo  
 á este, derecho y privilegio exclusivo para  
 establecer en esta ciudad una casa de  
 moneda: en uso de sus facultades  
 DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Apruébase el referido con-  
 trato en todas sus partes, y en consecuen-  
 cia obsérvese y cúmplase religiosamente.  
 Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes cor-  
 responde.

Dado en Granada, á veintiocho de  
 diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y  
 cinco—Patricio Rivas—El Secretario de  
 Estado—Buenaventura Selva.  
 Es Conforme—Granada, diciembre 28 de  
 1855—SELVA.

FELICITACION AL GOBIERNO.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supre-  
 mo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua.

Del Jeneral que suscribe.  
 Los patriotas oprimidos de Guatemala  
 me han honrado con el encargo de suscri-  
 bir á su nombre al Supremo Gobierno

podrá contener un dia el brazo fuerte  
 de Dios, castigando tanto cumulo de cri-  
 mees sangrientos.

A nombre pues de mis conciudadanos,  
 me dirijo á U. Sr. Ministro por la pre-  
 sente, asegurandole de que el oprimido  
 Pueblo de Guatemala, tiene las mas fir-  
 mes simpatias con la actual administracion  
 de Nicaragua y la felicitá por sus triunfos  
 contra los comunes enemigos, dirijiendo al  
 cielo sus votos por llegar á verse estrecha-  
 dos ambos pueblos bajo unas mismas in-  
 stituciones y libres de opresores, bajo el  
 manto brillante de la Libertad.

Así espero se digne U. Sr. Ministro es-  
 presarlo al Director Spmo. de Nicaragua,  
 siendome altamente honroso asegurar á U.  
 mi adhesion y respetos, con que me  
 firmo su atento servidor—M. Carrascoso.  
 San Salvador, diciembre 8 de 1855.

CASA DE MONEDA.

Mucho tiempo ha que se sentia la nece-  
 sidad de este establecimiento en el país,  
 y ahora tenemos la esperanza de que den-  
 tro de pocos meses estará plantado con-  
 forme al contrato que sobre el particu-  
 lar ha celebrado el Supremo Gobierno y  
 se publica en el presente número. Cono-  
 cidas son por todos las ventajas positivas  
 que el pueblo reportará, siendo entre ellas  
 la de aumentarse el numerario que tanto  
 se necesita para el jiro de los negocios,  
 y la de darse impulso á la explotacion  
 de minas que se encuentran en la Re-  
 pública.

DOCUMENTOS CURIOSOS PARA LA HISTORIA.

Entre estos debe contarse sin duda la cé-  
 lebre causa seguida por la Fiscalia de Guer-  
 ra que estableció el llamado Gobierno de  
 don José María Estrada para la averigua-  
 cion y castigo de los caudillos, agentes  
 y demás comprendidos en la revolucion  
 última, esto es para perseguir, atormentar  
 y esterminar al sin número de nicaraguen-  
 ses que tomaron parte en ese movimien-  
 to verdaderamente popular. No hemos po-  
 dido ver original el gran proceso; pero si  
 el indice que denomina por orden alfabé-  
 tico los individuos que contiene, con es-  
 presion de los folios donde se encuen-  
 tran las declaraciones que obran en su  
 contra: allí aparecen como criminales di-  
 ferentes personas de toda clase, sexo y  
 condicion, funcionarios públicos é indivi-  
 duos particulares, comerciantes y agricul-  
 tores, artesanos y jornaleros, eclesiásticos y  
 militares, médicos y abogados, ancianos  
 y jóvenes, mujeres y niños: allí, contan-  
 do solo con algunos del departamento  
 Meridional y unos pocos de Leon y Gra-  
 nada, y omitiendo muchos nombres nota-  
 bles, el número de los revolucionarios en-  
 tre ellos, asciende á quinientos setenta y  
 tres.

quier casa que sea, y lo mandes. Inne-  
 diatamente á esta ciudad bien asegurado,  
 recomendando mucho que no se le veje  
 ni maltrate en manera alguna. Urje mu-  
 cho que no pierdas tiempo en esto, por  
 que el Padre debe ir precisamente en la  
 goleta que saldrá el 25 para San Carlos.  
 Ya te irá la orden oficial sobre esto;  
 pero aun cuando se retarde, bien pue-  
 des obrar en virtud de esta carta, la  
 cual salvará tu responsabilidad. Lo que  
 importa es que no des paso en falso y  
 que obres con brevedad.

Mándame el resto de mis cosas,  
 Saludo cordialmente á don Ignacio y  
 á Padilla y á los Abauzas (don Tomás  
 y don Leandro); y tú dispon del since-  
 ro afecto de Tu invariable—Estrada.

Hoi he derramado sobre algunos pro-  
 pietarios de esta ciudad un empréstito  
 particular de cinco mil pesos; y si apu-  
 ran las cosas lo repito, aunque brame  
 el mundo.—Estrada.

Y bien ¡Qué facultad tenia don José  
 María legitimidad para obrar así contra  
 el Padre Osorno? Si necesitaba de un  
 Cura en San Carlos ¡Porqué no lo pedía  
 á la autoridad eclesiástica! Si el nombra-  
 do se resistía y era preciso apremiarlo,  
 ¡porqué no contaba con la misma autori-  
 dad! Pero no: el Sr. Vicario era demócrata  
 y no podia servir de instrumento del  
 despota: el Padre Osorno era tambien  
 demócrata y preciso se hacia confinarlo  
 á un lugar, en que el Cólera estaba cau-  
 sando estragos para que allí pereciera.  
 Por eso, recomiendo encarecidamente á  
 su querido Daniel (q. e. p. d.) que averi-  
 gue el paradero del Padre, lo saque de  
 cualquier casa y lo mande bien asegura-  
 do, quiere decir, con grillos, esposas, ca-  
 denas, porque los fieles ejecutores de las  
 órdenes sultánicas de su Excelencia  
 así acostumbraban asegurar á los pre-  
 sos; pero tambien le recomiendo que no  
 veje ni maltrate en manera alguna al Pa-  
 dre. ¡Hipocritas! mandas traerlo bien asegu-  
 rado está es cargado de prisiones, y aparen-  
 tas querer que no se le veje ni maltrate.

Comprendemos bien el último párrafo  
 de tu carta, en que te jactas de haber  
 derramado un empréstito particular de  
 cinco mil pesos, y amenazas repetirlo;  
 aunque brame el mundo ¡Hola! ¡Conque  
 tambien tu sabes exigir empréstitos á  
 determinadas personas! Con que tambien  
 sabes atacar la propiedad? Con que nada  
 te arredra, aunque el mundo entero se  
 oponga á tus atentados? Con que ya has  
 aprendido á ser valiente, resuelto y enér-  
 gico? Y seguirás llamandote sostenedor del  
 orden, protector de las garantías, defen-  
 sor de las leyes?

Ah! sobrada razón tenemos para ex-  
 clamar, parodiando las palabras de Ma-  
 dama Roland. ¡Legitimidad, legitimidad,  
 cuantos delitos se han cometido en tu  
 nombre!



EL ILUSTRISMO SR. LLORENTE OBISPO DE COSTA-RICA.

Enemigos á la vista el edicto de este Prelado datado el 22 del actual, en que exhorta á su amada grey á morir en defensa de la religión, de la patria, de la independencia, de las leyes, vidas y propiedades, objetos todos que en su concepto están gravemente amenazados por la banda de forajidos que dice haberse enseñoreado de esta República.

Ciertamente, no puede mirarse sinó con el mayor escándalo un documento de esta clase, en que abusándose del nombre de la religión y confundiéndose los negocios humanos con los puramente divinos se invocan motivos celestiales para impeler á la batalla á pueblos hermanas llamados por muchos títulos á vivir en la paz mas perfecta.

¿En qué se funda el Sr. Lorente para llamar banda de forajidos á un corto número de ciudadanos libres que han venido á Nicaragua á prestar sus servicios en virtud de un contrato celebrado de antemano con el Gobierno que representaba la voluntad de la nación? ¿En qué se funda para suponer que entienden sus ávidas miradas sobre el suelo Costarricense, cuando no hai un dato que justifique semejante acriminación? ¿En qué se funda para señalarlos como enemigos de la religión Santa que profesamos, cuando nuestros altares, nuestros Sacramentos y nuestra ley han sido y son debidamente respetados? y cuando nuestro venerable Prelado, el dignísimo Vicario Capitular y Gobernador del Obispado lleno del mas puro gocejo ha saludado á la nueva administración, felicitando al Gobierno y al Jeneral en jefe por el restablecimiento de la paz, y porque con este importante suceso han recobrado su imperio los principios de libertad y justicia? ¿En qué se funda para calificar de desenfrenados y avizados en el crimen y el asesinato, á hombres que no conocen, y cuya conducta observada en Nicaragua desmiente tales imputaciones, puesto que se han portado con la mayor moderación, respetando el culto religioso y las garantías concedidas á la propiedad, á la vida y al honor?

Como es fácil concebirlo, el Sr. Lorente ha procedido sin ningún fundamento racional, y seducido únicamente por falsas relaciones de personas obsecradas que aun no pueden conformarse con la paz de que tanto necesitan los pueblos, y que no pudiendo seguir en Nicaragua soplando el fuego de la discordia, han querido hallar este elemento en Costa-Rica, forme en otra parte lo solicitarian en test.

Secretarios de Estado que acreditan esta verdad.

Por consecuencia indispensable es evidente que los Señores Representantes de los Gobiernos de Honduras y el Salvador han estado desautorizados para hacer la protesta de que se habla, cuyo documento revela una opinion política, retrógrada, inveterada y bien conocida de los Señores Marcoleta, Izarrí y Molina. Como quiera que sea, el Gobierno de Nicaragua está apoyado en la libre voluntad de sus pueblos que lo reconocen, lo obedecen y sabrán sostenerlo en todo evento. No necesita de otra cosa para contar con estabilidad y firmeza, y los sucesos ocurridos hasta ahora patentizan á todo el mundo cuan profundamente se han equivocado los que fascinados por el espíritu de partido se han avanzado á profetizar la pronta conclusion de la actual órden de cosas en Nicaragua. Sus fines, ilusiones, nada de realidad!

NOTICIAS DE LOS ESTADOS.

HONDURAS.—Como han visto nuestros lectores en los documentos oficiales, el Gobierno de aquel Estado ha dispuesto mandar al Sr. Colindres en calidad de Comisionado cerca del nuestro para establecer y afianzar las buenas relaciones entre ambos países. Este paso acredita sin duda los sentimientos pacíficos del Gobierno Hondureño, y estamos seguros que serán bien correspondidos por el nuestro; y hace ver tambien que han sido inútiles los esfuerzos de varios emigrados de la República que asiados en Honduras han trabajado por que se les dé auxilio para venir á hostilizar á su patria y atormentarla con nuevas y mayores calamidades. La Gaceta de Conayagua de 20 de noviembre dice: que se ha dado asilo á los emigrados bajo la condicion de que deben respetar el principio de neutralidad que profesa el Gobierno, y de la no intervencion en los negocios interiores de Nicaragua. El Jeneral Lorez fué nombrado Comandante en Jefe del Ejército y el Jeneral Guardiola Comandante de Tegucigalpa: allí se ha comenzado á publicar un periódico titulado "El Recuerdo" de que solo hemos visto el número 1.º y en el se refiere que llegaron á aquella ciudad los Sres. Martínez, Abarca, Hernandez, Rochas, Lacayos, Padilla, Abauza, Estrada, &c. Cartas particulares dicen que pasó por Yucucatan don Fulgencio Vega, y que aunque iba decidido á solicitar auxilios para volver á ejercer su dignidad que tan excecable han hecho su nombre en Nicaragua, muy desconsolado estaba por el reproche que ya habian sufrido sus dignos camaradas.

COSTARRICA.—El correo de esta semana nos ha traido tres números del Boletín Oficial de 3, 5 y 8 del corriente, en que vemos el arduoso empeño con que el redactor trabaja por descreditar la actual administración de Nicaragua, ya atribuyen

Cesan los funcionarios que como él han yan desmerecido la confianza de los pueblos y los que se han opuesto á la revolución. Es de todo punto indispensable que esta solenne declaración no se quede escrita, que surta sus efectos todos, que caigan todos los funcionarios que fueron esbirros ó verdugos, que caigan, aunque se pronuncian al saber los sucesos de la capital, como se pronunciarán sin duda, pues los conservadores al sucumbir, no recojen el manto como César, haciéndose tráfingos ó refractarios. Pero el pueblo los conoce y no los sufrirá; los conocemos nosotros y hablaremos muy alto para reprocharles sus crímenes, sus vilezas, sus lisonjas y sus atentados. Va que figurarse siquiera que los sicarios y los bajos habian de continuar oprimiendo, bastándoles para borrar sus horribles antecedentes, expedir una proclama y renegar del tirano. No; ya el renegado de la nación; y renegó tambien de todos ellos. El cambio de los gobernadores y gefes políticos que hemos propuesto es una necesidad imperiosa; si uno solo subsiste y comienza la reaccion, renace la anarquía, y el país se pierde para siempre.

Al pueblo toca derribarlos y castigarlos; si algunos son tan pífidos que aparecen unirse ahora á la democracia, al Jeneral Carrera corresponde arrancarlos con mano fuerte de sus puestos, si no quiere transigir con los perversos y tropezar con obstáculos que lo detengan en su marcha. Lo mismo debe hacer con todos los funcionarios del órden político y con todos los empleados cuya influencia puede serios fuésta. Los conservadores destruyeron la propiedad de los empleados, ramera que habia detenido muchas reformas; los empleados de impotancia están ya juzgados; para ser hasta escribano se requiere como primera circunstancia adhesión á la Altitza y profesar sus principios. ¿No ha de cortarse esta gangrena en el cuerpo social? Si, porque sin esto nace la reaccion y el país sucumbe á la anarquía. ¡Abajo, pues, todos los adictos á Santa-Anna y al partido conservador! Caigan ellos, como cayeron los liberales aunque no correrán su misma suerte, porque la democracia no es seguidora ni vengativa.

Diciembre 23.—Hoi salió para la ciudad de Leon el Benemérito Jeneral Cabañas Presidente de Honduras, acompañandolo el Jeneral Jerez Ministro de Relaciones y otros jefes militares. En los veinte dias que permaneció el Jeneral Cabañas en esta ciudad, recibió del Gobierno y de los particulares señaladas muestras de benevolencia y afecto, digna y justa correspondencia á las relevantes cualidades de este ilustre personaje. El ROL de San Vicente—Hasta hoi ha llegado á nuestras manos el número de este periódico correspondiente al 3 de no-

CURIOSO ARGUMENTO CONTRA UN INCREDULO.

Un medico, endurecido Deista, hablando un dia con un Cura muy zeloso en su Ministerio, le preguntó con la gran atmósfera mofa de los materialistas.—Si continúa predichando sobre la salvacion de las almas? "Si" respondió el ministro.—"Ha visto U. á un alma?" le preguntó luego. "No" fué la respuesta.—"Ha oido U. á un alma?" "No".—"Ha sentido U. á un alma?" continuó preguntando. "Si," respondió el Cura.—"Muy bien," añadió sonriendo. "contra el incrédulo," entonces hai tres sentidos almas." El Cura le preguntó con mucha

Ldo. don Francisco Castellon, académico incorporado en la Universidad del Salvador; el Chancero de Consiliarios ha dispuesto hacerle honras solemnes en la Iglesia Parroquial de esta ciudad el Domingo 28 del corriente á las 8 de la mañana, y á su nombre suplico á U. se digne favorecerme con su asistencia. Soy de U. atento servidor. Victoriano Rodríguez. Vice-Reptor. San Vicente, Octubre 27 de 1855.

NOCHE BUENA. Muy buena ha sido la que se ha pasado en Granada. No ha habido un solo disgusto en toda la poblacion, sin dejar de pasear las gentes como de costumbre. En casa del Sr. Benhard tuvo lugar un sarao que á juzgarlo por la música, y buen humor de los concurrentes, nada ha dejado que desear. La armonia de los instrumentos era secundada por la del genio.

A una pequeña falta que estamos le aplicaremos aquella celebrada originalidad del Padre Tejedor en Leon. Este Sacerdote predicaba un excelente panegirico á la Concepcion inmaculada de María, en el cual habia apurado su ingenio por salir airoso como todos los predicadores lo pretenden. En la parte mas interesante de su obra estaba, cuando dos señoras que se hallaban cerca del presbiterio se levantan para salir del templo que atraviesan medio á medio, haciendo resonar sus altos palillos y con un semblante desdichoso. El panegirista, sin embargo de estar en lo mas animado de su discurso, hace un extraño paréntesis, y dirigiéndose á aquellas dos bellezas, les dice, como ofendido en su amor propio: *Vayan U.U., Señoras que via esas lechugas bien se hará la ensomarse.* Este barron, si así puede llamarse, del predicador, fué muy celebrada por todos, y de de entonces llevaron por sobre nombre esas señoras el de *lechugas*, que pasó á hacerse apelativo en la familia. Hoi se ha adulterado y son conocidos sus descendientes con el de "Lechuzas."

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NO DOI CUARTEL AL MUSICO SUBIL.

Le siento, tiro un golpe, escurre el bulto Y déi al aire manotadas mil. Dejo de dar en balde bofetadas, Y el pañuelo por fin suelo coger (Le pongo siempre entre las dos almohadas por lo que pueda serme menester.) Ya quizá do bandera en alto: mauro Agitada del recto vendaval. Arca y avá ondeándole procuro Ahuyentar al tenuisimo animal. Y en tal estado, como soi poeta, Cual dijo EL ESTUDIANTE, de afieion, Al son de su clarin y su trompeta No le canto, le rabio esta canción.

MOSQUITO DE BARRABAS.

¿Quién á esta alcoba te echó? ¿Cuándo en paz me dejarás? Ya no puedo sufrir mas: O callas tú ó muero yo. Si es mi signo no dormir, Si siempre he de estar despierto, Si el no dormir es vivir Y tu piensas proseguir. Desde ahora me doi por muerto Que es para mi mas tremenda Tu trompeta fatal, Que aquella trompeta horrenda Que nos dice la leyenda Tocará á juicio final. Mas me incomoda el zumbido De tu trompetin sonoro, Que á canófigo dormido El que hace con su tañido Cimbolo que toca á coro. Eres un mal pensamiento, Que no dejas descansar, Eres un remordimiento, Un triste presentimiento Que atormenta sin cesar. Tal es lo que me atormentas, Que he llegado á presumir Si serás fiscal de imprentas, Y entrarán solo en tus cuentas Los párrafos de dormir. Sospecho mas todavia, Y es que si entre animalitos Teneis tambien poketa, Debes ser por vida mia El chifuto de los mosquitos. Si huotera mosquitos brujos, Yo por brujo te tendria, Porque me picas, me estrujas, Me chupas me haces burbujas, Y vives de sangre mia. Mosquito de barrabas, ¿Quién á mi alcoba te envió? ¿Himelo con Satanas, Y no me geruides mas, Que soi Frai Gerúndio yo. ¿Te ha enviado acaso mi dueño? Dime ite ha enviado mi amante, Como el sumo del beñeo. Me haga olvidarla un instante? Pues anda, corre, vé y dile, Dile á aquella ingrata bella, Que no tanto me espavile, Que no es mi mister vigile

EL ILUSTRISMO SR. LLORENTE OBISPO DE COSTA-RICA.

Enemigos á la vista el edicto de este Prelado datado el 22 del actual, en que exhorta á su amada grey á morir en defensa de la religión, de la patria, de la independencia, de las leyes, vidas y propiedades, objetos todos que en su concepto están gravemente amenazados por la banda de forajidos que dice haberse enseñoreado de esta República.

Ciertamente, no puede mirarse sinó con el mayor escándalo un documento de esta clase, en que abusándose del nombre de la religión y confundiéndose los negocios humanos con los puramente divinos se invocan motivos celestiales para impeler á la batalla á pueblos hermanas llamados por muchos títulos á vivir en la paz mas perfecta.

¿En qué se funda el Sr. Lorente para llamar banda de forajidos á un corto número de ciudadanos libres que han venido á Nicaragua á prestar sus servicios en virtud de un contrato celebrado de antemano con el Gobierno que representaba la voluntad de la nación? ¿En qué se funda para suponer que entienden sus ávidas miradas sobre el suelo Costarricense, cuando no hai un dato que justifique semejante acriminación? ¿En qué se funda para señalarlos como enemigos de la religión Santa que profesamos, cuando nuestros altares, nuestros Sacramentos y nuestra ley han sido y son debidamente respetados? y cuando nuestro venerable Prelado, el dignísimo Vicario Capitular y Gobernador del Obispado lleno del mas puro gocejo ha saludado á la nueva administración, felicitando al Gobierno y al Jeneral en jefe por el restablecimiento de la paz, y porque con este importante suceso han recobrado su imperio los principios de libertad y justicia? ¿En qué se funda para calificar de desenfrenados y avizados en el crimen y el asesinato, á hombres que no conocen, y cuya conducta observada en Nicaragua desmiente tales imputaciones, puesto que se han portado con la mayor moderación, respetando el culto religioso y las garantías concedidas á la propiedad, á la vida y al honor?

Como es fácil concebirlo, el Sr. Lorente ha procedido sin ningún fundamento racional, y seducido únicamente por falsas relaciones de personas obsecradas que aun no pueden conformarse con la paz de que tanto necesitan los pueblos, y que no pudiendo seguir en Nicaragua soplando el fuego de la discordia, han querido hallar este elemento en Costa-Rica, forme en otra parte lo solicitarian en test.

Chy es así, lamcrlamos la facilidad con que ese Prelado de la Iglesia se ha dejado alucinar de hombres que en su fuga no llevan mas que la divisa de desafe-



cion, al actual, orden de cosas; pero al mismo tiempo no nos es dable pasar en silencio los informes que hemos recibido de personas dignas, de que el Señor Florentino, primo, aquella pastoral con su libre y espontánea voluntad, sinó impulsado por el miedo de sufrir mayores baldones y ultrajes que los que ya le ha inferido el Gobierno del Señor Mora. Sea de esto lo que fuere, muy distantes estamos de querer ofender á un Prelado tan respetable por sus virtudes y sus luces, y esperamos se persuadirá que al hacer estas breves observaciones no nos ha movido ninguna mira insana. Conciérenos manifestando: que la espresion monstruosa y contradictoria de guerra de religion nacida en los siglos mas corrompidos, y oscuros del cristianismo, es hoy día un resorte gastado: que el divino autor de la nueva lei quiere que todos los hombres se amen con tan indisoluble union como la que él tuvo con su Padre: que por lo mismo no declara á nadie la guerra, ni enseña á vencer á los demas sino á nosotros mismos; y que en fin tampoco aconseja el uso de la fuerza por intereses profanos y percederos. Digamos tambien con un escritor de nuestros dias: "los discipulos del pacífico del mundo no consagran á su Dios, como hacian los paganos, la destruccion de sus semejantes."

**UNA PROTESTA INUTIL Y UNA PROFECIA FALLIDA.**

EN el Herald de Nueva York de 7 del actual leemos lo siguiente: "Los Gobiernos de San Salvador, Honduras y Costa-Rica han protestado á este Gobierno (el de Washington) contra el reconocimiento del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua. El probablemente ha obrado así con aprobación de nuestro Gobierno y de acuerdo con nuestra uniforme política, cualquiera que sean las objeciones de los E.E. de Centro-América. Los mencionados Gobiernos predicen que el actual orden de cosas en Nicaragua no dilatara mucho tiempo, y se declararán resueltos á esterminar á los aventureros que invadan su suelo con fines revolucionarios." Es positivamente esta protesta el sentimiento de los Gobiernos de Honduras, el Salvador y Costa-Rica, ó es tan solo un acto espontáneo y aislado de los Srs. Representantes de los tres Gobiernos en el Gabinete de Washington? Lo último es bien claro, por lo menos relativamente al Salvador y Honduras; cuyos Representantes no han obrado de acuerdo con la política y conveniencia de sus respectivos Gobiernos: ciertamente se observa que estos han reconocido al Gobierno actual establecido en esta República. Léase en el periódico anterior y el presente mail el periódico las copias de los dos for mail, los telegramas remitidos por los

dolo actos que no lo pertencen, ya desfigurando los que realmente son suyos. Por ejemplo dice que se ha dado un decreto facultando al Jeneral Walker para hacerse cargo de la Presidencia, nombra se para Presidente á la persona que mereciese su confianza. Es falso que el actual Gobierno de Nicaragua haya dado que lo dió el Gobierno Provisorio de Leon, cuando no se sabia que el Sr. Rivas hubiese tomado posesion, y era preciso, para el caso de que algun impedimento no pudiera venir, designar la persona que debia subrogarlo, ya que habiendo dejado de existir los dos Gobiernos en el acto de aceptar el tratado, debia aparecer prontamente el que rigiera á la República.

**SALVADOR**—El asunto que hoy llama la atencion publica en este Estado es la eleccion de Presidente, y segun las últimas noticias, en los departamentos de San Miguel y San Vicente habia reunido una considerable mayoría de votos el Sr. Santin, candidato del partido democrático.

**GUATEMALA**—Se celebró el dia 3 en la Merced la fiesta de San Francisco Javier.

**¡ATENCIÓN Y MAS ATENCIÓN!**

Insertamos el párrafo siguiente, que leemos en el "Sigo 19" periódico de Méjico por lo que alude á nosotros, y puede servir para ilustrar al Supremo Gobierno de la República, haciéndole ver que no conviene á los intereses de la nacion ni conservar la administración Charorro, ni menos nombrar para destinos vacantes á personas, que por sus relaciones y antecedentes son enteramente desafectas al nuevo orden de cosas; sin que baste para justificarlas una simple apariencia: lo uno y lo otro contiene un principio disolvente se inspira por una parte desconfianza á los partidarios de la nueva administración; y se alienta por la otra á sus verdaderos enemigos: fuera de la complicacion y demora consiguiente que por falta de unidad de sentimientos, debe sufrir el curso de los negocios.

**CESA SANTA-ANNA EN EL PODER.**  
Esta ventaja no puede ponderarse. Cesan con este hombre la opresion, la barbarie, el capricho, la venganza, el robo, la inmoralidad, la irrepititud, el escándolo, el oprobio, la servidumbre y la deshonor. Cesa la dominacion estúpida de un verdugo, jefe de verdugos, cesa la organización de un país en humilde rebaño; cesa la autoridad de estar en manos de un cabo-escuadra que no comprende mas poder, ni mas prestigio, que el de su vara. La caída del tiranuelo, es la union de la libertad, es el remanecimiento del pueblo, es la resurreccion de la civilización.

viembre, y por ser honorífico á la memoria de nuestro ilustre compatriota el finado Director Castellon, insertamos el siguiente artículo.

**Honras Solemnes.**  
*Que la Universidad Del Estado hizo el Domingo al finado Director Supremo de Nicaragua Ldo. don Francisco Castellon.*

Solemne y concurrida estuvo la funcion fúnebre que el claustro acordó hacer al difunto académico Ldo. don Francisco Castellon en la Iglesia principal de esta ciudad. Tantas manifestaciones públicas de respeto y consideracion rendidas á un hombre distinguido, ocuparon una buena parte de la alocucion pronunciada en el general de la Universidad en honor del Sr. Castellon por el Sr. Ldo. D. Merino. Allí tambien ha sabido el orador presentar un tipo fiel del hombre honrado, virtuoso, sabio, caritativo, generoso y recto para aplicar su calificacion al apreciable finado Director Supremo que Nicaragua llorará eternamente y que nosotros admiraremos del verdadero mérito, y honrados con los vínculos de la amistad, no podríamos dejar de sentir. Siendo este nuestro juicio, cábenos la satisfaccion de que haya sido apreciada por el claustro la memoria del Sr. Castellon, pues de esta manera se ha dado una prueba de cultura y civilizacion y se añaden mas los perniciosos efectos que acarrea el localismo y la indiferencia hacia lo que es esencialmente nacional. Roser vándonos hacer uso de la obra del Sr. Merino, por ahora solo damos una poesia consagrada á dicha funcion, y el contenido del claustro.

**A LA MEMORIA DEL Sr. Ldo. DON FRANCISCO CASTELLON.**

Un bello porvenir triste se torca  
Que mata eternamente la ilusion,  
Del amigo, del Gefe Castellon.  
La Patria sufrió una desgracia,  
Cuando este ciudadano sucumbió.  
Lo veis! Pero no muere su gloria  
Que á esa Patria por siempre legó:  
Para la ciencia vive su fama,  
Que el saber en letras de oro brilló:  
El amigo no olvida su nombre  
Ni su civismo que ejemplo le dió.  
La esposa le envia sus preces  
Puras, tiernas, llenas de union  
Con las de los angelicales hijos  
Que pierden el objeto de su amor.  
A Castellon pues un homenaje.  
A su memoria se rinda el corazón  
Del buen ciudadano y fiel amigo,  
Que mide lo acervo del dolor.  
San Vicente, Octubre 28 de 1855.

En cumplimiento del artículo 276 de los estatutos de esta Universidad, y en vista de lo que se ha publicado en el periódico literario y á las vi todas las personas que distinguieron al finado

calma, si era Doctor en medicinas? "Si, respondió el médico—"Ha visto U. algun dolor?" "No" fué la respuesta—"He oido U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Ha oido U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Ha gustado U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Ha pulgado U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Entonces," añadió el Cura, "todos los cinco sentidos están contra la existencia del dolor. Sin embargo, Señor Doctor, U. está tan cierto de que hai dolor, como yo lo estoy de que hai un alma en mi cuerpo."

**A UN MOSQUITO**

Cante otro las sensibiles tortillillas,  
Otro cante el parlero ruiseñor,  
Yá en eternas armónicas quintillas,  
Yá en cuartetos sin fin de arte mayor.  
Haga al cantar algrus gorgoritos,  
Si el humor del poeta es de reir;  
O hagan sus labios feos pucheritos,  
Si le dá por llorar y por gemir.  
Que el panasco español con temple á fe  
En dos fracciones dividido yá,  
Una que canta por do-la-sol-ré,  
Y otra que llora por mi-sol-mi-fa.  
Yo poeta á mi morio y sin escuela,  
Yo que solo hago versos de aficion,  
Yo que naci en Castilla, y á una abuela  
Le debo mi prosaica educacion.  
Yo para que las reglas son un poiro,  
Yo que ni á Scott ni á Dunas conoço,  
Yo que no soi ni clásico ni lo otro,  
Ni soi ni seré mas que un hombre asi.  
No he de cantar alegre ni lloro o:  
Ni el risueño ni el mirio he de cantar:  
Nuevo canto usaré; canto rabioso;  
Tras de un Mosquito infame voi á dar.  
Un Cimfe de agudo trotinetin,  
Que mil rabias me da, mil sinsabores,  
Que mas molesta un ser cuanto es mas ruin.  
Un Cimfe Chilon y zanquilargo,  
Eterno huésped de la alcoba mia,  
Que se ha tomado el oficioso encargo  
De perturbarme el sueño noche y dia.  
Vanamente los miembros fatigados  
Dejo caer sobre el mulilido lecho,  
Cierro en vano los párpados cansados,  
Llamo á Morfeo, y llamo sin provecho.  
Dejo á un lado los susos y temores  
Que da siempre el oficio de escribir;  
Precindo de políticas y de amores,  
Y trato solamente... de dormir.  
¡Dormir! ¡ay, ojalá! comienzo apenas  
El deseado sueño á conciliar,  
Y el cimfe importuno; ¡oh cruizas penas!  
Viene hácia mis orejas á zumbiar.  
El sueño torba por fin el pelo  
Al último recurso á la oracion,  
Que es rezar remedio del desvelo  
Para todo cristiano dormilon.  
¡Mas nunca un páter no rezó entero,  
Que al decir vírga á no; ¡fuerte fama!  
Se presenta aquí esto el tronpetero,  
Y nunca llego al librano de mal.  
Pues guerra á muerte con él; ya no hai  
indulto.

**Frai Gerundio.**

**CÓLERA MORBUS**—Segun hemos sabido ha desaparecido ya esta epidemia de la ciudad de San Fernando (Masayú), de la de Managua y Villa de Masatepe, únicas poblaciones que habia atacado de nuevo con alguna fuerza. Por comunicacion oficial del Señor Subprefecto de San Fernando se sabe que desde el 15 de noviembre hasta el 25 del actual habian muerto 502 personas en aque la poblacion, y que despues del 25 nadie habia sido atacado.

**AVISO.**

Vendese en martillo público el 28 del mes corriente en frente del cuart principal la Goleta Esperanza, como ahora se encuentra en la costa del lago. Las propuestas serán al cóntado—J. S. Gambleton Mayor y actual Comisarar de Guerra.  
Granada, diciembre 27 de 1855.  
AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército, está dispuesto ha comprar asucar, frijoles, café, y bina; se: todo lo paga á precios convencionales.—*Jacinto Chamorro.*

**FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
An assortment of late imported Drug, Paper, Books, Bindings, Guns, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactures, good.  
C. E. THOMAS

Para pensar siempre en ell:  
Dile que yo te mandó;  
Si en tanto el sueño me pilla,  
Di que en ella pensaré,  
Que con ella soñaré,  
Y aun me dará pesadilla.  
Así rabio y me enageno,  
Rien mio pensando en tí,  
Y acaso mientras yo peno,  
Tú dormiras como un trueno,  
Que vosotros sois asi.  
¿Y tu no marchar, maldito!  
No aumentes mi sinsabor;  
Vete que no necesito  
Para velar mas mosquito  
Que el mosquito de mi amor.

De estas que hice entre esperar o:  
Pobres quintillas, misera caucion,  
Me costó cada verso dos vosteos,  
Y cada consonante un refregón.  
Y cuando el filarmónico volante  
Parecia cansarse de chillar,  
Me vino á visitar el sol radiante,  
Y el gato negro comenzó á miar.  
¡Maldicion! al mosquito, al sol y al gato,  
Me levanto y les vuelvo á maldecir;  
¡Maldicion! maldicion... y hasta otro día,  
Que el sueño no me deja proseguir.

**Frai Gerundio.**

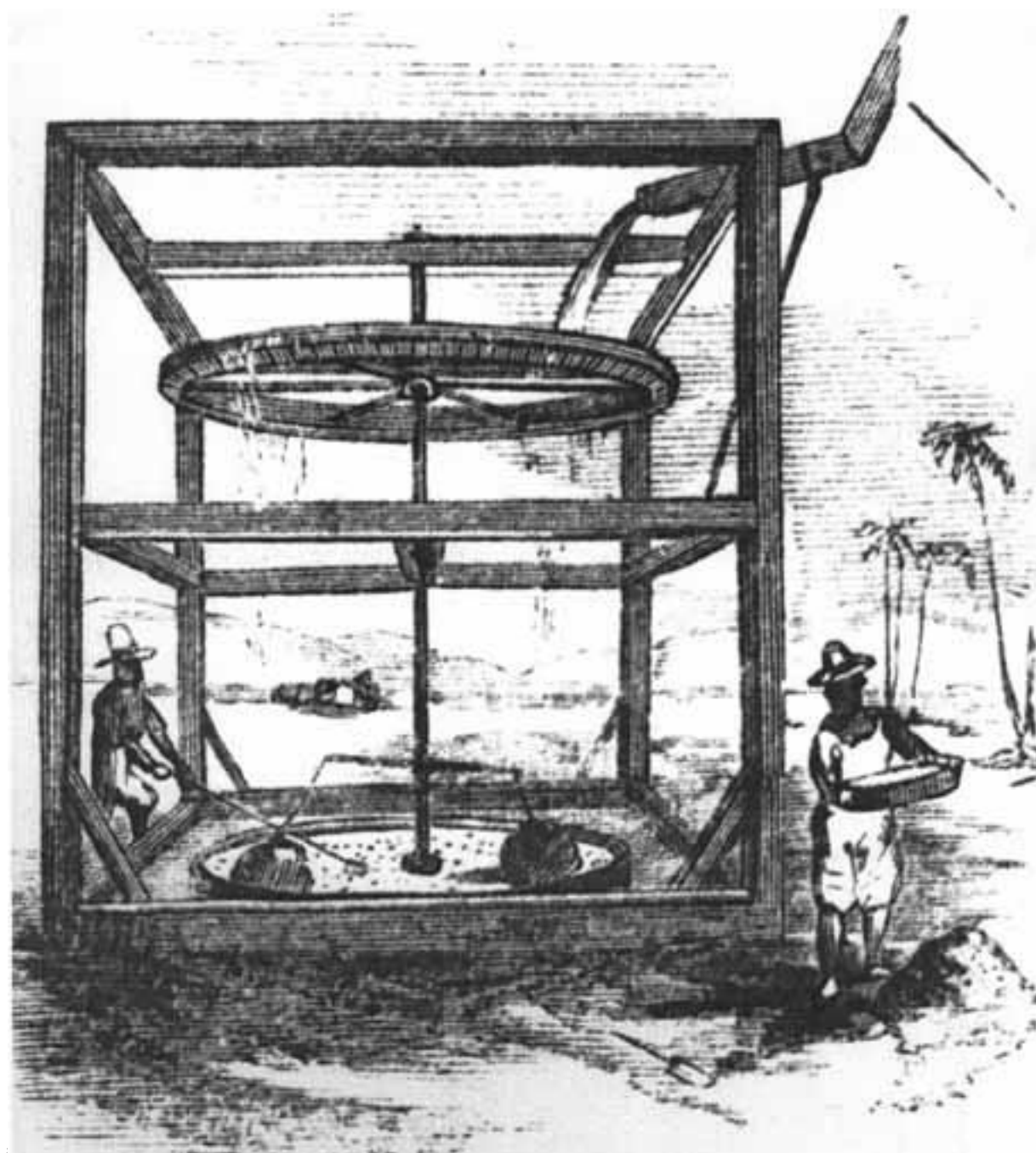
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**FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
An assortment of late imported Drug, Paper, Books, Bindings, Guns, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactures, good.  
C. E. THOMAS



Mineros nicas triturando el mineral aurífero  
A native Nicaraguan gold crusher

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 11

Sábado, 5 de enero de 1856

Saturday, January 5, 1856

EL 27 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1855, MALÈ ESTÁ GRAVE en Nueva York, y un reportero del HERALD lo retrata: "cetrino, flaco y postrado en cama". En Granada, su socio Charles T. Cutler sigue imprimiendo el periódico solo.

En este primer número de 1856, en inglés se continúa prolongando la cadena de defunciones en las filas de Walker, y en español se destaca la necrología de don Silvestre Selva. En las columnas de documentos oficiales está la correspondencia del Gobierno de Nicaragua con los de El Salvador y Honduras; las noticias reseñan el "baile militar" de Año Nuevo en casa de don José Antonio Lacayo, en que el General Walker fue "comisionado para el convite", fue "bien correspondido por los caballeros y señoritas", y los convidados se despidieron a la una de la mañana muy "alegres y contentos". Los artículos de fondo naturalmente pregonan como siempre la línea de Walker.

ON DECEMBER 27, 1855, MALÈ IS GRAVELY ILL in New York. As portrayed by a HERALD reporter, he is "pale, emaciated, and hardly able to stand." His partner Charles T. Cutler continues in charge of the paper alone.

In this first issue of the new year, en English the chain of deaths continues lengthening and thinning Walker's army ranks, and in the Spanish section, a single obituary stands out: the death of Don Silvestre Selva. The column of Official Documents transcribes the Nicaraguan government's correspondence with the governments of El Salvador and Honduras; the news items chronicle the New Year's Eve "military ball" at the home of Don José Antonio Lacayo, which came off in a brilliant style: "the ladies being delighted by the specimen of an American ball, and tripped it lightly in many a waltz and quadrille". The editorials naturally follow Walker's political line.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### NICARAGUA

ITS MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

#### AND SEA-PORTS

The modes of mining practiced in Central America are exceedingly rude, and render it surprising that profitable results could be attained. The silver and gold ores are crushed in a bason of masonry, in which rises a vertical shaft, driven generally by a horizontal water-wheel. This shaft has two arms, to each of which is suspended a large stone or boulder. These are the crushers. After the ore is reduced to sufficient fineness, the metal is separated by amalgam ...

39 (1)

### LOCAL ITEMS.

ABOUT one hundred recruits came down on the *Cortes*. They report at least five hundred at San Francisco anxious to join the Nicaragua army but as yet have been unable to obtain tickets.

THE WHARF at Virgin Bay is rapidly approaching towards completion.

A TINNER'S establishment is about being started at Virgin Bay

40 (2)

### Died.

Dec. 29 — Wm. Houston, of Co. "B."

Dec. 30 — Wm. Calkins, of Co. "B."

Dec. 30 — John Carroll, of Co. "D."

Dec. 30 — Sam'l. Messerve, of Co. "A."

Jan. 2 — Geo. T. Asbury, of Co. "B."

Jan. 3 — Robert Emory, of Co. "A."

40 (4)

### PANSLAVISM AND AMERICANISM

All conquest comes from the North Southward, and will retain that direction until the mission of humanity is complete. ... Just as surely the current of America life will set Southward and Westward until the resting place and palace of the sun are attained. ... The march of the Sclavi will be south and east forever until the hour of the dissolution of the race is struck by the horologe of time. The same rule is true in America ... No Philadelphia programme or Cincinnati platform can interfere with it, for it is as inevitable as life and death. Every true southern thinker knows this ... and it is only the dreamy abolitionist, the fanatic of an impossible progress who attempts for a moment to misunderstand or misconstrue it. It is the supreme law of modern life from which no nation or alliance of nations can appeal.

39 (3)

### AVISO.

El proveedor del Ejército está dispuesto ha comprar azucar, frijoles, café y binagre: todo lo paga á precios convencionales.

*Jacinto Chamorro*

42 (4)

### NECROLOGIA

El 31 de diciembre de 1855, á las once de la noche, murió en la ciudad de Granada don Silvestre Selva ... diputado á la primera Asamblea constituyente, Senador en dos Legislaturas, Jefe provisorio del Estado, Ministro de hacienda ... Murió de setenta y ocho años netos de edad, el mismo dia en que nació, que fué el 31 de diciembre de 1777. Su entierro se verificó con toda la solemnidad posible, asistiendo á él el Señor Presidente de la República ... una guardia de honor con la música marcial marchó detras del atahud, el cual fué conducido por sus mismos hijos de la Iglesia Parrohuial á la de San Francisco donde se le dió sepultura en la Capilla de los terceros, cumpliendose así con su última voluntad.

41 (3)

### FILIBUSTEROS.

... Basta de filibusteros. Entendemos la acepcion propia de esta palabra y bien convencidos estamos de que el General Walker y los valientes que comanda, no merecen de modo alguno tan depresiva denominacion.

42 (1)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) JANUARY 5, 1856.

NO. 11

**El Nicaraguense.**

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY

**MALE & CUTLER,**

CHARLES T. CUTLER, JOSEPH E. MALE, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Mr W. M. GARRARD, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is our authorized agent for EL NICARAGUENSE at Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

### "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

**Saturday Morning, January 5**

MY KATE.

"My Kate" is Mrs. Downing's contribution to the Keepsake. She was not as pretty as women I know; but yet all your best, made of sunshine and snow, drop to shade, melt to nought, in the long-trodden ways. While she's still remembered on warm and cold days: My Kate.

Her air had a meaning, her movement a grace; You turned from the fairest to gaze in her face; And when you had once seen her forehead and mouth, You saw as distinctly her soul and her truth: My Kate.

Such a blue inner light from her eyelids outbroke, You looked at her silence and fancied she spoke; When she did, so peculiar and soft was her tone, Though the loudest spoke also, you heard her alone: My Kate.

I doubt if she said to you much that could act as a thought or suggestion, she did not attract; In the sense of the brilliant and wise, I infer;— Was her thinking of others made you think of her: My Kate.

She never found fault with you—never implied you wrong by her right; and yet men, at her side, drew nobler, girls purer, as through the whole town, The children were sadder that pulled at her gown: My Kate.

circumstances. They have nevertheless, during the last three years, produced upwards of 26,000 marks [17,300 lbs.] of silver. The average yield of the ores is something over one and a half per cent. The better qualities of ore produce nearly two per cent. pure metal.

An English traveller named Byam, who, although destitute of scientific knowledge, seems to have visited Nicaragua, for mining purposes, states that the silver mines which he observed "were fine, brad, but rather irregular veins, the ore combined with sulphur and lead. The ore is hard but clean." The copper ores, he says, "are almost all uncombined with sulphur, or any other combination which requires calcining to be got rid of. They may all be smelted in a common blast furnace, with the aid of equal quantities of iron-stone, which lies in large quantities on the surface of all the hilly country. They are what the Spanish miners call 'metal de color,' red and blue oxides and green carbonates, with now and then the brown or pigeon-breasted. They cut easily and smoothly with the knife, and yield from twenty-five to sixty per cent. The copper veins are generally vertical, and the larger ones run east and west." This writer has the following references to the gold washings of the country: "Some adventurers, generally of the very lowest class, both in manners and morals, proceeded to the auriferous streams that run through the south part of the Honduras nearest to Segovia, for two or three months during the driest part of the year, and when the rains have entirely subsided. Their baggage is very light and easily carried on a donkey or half-starved mule, for they only provide each for himself and his female helpmate a small load of Indian bacco, a small stone for grinding the corn, an earthen pan or two, a hatchet and a small leather bag to put the gold in when found. They also take a few half gourds dried, to wash the earth in, and a grass hammock to sleep in, his machete or short heavy broad sword, and some bows and arrows. The part of the country is almost uninhabited, and, on their arrival at the different streams, they generally separate, and each pair chooses a spot, often miles apart, where they commence operations. The first thing is to build a 'ramada,' or hut of branches, as the name signifies; but they always select a place where two good sized trees are near enough together to en-

Spanish—consist of paper, silk, riband, wine, oil, spirits, etc. Germany—consist of ornaburgs, glass-ware, wax, furniture, hardware, steel, iron, wine, etc. Italy—consist of paper, oil, silk, and liquors. Columbia—consist of cacao, and straw hats. Peru—consist of xerga, a coarse woollen cloth, tin, spirits, and common sweet wine, etc. Chili—consist of sweet wine and pelones. The value of British goods imported, may be taken at two thirds of the whole of the imports.

The value of French goods, being principally articles of luxury, is chiefly confined to the cities of Guatemala, San Salvador, Leon, Granada, etc. German linens, shirtings, and glassware are articles of general consumption. In Spanish goods, with the exception of ribands, the imports are trifling. They have given way to those of France and Italy.

The sickness of this year has had considerable influence on the exports. Cochineal and indigo form the principal; great quantities, particularly of the former, are shipped from the ports on the northern side of Honduras. From the ports on the Pacific, 1500 ceterons have been exported during the year to Europe, and the ports of Peru and Chile. Hides, horns, sarsaparilla, and balsam to Europe and the United States, and mahogany cedar, and sugar for Chili and Peru. Those form the principal articles of the export trade, which, in proportion to imports, is on the increase. Brazil wood, with which this state as well as Costa Rica abounds, formerly afforded employment to a great number of British ships. The fall of this article in the home markets has for the present caused it to be but little sought for. In agriculture, this State is rapidly improving. In addition to indigo, cacao, wheat, etc., etc., coffee and cotton are now better attended to, but more particularly cotton and indigo. The former, which is much esteemed and known in Europe as 'green suche,' is an annual plant. The staple is short, defect is overbalanced by its superior texture; and it is peculiarly adapted to certain manufactures.

Nicaragua has a number of excellent ports, the best known of which are San Juan, on the Atlantic, and Realtejo, on the Pacific. These will be specially noticed in

Island of the West Indian group. The impulse of extension comes from the North, whatever Boston Abolitionists or London journalists may say to the contrary, and its reality must be achieved through the South. Thither flows the never ceasing tide of humanity from the ice-bergs and snow-drifts to the pomegranate and the palm—from the hardy misery of Arctic life to the luxurious indolence and intellectual epicureanism of the Southern climes. Politicians are too apt to forget this fact; and to expend vast labor in endeavoring to thwart those laws—those iron laws of nature which are as irresistible as the battle-axes of the Vikings, or the shimmering lances of the Normans. They will prevent the annexation of Cuba; they will resist the great tides of humanity; they will play the part of Canute and bid the waves recede; or, in other words, they will stop the Mississippi with a rush! Those apostles of conventionality—those professors of clap trap—those glorifiers of a bastard Conservatism—those Lawrences, and Fill mores, and Swards, and Webbs, will only awake to the truth when they are drowning, and the great unconscious current has swept over them with a jubilant sound of multitudinous waves. They will cross the march of the waters Westward to Nebraska-Kansas, and, like Hamlet take up arms against a sea of troubles; but their efforts are vain, for the laws of God are not the laws of Statecraft, and he employs no cabinet ministers to blab his secrets.

It would not require any elaborate paper to illustrate the similarity between the predominant ideas of America and Russia, or to show that they governed by the same immutable laws. The daily life, the literature, the thought, the words, the deeds of both nations confirm the fact. Every Russian looks Southward and Eastward, every American looks southward and westward, and they may yet meet to settle the world's destiny on the shore of the Pacific. One can read much of a nation's character in its songs. Old Fletcher of Saitoun was right when he thought the songs were stronger than the laws. In the Marsellaise we read the passionate love of France for the glory of liberty; in Rule Britannia we perceive that England's predominant idea was limited to naval greatness; in Bruce's address we can discern the peculiarities of the people who draw the inspiration of the present life from the grandeur of their reminiscences; in the wild lyrics of Wales we read the

impulse of extension comes from the North, whatever Boston Abolitionists or London journalists may say to the contrary, and its reality must be achieved through the South. Thither flows the never ceasing tide of humanity from the ice-bergs and snow-drifts to the pomegranate and the palm—from the hardy misery of Arctic life to the luxurious indolence and intellectual epicureanism of the Southern climes. Politicians are too apt to forget this fact; and to expend vast labor in endeavoring to thwart those laws—those iron laws of nature which are as irresistible as the battle-axes of the Vikings, or the shimmering lances of the Normans. They will prevent the annexation of Cuba; they will resist the great tides of humanity; they will play the part of Canute and bid the waves recede; or, in other words, they will stop the Mississippi with a rush! Those apostles of conventionality—those professors of clap trap—those glorifiers of a bastard Conservatism—those Lawrences, and Fill mores, and Swards, and Webbs, will only awake to the truth when they are drowning, and the great unconscious current has swept over them with a jubilant sound of multitudinous waves. They will cross the march of the waters Westward to Nebraska-Kansas, and, like Hamlet take up arms against a sea of troubles; but their efforts are vain, for the laws of God are not the laws of Statecraft, and he employs no cabinet ministers to blab his secrets.

News was brought by a passenger on the steamer Astoria from Chili, that the order for the arrest of Meiggs had been rescinded. One hundred guns were fired on the 4th, in honor of the Know Nothing victories in the east.

A man named J. B. Gillis poisoned himself and his child in Sacramento on the 3rd inst., and afterwards shot himself. His wife had left him, and got out a *habere corpus* to get possession of the child. He died next day; the child recovered.

Ma-shall, the discoverer of gold in California, is not insane, as was reported. Two men named James Roanez and C. A. Bailey lost their lives on the Jameston which arrived here on the 6th from New York, on the trip.

Cohen and Jones were brought before the County Court on a writ of *habere corpus* on the 6th. The argument was continued from day to day until the 11th, and Judge Freelon finally released the prisoners.

In the case of Jose Lafuenta, tried for the murder of his wife, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, on the 6th. Lafuenta was formerly editor of *La Cronica*, a Spanish paper, published in this city.

The prosecution in the case of Cora allowed a demurrer to the indictment to be sustained, on the 7th, in order that the case might go before another grand jury, and all the proceedings be put in such a form that no objections could be raised by the defence. Goods to the value of \$10,000, said to have been stolen in New York, were seized on the 7th, in the hands of Ehrick & Co., of this city.

A man named John Jackson committed suicide by cutting his throat, at Newtown, Placer county, on the 8th.

Copper ore, yielding 15 per cent., was found lately between the summits of the Sierra Nevada, on the Carson Valley wagon road.

The American Star Co. at Negro Hill, washed out with three hands, in one week, 400 ounces of gold.

A Chinaman, in Sacramento, has constructed a small model locomotive, which, he says, is an improvement on those now in use. He intends to send it to the east for exhibition.

Coal has been discovered near Point Eona.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Melbourne, Australia, on the 15th of Sept.



Some knight at her feet as adores in thrall; They kneel to God than they used—that was all. If you praised her as charming, some asked what you meant; But the charm of her presence was felt where she went;

My Kate.

The weak and the gentle, the ribald and rude, She took as she found them, and did them all good, It always was so with her: see what you have? She has made the grass greener e'en here—with the grave:

My Kate.

My dear one! when thou wast alive with the rest, I held thee the sweetest and loved thee the best; And now thou art dead, shall I not take thy part, As thy smile used to do for thyself, my sweetheart:

My Kate.

LOVE.

There is no life on earth but being in love! There are no studies, no delights, no business, No intercourse, or trade of sense or soul. But what is love! I was the laziest creature, The most unprofitable sign of nothing, The very cat drone, and slept away my life Beyond the dormouse, till I was in love! And now I can out-wake the nightingale, Out-watch an usurer, and out-wake him too, Saak like a ghost that haunted 'bout a treasure; And all that fancied treasure, it is love! BEN. JOHNSON.

THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious As are the concealed comforts of a man Locked up in woman's love. I scut the air Of blessing, when I come but near the house. What a delicious breath marriage sends forth! The violet's best not sweeter.

MIDDLETON.

NICARAGUA:

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AND SEA-PORTS.

Sulphur may be obtained in great quantities, crude and nearly pure, from the volcanoes; and nitre is easily procured, as also sulphate of iron. The modes of mining practised in Central America are exceedingly rude, and under it surprising that profitable results should be attained. The silver and gold ores are crushed in a basin of masonry, in which rises a vertical shaft, driven generally by a horizontal water-wheel. This shaft has two arms, to each of which is suspended a large stone or boulder. These are the washers. After the ore is reduced to sufficient fineness, the metal is separated by amalgam; a long and expensive process, which is now beginning to be much facilitated and cheapened by the introduction of the German or "barrel process." The machines for crushing the ores have, however, as yet undergone but slight improvement. Some of the mines in San Salvador and Costa Rica have European machinery, and are worked to great advantage. The most important silver mines in Nicaragua, at present, are those called Dipilita, in the northern part of the Republic. These have been worked only for a short period, and under very disadvantageous cir-

another connection. It may, nevertheless, be observed that they are adequate to all the wants of commerce, and are not surpassed in natural advantages by any of the American ports under the tropics. No returns of their commerce have been made public for many years; and there are, in consequence, no means of determining what has been the trade of the country. This information, however, is now of little importance; for recent events have opened entirely new markets and new avenues of trade, and the past can be no criterion for the future in estimating the present and future commercial importance of the country.

PANSLAVISM AND AMERICANISM.

When the Emperor Nicholas the first died, many ordinary politicians believed that a radical change in the policy of Russia would be the consequence of the event; but the world has learned since then that a great idea, which is part of the vitality of a nation, can survive its most distinguished representative, because it belongs to the people and not to an individual, and is as inalienable as the blood of their hearts. Such an idea Russia has and will have until her manifest destiny is fulfilled. Peter, Catharine, Alexander, Nicholas were but its personifications and executives at the same time; the idea itself was the life of the nation's life, the soul of the nation's soul, and the kernel thought of the nation's thought.

All conquest comes from the North Southward, and will retain that direction until the mission of humanity is complete. It is useless for the West to battle against the North; the idea of Napoleonism, which includes the idea of Anglicism, is no more qualified to grapple with Pan Slavism than the luxurious nationalities of Southern Europe to resist their Hunnish, Gothic and Visi Gothic invaders. In the North, the fetus of modern life was conceived, though it only reached its full and glorious proportions when it was transferred to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. From the Northeastward and Southward the new current of Slavic life which will infuse red blood into the withered veins of the old world, must inevitably flow.

Just as surely the current of America life will set Southward and Westward until the resting place and palace of the sun are attained. The idea of the United States, which is the secret source of all its political action, is similar in many respects to that of Russia. The latter, being bounded for the present by the possession of Constantinople and the Euxine with distant glimpses of the Indian possessions of Great Britain, precisely as the former is partially limited, and may be limited for half a century to the execution of that manifest destiny which will give it the control of the Gulf of Mexico through the acquisition of the Queen

Celtic race, whose Canaan is always in the future, and will never surrender the belief that king Arthur will come again. Russia has a national song which is equally characteristic, it is rugged, rude and strong, but it sounds like the hoof stroke of the stallions of the Don. Its refrain embodies the idea of the nation to which we have referred, and explains her destiny better than a thousand diplomatic notes from Count Nesselrode, or a thousand vague assertions of Louis Napoleon. It runs thus:

Up, up and raise our chorus, As South and East we bless The God that blesses Russia And the Czar the Russians press.

There is not much apparently in the stanza, but it will be chanted yet in the Mosques and temples of Constantinople. The south side of Sebastopol may be taken, the siege of Kars may be raised; Nicolaeff may surrender to a real and not a telegraphic bombardment, but the march of the Slavi will be south and east forever until the hour of the dissolution of the race is struck by the logic of time.

The same rule is true in America, and no statesman who aspires to a reputation of ages and not the ephemeral prestige of a President, can overlook or ignore the truth. Mr. Seward cannot prevent its development. Mr. Sumner will fall before its strength. No Philadelphia programme or Cincinnati platform can interfere with it, for it is as inevitable as life and death. Every true southern thinker knows this; John C. Calhoun knew this. Davis, of Mississippi, Stephens, of Georgia, Wise, of Virginia, knew it equally well; and it is only the dreary abolitionist, the fanatic of an impossible progress who attempts for a moment to misunderstand or misconstrue it. It is the supreme law of modern life from which no nation or alliance of nations can appeal.

LATER FROM CHINA.

We have received, says the San Francisco Sun of the 20th ult., the following intelligence from China, by the ship Hussar, Capt. Windsor:

The government had passed a law prohibiting the exportation of rice. Additional duties of 15 per cent. had been added on sugars. Everything was quiet. The rebels had been put down, and there were no pirates to be seen in or about the river. Capt. W. was up and down the river several times, but saw none.

MURDER IN LYONING.—The Marysville Herald relates that a man named George Brooks, was recently murdered, at Lynchburg, during a row, by some person unknown. It seems that during the fight, Brooks fell, and while two or three others were beating him with chairs, a man said, "stand away, gentlemen, (2) and let me at him." Immediately after a pistol shot was heard, and Brooks was a corpse. Five men have been arrested and taken to Bidwell.

One hundred and twenty Indians are reported to have been killed by the government troops, near Ash Hollow, on the plains.

Despatches arrived here on the 11th, bringing news of the landing of 500 men at Cape San Lucas, in Lower California, for the purpose of taking possession of the territory. Subsequent news from Acapulco states that the Archibald Gracie, which left this port some time since, with troops and stores for Alvarez, has been captured.

The body of a man named Win. Brown was picked up in the Bay on the 12th. Deceased was a sailor on the bark Raymond. Another dead body of a man was picked up on the 15th.

The Grand Jury found another indictment against Cora, on the 15th, for the murder of Gen. Richardson.

A substance resembling burnt alum has been discovered in Table Mountain.

The persons concerned in the lynching of Barclay, at Columbia, have been indicted.

The steamer California arrived from Oregon on the 16th. Mr. Dennis, the third officer, a native of Liverpool, fell overboard and was drowned on the 14th.

The steamer Sonora, with mails from N. York, arrived at this port on the 13th. The steamer Uncle Sam, from San Juan, arrived here on the 18th.

The French whaler, Ville de Russe, is said to have been captured by the Russians in the Ochotsk Sea.

A seaman named Hazen, fell from aloft on the deck of the Senator, on the 16th, and was killed.

The trial of Capt. Collins, of the Cortes, for carrying an excess of passengers, commenced on the 17th.

The late arrivals from Australia bring news of fresh disturbances at Ballarat.

The Sydney and Parametta Railway was opened on the 26th Sept.

A destructive fire took place at Melbourne on the 19th Sept.

The Times and Transcript newspaper of this city has been sold to the proprietors of the Alta California. The last number was issued on the 15th.

Sacramento was lighted with gas, for the first time, on the 16th ult. A man named Lawrence Valentine was killed near Forbestown, on the 12th, by a log rolling on him. The deceased was a native of N. Y.

The claim of Archbishop Allemany for the buildings, gardens, vineyards, &c., belonging to the Missions in California, has been confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners.

GENERAL WOOL.—This officer was making preparations for a vigorous campaign against the Indians, and would take the field as soon as his supplies arrived, and the weather permitted him to do so with chance of success.

# El Nicaraguense

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."  
GRANADA.

Saturday Morning, January 6.

The newspapers we receive have very generally noticed the taking of Granada by Gen. WALKER and the consequent pacification of Nicaragua, and all seem eager to learn and record the course of events in this State. From every well-informed source we observe that the General receives the laudations which his career has so well merited for him. For a long time his exact position was misunderstood in the States, and titles and epithets which had been well earned, and were thoroughly deserved by others, were applied to him. But where ever light has dawned upon, and truthful information has been presented to dispassionate and candid men, capable of understanding the real position and state of political affairs in this country, we find that doubts have been cleared up, that praise has taken the place of criticism, and that joy over the success of WALKER, and aspirations for the permanency of the present order of things have superseded censure. The N. Y. Herald places him in the same rank with Lafayette; Montgomery, Steubens and Pulaski. The Marysville Express says: "We rejoice in the success of WALKER and his brave followers, and trust that their future will be as bright as their past course has been honorable and patriotic."

And quotations might be almost indefinitely lengthened to the same effect. Even the New York Tribune has been gentlemanly and conciliatory if not absolutely complimentary.

It is often remarked, however, that no man can embark upon a novel enterprise without exposing himself to the ridicule of those whose narrow vision has never ranged beyond the horizon of their homes, nor accomplish any great work without the risk of a shaft from the malice of the prejudiced and envious. To do battle for the holy cause of American liberty and independence, Lafayette exchanged in early youth, the luxury and ease of *la belle Paris* for the privations of a country as sparsely populated, as impoverished in its resources and as politically degraded as Nicaragua. To assist in raising it from its abasement he became

He is a man who never halts between two opinions—who carries water on only one shoulder—who attends only to his own business, and these editors would do no wrong if, in these respects, they would imitate his example. We presume that the affairs of Nicaragua are none of their business. The people here are satisfied, and the Government is popular. All its acts are approved, though the necessity which has called for some of its decrees has been regretted. Much is said about the execution of General CORRALES. But when we now, for the first time, say that he was tried by a Court of his own selection, we say all that can be said to exonerate any member of the Administration from censure. Let him rest in peace.

### LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Dates from Great Salt Lake City have been received up to the 31st October. We learn from the *Deseret News* that the market was being well supplied with a large stock of goods of various kinds. Buildings and improvements were constantly being made. Major Burton and command had returned to Salt Lake City, from an expedition against some Snake Indians who had manifested signs of hostility in the country contiguous and around Fort Supply, (Green River.) He reports everything quiet, and the Indians friendly. Various companies of immigrating Saints had arrived, and were arriving in the Valley. They report having had no trouble with the Indians, but that the Government troops had a brush in which they killed 120, took several squaws and children prisoners, and only lost five of their men. Orders to cease trading with the Indians had been received at the trading posts at the Devil's Gate and Ham's Fort, and those traders had packed up their goods. There was a sample of cotton—beautifully white, fine and silky—in Governor Young's office, grown in the territory. The accounts of the wheat crop are distressing. At Manti, corn and potatoes were doing well, and there were prospects of a few bushels of wheat. Only twenty bushels of wheat had been raised at Parowan, and frost had cut off the expectation of late crops. In Carson county the crops yield about two-thirds of the amount sown.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

THE NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL, given by the Amer-

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A., GRANADA, 29th Dec., 1855. To Wm. R. Garrison; E. F. Mason; John McCarthy; Edmund Randolph; Charles T. Cutler; J. A. Ruggles; John B. Lawless; and W. Teller, Esqrs.

Gentlemen:—I have received your favor of the 29th inst., approving, "as citizens of the United States, no wise connected with the present Administration of Nicaragua, or any preceding one," of my course as Minister of the United States, during the late times of excitement and peril in this Republic; and requesting me to name a day to meet you and your friends at a dinner in this city. For these expressions of approbation I feel deeply gratified.

Next to a consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty to his country, the most gratifying of a public servant is are here, on the ground; you know and have witnessed the times of excitement and peril through which we have passed; and no one can know better than you do, the manner with which I have endeavored to discharge my duty.

By the Treaty of Peace formed by the Chiefs of the contending parties, a fusion of both parties that have so long distracted this Republic, deluged it in blood, and laid waste the country, was consummated; and a government by unanimous approbation was formed, and in all the functions of power, I felt authorized by the ancient and honorable precedents, so abundant in the diplomatic history of the United States, to recognize a government thus, *de facto*, formed. We all felt the necessity for the services of some diplomatic agent, constant and prompt, in times of revolution and blood. Our government, since the earliest days of the Republic, has always recognized the principle that every nation has the right to govern itself, according to its own will; to change its institutions at discretion, and to transact its business through whatever agents it may think proper to employ. These principles, laid down by Washington, were made known to our diplomatic Agents abroad, and to the nations of the world, by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Gov. Morris, in 1793.

We have respectively acknowledged, through our minister in France, the supreme government of that country, whose rapid phases of power like

—The inconstant moon, That monthly changes in her circle, to be at one time in a king, then in a directory, a consular government, an empire, a representative monarchy, then a citizen-monarchy, an absolute monarchy, a provisional government, a republic, and lastly an empire; and neither the minister or our government ever asked how or by whom the government, *de facto*, had been produced; but left the question *de jure* to be settled by the parties themselves. In 1847, Mr. Rush recognized, promptly, Lamartine as Provis-

INVASION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.—Considerable doubt is expressed as to the truth of the report brought up by the Senator, from San Diego, of the invasion of Lower California by Frank Levon, and five hundred under his command. The *Times* and *Transcript* speculates thus:

How far this is correct we are not prepared to state. Capt. F. B. Schaeffer, U. S. A. who arrived by the Golden Gate on the 30th November, twelve days from Panama via Arapulco, informs us that he had a long conversation with Frank Levon in Acapulco, and that that gentleman neither had engaged in any expedition, nor did he contemplate any. He could not, therefore, have been at Cape St. Lucas on the 26th of the previous month.

The brig *Alerta*, which arrived yesterday, in thirty-two days from La Paz, reports that two barks with "fillibusters" on board, had just arrived off that port. This must have been about the 9th of November, about two weeks after the reported landing at Cape St. Lucas. The inhabitants were up in arms and ready to receive their visitors, when the Governor was informed by the American Consul at that place that the vessels were bound for San Juan, and had merely put into port for supplies, which information somewhat alkayed their apprehensions.

One of these vessels the *Archbold Gracie*, which sailed from this port on the 12th Oct., for Acapulco, with seventy men; and the other might have been the *Globe*, or the whaling bark *R. Andrews*, all of which are known to be engaged in some expedition, under the direction of the Alvarez party, on the coast of Mexico or Gulf of California. It is also possible that either two of these vessels might have made their appearance off Cape St. Lucas a fortnight previous, if not in fact the very same, which upon landing and finding the country deserted, may have again put to sea and touched in at La Paz. Had the party taken permanent possession of Cape St. Lucas on the 26th October, the fact would doubtless have been known in La Paz on the 9th November.

We cannot therefore but believe that these adventurers are merely cruising about the Gulf of California, with no fixed object in view, unless it is to catch some of the adverse Mexican party's vessels, or make a descent upon the Mexican coast wherever or whenever it may suit the interests and objects of those at the head of the expedition. Certain it is that Frank Levon is not at the head of the party, and doubtful it is whether any attempt has been made to revolutionize Lower California.

### MARKET REPORT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) JANUARY 5, 1855.  
JANUARY 5th, 1856.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED FOR EL NICARAGUENSE BY CAPT. J. R. OWEN.

GRANADA, Jan. 6th, 1856.

#### ARRIVED.

December 29.—Yacht General Walker, Captain Russell, from Virgin Bay, with passengers and freight to the Government.

Steamship Virgin, from Virgin Bay, with passengers and freight to the Government.

30.—Schooner Santa Cruz, from Chontales.

JAN. 2.—Yacht General Walker, from Virgin Bay, with the mail and passengers.

#### CLEARED.

Dec. 30.—Steamship Virgin, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

31.—Yacht General Walker, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and dispatches.

#### DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 28th day of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

#### W. TELLER.

On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, Granada (COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Produce of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Provisions, &c. From New York. d 29 f

#### WIEDEHANN & BRESCHER

GRANADA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES;

the butt of bergamotted fools, the scorn of fashionable wits; but he reaped his reward in the outpourings of a prosperous nation's gratitude, and found his name inscribed with that of Washington upon the heart of every patriot in the land. Even he, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, was no exception to the rule that no one ever became a man of mark without making bitter and unrelenting enemies. Even he, whose defence of the American Constitution established for it the respect and veneration in which it is now held, and thus secured the completion of the great political edifice of which the military heroes of the revolution had laid the corner stone—he who, "sink or swim, live or die," was first to stand by Jefferson's immortal declaration of human rights, who was first to say that Americans should rule America, was, of all the most maligned, the best abused man of his day and generation. The star of Gen. WALKER'S destiny has passed through much obscurity, but now is culminating to its meridian, and that so brightly that even the editors of the San Francisco *Weekly Journal* have noticed its appearance in the firmament. It is not to be expected that he will escape the shafts of political malignity. He would not be worth praising if he had no enemies. He might pass along the streets unnoticed in his quiet unobtrusive way, if some cur did not occasionally bark at his heels. We need not bandy words, however, with the editors of this abolition journal. *De minimis non curat lex*, is a common phrase among legal gentlemen, with which Gen. WALKER can well console himself under any infiction which their pens may impose upon him. Translated into plain English, it means, "don't say grace over small potatoes."

These gentlemen ordinarily can write well enough, when they feel that they have reason or truth on their side. In the number of their paper which is now before us, that of December 15th ult., we see evidences enough of this in several admirably and gracefully written pieces. But their articles headed "Walkerdorn," which, like Scott's poetry, hobbles as does a man walking with a wooden leg, is one which evidences in every paragraph a guilty consciousness of truth perverted, which, at very step, stags the libelous pen of the malicious author. Gen. WALKER can neither be weakened nor strengthened by the censure or the praise of a paper whose principles are neutral.

ican Officers of the Army, came off on Monday night in brilliant style. We were absent from the city and of course could not be present, but friends inform us that considering the time given to prepare the rooms and the difficulty of procuring anything out of the ordinary use of the inhabitants the Officers deserve great credit for the neatness and taste displayed in the decorations and sumptuousness of supper. Altogether, the Ball is represented as having been well gotten up, and the night passed off very pleasantly, the ladies being delighted by the specimen of an American ball, and tripped it lightly in many a waltz and quadrille.

**CAPT. SKERRITT**, whom we have all heard of in Texan history, arrived in this city last Wednesday morning and we understand he intends attaching himself to us. We hope so, as such an acquisition is not to be neglected.

**ANOTHER BALL**.—The citizens of Granada intend to give a Complimentary Ball to the Officers of the Army, which is to be given on Monday night. Success to the move, keep the ball rolling.

**LAST TUESDAY**, the Decoration Committee of the Ball given by the Officers of the Army the evening previous presented, through Col. Hornsby, a beautiful Nicaraguan Flag, as a New Year's present to Gen. WALKER.

**CAPT. D. K. BAXLEY**, with Co. "A," left this city on Thursday, at 3 o'clock A. M., en route for Leon. We wish them a pleasant trip. It is rumored that Gen. WALKER will follow in a few days.

We understand that Capt. SKERRITT, who arrived here on Wednesday night, direct from San Francisco, has received the appointment of Colonel in the Army. Col. S. has seen much severe service in the Texan wars.

We notice the appointment of Wm. P. Lewis to the First Lieutenantcy of Co. "F," in place of H. O. Porter, removed.

About one hundred recruits came down on the Cortes. They report at least five hundred at San Francisco anxious to join the Nicaragua army, but as yet have been unable to obtain tickets.

J. W. SULLIVAN, of San Francisco, has our thanks for a large bundle of papers, some of which are from Australia, Sandwich Islands, Utah and other out of the way countries. Jerry is a brick.

The news from California is of little importance. We tender thanks to Thos. Boyce, newspaper agent, in San Francisco, for several packages of California papers.

The Wharf at Virgin Bay is rapidly approaching towards completion.

A TINNER'S establishment is about being started at Virgin Bay.

A six hours' race in the yacht "General Walker" is a delightful recreation from one's labors. We tried it.

Messrs Gerrard, of Virgin Bay, keep one of the best hotels in Nicaragua. "A word to the wise," &c.

THE *EVENING JOURNAL*.—The Marysville Herald truly says of the *Evening Journal*, "that it has become the defender of Government Bigler, for which it takes occasion to commiserate his Excellency."

General President of France, without any other instructions than the universal tenor of diplomatic usage. Mr. Webster, in 1851, positively lays down, in a letter to Mr. Rives, these principles as positive instructions. I have studiously avoided any, and all kinds of interference with the parties that have raged so furiously in the Republic. Last spring, when the Legitimate Party had possession of this city and the larger portion of the Republic, as the Representative of the U. S., I recognized it. When this party was dissolved and a union of both was complete, and sanctioned by a solemn treaty of peace, a government, *de facto*, was formed, in which the conspicuous leaders of both parties united as Executive Officers, and which held undisputed authority in every party and portion of the Republic. To refuse to recognize a government thus formed would have violated every principle and precedent. The only excuse that the most caustically fastidious could frame, would be that some who have borne arms in this service gallantly, and aided in procuring the blessings of peace are Americans. This does not alter the principle—had Castell been where Walker is, all was right. Shall then, we deny justice and refuse the fellowship of nations, because some of both parties are so unfortunate as to have been at sometime citizens of the United States?—We are told by divine instructions, that it is not proper to give the meat of the children to the dogs; but this policy would deny to the children, what would readily be granted to the dogs.

I believe with you, that, "under the circumstances any other course than the one pursued by me would have left American interests here, in extreme jeopardy." As the Minister of a great nation, I should have been delicate in the plain dictates of duty, and certainly as a man, felt deficient in self-respect.

So far as in my power, I shall carry out the pledge solemnly given at the inauguration of the present administration, "that the rights which belong to us as a nation, and those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity at home or abroad, shall be sacredly observed; and that every American shall realize upon every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek protection of our flag, that AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP is an inviolable panoply for the security of AMERICAN RIGHTS." This has been my chief desire, and that you think so profitable servant to our beloved country. In all this I have only done my duty; and as I have refused any testimonial of a public dinner or otherwise, I beg that you will excuse me on this occasion, and believe me, Very sincerely,  
Your faithful Servant,  
JOHN H. WHEELER,  
Minister of U. S. A.

The weather is warm, but the continual breeze makes it delightfully pleasant.

The state of the Market remains, much the same as last year. A fair amount of business has been done, consisting of town trade, principally, through some few orders from the interior have been despatched. Our Market is yet bare of dried fruits, N. O. Sugars and Liverpool Salt.

Flour, per bbl. . . . . \$35—none on sale.  
Corn, per bush. . . . . 40c.—native.  
Sugar, per lb. common brown. . . . . 5c.—native.  
do do fair. . . . . 8c.—native.  
Tea, black, per lb. . . . . 15c.—import.  
Tea, green, per lb. . . . . 2 to 3 60c.—import.  
Coffee, per lb. . . . . 3 to 4 10c.—import.  
Salt, per lb. . . . . 5c.—bad.  
Cheese, milk, per lb. . . . . 15c.—native.  
do cream, do . . . . . 20c.—native.  
Rice, per lb. . . . . 5c.—native.  
Beans, per bushel. . . . . 1 50c.—native.  
do snap-shorts, per lb. . . . . 10c.—native.  
Pork, on foot, per lb. . . . . 6c. to 10c.  
Chickens, per doz. . . . . \$1 80c.  
Eggs, per doz. . . . . 3 60c.  
Milk Broad, per bbl. . . . . 25c.  
Milk, per qt. . . . . 12 none on sale.  
Boots, pegged, long. . . . . 6 —native.  
do imp. per doz. . . . . 72 —native.  
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair . . . . . 3 —native.  
do do imp. per doz. . . . . 43 —native.  
Sugars, per 1000, German. . . . . 25 —native.  
do do do . . . . . 4 80c.—native.  
Tobacco, good, all used in segars, . . . . . —native.  
do, imp. none on sale. . . . . —per lb.  
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall. . . . . 1 —per doz.  
Whiskey, good Monong. . . . . 6 50c.—per gall.  
do Scotch. . . . . 6 50c.—per gall.  
Gin, per cask, very inferior. . . . . 28  
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender . . . . . 5  
Madera, per doz., very poor. . . . . 28  
Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz. . . . . 8  
do Commonest per doz. . . . . 7  
Muscatel. . . . . 5 to 6 —good.  
Cherry Cordial, none on sale  
Porter, none on sale  
Ale, very little on hand. . . . . 5 to 6 —per doz.  
Quinine, per oz. . . . . 7 20c.  
Spanish and Mexican saddles are much in demand at good prices.  
China, glass, &c., are scarcely to be had at any price and are much wanted. A common queens ware dinner plate sells for three dimes.  
All housekeeping articles, of ordinary necessity, would do well.  
All kinds of mechanics are much in demand, and would receive good wages.  
Servants' wages in private houses for natives \$3 to \$5 per month; foreign \$9 to \$10. In public houses good foreign cooks are worth \$20 per month.  
Boarding varies from \$5 60 to \$8 40 per week.  
Rents have materially advanced during the last month to nearly double and in some instances more than double previous demands. Comfortable houses formerly at \$20 per month now rent for \$50. Large houses have advanced from \$60 and \$100 to \$90 and \$150.  
Good horses are worth from \$120 to \$300. There are very few fine horses in the country. Inferior or common backs from \$25 to \$60.

**Died.**  
In this city, on the 29th ult., Wm. Houston, of Co. "E."  
In this city, Dec. 30th, Wm. Calkins, of Co. "E."  
In this city, on the 30th ult., John Carroll, of Co. "D."  
In this city, Dec. 30th, Sam'l. Messerve, of Co. "A."  
On the 2d inst., in this city, Geo. T. Asbery, of Co. "B."  
On the 3d inst., in this city, Robert Emery, of Co. "A."

CASNETS;  
VESTINGS;  
VELVETS;  
SATINS;  
SHIRTS;  
DRESSINGS;  
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind.  
LINEN;  
BOOTS;  
SHOES;  
FANCY GOODS;  
SADDLES;  
WINE;  
TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.  
A general assortment of Soft Goods.  
Wiedemann & Beschor are in constant receipt of voices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.  
Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.  
An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately.

**SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.**  
THE beautiful copper fastened clipper per Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Packet.  
Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization.

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.**  
TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best of the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.  
MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m

**NOTICE.**  
I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 28th day of Dec. 1855, in front of Head Quarters, the Scho. Esperanza, as she now lies on the beach. Terms of sale, cash.  
JESSE E. HAMBLETON,  
Maj. and Actg. Com. of War  
Dec. 17th, 1855.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**  
LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.  
The Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.  
Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. tf

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

The travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States. n10-tf

**WANTED**, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops: Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimeres, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Granada Dealers please notice. d8-tf

**JOB WORK** executed with neatness and dispatch at *ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS* office.

CASNETS;  
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We notice the appointment of Wm. P. Lewis to the First Lieutenantcy of Co. "F," in place of H. O. Porter, removed.

About one hundred recruits came down on the Cortes. They report at least five hundred at San Francisco anxious to join the Nicaragua army, but as yet have been unable to obtain tickets.

J. W. SULLIVAN, of San Francisco, has our thanks for a large bundle of papers, some of which are from Australia, Sandwich Islands, Utah and other out of the way countries. Jerry is a brick.

The news from California is of little importance. We tender thanks to Thos. Boyce, newspaper agent, in San Francisco, for several packages of California papers.

The Wharf at Virgin Bay is rapidly approaching towards completion.

A TINNER'S establishment is about being started at Virgin Bay.

A six hours' race in the yacht "General Walker" is a delightful recreation from one's labors. We tried it.

Messrs Gerrard, of Virgin Bay, keep one of the best hotels in Nicaragua. "A word to the wise," &c.

THE *EVENING JOURNAL*.—The Marysville Herald truly says of the *Evening Journal*, "that it has become the defender of Government Bigler, for which it takes occasion to commiserate his Excellency."

the butt of bergamotted fools, the scorn of fashionable wits; but he reaped his reward in the outpourings of a prosperous nation's gratitude, and found his name inscribed with that of Washington upon the heart of every patriot in the land. Even he, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, was no exception to the rule that no one ever became a man of mark without making bitter and unrelenting enemies. Even he, whose defence of the American Constitution established for it the respect and veneration in which it is now held, and thus secured the completion of the great political edifice of which the military heroes of the revolution had laid the corner stone—he who, "sink or swim, live or die," was first to stand by Jefferson's immortal declaration of human rights, who was first to say that Americans should rule America, was, of all the most maligned, the best abused man of his day and generation. The star of Gen. WALKER'S destiny has passed through much obscurity, but now is culminating to its meridian, and that so brightly that even the editors of the San Francisco *Weekly Journal* have noticed its appearance in the firmament. It is not to be expected that he will escape the shafts of political malignity. He would not be worth praising if he had no enemies. He might pass along the streets unnoticed in his quiet unobtrusive way, if some cur did not occasionally bark at his heels. We need not bandy words, however, with the editors of this abolition journal. *De minimis non curat lex*, is a common phrase among legal gentlemen, with which Gen. WALKER can well console himself under any infiction which their pens may impose upon him. Translated into plain English, it means, "don't say grace over small potatoes."

These gentlemen ordinarily can write well enough, when they feel that they have reason or truth on their side. In the number of their paper which is now before us, that of December 15th ult., we see evidences enough of this in several admirably and gracefully written pieces. But their articles headed "Walkerdorn," which, like Scott's poetry, hobbles as does a man walking with a wooden leg, is one which evidences in every paragraph a guilty consciousness of truth perverted, which, at very step, staggers the libelous pen of the malicious author. Gen. WALKER can neither be weakened nor strengthened by the censure or the praise of a paper whose principles are neutral.



# Parte Española.

GRANADA, ENERO 5 1856.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contestacion del Gobierno del Salvador á la nota que con fecha 3 del ppdo. se le dirigió, participándole la inauguracion del Gobierno Provisorio de esta República.

Señor Ministro

Cojutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.  
Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la muy estimable carta oficial de U.S. fecha 3 del corriente mes, en que al incluirme copia autentica del tratado ajustado en 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas granadinas y leoneas, se sirve hacer saber á mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio, se instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo tomado posesion de su alto destino el Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo acontecimiento se espera la seguridad de la paz por que ancia esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente del Salvador me ordena contestar á U.S. para conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno: que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos que por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces para traer un acomodamiento á los partidos que se hacian la guerra en esa República: se puede menos de serle grato que al fin esos pueblos puedan ya entrar en reposo y proveer por sí en el seno de la paz á todo lo que convenga al gran interés de su engrandecimiento y soberanía.

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los mas fervientes votos por que Nicaragua alcance estos bienes, y porque la Providencia que dirige los destinos de las Naciones, conceda á esa, dias de ventura y de paz, prestando al propio tiempo al Sr. Presidente Provisorio las luces que necesita para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en las difíciles circunstancias en que los sucesos de tan prolongadas hostilidades deben constituir á esa República.  
En estos términos ha sido autorizado para contestar á U.S.; y al verificarlo tengo el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores las seguridades de mi consideracion mas distinguida, con que soi de U.S. muy atento servidor.  
Enrique Hoyos.

Corferme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.  
JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos intereses; porque las sangrientas guerras que nos han ajiado y en lo de adelante empresa desgraciadamente uno de los Estados contra cualquiera de los demas de Centro-américa, no pueden tener otra calificacion que la de guerras civiles, y ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamidades de una nacion, que como la nuestra no ha acertado todavía con la creacion de un Gobierno que llene las exigencias públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante las del mundo civilizado.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble propósito de asegurar el reposo de los pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con el de ese Estado los vinculos de una amistad leal y basada en principios de reciproca utilidad, no ha vacilado en encomendar-me la mision que anuncia á U.S. el Ministro Hondureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la residencia del Supremo Gobierno de U.S., solo me demora el correspondiente aviso de admision, y que se me remita un *salvoconducto* que haga efectivas las inmunidades que el derecho de las naciones concede á los Ministros públicos; porque los pueblos por donde transitaré, deben estar naturalmente resentidos de la situacion de asuntos en que se he hallado en esa República, y juzgo necesario se me libre ese despacho de seguridad.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarme su resolucion y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soi de U.S. atento y servidor.—D. U. L. (Firmado) Manuel Colindres.

Conforme—República de Nicaragua. Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.  
SELVA.

N.º 1.º  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, diciembre 23 de 1855.

Sr. Ldo. don Manuel Colindres comisionado del Gobierno Supremo de Honduras cerca del de Nicaragua.

Hasta hoy se ha recibido en el Ministerio de mi cargo la atenta comunicacion de U.S. de 9 del actual, á que vino adjunta la del Sr. Ministro de Estado de Honduras fecha 28 del ppdo. que acredita á V.S. Comisionado de ese Supremo Gobierno cerca del de Nicaragua para acordar bases fijas é inviolables que afianzen las fraternales relaciones de ambos países, solicitando al mismo tiempo V.S. el aviso de su admision y un salvoconducto que haga efectiva las inmunidades que el derecho de gentes con-

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.  
JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

Al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua D. William Walker.

He recibido de Guatemala una invitacion en que manifiestan un grande empeño muchos ciudadanos, para que á nombre de aquel pueblo, aunque oprimido, dirija á U. de su parte, sus felicitaciones por el triunfo del Ejército democrático, sobre los que no conociendo sus verdaderos intereses en ese hermoso Estado han peleado ahincados contra sus propios derechos y garantías, y he aceptado este honroso y grande cargo, tanto por la identidad de mis sentimientos, como por encontrar mis compatriotas con una cuchilla al cuello, que no los perdonaria si lo verificasen por sí. Ciertamente aquel desgraciado pueblo, no tiene ya ni acción para respirar sobre una tiranía tan absoluta y espantosa, que no se le vé ejemplo en la historia, ni semejanza en todo el Universo, siendo lo mas admirable que en medio de las Repúblicas de América y á la faz de una civilizacion del siglo, pueda existir un dia mas el fenómeno de una tal administracion en Guatemala.

Es por tales motivos, honorable Jeneral que me ha tecado dirigir á U. la presente comunicacion en que un pueblo har-to desgraciado y oprimido, tiene al menos la satisfacion de felicitar á U., al pueblo nicaraguense y á su digno Supremo Director por el reaparecimiento de la paz con el triunfo de los principios, aunque lo verifica por conducto del último de sus conciudadanos que tiene la dicha de poderlo haber desde el seno del Salvador, pueblo eminentemente libre que no sucumbirá jamás, ni á las influencias ni á la fuerza servil; lo hago pues en medio de este Estado antiguo sostén de la libertad de Centro-América á quien ni los cañones ingleses asediando sus costas y puertos, dirigidieron doblar su serviz sino que al contrario sostuvo su dignidad y honor, como corresponde á un Estado digno de imitar las instituciones de la gran Nacion que garantiza la libertad del continente Americano.

Reciba U. Sr. Jeneral esta sincera manifestacion de parte de los guatemaltecos, á que yo me adhiero con la mas gratísima satisfacion sirviéndose aceptar mi particular y muy distinguido aprecio con que me suscribo su atento servidor.  
San Salvador, diciembre 8 de 1855.  
M. Carrascosa.

N.º 123.  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 4 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente.  
"El Gobierno:

que ocupe en el mapa del mundo civilizado el distinguido lugar que por mil títulos le corresponde: que Minerva asista con su sabiduría: que teneis presencia con su justicia: que ceres ocurra con su abundancia: que los genios tutelares de los florecientes repúblicas fijen su solio en la nuestra: que de ella se alejen las furias destructoras de todo bien social: que en este año, ni en los siguientes jamás se oiga un suspiro de dolor proveniente de los luceros políticos; sino que todo sea progreso, abundancia, gusto y felicidad.

### NECROLOGIA.



El 31 de diciembre de 1855, á las once de la noche, murió en la ciudad de Granada don Silvestre Selva. El que anuncia este triste suceso, siente en su corazón la mas aspera pena, al ver que en el Sr. Selva concluyeron los veteranos de la libertad, los padres de la independencia de Nicaragua, que aun cuando era esta una triste Provincia de la monarquía española, tubieron la noble osadia de arrostrar todos los peligros y aun la muerte misma, por sacudir aquel degradante y ominoso apoyo. El Sr. Selva fué uno de los que el año de 1811, en esta ciudad, dieron el primer grito de independencia, delito horrible en aquella aciaga época, y abominable aun á la generalidad de nuestros compatriotas, á quienes los partidarios del absolutismo español habian hecho creer que la independencia era sinónimo de herejia. Pero el alma del Sr. Selva no pertenecia al comun de los fanáticos: su amor por la libertad y la igualdad rayaba en una pasion vehemente que no media los riesgos, cuando se trataba de la grandiosa empresa que debia restablecer á los nicaraguenses en la posesion de los imprescriptibles derechos del hombre. Como aquellas primeras tentativas del patriotismo se frustraron, el Sr. Selva no solo sufrió las penalidades de un proceso, la dura prision y la exiliacion, sino tambien el ser víctima de la execracion pública que en aquellos entónces era el mas cruel castigo que pesaba sobre los hombres libres, á quienes se daba el epíteto infamante de *Insurgente*.

Si embargo tales padecimientos no arredraron al Sr. Selva. Cuando en 1821 vio enarbolado el estandarte de la Independencia, él fué uno de los primeros que corrieron á abrazarlo y á estrecharlo contra su corazón: y posteriormente, habiendo sido entregado el país al Imperio mejicano pare que fuese una provincia mejicana. El Sr. Selva fué uno de los pocos valientes que en esta ciudad proclamaron la nacionalidad de Centro-América y su

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### LAS COSAS A MEDIAS.

Quando se hace á medias se hace mal: unas vale no hacer nada absolutamente, que hacerlo á medias. O errar ó quitar el blanco; no hai otro remedio para salir de atolladeros en este picaresco mundo.

¿Por qué razon la incertidumbre es el peor de todos los males? ¿Por qué no se espera nada de provecho en un carácter irresoluto? No por otra cosa, sino porque en el primer caso, el alma teme y confía á medias, y en en el segundo, es á medias tambien.

Mi mujer y yo mandamos á medias en casa; y así vá ello; ninguno nos obedece.

Prestad una cantidad á Pedro y á Juan con la condicion de que os la hayan de pagar á medias. ¿Cuanto apostais á que no cobrais un maravedi de ninguno de los dos.

Las peores madres de todas, son las madres á medias. ¿A quién os parece que doi este nombre? A las madrastras, á las suegras.

Hablad á medias con los hombres os haran arrepentir de no haber sido explicitos y categoricos en vuestros asuntos. ¿Cuantos ladrones han ido á la horca por robar poco y no tener la suficiente destreza para ocultar el alzado! Ladrones á medias!

Los quebrados (hablo de la aritmética) hacen cuabacer á los principiantes, por que son cantidades á medias. Estáis por los enteros [y hablo tambien de la aritmética.]



Un tonto á medias y un loco á medias son los mas temibles entre todos los tontos y los locos del mundo. No ha oais á nadie confianzas á medias. La boca, ó enteramente habierta ó enteramente cerrada: eso de entreabrir se queda para las puertas, no para las bocas. La sonrisa de la amargua es la mas amarga de todas las sonrisas. Te med al hombre iritado que se sonrie á medias.

Jugar á medias con los demas es lo mismo que perder al juego. El hijo de la mujer de mi padre es mi hermano á medias, y por eso creo que ni él ni yo nos podemos tragar. Nada quiero á medias, ni aza la des-gracia, pero este pertenece ya á otra lecla diferente, y voy á iemplar la bandurria. Oigan ustedes:

LETRILLA.

*Mal por mal  
Mas vale estar jeringado  
Que no á medio jeringar.*

Cuando veo á mi Ruperta  
Del brazo con un galan,  
Que ella dice ser su primo,  
Y yo digo que Caifas,  
Esclamo: Ruperta mia,  
Por Dios te lo pido ya. . . .  
Si has comenzado á engañarme,  
Acábame de engañar.

*Mal por mal, &c.*

En materia de pobreza,  
Aunque es terrible pesar,  
Mas vale ser pobre entero  
Que ser pobre una mitad.  
El pobre pide limosna,  
Y el medio pobre en su afan,  
Fáltandole que comer,  
Tiene que vestir de frac.

*Mal por mal, &c.*

Antaño estuve tullido  
Sin poderme ni menear,  
Y las jentes se solian  
Y me tenían piedad.  
Ogaño voy cojeando  
Por reliquia de mi mal,  
Y las jentes y el demonio  
Se rien de verme andar.

*Mal por mal, &c.*

El Tribunal ha pelado  
A mi amigo Victorian,  
Y yo, por desgracia estoy  
En manos del Tribunal.  
Victorian quedó en camisa,  
Y yo no sé adivinar  
Si en cueros me quedará  
O la piel me quitarán.

*Nal por mal  
Mas vale estar jeringado  
Que no á medio jeringar.*

(Noticioso de ambos mundos.)

Independencia absoluta de España, de Méjico y de todas las potencias del mundo. Despues de esta época, el Sr. Selva ocupó diferentes destinos del mas alto rango dipucado á la primera Asamblea constituyente, Senador en dos Legislaturas, Jefe provisorio del Estado, Ministro de Hacienda, Presidente de la Junta de Instruccion pública y de la de Caridad, siempre lo vimos cumplir dignamente con sus deberes y dispuesto á sacrificarse por el bien de su patria que era el objeto constante de su adoracion. Cuando en 1844 ocupó la silla del Ejecutivo, fué felicitado por el Jeneral Presidente de los salvadorenses, decia este funcionario, yo me congratulo con vosotros y os do la mas cordial enhorabuena por la acertada eleccion que habeis hecho para regir vuestros destinos en la persona del Sr. Silvestre Selva; veterano de la Independencia que ha encanecido trabajando por la libertad y deseando mejorar vuestra suerte antiguo como el monte Ida, canoso como la encina de Gargoro, y respetable como Priamo enmedio de sus cincuenta hijos, se vá á ocupar ya exclusivamente en proporcionar la paz, y desarrollar con su mano enérgica todos los gérmenes de riqueza con que os ha privilegiado la amable Providencia.

En fin, desengañado del mundo el Señor Selva se resignó á la vida privada, en donde llenó los deberes de buen esposo y tierno padre, llevando ademas una conducta cristiana y ejemplar que conservó hasta el postrer aliento de su vida. Murio de setenta y ocho años de edad, el mismo dia en que nació, que fué el 31 de diciembre de 1777.

Su entierro se verificó con toda la solemnidad posible, asistiendo á él el Señor Presidente de la República y sus Ministros, varios funcionarios y personas invitadas al efecto. En conformidad con lo dispuesto por el Gobierno para honrar los venerables restos de este esclarecido ciudadano, una guardia de honor con la música marcial marchó detras del atahud, el cual fué conducido por sus mismos hijos de la Iglesia Parrohuial á la de San Francisco donde se le dió sepultura en la Capilla de última voluntad.

Que descanse en paz en el seno del Dios de las misericordias. Que la posteridad lo coloque en el lugar que le corresponde. Y que su memoria que ha dejado en pos de si un rastro luminoso de honor, de virtud y de patriotismo, sea respetada y benorada por el pueblo, á cuya libertad y bien estar se consagra, prestandole, durante un largo periodo, servicios de la mayor importancia.

En uso de sus facultades, ACUERDA: 1.º Vuelve al ejercicio de sus funciones el Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Doctor don Máximo Jerez. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden Granada, enero 4 de 1856.—Rivas. Y lo inscrito á U. para su inteligencia sucribiendome su atento servidor. SELVA.

NOMBRAMIENTOS Y ACTOS OFICIALES.

1.º El Sr. Presidente con fecha 31 del ppdo. nombró Administrador de correos de la ciudad de Leon al Sr. Lic. don Juan Francisco Aguilan en lugar del Sr. don Ildefonso Montalvan: con fecha 1.º del actual, Jefe de Seccion del Ministerio de Relaciones al Sr. don José María Martínez; con fecha 2.º Gobernador de policia de San Fernando, al Sr. Capitán don Francisco Bravo: con fecha 3.º Gobernador de policia y Comandante del Resguardo de Hacienda de esta ciudad y su distrito, al Sr. Teniente don José María López; y con fecha 4.º Guarda de la aduana maritima de San Juan del Norte al Sr. don Rafael Pases.

2.º Con fecha 2.º del actual el Gobierno, dió el pase á los siguientes títulos librados por el Sr. Vicario capitular y Gobernador del Obispado, á saber: de Cura interino y Vicario de la ciudad y distrito de San Fernando en favor del Sr. Presbítero don Leandro Antonio Zurita; de Cura interino y Vicario de la ciudad de Chinandega y su distrito en favor del Sr. Presbítero don Aurelio Soto; y de Cura interino de la Villa del Viejo en favor del Sr. Presbítero don Dolores Somarriba.

AL AÑO NVEVO.

Enero 1.º de 1856.—Espiró ayer el año de 1855, y empieza hoy el año de 1856. Nueva era para la República: no ya de ilusiones vagas, sino de faldada verdadera. Nosotros la saludamos llenos de esperanza y alegría: nuestro corazon se ensancha al verla venir: ella se presenta adornada de flores y despide aromas puros. En su admosfera se ven brillantes estrellas, el claro azul del cielo y el suave plateado de la luna: ella va á abrir al mundo el paso de todas las naciones, de todos los hombres— Que este año sea el primero de eternidad para Centro-América: que en él se conviertan sinceramente los extraviados: que en él fije la época gloriosa del juicio, de la razon, de la moderacion, de la prudencia, de la filantropia; que en él todo se combine maravillosamente para regenerar á la nacion, para darle el solido, brillante y majestuoso ser que le es debido; y pa-

cede á los Ministros públicos; y habiéndole dado conocimiento de todo al Sr. Presidente Provisorio, me ha ordenado contestar á V.S. Que profesando como profesa la actual administracion de Nicaragua los principios de amistad y buena inteligencia con todos los pueblos del mundo, y muy particularmente con las demás Repúblicas de Centro-América, está dispuesto á admitir á cualesquiera Representante que de parte de estas vengan competentemente autorizados.—En tal concepto, el Sr. Colindres puede disponer su ingreso á esta Capital cuando lo tenga por conveniente; y sin embargo de ser innecesario el salvoconducto que se sirve pedir, lo acompaño á V.S. obsequiando así sus deseos.

Grata ha sido para mí la presente ocasion, porque ella me proporciona la de suscribirme de V.S. por primera vez, mi atento y obediente servidor. (Firmado) Buenaventura Selva.

Por no haber venido á tiempo, no insertamos en el número anterior la contestacion del Supremo Gobierno, á la felicitacion del señor Carrascosa; pero nos complacemos en ponerla á continuacion.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 31 de 1855.

Señor don Manuel Carrascosa.

Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento del señor Presidente Provisorio la atenta comunicacion de U. de 8 del que fina, en que á nombre de sue conciudadanos se sirve felicitar al Supremo Gobierno por la paz obtenida en Nicaragua con el tiempo de los principios democráticos: é impuesta de ella aquel alto funcionario, me ha prevenido decir á U. que no puede menos que aceptar con sinceridad la cordial enhorabuena que U. se ha dignado dirigirme: que no debiendo considerarse las diferentes secciones de Centro América mas que como una sola familia, Nicaragua no posea otros sentimientos respecto de Guatemala que los de la mas estaccha fraternidad; ni le desea otra cosa sino todos los bienes que hacen á un pueblo libre y feliz y que obrando en este sentido el Gobierno de Nicaragua, espera que su conducta merezca el aprecio y las simpatias de los buenos Guatemaltecos. Contestando en estos términos á su estimable ya citada, me es muy grato ofrecer al señor Carrascosa las seguridades de mi aprecio y suscribirme su atento servidor.

Buen Selva.

Comayagua, noviembre 28 de 1855. Señor Convinco mi Gobierno de la importancia de asegurar á los pueblos que rige la paz y tranquilidad; y que para conseguir tan inestimable bien, á base fundamental está cifrada en las buenas é inalterables relaciones de amistad con el Gobierno de esa República, ha vacilado en dictar todas las medidas para su adquisicion; y á este fin ha nombrado Comisionado cerca del de U.S. al Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, para que ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad y reciproco interés para ambos países. No duda mi Gobierno que el de U.S. se preste á dicho arreglo, pues tiene pruebas nada equívocas de sus buenos sentimientos á esta respecto; y que por consiguiente se sirva recibir al mencionado Sr. Colindres, en su carácter de Comisionado del Gobierno de Honduras, pues á igual reciprocidad está obligado este. Sirvase U.S. elevar lo espuesto al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Director Supremo de esa República; y admitir nuevamente los votos de mi particular aprecio y consideraciones.—D. U. L. (Firmado) José Meza.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua. Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855. SELVA.

Yuscarán, diciembre 9 de 1855.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua. Señor:

Por el oficio ministerial que con esta ordinario violento dirijo á V.S., se informará, que el Supremo Gobierno de este Estado me ha acreditado su agente público cerca del de Nicaragua. No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de V.S. comprenderá como el mio la imprescindible necesidad que hai de establecer las reglas invariables que dé hoy mas afianzen las fraternales relaciones entre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos intereses, y á quienes debe animar un mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando se consigue la paz despues de los últimos acontecimientos obrados casi aun tiempo, en ese y este Estado, se sienta con mas viveza la conveniencia y el deber de conservar la conveniencia y el deber de conservar en el porvenir. De otra manera, Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitalidad con que aun cuentan estos países para aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se arruinarán sin el honor siquiera de haber

# Parte Española.

GRANADA, ENERO 5 1856.

## FILIBUSTEROS.

He aquí una palabra ruidosa que olvidada hace mucho tiempo, hoy se invoca á cada paso por el partido conservador para hermostrar sus publicaciones; tanto porque su caída en Nicaragua es efectivamente debida en gran parte á la falange democrática comandada por el illustre Walker, como por que además de que la verdadera significación de esta palabra es poca conocida de la generalidad, embuelve un sentido odioso por la desconfianza que hace concebir la intervención de una fuerza extraña en las cuestiones políticas del país; sin embargo, no es la primera vez que el mismo partido conservador se vale de las expresiones ma; indecorosas y denigrativas para excitar á sus adversarios; volveremos sino la vista á lo pasado; y recordaremos que llamó á los héroes de la independencia herejes, impíos, escumados; que poco después denominó revolucionarios y anarquistas á los que secundaron su voz; y que no ha mucho apellidó á estos misinos, ladrones, incendiarios, asesinos. ¿Que tiene pues de extraño que apurado ya su vocabulario, saquen ahora del polvo una palabra relegada al olvido para llamarlos filibusteros? Nada en verdad, sino que debiérase saber la verdadera significación de esta palabra, y de las demás que acabanamos de referir, se les dé una sinietra aplicación para seducir y engañar á las masas.

Pero para no vagar tanto veamos á qué quiere decir filibustero? Voltairre hablando de la etimología de esta palabra, asegura que no se sabe de dónde viene; no obstante de haberse llamado así por la primera vez á algunos Franceses aventureros que no tenían otra dualidad que la de Corsarios, y que bajo tal concepto no ha habido pueblo de Europa que á su vez no haya sido filibustero; pero una vez admitida entre nosotros esta espresion, es fácil ver que siendo realmente sinónimo de pirata, no significa otra cosa que ladrón de mar.

¿Puede pues aplicarse semejante calificación á la fuerza americana que llegó aquí en auxilio del partido democrático? Desde luego se comprende que no, por que tanto los motivos que la hicieron venir, como las intenciones que trujeron sus individuos, y los hechos que posteriormente han ejecutado, están muy lejos de dar lugar á que se les infame con tan degradante epíteto: en efecto

servir de órgano de publicidad á un Gobierno. Puede uno ser buen cómico si se quiere; pero no buen periodista: puede lucir en el teatro, y no tener el criterio que se necesita para saber apreciar los acontecimientos de la época, en que se propone ejercitar su pluma.

Bien está que en el número 6 del Nicaraguense nada ha encontrado el boletín de San José, que mereciese el honor de reproducir ni atenderse. Ojalá que diga lo mismo de todos los demás números de nuestra publicación, estando seguros que por ese rasgo de urbanidad le seremos en todo tiempo muy agradecidos.

### A la Gaceta de Guatemala, sobre su artículo titulado:

#### SUCESOS DE NICARAGUA.

Papel que al publico sale, Del publico es propiedad, Y todos dan facultad De examinar lo que vale. (Inédito.)

Este será el asunto de nuestra refutación al considerar los conceptos que se consignan en el número 86 de 30 de noviembre, tratando de los negocios políticos de Nicaragua. Y aunque conocemos que esta cuestión es superior á nuestros limitados conocimientos, y el juicio que hayamos de formar inferior tambien al de los que en dicho periódico lo han emitido con tanta seguridad y magisterio, como quien escribe apoyado en la fuerza material de la autoridad y como quien tiene la persuasión de saber enseñar, sin embargo lo aventuramos, confiados en la ingenuidad y sencillez del publico. A ello nos obliga el deseo de esclarecer algunos hechos, hasta hoy dudosos, tratados bajo diferentes aspectos, según el modo de verlos cada uno, y sin que tengamos la ridicula arrogancia de creernos infalibles (como algunos); por que siendo muchos puntos políticos todavía *contraveritables* y no dogmas de fe, y siendo así mismo cosa que á todos importa y á todos toca, debe tratarse por todos, igualmente.

No haremos el agravio á los redactores de aquella gaceta de suponerles tan mala intencion, por amargas y cáusticas que sean sus espresiones, *siempre que discuten ó disputan*; contentandonos al verdadero asunto en cuestion. Si los redactores de la gaceta aseguran que una cosa es y debe ser, porque ellos a lo creen; igual motivo hai para que nosotros digamos lo mismo en favor de nuestras opiniones; por que en política no ha habido hasta hoy conceptos ecuménicos que hayan declarado cuales deban tenerse por dogmas. Esta es la razon por que descartamos que al discutirse tales materias, no se hablase en ese estilo sentencioso y satisficcho, que si estaria bien en boca de un Platon, ó

zarros Almagros, Cortés, y el filósofo y caritativo Pedro Alvarado, á quienes tanto calumnian sus mismos paisanos españoles Solís, Herrera, Ercilla, el Ilustrisimo Obispo Las Casas, &c. con la que el artículo profetiza respecto de los yankees! ¡Qué tiermas profesias! Parece que intenta dejar atrás á Isayas y á Ezequias! Lo que mas me entusiasma y consuela es aquel ardo que parece respirar contra la intervencion extranjera!

¿Y qué, piensa U. que aquellos señores, replicó el hondureño, hablan lo que tienen encerrado en su pecho, ni obran como hablan? ¿Cree U. que allá de veras aborrecen un protectorado extranjero y que no apesetecan su intervencion?

Si lo creo, contestó el granadino; sino fuera así, no lo dijeran de letra de molde, y en su gaceta, que tanta formalidad aparenta. Puedo talvez engañarme, ó será la simpatía que me une á ellos y la conformidad de nuestras opiniones é intereses. De todos modos, á mí, me agrada, y siempre es conveniente hacer creer que dicen bien; por que no me negará U. que es muy linda aquella máxima de los jesuitas que dice: *calumniant, calumniai, aliquid remanet*. Y por eso le decia yo á U. que no tengo escrupulo de desconceptuar al partido leonés.

No me conformo con esas regias infamales dijo el hondureño. El hombre debe hablar la verdad; ser ingenuo y franco, la verdadera política está fundada en la honradez. Yo pudiera citar á U. ciertos hechos de aquellos señores que no dejan de poner en duda la sinceridad y patriotismo que U. les concede, en cuanto á basar el apoyo y protectorado de ciertos gobiernos europeos y *monárquicos*. Ya U. ve que en este no hai conformidad, ni conformidad con lo que ahora están escribiendo.

Tiene U. razon, contestó el granadino; tendré que confesarle la verdad, una vez que no hablamos en público, sino entre un corto número de amigos, confidentes. U. me conuce á fondo y sabe que no soi capaz de ocultarle la verdad ni como habia yo de cejar los ojos á la evidencia de la razon? Muchas cosas malas habremos hecho los granadinos, mas no con depravada intencion, sino aconsejadas por aquellos señores de la gaceta, pero de que estamos tan arrepentidos como de nuestros pecados. Una de ellas fué el desgraciado decreto que dimos en Nicaragua solicitando el protectorado é intervencion de la reina de Inglaterra, en que en buenas palabras quiere decir *cesion* de nuestros derechos, ó *renuncia* de ellos en la gran Bretaña y enagenacion de un estro territorio, pero ¿qué habiamos de hacer, si nos engañaron como chinos, aquellos señores, por medio del Sr. Chatfield? Caer en el garlito. No contribuyó poco el odio que sapieron inspirarnos as-

Me parece que puede hablar algo de terror pánico, y algo de figuras retóricas bien manejadas para persuadir lo que tal vez no se siente interiormente, por que mis cofrades tienen habilidad para escribir y como á esto contribuye el apoyo fisico del poder público, escriben siempre con la seguridad de que nadie les ha de contradecir, pues como U. recordará lo mismo dijo el granadino Favorino, hablando del Emperador Adriano que lo venció en una discusion que decia Voltaire: **EL QUE HABLE SOLO SIEMPRE TIENE RAZON.** Aquellos señores como políticos y como profetas preveen mucho; pero yo creo que unos pocos ciudadanos americanos, de una Republica de la que hemos tomado sus instituciones liberes que hoy nos rigen, aun queriendo, no podrian cambiar nuestro ser en calidad de Gobierno independiente y soberano. En Nicaragua, donde sus hijos tienen mas amor á su propio suelo, que los señores redactores de la gaceta de Guatemala, tienen tambien positivo interes en conservarlo, por que alli tenemos independientes de corazon, y no por circunstancias eventuales. Los ejemplos que citan de Fejas y California son aplicables á nosotros. Tejas es un territorio limitrofe con Norte América y en tiempo del gobierno español era ya una colonia poblada con norte-americanos. Lea U. su historia; y respeto de California militan circunstancias muy especiales y excepcionales. Si algun peligro hubiera, mas antes lo hubiera corrido el Estado del Salvador, pues como U. sabe, cuando esta Intendencia estaba invadida por los mejicanos y guatemaltecos imperiales; el congreso de aquí, dirigido por hombres eminentemente liberales, verdaderos amigos de la Independencia y de una honradez á toda prueba, espidieron el famoso decreto de 2 de diciembre de 1822 agragado este territorio salvadoreño á la Federacion de los Estados Unidos del Norte, y no creyendo perderse sino salvarse. Usted sabe que un Dr. don Matías Delgado era el oráculo de los salvadoreños por su amor propio, su caridad cristiana, su saber y su integridad; lo mismo un don Manuel José Arce, insurgente de los principios, un Dr. Cañas & Vea U. el HERALDO de New York, número 6830, por si lo duda. Si apesar de tal decreto no ha peigrado la Independencia ¿qué sucederá hoy que nadie traia de anexacion?

Efectivamente es como U. dice, le contestó el hondureño.

Pues oigame U. otro instante y nos retiramos, continuó el granadino, y sepa U. que lo estimo, pues le hablo en confianza. Sepa U. que si nosotros los conservadores aborrecemos á los yankees, no es por que sean *extranjeros*; sino

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la perpetuidad de los presidentes, ni quieren que sean irresponsables. ¡No le parece á U. una barbaridad y una locura, eso de estar variando cada dos, ó cuatro años al Presidente, y humillarlo hasta el grado de que dé cuenta de su conducta ante la Asamblea? Hizo bien el General Santa Anna en Méjico; abolió la república; vendió el territorio; se enriqueció á costa del pueblo creó *órden* *ante de caballeria* *guadalupe*. *papa*: restableció los títulos, condecoraciones, dictados monárquicos & y llamó jesuitas que lo sostubieran. La corte de él parecia en miniatura la de Carlos 5.º Estendió á la vecindad sus planes y todo lo arregló; pero sonó la hora y acabó su proyecto como el de la fama de la *Lechera*.

He oído á U. con gusto le dijo el hondureño, y decara yo hallarme mas tiempo en su amable compañía; pero puesto que hemos de seguir otro dia conversando suspondamos por ahora nuestra sesion.

Como U. guste dijo el granadino, y tengo U. presente que ni U. ni yo, ni nadie puede proveer lo futuro, ni dominar las circunstancias, sean cuales fueren; que no es dado al hombre controlar el torrente de los acontecimientos; que envano quieren unos hacer creer lo que no tiene sombra ni apariencia de verosimil; ni U. ni yo, ni nadie hemos de componer el mundo; él lleva su curso trazado por el dedo de la divina Providencia que es la única sabia, la única justa y la única árbitra de los destinos.

Soi de la opinion de U. y he sido siempre; y he tenido por regío de mis opiniones aquel bello pensamiento de un illustre centro-americano que hoy descaza en silencio de su sepulcro; y decia así:

Quieras que no, suceda Lo que debe suceder; Pues el hombre nada puede. Y así dejemos correr El tiempo, y que el mundo ruda. En la feria de Seusuntepeque dicen.

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### BAILE.

En la noche del 31. de diciembre tuvo lugar el que dieron los señores Jefes y Oficiales del Ejército en casa de don José Antonio Lacayo para celebrar la venida del año nuevo. Siendo los señores General Walker y dos Jefes mas, comisionados para el convite, lo hicieron por medio de tarjetas impresas, y fué bien correspondido por los caballeros y señoras que turvieron la bondad de prestar su asistencia. La reunion fué numerosa: nada ocurrió que

ellos no vinieron á filibustear, piratear ó robar, como lo quieren hacer creer sus adversarios. vinieron á invitar al partido democrático, sin que los haya animado ninguna mira inhumana: vi- vieron á defender la libertad á que son naturalmente afechos, contra los ataques de una oligarquía insensata que preten- dia sofocarla para establecer el reinado del mas abominable despotismo; y sus compromisos en fin en nada han des- mentado sus primitivos designios, por- mas que los impostores pongan en jue- go todos sus recursos para abrirlos del mayor oprobio.

Basta de filibusteros. Entendemos la acepcion propia de esta palabra y bien convencidos estamos de que el Jeneral Walker y los valientes que comanda, no merecen de modo alguno tan despre- siva denominacion.

CORREOS.

El de Leon llegó el 26 del pasado, trayendo la gaceta de Catepeque del 20, y el Bol de San V. ante correspon- re al 19. En este último se insertan las dictaciones del Jeneral Carrasco; divijadas al Gobierno de la República y al Jeneral Walker: tambien se encuen- tra allí una contestacion al artículo de la gaceta de Guatemala sobre los sus- cesos de Nicaragua, contestacion digna, de- mos mucho en reproducir, y recomen- darla á la consideracion de nuestros lee- tores.

El correo de Rivas llegó el 31, tra- yendo los Boletines de Costarica del 12 y 15, y su lectura nos ha proporcionado un regular rato de diversion, ¿Co- mo no nos hemos de reir al ver que supone herido al Jeneral Cabañas en la accion de Masaguara: derrotado el Jeneral Valle en Nueva Segovia por tropas del llamado Jeneral Martinez; concentrados todos los armamentos en Leon: decididos los activos dueños de Granada á incendiar esta Capital y la de Rivas, en caso de ser atacadas, y á refugjarse á la primera ciudad con todas sus fuerzas: reducidas las personas acomodadas, á la mayor miseria, por las calamidades de la guerra y las con- tinuas exacciones, pues ademas de los 5000 \$ exigidos anteriormente en Gra- nada, se habia decretado una contribu- cion de 84000 \$, y en Rivas otra de 27000 \$. ¡Difícil nos ha sido contener la risa al leer semejantes patrañas es- celtas, eso sí con mucha formalidad, en un periódico de un Gobierno que en vez de atacarse *Balleta Oficial*, debería atacar los Boletines de mentiras, de fal- sidades, de falsedades, de calumnias é imposturas. Ya se ve: no es lo mismo desempeñar papeles de comedia que

tutamente contra los yanques por sus ins- tituciones republicanas, que han copiado y adaptado todos los gobiernos de la América española. Nosotros no dejámos de conocer que peligraba inminentemente nuestra soberanía nacional, con ese fu- proditorio; puesto que habíamos leído en la Asia, donde la suerte de todo el Indostán, en la Asia, donde la suerte de todo el Indostán, países bajo su dominio, en clase de colo- niás (*esclavos*) en número de cincuenta y nueve millones de habitantes: no des- conocíamos que no tenemos ninguna con- formidad en materia de religion, por que nosotros por nuestra felicidad profesamos la católica, apostólica, romana y la de Inglaterra es protestante: su idioma es distinto del nuestro: sus costumbres tam- bien: su clase de gobierno es el real; pero ¿qué habíamos de hacer? Cedimos á las sugestiones dolosas, como Eva á las de la serpiente. Por eso cuando algu- na vez me recojo á pensar, sin pasion, me movido por el interés de partido, ra- cionio así, y digo dentro de mí mis- mo: "Si fuera cierto que nuestros Men- tores aborrecen el proteccionado extranje- ro: ¿se odia contra el gobierno leonés de Nicaragua y contra los norteamericanos fuera hijo de una alma justa, liberal y republicana, no nos hubieran entregado al emperador Iturbide en 822, ni le hu- bieran pedido una columna de soldados imperiales de Méjico para que bajo las órdenes de Filisola viniera á atacar á San Salvador y á ocuparla militarmente: no hubieran sublevado á la plaza de Omoa en 832 proclamando la agregacion de Centro-América, á la corona del rei de España, para cuya renuncia se derrama- ron arroyos de sangre hondureña, salvadore- ña y guatemalteca: no nos hubieran pre- cipitado á los nicaraguenses á firmar el decreto solicitando el protectorado de la reina de Inglaterra: no hubieran escrito ahora después con tanto calor en suga- ceta oficial, persuadiendo la conveniencia de poner estos países otra vez bajo los pies del trono español: en consonancia con Santa Anna en Méjico: no resucita- rán todas las vejestorias exóticas del reina- do absoluto de España del tiempo de la casa de Austria: tal como el *real estatuto* de aquella Universidad, ni admitieran sig- nos extranjeiros, adornando sus chaquetas con los andrajes monárquicos &. Luego si tales cosas han hecho, es preciso sacar esta consecuencia: que lo que aborrecen no es la intervencion extranjera (siendo europeo ó monárquico...) sino las institucio- nes libres, las costumbres republicanas, y la amistad americana.

Dice U. bien, se contentó el hondu- reño: por mi parte le agradezco su fra- queza, y por lo mismo yo desearia que U. me explicara ¿cual será el fundamen- to de aquella gaceta hablando de tradi- ciones, eselavitud, costumbres, idioma *inglts* &.

por ese maldito ejemplo que nos ha dado su nacion, tomando de ella las leyes republicanas que aquí copiaron en mala hora nuestros ascendientes: por culpa de ellos estamos metidos en ese fu- nesto laberinto de elecciones cada año para cambiar y renovar periódicamente nuestras autoridades, y no como en tiem- po del Rey que uno solo mandaba y santas pascuas. Los aborrecemos por que ellos pervierten nuestros pueblos hacién- doles creer que es justa la libertad de Imprenta que por desgracia inventó Juan de Gutenberg. Otra de las mal- dades que no podríamos jamas mirar con buenos ojos, es esa enlodada que los republicanos llaman *derechos del ciuda- dano y garantías*, tan opuestas á la *caridad del santo oficio de la inquisi- cion*, compuesta por Lurero. Torquemada y Valdez. Si tendemos la vista por esos principios que llaman *igualdad na- tural, política y civil* ¿quién puede su- frir ni su funesto nombre? y con todo, han tenido la tontera de copiarla en eso que ustedes llaman constitucion y otros mil cosas. Y vea U. ¿quien no ha de aborrecer á los yanques sabiendo que las constitucion que tenemos y nos han hecho jurar y observar nuestros legisla- dores no son mas que una fiel copia, ó trasunto de las de sus Estados. El artículo 1.º de la de Masachu-et de- clara que todos los hombres nacen li- bres &. y lo mismo el de la de Vir- ginia: que toda autoridad trae su origen del pueblo. El artículo 29 de Maryland declara odiosos los *privilegios*. El 5.º parte 1.ª de la de Massachusetts prohibe y condena los títulos *hereditarios* &. Este artículo que sigue me parece una blasfemia pues dice el 19 de la de Pensilvania *La aristocratie ne saurait étre que nuisible: il no doit étre acor- dé ni titres dñ noblesse, ni honneurs hereditaires*. Hablando de la esclavitud dicen las constituciones como el artículo 26 del Delaware, literalmente: " *Aucun personne importee d' Afrique dans cet élat ne esclavage sous aucun prétexte: et aucun esdare negre, indicien, ou mulatre, ne sera amené dans cet élat, de aquel que garte du monde que ce soit pour y étre vendu*. Y U. sabe que en castellano dice: Ninguna persona tratada de Africa en este Estado, y en lo sucesivo será mantenida en esclavitud bajo pretexto alguno; y ningun esclavo negro, indio, ó mulato será traído en este Estado de ninguna parte del mun- do para ser aquí vendido. Pero lo que ningun hombre cuerdo, ningun ca- ballero puede tolerar, ni oír sin irritar- se con tra los Estados Unidos, y contra los yanques, es que allá sus leyes no permiten empleos perpetuos y vitalicios, y cierran la puerta á una medida tan benéfica, aunque no para la generalidad del pueblo, como es la de establecer

Se pone en conocimiento de todos, que habiendo fallecido en esta ciudad sin testamento el señor José María Peña [a] Aguyubia, el 21 del mes último, este Jugado prosedió á inventariar y depositar los intereses que dejó. en es- ta virtud se comboca ahora á los que como acredores ó herederos abintestado tengan derecho á ellos. para que com- parezcan á deducirlo ante este mando dentro del término legal; bien entendi- do que tengan en caso de omision perdonada el que tengan—Jusgado 2.º Constitucio- nal. Granada, enero 2 de 1856

AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército, está dispues- to ha comprar azucar, frijoles, café y binagre: todo lo paga á precios conven- cionales.—*Jacinto Chamorro.*

DOMINGO FERRARI,

GENERAL DEALER IN

LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE,

DEGS to inform the public of Granada that he is provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, con- sisting of every thing required by the populace.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GRAY-TOWN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Mer- chandise, adapted to the wants of the country. N. B.—Commission and Consignments will receive prompt and proper attention.

turbara el placer de que en ella se disfrutaba; y concluida que fué á la una de la mañana, los convidados se despidieron alegres y contentos.

CARTA AMOROSA DE UN GRA- MATICO.

Señorita. perdone U. la *proposicion* que me tomo la libertad de hacerle de mi humilde *adjetivo*. Seria dichoso en grado *superlativo* si se dignase U. colmar mis deseos. Sé que no soy ni la *primera*, ni la *segunda*, ni la *tercera* persona que ha pedido la mano de U. pero esté U. segura de que ningun amo á U. tanto como yo, que jamas dispu- tarémos sobre un *verbo*; que en mi vi- da tomaré el tono *imperativo*, y que podré U. seguir todos los *jeños* de moda, sin que en ningun *caso* tenga nada que decir. El *presente* y lo *pasado* garantizan á U. que soy hombre de palabra; y cualquiera que sea la suerte de mi demanda, no por eso será ménos el nombre de U. en todos *tiempos*, ni *vacativo* hasta la muerte, y mi constan- te *hablativo*—Tengo el honor de ser— *Sintaxis*. (Del Semanario de familias.)

AVISO IMPORTANTE.

Se pone en conocimiento de todos, que habiendo fallecido en esta ciudad sin testamento el señor José María Peña [a] Aguyubia, el 21 del mes último, este Jugado prosedió á inventariar y depositar los intereses que dejó. en es- ta virtud se comboca ahora á los que como acredores ó herederos abintestado tengan derecho á ellos. para que com- parezcan á deducirlo ante este mando dentro del término legal; bien entendi- do que tengan en caso de omision perdonada el que tengan—Jusgado 2.º Constitucio- nal. Granada, enero 2 de 1856

AVISO.

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tutamente contra los yanques por sus ins- tituciones republicanas, que han copiado y adaptado todos los gobiernos de la América española. Nosotros no dejámos de conocer que peligraba inminentemente nuestra soberanía nacional, con ese fu- proditorio; puesto que habíamos leído en la Asia, donde la suerte de todo el Indostán, en la Asia, donde la suerte de todo el Indostán, países bajo su dominio, en clase de colo- niás (*esclavos*) en número de cincuenta y nueve millones de habitantes: no des- conocíamos que no tenemos ninguna con- formidad en materia de religion, por que nosotros por nuestra felicidad profesamos la católica, apostólica, romana y la de Inglaterra es protestante: su idioma es distinto del nuestro: sus costumbres tam- bien: su clase de gobierno es el real; pero ¿qué habíamos de hacer? Cedimos á las sugestiones dolosas, como Eva á las de la serpiente. Por eso cuando algu- na vez me recojo á pensar, sin pasion, me movido por el interés de partido, ra- cionio así, y digo dentro de mí mis- mo: "Si fuera cierto que nuestros Men- tores aborrecen el proteccionado extranje- ro: ¿se odia contra el gobierno leonés de Nicaragua y contra los norteamericanos fuera hijo de una alma justa, liberal y republicana, no nos hubieran entregado al emperador Iturbide en 822, ni le hu- bieran pedido una columna de soldados imperiales de Méjico para que bajo las órdenes de Filisola viniera á atacar á San Salvador y á ocuparla militarmente: no hubieran sublevado á la plaza de Omoa en 832 proclamando la agregacion de Centro-América, á la corona del rei de España, para cuya renuncia se derrama- ron arroyos de sangre hondureña, salvadore- ña y guatemalteca: no nos hubieran pre- cipitado á los nicaraguenses á firmar el decreto solicitando el protectorado de la reina de Inglaterra: no hubieran escrito ahora después con tanto calor en suga- ceta oficial, persuadiendo la conveniencia de poner estos países otra vez bajo los pies del trono español: en consonancia con Santa Anna en Méjico: no resucita- rán todas las vejestorias exóticas del reina- do absoluto de España del tiempo de la casa de Austria: tal como el *real estatuto* de aquella Universidad, ni admitieran sig- nos extranjeiros, adornando sus chaquetas con los andrajes monárquicos &;. Luego si tales cosas han hecho, es preciso sacar esta consecuencia: que lo que aborrecen no es la intervencion extranjera (siendo europeo ó monárquico...) sino las institucio- nes libres, las costumbres republicanas, y la amistad americana.

Dice U. bien, se contentó el hondu- reño: por mi parte le agradezco su fra- queza, y por lo mismo yo desearia que U. me explicara ¿cual será el fundamen- to de aquella gaceta hablando de tradi- ciones, eselavitud, costumbres, idioma *inglts* &.

por ese maldito ejemplo que nos ha dado su nacion, tomando de ella las leyes republicanas que aquí copiaron en mala hora nuestros ascendientes: por culpa de ellos estamos metidos en ese fu- nesto laberinto de elecciones cada año para cambiar y renovar periódicamente nuestras autoridades, y no como en tiem- po del Rey que uno solo mandaba y santas pascuas. Los aborrecemos por que ellos pervierten nuestros pueblos hacién- doles creer que es justa la libertad de Imprenta que por desgracia inventó Juan de Gutenberg. Otra de las mal- dades que no podríamos jamas mirar con buenos ojos, es esa enlodada que los republicanos llaman *derechos del ciuda- dano y garantías*, tan opuestas á la *caridad del santo oficio de la inquisi- cion*, compuesta por Lurero. Torquemada y Valdez. Si tendemos la vista por esos principios que llaman *igualdad na- tural, política y civil* ¿quién puede su- frir ni su funesto nombre? y con todo, han tenido la tontera de copiarla en eso que ustedes llaman constitucion y otros mil cosas. Y vea U. ¿quien no ha de aborrecer á los yanques sabiendo que las constitucion que tenemos y nos han hecho jurar y observar nuestros legisla- dores no son mas que una fiel copia, ó trasunto de las de sus Estados. El artículo 1.º de la de Masachu-et de- clara que todos los hombres nacen li- bres &. y lo mismo el de la de Vir- ginia: que toda autoridad trae su origen del pueblo. El artículo 29 de Maryland declara odiosos los *privilegios*. El 5.º parte 1.ª de la de Massachusetts prohibe y condena los títulos *hereditarios* &;. Este artículo que sigue me parece una blasfemia pues dice el 19 de la de Pensilvania *La aristocratie ne saurait étre que nuisible: il no doit étre acor- dé ni titres dñ noblesse, ni honneurs hereditaires*. Hablando de la esclavitud dicen las constituciones como el artículo 26 del Delaware, literalmente: " *Aucun personne importee d' Afrique dans cet élat ne esclavage sous aucun prétexte: et aucun esdare negre, indicien, ou mulatre, ne sera amené dans cet élat, de aquel que garte du monde que ce soit pour y étre vendu*. Y U. sabe que en castellano dice: Ninguna persona tratada de Africa en este Estado, y en lo sucesivo será mantenida en esclavitud bajo pretexto alguno; y ningun esclavo negro, indio, ó mulato será traído en este Estado de ninguna parte del mun- do para ser aquí vendido. Pero lo que ningun hombre cuerdo, ningun ca- ballero puede tolerar, ni oír sin irritar- se con tra los Estados Unidos, y contra los yanques, es que allá sus leyes no permiten empleos perpetuos y vitalicios, y cierran la puerta á una medida tan benéfica, aunque no para la generalidad del pueblo, como es la de establecer

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ellos no vinieron á filibustear, piratear ó robar, como lo quieren hacer creer sus adversarios. vinieron á invitar al partido democrático, sin que los haya animado ninguna mira inhumana: vi- vieron á defender la libertad á que son naturalmente afechos, contra los ataques de una oligarquía insensata que preten- dia sofocarla para establecer el reinado del mas abominable despotismo; y sus compromisos en fin en nada han des- mentado sus primitivos designios, por- mas que los impostores pongan en jue- go todos sus recursos para abrirlos del mayor oprobio.

Basta de filibusteros. Entendemos la acepcion propia de esta palabra y bien convencidos estamos de que el Jeneral Walker y los valientes que comanda, no merecen de modo alguno tan despre- siva denominacion.

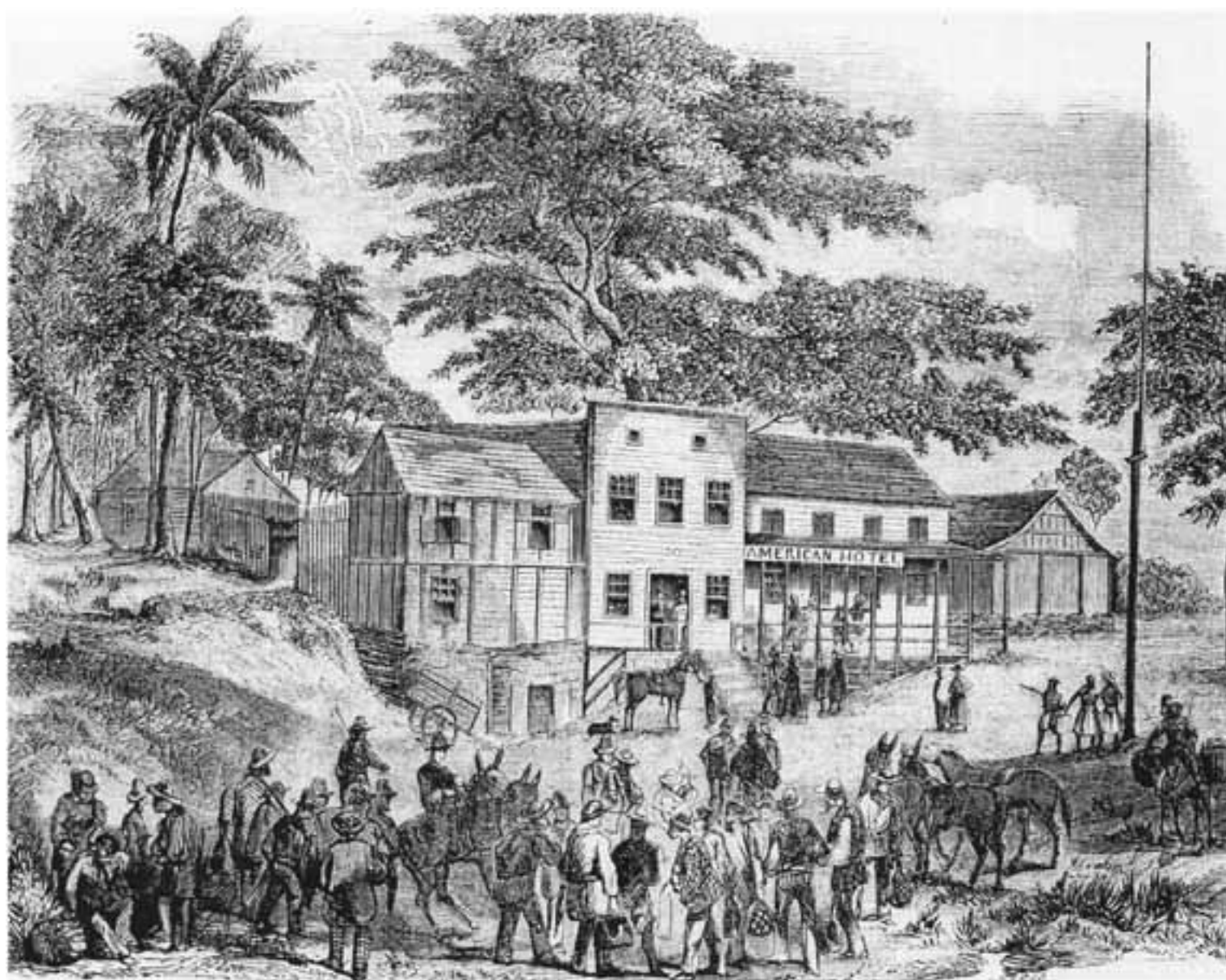
CORREOS.

El de Leon llegó el 26 del pasado, trayendo la gaceta de Catepeque del 20, y el Bol de San V. ante correspon- re al 19. En este último se insertan las dictaciones del Jeneral Carrasco; divijadas al Gobierno de la República y al Jeneral Walker: tambien se encuen- tra allí una contestacion al artículo de la gaceta de Guatemala sobre los sus- cesos de Nicaragua, contestacion digna, de- mos mucho en reproducir, y recomen- darla á la consideracion de nuestros lee- tores.

El correo de Rivas llegó el 31, tra- yendo los Boletines de Costarica del 12 y 15, y su lectura nos ha proporcionado un regular rato de diversion, ¿Co- mo no nos hemos de reir al ver que supone herido al Jeneral Cabañas en la accion de Masaguara: derrotado el Jeneral Valle en Nueva Segovia por tropas del llamado Jeneral Martinez; concentrados todos los armamentos en Leon: decididos los activos dueños de Granada á incendiar esta Capital y la de Rivas, en caso de ser atacadas, y á refugjarse á la primera ciudad con todas sus fuerzas: reducidas las personas acomodadas, á la mayor miseria, por las calamidades de la guerra y las con- tinuas exacciones, pues ademas de los 5000 \$ exigidos anteriormente en Gra- nada, se habia decretado una contribu- cion de 84000 \$, y en Rivas otra de 27000 \$. ¡Difícil nos ha sido contener la risa al leer semejantes patrañas es- celtas, eso sí con mucha formalidad, en un periódico de un Gobierno que en vez de atacarse *Balleta Oficial*, debería atacar los Boletines de mentiras, de fal- sidades, de falsedades, de calumnias é imposturas. Ya se ve: no es lo mismo desempeñar papeles de comedia que

de un Aristóteles *enseñando* á sus dis- cipulos, suena muy mal en la de un redac- tor de gaceta, como aconsejaba el filósofo norteamericano Franklin, en su célebre almanaque del buen hombre Ricardo. A primera vista no deja de alucinar el citado artículo, apareciendo por encima un como fuego patrio tratando de la introdu- cion á Nicaragua de algunos americanos; pero no basta considerar solo las palabras asustadas de aquella publicacion, sino unida á ciertos antecedentes: no ver los efectos sino *las causas*: quienes escriben hoy de un modo, y como pensaron, escribieron y obraron anteriormente, para venir en conocimiento de sí lo que condenan es la accion en sí misma, ó si es mas bien una invividad y un odio contra los que impiten y estorban que otros consumen el verdadero mal de nuestra patria. Si la gaceta cree tener derecho de atribuir á los nicaraguenses mucha imbecilidad para no preveer ni evitar su propio riesgo; ó falta de patriotismo para exponer su in- dependencia; igual derecho tienen en Ni- caragua para dudar de las intenciones de los redactores de la gaceta de Guatema- la, al pasar en revista sus hechos an- tercedentes. Al hacer estas indicaciones no nos pro- metemos que sean bien recibidas de todos, por la diversidad de intereses que domi- nan; pero aun cuando algunos lectores, (ó no lectores) *haciendo de los desdoro* no nos confesen lo que interiormente re- conocen ser cierto, no por eso dejaremos de decir la verdad. Nuestro objeto no es esperar que nuestros adversarios nos ha- gan justicia, como no lo es de los litigan- tes que contienden en los tribunales co- rrales: estos no se proponen persuadir á sus contrapartes, sino al juez de la causa. El nuestro es el pueblo centro-americano. Parece que en la actualidad el asunto que ocupa á todos es *Nicaragua y los norteamericanos* como se percibe de las conversaciones en las tertulias y corrillos. Oyendo una, puede asegurarse que se han oido las demas: por esto vamos á inser- tar lo que presenciamos entre un *hon- dureño* y un *granadino*, omitiendo su exordio por no ser conducente á nuestro propósito. Preguntábale el primero al segundo si habia leído el artículo de la gaceta de Guatemala número 86, y qué le parecia? Si lo he leído, le respondió el otro, y lo hallo brillante, magnífico, sólido, con- secuente *consigo mismo*, y me ha dejado satisfecho, no por la parte literaria, de la que no entiendo ni tratamos, sino por esa firibanda descarga que vomita contra Walker, y á esos yanques de mis pecados, que tanto aborrecemos. ¡Ah! Como pinta el peligro de perder nuestra nacionalidad! ¡Con qué *sinceridad* compara la justa con- quista que de esta América hicieron ahora 330 años, los humanos y bondadosos Pi-





Hotel Americano en San Juan del Sur  
American Hotel in San Juan del Sur



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 12

Sábado, 12 de enero de 1856

CHARLES T. CUTLER continúa dirigiendo solo EL NICARAGUENSE, con su socio Malè enfermo en Nueva York.

Entre las noticias locales se destaca la renuncia del Ministro de Relaciones general Jerez; y de los Estados Unidos, la violenta detención del *Northern Light* por las autoridades cuando zarpaba de zarpar de Nueva York para San Juan del Norte a fines de diciembre. Los documentos oficiales, en español, transcriben diversos decretos y acuerdos del gobierno de don Patricio Rivas.

Saturday, January 12, 1856

CHARLES T. CUTLER continues alone in EL NICARAGUENSE, with his partner Malè sick in New York.

Among the local news, Gen. Jerez's resignation of the Ministry of Relations is the most important item; and from the United States, the violent detention of the *Northern Light* by the authorities when ready to sail from New York for San Juan del Norte towards the end of December. In the Official Documents, in Spanish, several decrees issued by President Rivas' government are published.

## Extractos / Excerpts

The work of colonization has fairly commenced. The last steamship from California brought down a party of enterprising agriculturists, who propose to put down stakes at once. Several more of the same sort have likewise arrived from the Atlantic States. They bring us word that many of their friends are making preparations to follow.

44 (3)

We publish to-day GEN. JEREZ'S resignation of the Ministry of Relations. We regret the course which the General has thought it his duty to take.

44 (1)

### MARKET REPORT.

Brandy, inf. qual.....	\$8 per gallon.
Whiskey, good Monong.....	\$6 50 c. per gallon.
do Scotch.....	\$6 50 c. per gallon.
Gin, very inferior.....	\$28 per case.
Wine, Port.....	\$5 per gallon.
Madeira, very poor.....	\$28 per doz.
Claret, Jultien Medoc.....	\$8 per doz.
do Commonest.....	\$7 per doz.
Muscatel.....	\$5 to 6 —Good.
Cherry Cordial, none on sale.	
Porter, none on sale.	
Ale, very little on hand.....	\$5 to 6 per doz.
Quinine, per oz.....	\$7 20c.

44 (3)

From the New York Herald, Dec. 26th.

The Nicaragua Excitement.

NORTHERN LIGHT BESIEGED...THE VIXEN AND WASHINGTON NEAR THE STEAMER, WITH GUNS LOADED TO THE MUZZLES. ARREST OF PRISONERS BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS...THE FILIBUSTERS PUT ON SHORE AT MIDNIGHT...EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF THE DISAPPOINTED ADVENTURERS... PRANKS OF COUNCILMAN KERRIGAN AND HIS STAFF...IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

43 (1)

NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES. The news of the non-reception of our Minister to the United States, by that Government, has been the subject of much comment in Granada. The ground taken by the American Government seems to be that they have not sufficient evidence that Col. French is the representative of any government whatever. Either the Cabinet at Washington are determined to be profoundly ignorant of the state of affairs here, or they are about to set up new doctrines of international law. ...

44 (2)

Precauciones contra el cólera.

1. Precaverse de la humedad, del frio de los piez, de las corrientes de aire y de las variaciones bruscas de la temperatura.

2. Habitar casas altas, espuestas al sol, bien ventiladas, secas y aseadas.

3. Cambiar de ropa mañana y noche y cada vez que se sude mucho, en este último caso se hará una friega en todo el cuerpo con alcohol alcanforado.

4. Poner regularidad en las horas de comer.

5. Comer mas carne, gallina, huevos, tibios, arroz, caldos de carne, legumbres, frutas, sin embargo, las papas bien maduras se pueden usar sin daño de cuando en cuando; prohibir los repollos, sandias, frutas verdes, la leche, mantequilla, queso; cuajadas, &c. y todas las cosas insipidas y musilagrosas, el dulce, &c.

6. Despues de comer descanzar media hora y emprender un paseo ó hacer un trabajo natural moderado, lo menos posible trabajos de cabeza.

7. Abandonar la mesa sin satisfacer enteramente la gana de comer.

8. Beber siempre vino con agua (3 partes de agua, una de vino) en las comidas, y solo al acabar de comer se podrá tomar un traguito de vino puro y una taza de café sin leche.

9. No desvelarse, no cansarse, no hacer exesos en nada, cambiar lo menos que pueda sus costumbres cuando son buenas y no emprender viajes largos y penosos.

10. Evitar las indigestiones, las cóleras, pesadumbres y todo el terror producido por el miedo del mal.

(De la receta del Dr. Brisscer publicada en la Gaceta del Salvador).

46 (5)











# Parte Española.

GRANADA, ENERO 12 1856.

## REMITIDO.

Al tomar la pluma para consignar estas cortas líneas no tenemos por objeto en mira sino decir la verdad y la verdad pura. Libres como siempre en nuestras opiniones jamás hemos prescindiendo de seguir la senda trazada por los principios gubernativos que conservan y hacen prosperar á las naciones; por lo mismo no hemos temido la ventura de poder observar con ojos imparciales las causas de los fuertes sacudimientos que ha sufrido Nicaragua en todas las revoluciones que le han destruido. Desearios, pues, que nuestro país deje de ser el escenario de las discordias civiles que solo entrañan la devastación y la muerte, escitemos á nuestros compatriotas á que sacrifiquemos en las aras de la Patria todos nuestros resentimientos y cooperemos de la manera mas enérgica á la conservación de nuestra jóven República, llamada á ocupar un lugar prominente en el mapa de las naciones. Que la unión, la armonía y la fraternidad sea la divisa que de hoy en adelante lleven todos los nicaraguenses: unión, armonía y fraternidad que debe ser estensiva á las demas Secciones de la América Central. Estos son nuestros votos y tal es el programa de la presente Administración que animada por el vehemente deseo de hacer prospero y feliz al país que se le ha encomendado, no quiere sino la felicidad de todos los partidos con uno solo que trabaje por la felicidad y enaltecimiento de la nación.

Es preciso, pues, que oyendo todos los nicaraguenses la voz del patriotismo, de la humanidad y de la civilización, se reconcilien cebando un velo á lo pasado y uniéndose cordialmente se consagren á labrar la ventura y engrandecimiento de su Patria, de esta Patria que debe ser siempre el objeto de nuestra adoración y desvelos.

Ademas para conseguir tan laudable objeto, es necesario de toda necesidad no hacer caso de la partería de los descontentos ni de lo que dicen en varios periódicos los rebeldes de algunos de los Estados de Centro-América que mal informados escriben contra la administración de Nicaragua.

En conclusion invitamos á nuestros compatriotas á sacrificar nuestros resentimientos en las aras de la Patria, á la unión y fraternidad, y á ayudar al Gobierno en la grandiosa empresa de la conservación y progreso de la República á que pertenecemos.

razada, y que un ataque víviese de cualquier punto, entonces Nicaragua hoy invencible por medio de su reposo, con todas sus frescas energías y todo su poder reconcentrado, dará un solo golpe, despedazará cada opositor, y para siempre libertará á Centro-América de las cadenas de un despotismo salvaje y de una tiranía que tan insensible como tiránica.

En nuestro juicio los procedimientos en lo común y el curso del Gobierno son mas juiciosos que los del General Jerez.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 108.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 27 de 1855.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Queriendo en lo posible ir mejorando el sistema de contabilidad en las rentas públicas; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Sin embargo de las leyes que han dispuesto el orden con que las oficinas de hacienda deben llevar sus cuentas, los empleados tienen libertad de tenerlas en partida doble, adoptando el método mas claro en su régimen.

Art. 2.º La Tesorería peculiar de los Altos Poderes de la nación, se anexa por ahora á la general, la cual deberá hacer que ingrese á ella los fondos que se están destinados por la lei, llevando cuenta separada.

Art. 3.º Comuniqúese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada, á 27 de diciembre de 1855.—Patrio Rivas." Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de hacienda.

Y lo inserto á U. de orden suprema para su inteligencia y efectos.

FERRER.

c12-ff.

N.º 111.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 29 de 1855.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Siendo de urgente necesidad proporcionar recursos para sostener el orden de la República; en uso de sus facultades

del ganado en los marados, la cuatro por ciento de comisión responde á los agentes, ser de los deudores adjudicatarios delegados de Hacienda cuidando el pedido que á estos haga seguridad de que mas bien el acto resulte en superavit del e para restituirlos.

Art. 9.º Comuniqúese á qui responde.—Dado en Granada, diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO A.

Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de U. y de suprema orden lo do recibo.

c12-ff.

N.º

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 31 de 1855.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

En uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

1.º Admitirse la renuncia que el Sr. Leon hace el Sr. don Hildefonso Moya salvan, y se nombra en su lugar al Sr. Ldo. don J. Francisco Aguilar.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda es encargado de comunicar este acuerdo á quienes corresponde.—Granada, diciembre 31 de 1855.—Rivas."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándose su texto servidor.

c12-ff.

FERRER

N.º 100.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto siguiente.

El Presidente provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Deseario alajar toda duda sobre la inteligencia del decreto de 9 de noviembre cobrarse á los licores extranjeros; así como establecer el que corresponde al tabaco por que este artículo ha tenido siempre un derecho especial establecido; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Los licores fuertes extranjeros continuarán pagando veintidós centavos por cada Lotella.

Art. 2.º El tabaco en rama, labado, de mascar y en rapé pagará setenta y cinco

N.º 129.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

D. U. L. Granada, enero 9 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

En vista de la renuncia que el Sr. Ldo. don Buenaventura Selva ha hecho del Ministerio de la Guerra; en atención á las juiciosas causas que la apoyan, y en uno de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

1.º Admitirse al Sr. Selva la respectiva renuncia.

2.º Nómbrase en su lugar al Sr. Ldo. don Selvasion Selvas.

3.º Comuniqúese á quienes corresponde.—Granada enero 9 de 1856.—Rivas."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando.

FERRER.

Señor

Provisorio de la República. Sin otro motivo, que mi inconformidad con las resoluciones tomadas relativamente á los asuntos del Estado de Honduros, las cuales á mi entender atentan lo mas vivo del honor y verdaderos intereses de Nicaragua; tengo el sentimiento de pedir un reparacion del Ministerio de Relaciones con que se sirvió distinguirme el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio; estando como estoy en la conviccion, de que bajo tales circunstancias, soy la persona mas impropia para desempeñarlo.

El dactilometro y franquiza con que se ha tratado los asuntos á que aludo, me exime de hacer el desarrollo de mis conceptos.

No puedo dudar que el Sr. Presidente provisorio se dignará admitir la presente dimision; junto con la mas sincera accion de gracias, por el honor y confianza que me ha dispensado.

(Granada, enero 8 de 1856. (Firmado.) Máximo Jerez.

N.º 128.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

D. U. L. Granada, enero 9 de 1856

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

En vista de la renuncia que el Sr. Jerez.

3.º Comuniqúese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, enero 1.º de 1856.—RIVAS." Y de suprema orden lo trascribo á U para su conocimiento, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando. De U. atento servidor.—D. U. L. FERRER.

## REMITIDO.

FELICITACION AL SEÑOR PRESBITERO DR. Y CANÓNICO DON RAFAEL JEREZ.

Granada, enero 5 de 1856.

Carísimo Señor y amigo:

Si en la vida hai algun título con que pueda noblemente enorgulleverse el hombre, es justamente aquel que le acerca mas á la divinidad.

Yo me congratulo de que, en premio de las relevantes virtudes de U., lo haya honrado el Ilustrísimo Señor Vicario Capítular y Gobernador del Obispado con el de Canónigo de la insigne Basílica de Nicaragua.

Lo felicito, pues, por tan augusta colocacion; y ¡Quiera el cielo que la Iglesia de Nicaragua sea bien dirigida, teniendo en su gobierno á hombres de virtudes, ciencia y civismo!

Tales son los votos de su mas obsequioso y atento servidor. q. b. s. m. Ramón Rojas.

El valor es raro, con razon se le encara en el número de las virtudes; tiene que combatir muchos mas enemigos que la intrépidez; recoge menos elogios ruidosos cuando se muestra; halla mayor protesto y mas ejemplos cuando cabe.

La intrépidez solo tiene que vencer el peligro de un instante, la congoja de un corto dolor. El valor necesita resistir al martirio de la desgracia, de la injusticia, de la adversidad, de la pobreza; debe vencer las pasiones que atarajan, los deseos que atormentan, y soportar las privaciones. Su deber es mantener nuestra conciencia recta, firme y tranquila, y preservar nuestra alma de la flaqueza que la degrada, del vicio que la deprava, de la venganza que la estravia.

Su fin es hacer triunfar la virtud de los pedidos consejos que nos dá el miedo; aquel miedo que esperintamientos de faltar ó de perder el poder, la fortuna y el poder, tres dolos que tomamos sin cesar por la felicidad.

Buscando con cuidado el conocer la causa de nuestras flaquezas, el motivo de nuestras malas acciones, el principio de nuestras pasiones, y, por decirlo así, la raíz de nuestros vicios, se hallará casi siempre un miedo dominante que nos determina y nos arrastra.

La esclavitud y todas las bajezas que acarrea son efecto del miedo que tenemos









y una taza de café sin leche, 9.º No desvelarse, no somnarse, no hacer excesos en nada, cambiar lo menos que pueda sus costumbres cuando son buenas y no emprender viajes largos y penosos.

10.º Evitar las indigestiones, las cóleras, pesadumbres y sobre todo el terror producido por el miedo del mal.

(De la receta del Dr. Reisser publicada en la Gaceta del Salvador.)

**MOVIMIENTO MARITIMO.**

Relacion de las entradas y salidas de buques extranjeros en este presente mes de diciembre.

**ENTRADAS.**

- 1.º Pailebot H. Amador, 24 toneladas, su Capitán don B. Goleta Sarda, Sofía de los Países Bajos, procedente de San Luis, 26 de diciembre.
- 2.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.
- 3.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.
- 4.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.
- 5.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.
- 6.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.
- 7.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.
- 8.º Pailebot don Agustín, 10 toneladas, su Capitán don Agustín, 26 de diciembre, procedente de los Países Bajos.

**SALIDAS.**

- 12. Pailebot Sardo Ligure de 18 toneladas su Capitán don Juan B. Maiora, tripulación 4, cargamento Palma con destino á S. Juan y Puntarena.
  - 16. Goleta Sarda Sofía con su mismo Capitán y tripulación, cargamento maderas, con destino al Callao.
  - 20. Pailebot H. Amapala con su mismo Capitán, y tripulación, cargamento Palma, con destino á Puntarena.
  - 26. Barca Chilena Juana del porte de 210 toneladas al mando de su Capitán don Agustín Peraita, tripulación 10 hombres, cargamento maderas, con destino á la Union, conduce dos pasajeros.
- Comandancia del Puerto del Realajo, diciembre 31 de 1855.
- José Luzarraga

Nota.—Existen en esta Bahía, los Bergantines Goletas Peruanos, Clorinda y Diana fecha la misma. Luzarraga.

en las ciencias, desde que José acortó sus reales en la tierra prometida, hasta los inmortales Alcaboces, que con tanto denuedo defendieron su patria y su religión de los formidables ataques que emprendieron de los reyes de Siria, sucesores de Alejandro.

Esto encontramos en una pequeña parte de la Biblia, históricamente considerada; pero variando de aspecto, acontecimientos también de que ese libro extraordinario cuenta los palpicos de una religión que ha reguado al mundo, y la discreción ingenio de su predicación y establecimiento, continuado después en la historia de las razas nuevas devuende procedemos. En especial de los modernos; porque sin escalar de nuestros estudios históricos, conocer el espíritu del cristianismo no alcanzaremos la razón de nuestros fenómenos sociales, que por de pronto trastornaron la faz del mundo para sacarlo á una

Si la filosofía consistiera en circunscribirse á los límites estrechos del momento que existamos, si sus doctrinas solo proyeran el descontento de cuanto nos rodea y el prurito de zaherirlo todo con ciertos resabios argüellosos de mala entendida superioridad, ella sería indigna del hermano libro que lleva; sus leyes son más altas, sus miras más nobles, y menos mezquino su objeto. El verdadero filósofo será aquel que aprenda á conocerse así mismo, penetrándose de las leyes sustanciales de su espíritu, y que partiendo de esta base, aprenda después á conocer los hombres, estudiándolos en las diversas épocas de su historia; aquel que hiciérase superior á las preocupaciones de su siglo, no se deje arredrar por las burias de los unos, ni por el entusiasmo de los otros; aquel, en fin, que para juzgar de los hechos no repare si sus contemporáneos los exaltan ó los menosprecian, y pasandolos en la balanza de la imparcialidad, solo admita la autoridad de la razón como norma de sus juicios, y la santidad de la verdad como motivo de sus fallos.

¿Qué bien: no hai espectáculo mas grande ni mas rico en materia de reflexión á los ojos del sabio, que la revolución que produjo en el mundo el establecimiento del cristianismo. Del seno de la ignorancia, de la abyección y de la pobreza, veazarse una doctrina nueva, que apesar de los favores de la persecucion, triunfó al cabo. El Evangelio, objeto de burla y de escarnio al principio, desaloja por fin del primer puesto á los escritos venerados de Platon y de Aristóteles; y la Cruz, instrumento de suplicio infamatorio, corona la diadema de los emperadores. Las naciones que el norte arroja de sí como torrentes salidos de madre invaden el territorio romano, hacen astillas al coloso que se habia enseñoreado del mundo, y

de la Biblia, con la confusión de los reyes oscuros y vagos, que los poetas y narradores de la remota antigüedad nos han transmitido: las tradiciones de los siglos de los romanos y de los demás pueblos de entonces, no adjucian el carácter de la certidumbre histórica hasta el año de 700 antes de Jesucristo. Posteriormente mientras que la historia no interrumpe de hechos precedidos, entra si hasta una época veinte siglos mas atrás. De esto se hará cargo todo el que encienda sus preocupaciones, que aminorar con imparcialidad lo que de un lado guiado únicamente por el deseo de glorificar, y de otro por el deber de ne históricas, y depurista cualquiera precesion religiosa, que la incline á prójimo han cumplido conocimiento de su deber, que sus son los asales del crimen y de

Seo habló sude dictada por la parcialidad y reñida por la ignorancia. Por que á ningún pueblo se le debe juzgar aisladamente, sino tomando en cuenta sus relaciones generales con los otros pueblos contemporáneos, y con toda la especie humana; de lo contrario nuestros juicios serán juicios, porque cargamos sobre el todos los extravíos de su tiempo, y seran arbitrarios además, porque en ellos precedemos sin previa comparación: así es que ni aun respecto de los individuos podemos pronunciar juicios, si antes no los comparamos con los demás hombres, pues el juicio no es mas que la expresion de una relacion entre dos términos dados.

Esta regla de crítica es muy importante para calmar en su verdadero valor las alabanzas vituperios que las historias de los siglos prodigan á los pueblos. Si comparamos el pueblo judaico con los griegos ó los romanos, veremos que esos pueblos no son tan perfectos como se les ha representado; y si comparamos el pueblo judaico con los pueblos de su tiempo, veremos que esos pueblos no son tan perfectos como se les ha representado. Debe de ser así, pues, desconfiar mucho de un linaje de sabiduría sobrado comun en los narradores apasionados, que consiste en hablar á un pueblo para juzgarlo en abstracto ridiculo por la escasa de una civilización mas adelantada. Las condiciones del tiempo y del espacio, dice un filósofo de nuestros dias, son los elementos esenciales del valor, de las ideas y de las opiniones; luego con las bases indispensables en que debe apoyarse todo juicio calificador. Este principio psicológico aplicado á la historia nos enseña á

sufragio de sus víctimas, como en 1855. Pero el partido liberal se divide después del triunfo: vuelven los liberales á desconocerse: los moderados lujan á los puros desamarrados y demagogos; los puros llaman á los moderados conservadores; sigue la anarquía de la anarquía vieja en otra vez el despotismo, y giramos de esta manera constantemente en un círculo vicioso que nunca nos traerá el reinado verdadero de la libertad, ni la paz y la prosperidad de la nación. Es preciso, pues, que no continuemos por el camino estraviado que hemos seguido hasta aquí, la falta de uniformidad de desos en puros y moderado: no es un mal, por el contrario nosotros creemos que es un bien, cuando estos deseos encontrados se encaminen al terreno de la discusión pacífica, cuando se manifiestan en el seno de la libertad, por que

reventos reventará en la mayoría. Para nosotros, los exaltados y los moderados unidos forman un partido político con todos los elementos necesarios para el bien y la prosperidad del país: para los nombrados, sin los puros, los fallos de la acción; los puros sin los moderados se exaltarán á cada momento porque la exaltación los conduciría siempre más lejos del lugar en que la prudencia y la justicia debieran detenerlos. Ambas fracciones tienen necesidad de una de la otra para triunfar y sostenerse, porque ambas son las dos partes de un todo. Bien conocen esto los enemigos de nuestra libertad, cuando empujan siempre sus trabajos contra la práctica aquella que mira céntrica de magnitud. Así lo han hecho siempre, y así lo hacen en este momento: ponen actualmente en alarma el sentimiento de la nacionalidad para debilitar la fuerza moral que sostiene á los caudillos de la revolución. ¿Qué otro origen tiene esa ridícula especioteta del despectiva con los Estados Unidos? Decimos ridícula, porque el autor de esa ignorancia como maldad; basta examinar parte con los principios constitutivos de la sociedad norteamericana, para convenirse de su falsedad y convenirse también de la necesidad de estar unidos, cuando tan torpemente se ha dejado ver la mano que trabaja de nuevo para destruir lo que la revolución comienza á edificar.

Es, teniendo estos sordos trabajos, por lo que nosotros hemos ardientemente deseado que se organizara prontamente en la capital el nuevo gobierno, organizado, como debe estarlo ya, debemos tranquilamente esperar á que emprendamos su marcha por el camino que lo

coadyuvando al brillo de las últimas fiestas que se celebraron en honor de la tona de Sebastopol.

Por la tarde, poco después de la llegada del Sr. Presidente, entraron los zapadores y algunos cuerpos armados de la cecion Villareal.—Convenía ver á estas tropas que acababan de sufrir con tanto valor y resignación los trabajos y padecimientos de una larga y penosa campaña de dos años. Les saludamos respetuosamente con un saludo de cuando ellos nos un bien capote para cubrirse y resistir á las embuzas de la intemperie; habian oficiales que venian casi desnudos y en mangas de camisa. ¡Qué ejemplo! Y estos son los que la nación debe imitar: ra llamaba ladrones, salteadores, insensados, que vivian de rapinas, se enriquecían con lo que robaban á las pobias queas que celebran y desahaban.

La llegada á Mejico del Sr. Alvarado, ~~que se esperaba en el mes de diciembre~~

moral de la administración y le dará la fuerza y la unidad de acción que son tan indispensables para uniformar y regularizar la marcha de todo gobierno popular, liberal y bien intencionado.

Proclama que expidió el Exmo. Sr. Presidente á su entrada á la capital de la República.

"El Presidente interino de la República, á sus conciudadanos:

Mejicanos: Al llegar la capital de la República, creo de mi deber dirigiros la palabra, no para daros razon de mi conducta, porque es patente á la nacion y al mundo entero, sino para anunciaros mis esperanzas.

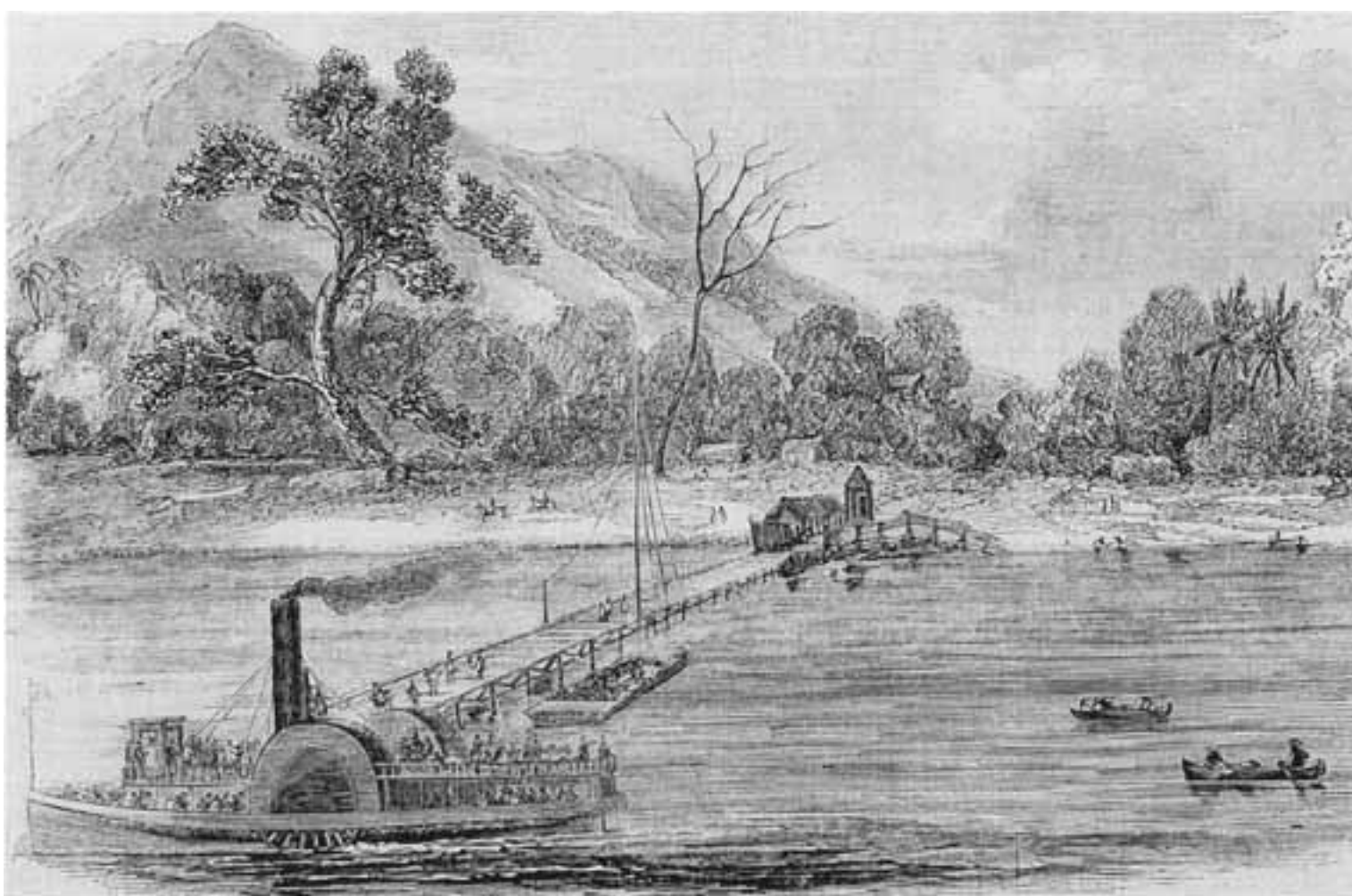
Una revolucion gloriosa se ha consumado, la tranía la calma, el desorden desapareció para siempre, los principios que conquistaron con su sangre nuestros padres en once años de gloria y empenada lucha, y que el defensor nos arrebatara se han reconquistado.

Conciudadanos: Os traigo la libertad y la paz. Bienes tan preciosos no son caros á ningún precio. A vosotros toca conservarlos: la union es el único medio de afianzar la paz. Juntos entraremos en el camino de la libertad y el progreso, y unidos debemos continuar, sin que sirva de nota, que una traxen más y otros menos.

Compatriotas: El Gobierno no reconoce mas enemigos que los traidores á la independencia, á los fautores del despotismo.

Por mi parte no tengo aspiraciones de ningún genero: encaminar á la nación de-jarla en marcha por la senda gloriosa trazada por la revolucion, y retirarme luego á reparar mis quebrantos y á pasar con tranquilidad los pocos dias que me quedan de mi cansada existencia, es mi único anhelo. Debeis creer por tanto en

que se habia enseñoreado del mundo, y



Muelle de Granada mandado a construir por el general Walker  
The landing at Granada built by order of General Walker

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 13

Sábado, 19 de enero de 1856

CHARLES T. CUTLER sigue solo. EL NICARAGUENSE sigue siendo de cuatro páginas a cinco columnas.

Lo demás —las defunciones, los reclutas, los decretos— también siguen. En la primera plana aparece la primicia del poeta filibustero J. W. De Frewer: *Nicaragua —Our Future Home* [Nicaragua —nuestro futuro hogar]. Músico de profesión, De Frewer perteneció al conjunto *Campbell Minstrels* [Los Ministriles de Campbell] en Nueva York y fue *primo balladist* con los *San Francisco Minstrels* en California. El 20 de diciembre de 1855 se enroló en el ejército de Walker. El 15 de febrero de 1856 brinda su primer concierto en Granada, en la esquina noroeste de la plaza, estrenando sus *Nicaraguan Metropolitan Minstrels*, en los que él ejecuta el violín mientras otros soldados acompañan con flauta, triángulo, banjo, castañuelas, guitarra y tambor, espectáculo de variedades amenizado además con chistes y contorsionismos. El 1 de marzo se le nombra Director de la Banda del Primer Batallón de Infantería. En EL NICARAGUENSE, además de otras piezas líricas, publica una serie de siete artículos titulados *Rough Sketches from my Hammock and Knapsack* [Bosquejos toscos desde mi hamaca y mochila] bajo el pseudónimo *Corporal Pipeclay*. Los microbios del trópico lo atrapan en La Virgen, donde se verifica su entierro en la mañana del 7 de julio.

Saturday, January 19, 1856

CHARLES T. CUTLER continues alone as editor of EL NICARAGUENSE, and the paper continues being four pages and five columns per page.

The rest —deaths, recruits, decrees— keep on as before. On the front page appears the poem *Nicaragua —Our Future Home*, first contribution of filibuster poet J. W. De Frewer. De Frewer, professional musician with the *Campbell Minstrels* in New York and *primo balladist* with the *San Francisco Minstrels* in California, enrolled in Walker's army on December 20, 1855. His *Nicaraguan Metropolitan Minstrels* performed their first concert at the northwest corner of the Plaza in Granada on February 15, 1856. That night he played the violin, accompanied by other soldiers with flute, triangle, banjo, bones, tamborine and guitar, and comics and contortionists whose "quips and cranks are well calculated to endanger vest buttons and suspenders". On March 1st he is appointed Band Master and ordered to take charge of the field music. In EL NICARAGUENSE, besides other poems, he published a series of seven articles titled *Rough Sketches from my Hammock and Knapsack —or Camp Life in Nicaragua*, for which he used the pseudonym *Corporal Pipeclay*. His filibuster career came to an end when tropical germs caught him at Virgin Bay, where he was buried in the morning of July 7, 1856.

## Extractos / Excerpts

REINFORCEMENTS. We were yesterday agreeably surprised by the appearance at our wharf at an early hour in the morning of the steamer "La Virgen." —She had on board some fifty-five or sixty recruits under the command of Capt. W. A. Sutter. 48 (1)

DIED —In this city, after an illness of eight days, on Wednesday, 14th last, of congestive fever, Hon. GEO. H. CAMPBELL ...

DIED —On the evening of the 15th inst, Alfred Bernard, a member of Company "E" —Rifle Battalion ... We also extremely regret to be compelled to chronicle the death of Sargt. Maj. Smith, of the Rifle Battalion, which event took place on the 16th inst.

DIED at the house of the American Minister, on Monday morning, Jan. 14th, after an illness of five days, of congestion of the brain, Margaret Benn, aged 26 years. 48 (3)

Died.

Jan. 16 — Alfred Bernard, of Co. "E."

Jan. 17 — W. Armstrong, of the Voltigeurs.

Jan. 18 — W. Darwin, of Co. "F."

Jan. 18 — W. Dikeman, of Co. "C."

Jan. 18 — Mr. Mertles, of Co. "D."

48 (4)

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. —On the evening of the 15th inst, a slight difficulty occurred between two members of Capt. O'Neil's Company ... Williams threw a knife at Elsworth, inflicting a wound which, though deemed but slight at the time, has since proved mortal.

Elsworth died at 7 o'clock last evening.

48 (2)

[Written for EL NICARAGUENSE.]

NICARAGUA — OUR FUTURE HOME.

BY J. W. DE FREWER.

What sounds are those that on the blast,  
Sweep through the summer's sky,—  
The people all are gathering fast  
And Liberty's their cry.  
The bugle's brazen notes ring out  
The rude alarm of war,  
And tyrants tremble as they view  
The gleam of Freedom's star.

The ignorance of ages past  
Will soon be as a dream;  
The bonds that bind the minds of men,  
Shall melt 'neath freedom's beam.  
Henceforth to mingle with the past—  
Like tales on ancient lore,  
O'er which perchance some student may  
In midnight study pore.

But now is the hour that marks the man,  
And calls for heart and hand,  
That 'gainst the foe of freedom's sons  
We boldly take our stand.  
For from each valley and each hill  
Rings forth our gathering cry—  
This lovely land shall be our home,  
For it we'll live or die.

47 (1)

CITY ITEMS.

In the course of our perambulations, the other evening, we wondered towards the Lake, and while rapturously enjoying the cool refreshing breeze and quietly wending our way among the orange, bannana, mango and other delicious tropical fruit-trees which are everywhere growing along the beach, we were aroused from our pleasing reverie, and somewhat startled as to our own reality, by suddenly coming to the point where the new wharf is in course of erection. The surprising rapidity with which it is approaching completion actually astounded us, while the excellence and durability of the material used and the science observed in its construction will confer a lasting honor on the truly persevering and very gentlemanly superintendent, Capt. Swift. 48 (2)

UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON.

En aquella ciudad: se eligió el 1º de noviembre del año ppdo. con arreglo á las constituciones universitarias al Rector y consiliarios y resultaron electos —Para Rector el Señor Salinas (Sebastian) y para consiliarios los Señores Francisco y Jesus Baca, Salinas (Basilio) Mateo Arrieta, Pedro Solis, Presbítero Apolonio Orosco, Teodoro Delgadillo y José Masis. ... Tenemos tambien el gusto de informar al público que en dicha Universidad han comenzado á tener efecto los exámenes anuales, y que en ellos han brillado los talentos de cursantes de Doctores don Agustin Guerrero y don Vicente Herdosa y el de los cursantes de Filosofía José María Chaves y Tomas Duarte ... 50 (1)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

DL. 1.

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GRANADA:  
**Saturday Morning, January 19.**  
**NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.**

[Written for EL NICARAGUENSE.  
 BY J. W. DE FEVER.

more the thrifty entrance of this soil  
 all daub her lips with her own children's blood;  
 more shall trenching war channel her fields,  
 bruise her forefrets with the armed hoods  
 hostile paces: those opposed eyes,  
 high,—like the meteors of a troubled heaven,  
 of one nature, of one substance bred,—  
 lately meet in the intestine shock  
 and furious close of civil butchery;  
 all now, in mutual, well-becoming ranks,  
 fresh all one way; and be no more opposed  
 to acquaintance, kindred and allies:  
 the edge of war like an ill-sheathed knife,  
 more shall cut his master.

Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*—Act 1st, Scene 1st.

What sounds are those that on the blast,  
 Sweep through the summer's sky,—  
 The people all are gathering fast  
 And Liberty's their cry.  
 The bugle's brazen notes ring out  
 The rude alarm of war,  
 And tyrants tremble as they view  
 The gleam of Freedom's star.  
 It shines aloft and cheers us on,  
 Ere mid the carnage wild,  
 And is the object of the prayers  
 Of mother, wife and child.  
 No more the self shall feel the heel  
 That trod upon his neck,  
 But draw, as all true freemen draw,  
 The sword for freedom's sake.  
 The ignorance of ages past

LETTER FROM A YOUNG WASHINGTONIAN  
 ON HIS TRAVELS.

San Juan Del Sur, Nov 29, 1855.  
 As a great deal of interest is felt in this part of the world at present, perhaps a letter from me giving some account of a late visit to the city of Granada, the capital of the State and headquarters of Walker's army may prove interesting to some of your readers.

Our party left here on the 20th inst. and after an exceedingly tedious ride of about six hours, in consequence of the road being blocked up by the passengers from the States, we reached Virgin Bay where we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Cashington, the agent of the Nicaragua Company, while we awaited the arrival of the steamer which was to take us to the capital. Marks of the attack which was made by the Chomorro party upon the company's passengers, are all over the building. Mr. C's chamber particularly being full of bullet holes.

La Virgen, as the steamer is called, arrived in the middle of the night, and in a short time we were all on board, where we soon turned in. The fatigue of riding and the loss of sleep in waiting for the Virgen, making us careless of the beauties of the lake scenery, although they shone to great advantage by the full moon.

Next morning about nine o'clock, we arrived at the landing place of Granada, and after a rather warm walk of half a mile we reached the city. Almost the first building which we came to was the Cathedral, an immense structure of great strength and solidity, formerly serving as a monastery. The view from it is very fine and gives the beholder a much better idea of the size of the city than he can get elsewhere. A few moments more brought us to the Plaza, the scene of the fighting when Walker invaded the capital, and also of the execution of Gen. Corral, late Minister of War. Here too was our hotel, into which we were very glad to retreat from the hot sun; and after a bath and a lounge in the cool garden in the middle of the hotel, we dressed to wait upon the Minister Mr. Wheeler, and then sallied forth.

This attack upon Granada was almost as unexpected to Walker's followers as to their opponents, the former having no idea when they left Virgin Bay that their leader contemplated attacking the Gibraltar of Central America, as it has been called with only ninety-five Americans (they placing very

[Extracts from the Gospel in Central America. By Frederick Crowe.]

As the region of Central America invites considerable attention at this time, we have copied from an English work, written in 1850, an account of the soil, climate and productions of the country which may be new and interesting to many of our readers:

The natural productions of Central America are varied, rich and almost inexhaustible. The forests, whether on plain or mountain side, abound with valuable timber, among which the mahogany and logwood are the almost exclusive objects of the trader's attention. Other woods of all grains, fitted for use or ornament, valuable fruits, spices and medicinal plants, are suffered to flourish and decay unnoticed around the cedars grow to a prodigious size, and, with other trees, spread their spurs or protruding roots far around, often reaching twenty or thirty feet from the trunk, which is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high.

The ceiba, or wild cotton tree, is surpassed by none. The trunk of this elegant as well as giant vegetable, swells in a few years so as to require ten or twelve men to embrace it with their arms. It produces a downy substance like silk, whence it derives its name, which is used to stuff pillows; and the wood, though lighter and more perishable than deal, is often carved into huge barges, or piraguas, by the natives, on account of the facility with which it is worked.

The guayacan, a sort of iron wood, is properly called cocoa, (the chocolate tree,) is indigenous and flourishes only under the shadow of larger trees, called "madre de cacao," (the mother of cocoa). The sarsaparilla and vanilla vines both grow wild in the bush, and shed their delicious fragrance around. The drago yields the drug called dragon's blood. What has been erroneously called balsam of Peru is found exclusively in Central America.

The palma christi, or castor oil plant, the caoutchouc or ule, (the India rubber or elastic gum tree,) the guaco—considered an antidote to the bite of the worst snake, as well as a cure for hydrophobia—and many other plants from which valuable extracts are or might be made grow wild in great abundance.

fisheries have long existed upon the coast. In fine there is no lack of anything that nature can bestow to sustain, to satisfy and to delight. So abundant are the necessities of life, that none need want them; so profuse are the bounties of nature that they are suffered to decay through neglect.

The peach tree and the rose run wild on the borders of the orange grove, whose flowers and fruits are alike simultaneous and perennial; and the pineapple, the orange and the watermelon are preferred to the almond, the olive and the grape. Such is the nature of the soil that the exuberance of that wealth which rots upon its surface in the less populous parts of Central America would amply clothe and satisfy with bread thousands of the sons of want who fill our streets and unions, dispelling that squalid wretchedness which penury and destitution have produced, and mitigating some of the woes which embitter the lot of so many of our fellow countrymen. It may be that the time is not far distant when many such will seek these fruitful shores, and under wise direction, not only benefit themselves, but while redeeming fertile valleys and plains from desolation, greatly bless the timid natives with higher arts of life and with the example of morals purified by the sacred influence of evangelical truth.

In short, this country, though not without its inconveniences, most of which recede before the culture of the soil and increase of population, is inferior to none in natural advantages, in the variety and wealth of its animal, vegetable and mineral productions.

Mrs. PARKINGTON'S LEE.—When Mr. Adam's Dog "Carlo" was poisoned, like attempted to write an elegy upon him, and began it thus:

"Poor Carlo, he is dead and gone,  
 And he wont come back any more!  
 I wish the feller that pizened him  
 Could be served the same sauce."

The divine "flatness" here gave out, but as he read the lines to Mrs. Parkington, her face lighted up with pride, like the bright bottom of her tin pail in the ruddy rays of the coal fire. "There," said she as she felt in her pocket for a cent, "that's what I call genius, and seems to warrant the prediction that you will some day be a learned man if you only know enough, and write minus poems as all the great writers do. I would be more proud to have it so than to have you the Dolphin of France or the Prince of Wales." She chased the cent into a corner, and Ike held out his

NICARAGUA.

The man whom our journalists a short time ago were libelling with all sorts of harsh epithets, has stood the test, and having succeeded, will receive laudations. It is not our purpose to offer our share, but simply to give a few hints of the country now open to Americans, and likely to become the great point of attraction. Central America was under the dominion of Spain up to about the year 1523, when following the lead of other Spanish American countries, she declared her independence, and after a war of some duration acquired it.—The States of Central America were at one time united, but like all other Spanish republics, there was no stability and finally the Union was dissolved, and each State has since acted independently, although attempts have been made to restore the Union. Of these States Nicaragua is an important one, since it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and has within its borders the now well known and much travelled Nicaragua route. This State contains about 60,000 square miles of territory, being about as large as Virginia. It is a mountainous country and full of volcanoes—there are places where ten or a dozen can be seen at once. Of course earthquakes are common but they are generally very slight, and the people are so accustomed, as to pay but little attention to the rockings of *terra firma*—so it was in the Mississippi Valley when they shook at intervals for several months.

The plains and valleys are noted for fertility, and there is none more productive on earth. The productions are mostly tropical—the staples, sugar, rice, cocoa, and indigo are abundant. Withal Nicaragua is a fine stock raising country, and cattle, mules, and horses, are found in plenty.

The climate is warm, but very fine, and the sea breezes sweep over the whole country rendering the heat much less oppressive than in more northern localities, lying far inland. The country is healthy, but persons going from a cold climate will likely contract slight fevers and have to undergo an acclimation, which it is presumed will not be serious—the change from California not being greater than from the Eastern States to California.

The country has an excellent commercial position, and by means of easy internal navigation, almost any part of a facile communication.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) JANUARY 19, 1856. NO. 13.



will soon be as a dream;  
The bonds that bound the minds of men,  
Shall melt 'neath freedom's beam.  
Henceforth to mingle with the past—  
Like tales of ancient lore,  
O'er which perchance some student may  
In midnight study pore.  
But now's the hour that marks the man,  
And calls for heart and hand,  
That 'gainst the foe of freedom's sons  
We boldly take our stand.  
For from each valley and each hill  
Rings forth our gathering cry—  
This lovely land shall be our home,  
For it we'll live or die.

**CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS.**

The *Boston Transcript* mentions some curious coincidences noticeable in contemplating the names and lives of the first seven Presidents of the United States—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson. We quote some of the most striking of these:

Four of the seven were from Virginia. Two of the same name were from Massachusetts, and the seventh from Tennessee. All but one were sixty years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of these, who served but one term, would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them on the same day and year, and on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just a half century from the day of the Declaration. The names of three of the seven end in *son*, yet neither of these transmitted his name to a *son*. In respect to the names of all, it may be said in conclusion: The initials of the seven were the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands alone in the admiration and love of his countrymen and of the civilized world—Washington. Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also a President.

**ANGEL WATCHERS.**—And if the angels are with us and looking on us with tender eyes, surely our loved ones who have joined the immortals, and who are as the angels, cannot be very far from us, but with us, whispering the kind words which our dull earthly ears cannot hear. How much better it is to believe this than that they are sleeping in the grave. All that is there, is but a handful of inanimate dust. We may go and weep over the graves where we have laid the earthly remains of the loved and lost, and bedew the turf with our tears; but that dear one that we mourn is not there, but lives in another body, and often walks by our side, though unperceived by our dim earthly vision.

Little reliance on the native crops, though there were about two hundred of them, but supposed he was going to make a second attack on Flvas. When the steamer steered for the capital however, they began to suspect their true destination, but it was not until they had disembarked two or three miles below the city that they really knew his intentions.

Our visit to the Minister was a very pleasant one, and we had the unusual treat in the country of seeing an American lady in Mrs. Wheeler, who by the bye, is a daughter of Sully, the celebrated artist.

Accompanied by the Minister, we next proceeded to wait upon the President and his Cabinet, including Walker. Don Patricio Rivas appeared to be a mild, amiable man, of about fifty years of age, with a much whiter skin than the other Dons who were with him, some of whom had decidedly African hair.

In entering the room where Gen. Walker was to receive us we would hardly believe that the little insignificant looking person before us was the man who had shown such great talents as a military leader. He is below the medium height, very spare, has straight yellowish hair and light complexion. The only thing remarkable in his appearance are his eyes, which are large, of a light gray, and project in such a way that they look almost pointed. The admiration of these poor creatures for Walker is very great, and they show it in every way they can, by making him little presents, &c; for instance, during our visit one of them brought in a chicken, some potatoes, and a few eggs, as "a present for the grey-eyed general."

After taking leave of the officials all our spare time was consumed in taking a look at the city, when we went on board the steamer again, and in a few hours found ourselves again safe and sound on Virgin Bay, which we left next morning and returned to this place, delighted with our trip, but rather the worse for our dissipation and riding.

**NICARAGUA.**

In the centre of the State there is an immense level tract. There are numerous volcanoes on the Pacific side. Gold, silver and copper are found in many parts, but little is obtained. The climate is healthy, though various. The greatest portion of the land consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. Agriculture is much neglected. The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton, the last of superior quality. Wheat, corn, rice, beans and plantains, the staple food of the inhabitants, are raised in abundance in the mountainous parts of the country. Oranges, lemons and various fruits are plentiful. The land affords extensive pasturage for cattle, and this forms one of the chief sources of the wealth of the people. Indigo, Nicaragua wood and hides are now the chief articles of export.

Nor is the necessity scarce or of difficult production. **MEXICO** Indian corn, rice, frijoles—a nutritious kind of pulse, which is much used—yield, with scarcely any cultivation, three and often four crops a year, and that with five hundred fold, or even greater increase each harvest. These are for the natives the most necessary food of the earth, but not the only staple food.

The plantain—substantial or luscious as it is eaten green or ripe—the gelatinous cassada or yuca, the farinaceous yam, and other alimentary roots are in general use, with very many vegetables peculiar to the tropics, and the bread fruit and bread out trees, though but lately introduced, are found to thrive.

But besides these, the temperate regions yield all, or nearly all, those productions which are raised in Europe. Wheat and barley are cultivated sometimes by the side of sugar cane, on the elevated plains; and the markets of the larger towns are supplied at once with the productions of the torrid and the temperate climes; so that, at all seasons, the green pea, the cauliflowers and the co-lettuce, are sold along with the avo-cate pear, sweet potato, okro, capsicum or chilies, and many other productions of opposite climates, less delicate, perhaps, but more common and useful. Of edible fruits, those most common are the banana, pine apple, orange, sweet lemon, lime, shaddock, forbidden fruit, water melon, musk melon, sapote, mango, guavo, fig, tamarind, pomogranate, grandadilla, (fruits of the passion flower,) sea grape, papia mamme, star and custard apple, and cocoa, cashew and ground nuts.

There are said to be in all more than forty genera, including, probably, those introduced from Europe, such as the apple, pear, quince, cherry, &c., which, though they are found to thrive, are little appreciated, and none of any sort can be said to be cultivated with care. The same remark applies though with frequent exceptions, to garden flowers, which are still more varied. Abundant materials for exchange with other nations are afforded in cotton, coffee, sugar cane, arrow-root, ginger, tobacco, and even silk worms, though but lately imported; but especially in 'ani' (indigo) and grana, (cochineal,) which, because most lucrative, absorb almost all the attention of the planter.

Other marketable productions are not wanting; but both known and unknown sources of wealth decay in the forests, or lie hid beneath the soil. The precious metals, together with quicksilver, copper, lead, iron, talc, litharge, and most other minerals that are in use, only await the labor and ingenuity of man to extract them from the bowels of the earth, and convert them into objects of convenience and beauty, and seams of coal, ochre, gypsum, sal-amoniac, and wells of naphtha, are also ready to yield their valuable stores. Jasper, opal and other precious stones are also found, and pearl

hand to receive a large quantity of which there are a great many on the Atlantic and Pacific side. There are many fine lakes, or which Lake Nicaragua, 120 miles long, by about 50 wide, affording good navigation by means of first class steamers.

**TEA TABLE DRINKS.**—There are three aromatic beverages—tea, coffee and cocoa—which are generally used in all parts of Europe, Asia and America. In the countries of China, Thibet, Russia, Holland, England and the various states and provinces of North America, having an aggregate population of five hundred millions of human beings, an estimated quantity of two thousand million pounds of tea—four pounds to each individual—is annually used. Coffee, which is preferred by many to tea, and which is, indeed, the staple minor luxury of Mahomedan life, is yearly becoming more and more generally used. It is estimated that six hundred million pounds of coffee bean are used every year by one hundred and twenty millions of men. Cocoa, the least popular of these drinks, is still a favorite beverage in the Republic of Nicaragua, and indeed in all the Central American Republics, Italy and Spain, and is probably consumed to the extent of one hundred million pounds a year among a population of fifty millions.

**WARS.**—A 'curious correspondent' of the New York *Mirror* reports that out of 287 wars—the present excepted—which have been waged in Christendom, since the Christian era, 15 mainly resulted in the desire of territory, 22 from the desire of plunder, 24 from revenge, 8 to settle the questions of honor, 6 from disputed claims, 41 from disputed titles, 30 from the pretence of assisting allies, 23 from jealousy of rival greatness, 5 from commercial difficulties, 53 from civil animosity, and 28 from religious bigotry. England and France, who are now so friendly, and are united against a common enemy, have had their "bug at war," from 1110 to 1814 a period of 704 years, there were 270 years of war between England and France. There were 23 distinct wars.

**IMMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.**—The Transit Company having lowered the price of passage to twenty dollars, large numbers of mechanics and agriculturists are preparing to immigrate to Nicaragua, and the present is a most favorable season for such a movement. We publish in another column, the decree issued by the government of Nicaragua in relation to immigration, which grants two hundred and forty acres of land to each actual settler; and we understand that special facilities will be offered to North Americans. It is a splendid country, and only needs a little Yankee enterprise to make it great among the Powers of the earth.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Martha, have you hung up the clothes?" "No, madam, I placed them in a state of suspension."

which there are a great many on the Atlantic and Pacific side.

There are many fine lakes, or which Lake Nicaragua, 120 miles long, by about 50 wide, affording good navigation by means of first class steamers.

Lake Managua is 50 or 60 miles long by 30 broad, and the waters flow into the larger lake by a river not navigable. There being such a short distance from ocean to ocean, the rivers are all small, and the only one of use for navigation is the San Juan which runs from the lake to Greytown and affords a good passage for steamers—there being one or two very short portages.

With mountain ranges, volcanoes, lakes, rivers, verdant plains, and enchanting vallies, the scenery of Nicaragua, is not surpassed in beauty. There are several cities, and Leon has about 35,000 inhabitants, and Granada about 10,000. The population was much larger, but the late civil wars have laid waste the country. The State on the whole is well populated, but large districts are still uncultivated, and if the land is disposed of in small quantities a large emigration will be induced. But the probability is that the first adventurers will receive large grants of all the government lands, and in the end, the country, like California, be cursed by a land monopoly.

It is believed there is much mineral wealth in the country, and probably the influx of Americans, will lead to important developments. Should this be the case, a rush will be made and Central America become as familiar as California is now.—*Monterey Sentinel, Dec. 8th.*

**HE FORGOT SOMETHING.**—'What did your mother say, my little man?' asked an inexperienced young gentleman of a little boy whose mother had given him an invitation to call on her, and whose street door was accordingly opened on his untimely summons by the urchin aforesaid.

'Yes! I gave it to her,' was the innocent reply, and she said if you wasn't a natural fool, you wouldn't come Monday morning, when every body was washing!

At this juncture, mamma, with a sweet smile of welcome, made her appearance at the end of the hall, when to her surprise, the visitor bolted.

'What does the man mean?' inquired mamma.

'I dunno,' replied bub, 'I guess he's forgot suthin.'

**AN EXPLANATION.**—The reason why man was made after every thing else, was because if he had been created first, he would have annoyed the Almighty by endless suggestions of improvement.

The present day is full of anomalies. A new apartment in the Vatican is hung with tapestry presented to the Pope by the Sultan.

# El Nicaraguense.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 19.  
"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

## THE COFFEE CULTURE.

In the year of our Lord 1843, an intelligent English traveller, in describing his pilgrimage through Central America, said of a sister State—"Costa Rica, or the Rich Coast, to the south of Nicaragua, seems named ironically, being in a state of extreme poverty." Some years later, the distinguished Senor Mora, then and now President of that Republic, prohibited the raising of plantains for sanitary and other reasons, and caused a governmental decree to be passed encouraging the culture of coffee. "With lingering steps and slow" the hill sides about Cartago and San Jose were cleared and planted with coffee slips, and to-day a thousand coffee planters are enjoying a competency from the net income of the estates thus compulsarily established. The export of coffee for this year, at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, we are assured, will not fall short of eighteen millions of pounds.

The coffee plant is a native of this Continent, and the impression which some have that it is inferior to the eastern,—as, for example, the Java and famed Mocha,—is erroneous. On the contrary, the coffee raised on the highlands in Nicaragua and Costa Rica is unsurpassed for strength and a delicate aromatic flavor, unknown to the best coffee of the east; and the fruit of the lowlands and medium elevations is far from inferior. We have recently had the pleasure of inspecting, at the Department of Colonization, some specimens of coffee from the haciendas of Padre Vejil and Don Pampilio Lacey, grown upon the plains in the neighborhood of Granada. Although not having the plump form or the peculiar bluish tinge, which are the characteristics of the favorite coffee of the high lands, it compares favorably with the coffee of Java or the Moluccas.

The cultivation of coffee will undoubtedly engage the attention of many of our first colonists. It will however be gradually undertaken, as it requires three years before the first crop can be reaped. In the meantime, the planter may gather a rich harvest from other articles of culture of speedier growth,—such as rice, corn, tobacco, indigo, etc.. Once in bearing, the tree is sure to produce a certain revenue for half a century. The original outlay, in establishing a coffee-walk, is but trifling in this country, where the slips for planting can be obtained gratuitously. The average annual yield per acre—after the trees have attained maturity—is 750 to 800 lbs. to the acre, and one person can easily attend to two or three acres. The following description of the method of reaping and preparing the coffee harvest for market is from Strangeway's description of this country, published in Edinburgh, in 1822:

As soon as the berries acquire the color of a black-  
berry the trees they are supposed to be sufficiently ripe for picking. The laborers employed in this business are provided each with a canvas bag, with

## [TRANSLATION.]

Circular to the Governments of Central America. }  
Republic of Nicaragua, }  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs. }  
GRANADA, Jan. 12th, 1856.

To the Minister of Foreign Relations for the Supreme Government of the State of

Sir:—The Supreme Provisional Government which now directs the affairs of Nicaragua, is to-day firmly established on a basis which enables it to maintain the peace and tranquility of its inhabitants without fear of future disturbance, and to protect public liberty conformably with the institutions of a Republic Government.

Resting on this foundation, its settled purpose is to endeavor, by wise and appropriate measures, to secure progress and happiness for all Nicaraguans, and to maintain perfect harmony and fraternity with all the Central American Governments, seeing that, in all things, their lot is identified with that of Nicaragua. This sincere desire, aided as it is by public opinion, discloses the universal aspiration for a cordial union of the great Central American family, which is evidenced by the recent official expression of their respective Governments; and the hour is come when Central America, aroused from its lethargy, makes manifest her wishes for fraternal union. My Government receives, with ineffable pleasure, these demonstrations which spring from public opinion, because, by these means, it secures, in a stable manner, its beloved independence, its territorial integrity and its respectability abroad.

With these views, in the name of my Government, through your honorable self, for the purpose of inducing it either to receive a Commissioner who may be sent from here, or to accredit some one to this Government, for the purpose of discussing and arranging the terms of a union of such vital interest to all Central America.

I indulge the agreeable hope that you, Mr. Minister, will present this despatch to the consideration of the Supreme Magistrate of your Republic, and that you will be pleased to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

God! LIBERTY! UNION!  
CITY ITEMS.

In the course of our perambulations, the other evening, we wandered towards the Lake, and while rapturously enjoying the cool refreshing breeze and quietly wending our way among the orange, hammers, mango and other delicious tropical fruit-trees which are everywhere growing along the beach, we were aroused from our pleasing reverie, and somewhat startled as to our own reality, by suddenly coming to the point where the new wharf is in course of erection. The surprising rapidity with which it is approaching completion actually astounded us, while the excellence and durability of the material used and the science observed in its construction will confer a lasting honor on the truly persevering and very gentlemanly superintendent, Capt. Swift. We intend for the future, to keep our reviews better posted on the improvements which are everywhere rapidly taking place in and about our beautiful city.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On the evening of the

DIED.—In this city, after an illness of eight days on Wednesday, 14th inst., of congestive fever, Hon. Geo. H. CAMPBELL. He was a native of one of the Eastern States, (New Hampshire,) and blessed with a good constitution, clear mind and industrious habits, he resolved—

"with such jewels as the aspiring mind brings from the caves of knowledge, To buy his ransom from those twin jailors of the Low birth and iron fortune."

Embracing the profession of the law, he attained such eminence that he was made Judge of Calaveras county, California, to which country he emigrated in 1849. His intellectual qualities were more exhibited as a contributor to the journals of the day; his articles were marked by their acumen and impartiality. He had much fondness for travel and adventure. He was lured by the charms of this region to visit it, and was so delighted that he intended to make it his future home. He made frequent excursions to different portions, defying fatigue, danger, or exposure. He published recently his Report to the office of Colonization of the gold mines of Chontales, which is by far the most accurate and reliable account ever presented to the public. He had proposed publishing accounts of the cocoa, coffee, and other estates near Rivas, when disease prostrated his manly frame. His death at this time is a public calamity. He received every attention that friendship could bestow, and every appliance that science could devise. The disease had gone forth, and he had to obey. When death by one stroke makes such a devastation of talent, merit and acquirements, although we submit to the blow, we are dumb with sorrow; we feel like Burke, the utter vanity and folly of all earthly pursuits, and "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

DIED.—On the evening of the 15th inst., Alfred Bernard, a member of Company "E"—Rifle Battalion. We understand Mr. B. was a native of Philadelphia; he had resided for some time in California, from whence he came to this country. Mr. Bernard was much loved among his comrades, and his loss is sincerely deplored by all who knew him.

We also extremely regret to be compelled to chronicle the death of Sargt. Maj. Smith, of the Rifle Battalion, which event took place on the 16th inst.—Mr. Smith was a very estimable man, and his death has been a great loss to the Battalion, by which he was much respected.

DIED at the house of the American Minister, on Monday morning, Jan. 14th, after an illness of five days, of congestion of the brain, Margaret Benn, aged 26 years. She was an inmate of the family of the Minister, a pious and modest woman, and her untimely fate is deeply regretted by all who knew her generous disposition and modest manners. She was a native of the south of Ireland.

## SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

By the arrival of the Uncle Sam we have received the following Summary of California news which will be found interesting. Since the sailing of the last steamer, the weather throughout the State has been unusually cold. Ice has formed in San Francisco and Sacramento about

Nicaragua.—We understand that Col. Kewen has purchased the steamer Brother Jonathan, for the government of this Republic. It has been agreed between the parties that if the examination about to be made of the steamer, her engines, machinery, etc., proves her to be of such capacity and condition as represented in the contract, she will proceed, with as little delay as possible to Nicaragua.

We notice that our old acquaintance, Dr. J. B. Phinney has regularly received his appointment as her surgeon. We congratulate all who are interested, upon the selection of Dr. P., who is well and widely known both as physician and surgeon. His indefatigable attention to his patients, and his well established reputation for skill, and consequent success in his profession, have gained for him numerous friends in California who universally hope that his suavity of manners and scientific ability, will be appreciated in our neighboring Republic.

The Minstrels have excellent houses. The Union was opened for a few nights by the Risley troupe, but is now closed. The Gougenheims are at the Forrest Theatre, in Sacramento. Their lost engagement has not been very successful.

Mrs. Sinclair has been drawing crowded houses with "The Marble Heart," at the old Sacramento Theatre.

The Revels are at Marysville. Their trip to California has not been profitable.

Mr. Buchanan, after a long and successful engagement in this city, has gone to Nevada.

Signora Garbato is in this city, occasionally singing at concerts. The case of Cora was brought up for trial on the 3d. After a number of motions for change of venue and continuance, which were denied, a commencement was made at empannelling the jury.

In the city, for a fortnight past, theatricals have been flourishing. Mr. James Stark has opened the American Theatre, where, after Mr. Buchanan completed his engagement, *Cemille* was brought out, with Mrs. Start, as Camille. It has been very successful, as has also the drama of *The Marble Heart*.

At the Metropolitan Marie Duret has played a round of her characters. *Jack Sheppard* drew crowded houses for several nights.

London has 100 firemen. New York has 3,000. In the former place they have a paid system—in the latter, a voluntary one. The loss by fire in New York, is 170 per cent. more than in London; the rates of insurance five times as much.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Cabinet on this question is a unit.—*Washington Union*.

How barely it escaped being a cipher.

## DIED.

Through the politeness of the Governor of the Hospital, Lieut. T. DOLAN, we have been allowed to take from the registry book of that institution, the following names of those who have died since our last issue: On Wednesday, 16th inst., Alfred Bernard, of Company "E." On the 17th inst., W. Armstrong, of the Voltigeurs. On the 18th inst., W. Darwin, of Company "F." In this city on the 18th inst., W. Dikeman, of Company "C." On the 18th inst., Mr. Mertles, of Company "D."

## MARKET REPORT.

JANUARY 12th, 1856. The state of the Market remains, much the same as last given.

DEEP MINES.—The Eselschacht mine at Ruetenberg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is said to be deeper than any other mine, being no less than 4,778 feet below the surface—a depth of only 150 feet less than the height of Vesuvius, and eight times greater than the pyramid of Cheops, or the Cathedral of Strasburg. The base of the salt works at Mindina, in Prussia, is 5,331 feet deep, and 1,992 feet below the level of the sea.

CONTEMPLATION.—There is a sweet pleasure in contemplation. All others grow flat and insipid on frequent use; and when a man has run through a set of vanities, in the declension of his age, he knows not what to do with himself if he cannot think.

The man who "kept his word," gave serious offence to Webster, who wanted it for a dictionary.

## NICARAGUA ISTHMUS EXPRESS,

BETWEEN VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR.



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856. Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency. Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. Passage Ticket, and freight to be paid in ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House.

SAN JUAN OFFICE.—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. VIRGIN BAY OFFICE.—At DOE CLAUDIO CURBELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise. H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO. Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-tf

## ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

VIRGIN BAY, PROPRIETORS.

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors. THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

**F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,**  
**AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses.  
 Refers to Dr. G. A. Gaufluan, U. S. Consul Realajo, Nicaragua. **F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.**  
 j12-4f

**W. TELLER.**  
 On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, Granada.  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Produce of the Country.** Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Provisions, &c. From New York.  
**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**  
**LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.**  
 THE PROPRIETORS, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.  
 Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. t f

**WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS,**  
 Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.  
**WILLIAM GRIFFITH & CO, are now prepared to do all kinds of work in COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON.** Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th. j12-4f

**JOB WORK** executed with neatness and despatch at *El Nicaraguense* office.

**DECREE.**  
 THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:  
 Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.  
 Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land, in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.  
 Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.  
 Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists, or the development of the resources of the land donated, and Colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.  
 Art. 5. The Colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.  
 Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 28th day of November 1855.  
**PATRIGIO RIVAS,**  
 President of the Republic,

Flour, per bbl.	.....\$35—none on sale.
Corn, per bush.	.....40c.—native.
Sugar, per lb. common brown.	.....5c.—native.
do do fair.	.....8c.—native.
do do white.	.....15c.—import.
Tea, black, per lb.	.....2 to 3 50c.—import.
Tea, green, per lb.	.....3 to 4.
Coffee, per lb.	.....10c.—native.
Salt, per lb.	.....5c.—bad.
Cheese, milk, per lb.	.....15c.—native.
do cream, do.	.....20c.—native.
Beans, per bushel.	.....1 50c.—native.
do snap-shorts, per lb.	.....10c.—native.
Beef, per lb.	.....6c.
Pork, on foot, per lb.	.....6c. to 10c.
Chickens, per doz.	.....\$1 80c.
Fowls, per doz.	.....3 60c.
Eggs, per doz.	.....2 50c.
Ship Bread, per bbl.	.....12 none on sale.
Milk, per qt.	.....15c.
Boots, pegged long.	.....6
do imp. per doz.	.....72
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair	.....3
do do imp. per doz.	.....43
Segars, per 1000, German.	.....25
do do do.	.....4
Tobacco, good, all used in segars,	.....80c.—native.
do, imp. none on sale.	.....1
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.	.....6
Whiskey, good Monong.	.....50c.—per gall.
do Scotch.	.....50c.—per gall.
Gin, per case, very inferior.	.....28
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender	.....6
Madeira, per doz., very poor.	.....28
Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz.	.....8
do Commonest per doz.	.....7
Muscadel.	.....5 to 6
Cherry Cordial, none on sale	.....
Porter, none on sale	.....
Ale, very little on hand.	.....5 to 6
Quinine, per oz.	.....7 20c.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**  
 PORT OF GRANADA.  
 REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.  
 GRANADA, Jan. 19th, 1856.  
 ARRIVED.  
 JANUARY 17.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay, with passengers.  
 Steamer La Virgen, from Virgin Bay, with passengers to the Government.  
 SAILED.  
 JANUARY 13.—Schr Capt. Green, for Virgin Bay.  
 14.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers mail and express.  
 18th.—Steamship La Virgen, for Virgin Bay.

**SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.**  
 THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper per Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russell, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to,  
 J. R. SWIFT,  
 Captain of the Port.  
 Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 4f

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.**  
 TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best of the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.  
 MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3f

half an inch in thickness, and much snow has fallen in the mining or mountain regions. In this city the thermometer for several days has been in the neighborhood of thirty degrees Fahrenheit, which is the extreme limit of our winter climate.

Kelly, convicted of the murder of Howe, in El Dorado County, is to be hung in Sacramento on the 8th.

By an arrival from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that Geo. M. Chase, U. S. Consul at Lahina, is dead. A difficulty occurred a few days since at Bidwell's Ranch, resulting in the death of five Indians and one white man. The Indians came into a store kept by Mr. Joseph Schaeffer, and asked for some flour, and demanded it without payment. Upon being refused, they immediately shot him down and killed him. The white residents in the neighborhood gathered together and pursued the murderers, and succeeded in killing five of them.

A man by the name of John Item was killed in Stockton, by the explosion of a flouring mill. From the mines we have the most cheering accounts. The recent rains have given the miners plenty of water, and therefore plenty of work. The Legislature is to meet at Sacramento on the 7th inst., when the new Governor will be inaugurated.

The exports of wheat during the past year, has been quite large, equivalent to 152,566 barrels of flour. Australia and New York have furnished our principal market for surplus bread stuffs. The total amount of wheat raised in this State during the past year is estimated as high as 2,525,444 bushels. A much larger amount will doubtless be produced this year.

On the 20th of December, the U. S. Land Commission confirmed the claim of the Catholic Church, orchards, and vineyards attached to them, in the twenty-one old Missions of California. Since then the claim made by Bishop Alemany, for one league of land in each Mission, on behalf of the Christian Indians, has been rejected.

The election for Aldermen in the Fourth and Seventh wards, resulted in the choice of H. B. Jones, and G. W. Bryant, the Know Nothing candidates, A. C. Hasckell, charged with embezzling 4,000 against him, and it is said he has gone to Nicaragua. The gamblers who had won the money paid it to his employers.

Joshua L. Shabee, the Yankee comedian, died on the morning of the 2d.

Christmas and New Year's day were very generally observed in the city. It is understood that a suit will soon be instituted for the possession of the celebrated Leidesdorff estate, for which the late Capt. Folsom held a deed from Anna Maria Sparks, who professed to be the mother of Leidesdorff. It is now stated that she was not, and a deed is on file here from parties residing in Copenhagen, and professing to be heirs of Leidesdorff, transferring the entire estate to a man named Neger. The property is advertised for sale, with the remainder of Folsom's estate, on the 10th inst., but these proceedings may stop the sale.

A man named Henry Thimbley, a native of England, died very suddenly at the Mission, on the 26th ultimo.

Ivory M. Blood has been chosen Sergeant of Police.

The body of James Henry, a sailor on board the Independence was found floating in the bay a few days since. The body of a Sweede named Ola Larsen was also found.

The Post Office has been moved into the lower story of the Custom House building. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on the morning of the 2d.

15th inst., as Capt. J. C. O'Neil's Company were about leaving, a slight difficulty occurred between two members of the company, named Saml. Elsworth (of pedestrian notoriety) and — Williams, when the latter threw a knife at the former, inflicting a wound which, though deemed but slight at the time, has since proved mortal. Elsworth died at about 7 o'clock last evening. He had the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive man, and was well liked in the company. We understand a court martial has been ordered to convene, for the trial of Williams, on the 19th inst.

We were much pleased to observe that the last steamers, both from the Atlantic and Pacific sides, brought among us a few families. We bid these American pioneer families a hearty welcome, and well know that from the liberal inducements held out by our government, the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate, in a very short time hence the public lands will be densely inhabited by a thrifty and energetic army of emigrants to this country, who will reap everywhere a golden harvest in return for their industry.

On the evening of the 15th inst., Companies "P" and "B" (Captains Archibald and O'Neil), departed en route to Leon. The men looked well and presented a handsome military appearance as they defiled through our streets to the soul stirring sounds of their martial music. They carry with them our best wishes for their welfare.

**BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.**—Here is one of the very many beautiful thoughts to which Fanny Forrester has given expression:

'O, let me die in the country, where I shall not fall like the single leaf of the forest unheeded; where those that love me need not mask their hearts to meet the careless multitude, and strive as a duty to forget me! Bury me in the country amid the prayers of the good and the tears of the loving; not in the damp dark vault, away from the sweet scented air, and the cheerful sunshine, but in the open fields, among the flowers, that I loved and cherished while living.

**AMUSING ADVENTURES OF TWO M. C.'s.**—At the Emperor Napoleon's Ball to Queen Victoria, Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Morgan, of New York, members of Congress, who accompanied Mr. Piatt, Secretary of Legation, were taken to be Piatt's lackeys, and the servants whose duty it was to arrange the carriages in the court until the presentation had taken place, were attempting to place the two members in line, to await the close of the proceedings, and the return of their master, when Mr. Piatt returned and extricated them.

New Bedford, Mass., is said to be the richest city in the country. The number of voters is four thousand three hundred and sixteen, and the real and personal taxable property, amounts to twenty-five million eight hundred and nine thousand dollars. This gives about six thousand dollars to each voter.

a hoop in the mouth to keep it open. It is hung about the neck of the picker, who empties it occasionally into a basket; and if he be industrious, he may pick three bushels in the day. But it is desirable he should take time, otherwise a great deal of unripe fruit will, in that case, be mixed with the ripe. The usual practice is to pick the trees at three different stages of ripeness. One hundred bushels in the pulp, fresh from the tree, will give about one thousand pounds weight of merchantable coffee.

There are two methods in use of curing or drying the bean: The one is to spread the fresh coffee in the sun, in layers about five inches deep, on a sloping terrace, or platform of boards, with the pulp on the berry, which in a few days ferments and discharges itself into a strong acridulous moisture, and in this state the coffee is left, until it is perfectly dry—if the weather is favorable—it will be in about three weeks. The husks are afterwards separated from the seeds by a grinding-mill, hereafter to be described, or frequently by pounding them with pestles in troughs or huge wooden mortars. Coffee thus cured, weighs four per cent. heavier than if cured without the pulp.

The other method is to remove the pulp immediately as it comes from the tree. This is done by considerable weight moving round in the trough and bruising the skins of the coffee, so as to render them separable by the fans, though there is always a proportion left untouched. When it appears sufficiently bruised, it is taken out of the trough and put to the fan, which cleans the coffee from the chaff, and the seeds remaining underground are separated by sieves and returned to the mill, which will clear 1,500 lbs. coffee in a day.

**MINING INTELLIGENCE.**—It may possibly appear singular to some of our foreign readers to learn that we have here mines of gold, silver and copper, which would be found superior, if properly developed, to any in the world. We have recently heard the most glowing accounts of the success of some few Americans who have turned their attention to this lucrative branch of industry, and we can safely assert that had we in our midst a few of the enterprising, industrious and experienced miners of California, they would find in this country a reward worthy of their labors, and which the almost exhausted and over-worked regions of California cannot afford them.

**REINFORCEMENTS.**—We were yesterday agreeably surprised by the appearance at our wharf at an early hour in the morning of the steamer "La Virgen."—She had on board some fifty-five or sixty recruits under the command of Capt. W. A. Sutter, and a finer body of men it has seldom been our pleasure to look at. The various companies in garrison greeted them with cheers of welcome as they marched past their quarters. We understand that they are for the present stationed in the quarters of Company "D," formerly occupied by Capt. O'Neil's company.

A PARADE of the Rifle Battalion under command of Col. M. B. Skerrett, took place on the plaza on last Monday evening. The several companies comprising the Battalion presented a fine appearance and went through the manual of arms and maneuvers with all the tact and precision of veteran soldiers.



# Parte Española.

RANADA, ENERO 19 1856.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Por la circular que ponemos á continuación dirigida por el Gobierno de la República á los otros Gabinetes de la América-central se miran de relieve los principios adoptados por la Administración del país para conseguir la felicidad de Nicaragua y la armonía y buena inteligencia con los otros Gobiernos de la familia centro-americana.

Nicaragua, pues, desea, quiere y quiere de conservar su soberanía, su independencia y la integridad de su territorio: desea y quiere igualmente que las demás Secciones de Centro-américa conserven esos mismos derechos en su capacidad de entidades políticas; y, con tal objeto las escita para tratar de la union tan necesaria entre EE. hermanos.

La conducta franca digna y liberal que observa el Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua es un hecho culminante que dá por tierra con las falsas imputaciones que por *algunos* se le hicieron de tener miras hostiles contra las demás Secciones de la América Central. La marcha de los sucesos comprobará mas y mas la verdad de nuestros asertos; y entonces podremos decir á voz en cuello con la Contemporanea del siglo 19. *Los hechos hablan mas alto que los razonamientos.*

Como se ha querido suponer por algunos que el Gobierno de la República no tiene la libertad é independencia necesaria para sus determinaciones, y es de deprecivo á su dignidad y decoro, nos ha aparecido conveniente manifestar al público; que semejante imputación es fá de toda faldedad; y que si el Ejecutivo de vez en cuando escucha las opiniones de algunas autoridades de rango y personas notables, es porque desea ilustrar las suyas para asertar en sus providencias; cuya conducta en lugar de ser reprehensible es laudable, y es la misma que en los asuntos graves, vitales y difíciles han observado siempre los Gabinetes mas cultos, segun lo enseña la historia.

Al semblante de lo dicho creemos que la sensatez se convencerá de que las miras de la Administración del país no son otras que las de que se conserven no solo la nacionalidad é independencia de Nicaragua, sino tambien las de los demás EE. de Centro-América.

Circular á los Gobiernos de Centro-América.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

2.º Nómbrase en su lugar Secretario de la Guerra al Sr. Ldo. don Francisco Baca con el sueldo de lei.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, enero 16 de 1856.—Rivas. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación; esperando recibo.—D. U. L. FERRER. e19-uf.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. N.º 141. Granada, enero 16 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno Habiendose nombrado por acuerdo de esta fecha Ministro de la Guerra al Sr. Lic. don Francisco Baca quien actualmente desempeña la Prefectura del departamento Occidental; y siendo necesario subrogar en este destino otra persona de aptitud; en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase Prefecto del departamento Occidental al Sr. don Idefonso Montañan con el sueldo de lei.
2.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones es encargado del cumplimiento de este acuerdo y de que se comuniquen á quienes corresponden.—Granada, enero 16 de 1856.—Rivas. Y lo inserto á U. para su conocimiento, publicación y circulación. FERRER, e19-uf

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. N.º 128. Granada, enero 8 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno. Con presencia de la renuncia que ha hecho del destino de Prefecto de este departamento el Sr. Coronel don Trinidad Salazar; en uso de sus facultades, ACUERDA:

- 1.º Admítase la dimision hecha por el expresado Sr. Coronel Salazar.
2.º Se nombra en su lugar Prefecto de este departamento al Sr. don Fernando Guzman.
3.º El Ministro de Relaciones es encargado del cumplimiento del presente acuerdo.—Granada, enero 8 de 1856.—Rivas. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando. FERRER. e19-uf.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES. N.º 144. Granada, enero 17 de 1856.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA. N.º 111. Granada, diciembre 29 de 1855.

Señor El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue. "El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Siendo de urgente necesidad proporcionar recursos para sostener el orden de la República; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA: Artículo 1.º Los Subdelegados de Hacienda departamentales tan luego que este decreto sea publicado, harán efectivo el cobro de lo que se adeude por la adjudicación forzosa de tabaco decretada, que sea en dinero ó efectos mercantiles como está prevenido en disposiciones anteriores, ó en ganado de matar que será situado por cuenta y riesgo de los dueños en los lugares de consumo. Art. 2.º Los adjudicatarios de tabaco que no cumplan con la orden del Subdelegado respectivo para situar el ganado que les corresponda en el lugar y día señalado, quedarán incurso en una multa de cincuenta pesos por cada día de demora, que exijirán los mismos Subdelegados en dinero ó en el mismo artículo; y éstos, siendo morosos, quedarán incurso en la suma de cincuenta á cien pesos de multa, á juicio del Ministro de Hacienda que las aplicará y hará efectivas.

Art. 3.º Las sumas de ganado que colecten los Subdelegados, serán entregadas á los agentes que nombrará el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda para su expendio en los lugares que él designe, estableciendo la venta exclusiva por cuenta de la República. Art. 4.º Tan luego que las agencias estén establecidas, no se venderá otro ganado sino el que en ellas exista; el que comprase á otra persona, caerá en comiso á beneficio del denunciante y aprehensor, exceptuando los cueros que ingresarán al almacén nacional; y el comprador y el vendedor sufrirán cada uno una multa de diez pesos en dinero. Art. 5.º Los agentes que se designen para la venta del ganado, llevarán el cuatro por ciento de comision; y tanto ellos como los Subdelegados pasarán un estado mensual al Ministerio de Hacienda del ganado en pie que hayan recibido y entregado.

Art. 6.º Los agentes son obligados á dar avisos anticipados á los Subdelegados respectivos del estado en que se halle el depósito de ganado para que no falte el abasto necesario en los lugares de consumo, y además informarán

Compañía, y que no ha habido mas que cuatro personas que hayan tomado pasaje de Nueva York para Nicaragua, dos de estas van con el objeto de construir un molino pequeño, lo cual no me parece ser una violación de la lei. El *meeting* de que U. me habla es cosa desconocida para mí. He tenido dos entrevistas con el Honorable Parker H. French, en las cuales el me ha hecho alusión al decreto de colonización recientemente dado por el Gobierno de Nicaragua y me manifestó el desecho de que la Compañía de tránsito rebajase el valor del pasaje á Nicaragua, de tal manera que fuesen á los colonos la emigración á su Estado. En conformidad con deseos, se ha hecho un trabajo, asegurándonos él de su parte que ninguna persona se embarcaba portando armas, ó que tubiesen ideas de alistarse en el servicio militar de Nicaragua. Yo manifesté al Sr. French que podrían tomar pasaje en vapores de la Compañía todas aquellas personas que quisiesen espatriarse para ir á domiciliarse en Nicaragua. El transportar á personas de esta clase es el deber y el deseo de la Compañía. Sin embargo hombres armados, ó designados para alistarse en el servicio militar de Nicaragua, ó de cualesquiera otro Estado, ni los llevamos ni pensamos llevarlos. No se equivoca U. al asegurar que yo ignoro de que halla municiones de guerra á bordo de nuestros vapores. Ninguno de los miembros de la Compañía ha oído jamas hablar de tales municiones, ni saben que existan á bordo. Es muy fácil ratificar este aserto, yendo hacer el registro de uno de nuestros buques que actualmente se halla en el puerto. Sin embargo, me parece conveniente advertir á U. que en caso que el Gobierno de Nicaragua quisiese mandar "municiones de guerra" á bordo de cualesquiera de nuestros vapores, para el servicio del Estado, siempre llevarémos dichas "municiones" con tal que se nos pague el valor de su flete, sin meternos averiguar cual sea el partido ó quienes las personas que actualmente componen el Gobierno no de aquel Estado. La Compañía de tránsito, es un cuerpo colegiado, creado por las leyes de Nicaragua, y siempre reconocerá al Gobierno que establezca la voluntad popular del Estado; y la conducta de la Compañía á este respecto nunca será restringida en lo menos por el Gobierno de los EE. UU. En caso que este Gobierno creyese conveniente para su política pública ó privada, rehusar el reconocimiento del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua, nunca miráramos esto como presedente que estubiesemos obligados á seguir, ni tampoco lo seguiríamos. Nuestro deber es muy claro: debemos lealtad al Gobierno de Nicaragua, y todas las obligaciones que nos impone esta lealtad sabremos desempeñarlas á la letra.

lesquier clase que este sea, como tambien cualquiera modificación ó cambio que de este se quiera hacer, son cuestiones que afectan solamente á aquel Estado, y que solamente ellos quedan decidir. No hai mas que un solo Gobierno allí al presente, y este existe por la voluntad soberana del Pueblo. Dejarán de existir las leyes de Nicaragua no habrá tribunales civiles y habrá que borrar del mapa del Mundo al Estado entero, solamente por que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. se le antoja no reconocer á un Gobierno que el no tiene poder para establecer ni autoridad para disolver?

"La Compañía de tránsito" no ha ayudado á establecer este Gobierno pero, una vez establecido, y no habiendo otro en el Estado, ni prospectiva de que pueda haberlo, le debemos obediencia, y á él solamente debemos pedir la protección con la signada en nuestra escritura autentica para el goce de nuestros privilegios. De otra manera no seriamos mas que un cuerpo colegiado en un estado sin Gobierno, y bajo leyes sin subalternos que las administráramos.

Después de una Manifestación tan franca de mi manera de opinar, sobre las cuestiones sugeridas en su carta, sería talvez inútil el manifestar á U. que de ninguna manera estamos de acuerdo en su opinion de que la "transportación" de personas que pretenden tomar posesion de las tierras de Nicaragua, bajo este aparente deseo, sea uno de los actos de principiar á poner en pie, ó procurar, ó facilitar los medios para la invasión de aquel Estado, cuyo acto está prohibido por el Estatuto. Este razonamiento, tal vez lo podré entender mejor, cuando se me enseñe la manera por la cual un Estado puede ser "invadido" por las mismas personas á quienes se ha convalidado que vengan, sin armas, sin intenciones hostiles, y que el mismo Estado les paga para que vengan.

Hai sin embargo una parte de su carta que yo no comprendo, U. me informa que hace algun tiempo que U. habia llamado mi atención sobre "una tentativa ó violación de la lei, por personas transportadas en nuestros buques, y que mi vigilancia y actividad no fueron suficientes para impedir se contraviniese á nuestras leyes de neutralidad.

Segun mi conocimiento, (y creo que tambien segun el suyo), no ha habido todavía una sola persona de las transportadas en nuestros buques que jamas haya "hecho una tentativa de violación de lei" ni tampoco ha habido una contravención á nuestras leyes de neutralidad, "directa ó indirectamente, ya sea por la Compañía ó por las personas transportadas á Nicaragua por nuestros buques. Cual sea el acto, pues, ó en que ocasión hemos jamas contribuido á una contravención de nuestras leyes de neutralidad.



Señor: El Supremo Gobierno Provisorio que actualmente dirige los destinos de Nicaragua cuenta ya en el día con un firme apoyo para sostener la paz y tranquilidad de sus habitantes sin la posible alteración en el porvenir, y para proteger las libertades públicas conforme á las instituciones de un Gobierno Republicano.

Bajo esta égida, su firme propósito es procurar por medios prudentes y adecuados el progreso y felicidad de todos los nicaragüenses y mantener la buena armonía y fraternidad con todos los Gobiernos centro-americanos, cuya suerte está perfectamente identificada con la de Nicaragua.

Este sincero sentimiento auxiliado por la opinion pública, revela el universal deseo de que se una cordialmente la gran familia centro-americana; se evidencia por la reciente expresion oficial de sus respectivos Gobiernos; y pues que ya sonó la hora en que Centro-américa despertándose de su letargo, manifiesta propensiones de union fraternal, mi Gobierno acompaña con gozo inefable estas demostraciones sugeridas por la opinion pública, por que de esta suerte asegura de una manera estable, su cara independencia, su integridad territorial y su respetabilidad en el exterior.

En tal concepto, á nombre de mi Gobierno, tengo el honor de dirigirme á la República, por el respetable conducto de U.S., con el objeto de extitirlo, bien para que reciba un Comisionado que se le mande, ó para que acredite una persona cerca de este Gabinete á fin de tratar y concluir dignamente el asunto de union tan vital é interesante para todo Centro-américa.

Espero tener la satisfaccion de que el Sr. Ministro elevará este despacho al conocimiento del Supremo Magistrado de esta República, y que aceptará los votos de mí mas distinguida consideracion.  
D. U. L.  
F. FERRER.

N.º 139. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 16 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de.

El Sr. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.  
"El Gobierno.  
Considerando justas las causales espuestas por el Ldo. don Sebastian Salinas para renunciar el destino de Secretario de la Guerra; y siendo necesario nombrar una persona de capacidad y patriotismo que le subrogue; en uso de sus facultades  
ACUERDA:

I.º Admitese la renuncia que del Ministerio de la Guerra hace el Sr. Ldo. don Sebastian Salinas.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno,  
Considerando justo que los gendarmes disfruten el mismo sueldo que los militares; en uso de sus facultades  
ACUERDA:

1.º Desde el 1.º de febrero próximo gozará la fuerza de gendarmes del sueldo señalado en la tarifa militar decretada en 3 de junio de 1853.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda es encargado del cumplimiento de este acuerdo, y de que se comunique á quienes corresponden.—Granada, enero 17 de 1856.—RIVAS.  
Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion, esperando recibo.—D. U. L.  
FERRER.

VICE CONSULADO BRITANICO.

El Realejo, enero 10 de 1856.

Sr. Tengo que acusar con toda satisfaccion recibo de su carta oficial fecha 3 de noviembre último, la cual ha llegado á mis manos hasta ahora solamente la duplicada, conteniendo para el conocimiento de este consulado copia de un tratado celebrado entre los Jefes de las fuerzas beligerantes los Jenerales Ponciano Corral y Guillermo Walker para el restablecimiento de la paz y el de un Gobierno Provisorio bajo la presidencia de don Patricio Rivas.

Como testigo ocular de todos los horrores, y de los eventos que han ocurrido en este desgraciado pais desde el principio de la revolucion en mayo de 1854, ninguno puede apreciar mejor que yo el restablecimiento del orden y quietud, y es de esperarse que por los esclarecidos miembros del gabinete que están ahora en el poder la prosperidad será traída al umbral de sus habitantes los mas indigentes. Persuádase U. que el Gobierno de su Magestad Británica se inclinará en igual simpatía mientras que los asuntos del pais sean conducidos de acuerdo con los usos y en conformidad á las leyes de las naciones.

Con todo, por el próximo correo transmitiré al Sr. encargado de negocios de S. M. B. en Centro-américa Sr. "Carlos Lemor Wyke," residente en Guatemala, el tratado con su favorecida comunicacion, para su conocimiento é instrucciones.  
Tengo el honor de ser de U. Sr. muy obediente servidor.

(Firmado) Tomas Manning.

Encargado del Vice Consulado.

A S. E. el Señor don Máximo Jerez Secretario de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio.

al Ministerio de Hacienda cada quince dias sobre el número de ganado realzado, con expresion de sus fierros y sus dueños: estenderán boletos á los conductores para que por este medio acrediten las compras ante los Receptores y Comisarios de Alcabalas, quienes en vista de ellos librarán los que corresponden para constancia de haber pagado el derecho de tajo con arreglo al decreto de 18 del corriente.

Art. 7.º Los Receptores y Comisarios que den boletos sin la previa constancia de los agentes, sufrirán una multa de cincuenta pesos en dinero por cada vez que esto se averigüe.

Art. 8.º Todo gasto para la venta del ganado en los mercados, inclusive el cuatro por ciento de comision que corresponde á los agentes, será de cuenta de los deudores adjudicatarios, y los Subdelegados de Hacienda cuidarán de que el pedido que á estos hagan sea bajo la seguridad de que mas bien del producido neto resulte un superabit del contingente para restituirselos.

Art. 9.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 29 de diciembre de 1856.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de Hacienda.  
Y de suprema orden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo.

JEREZ.

e12-1f.

(TRADUCCION.)

Del Honorable José J. Whiler al honorable Juan M. Reon.

Nueva York, diciembre 23 de 1855. Sr. se ha recibido su carta fecha de hoy.—Como U. muy bien sabe, la Compañía Accesoria de Transito, de la cual soy Consejero, ha contribuido indudablemente, tanto con su dinero como con su influencia para impedir que se embarcasen para Nicaragua todas las personas que se consideraban sospechosas, y que quisiesen de esta manera contravenir á las leyes de neutralidad de los EE. UU.; y si hubiese de esta clase de personas dispuestas á salir de los EE. UU. la Compañía lo ignora del todo; como tambien que hubiese alguna persona ó personas que actualmente se ocupen en hacer alistamientos de gente ó que piensen mandarlos, para servirse de ellos como soldados á su llegada á Nicaragua, ó para cualquiera otro fin. El avise que U. refiere tan largamente en su carta, ni lo he leído en ningun papel público ni he oído hablar de él. Puede ser muy bien que algunas personas hayan tomado pasaje en el Northernlight, uno de nuestros vapores; pero que á estos se les haya inducido con algun fin, ningun miembro de la Compañía lo sabe, y puedo asegurar que para su transporte no ha habido ningun contrato hecho con la

Con respecto á la interpretacion que U. da sobre "el tratado Clayton Bulwer," ni soi de su opinion, ni podre serlo. Y cuando U. dice que "yo debo saber bien que por los artículos de la convencion entre los EE. UU. y el Gobierno de la gran Bretaña, los EE. UU. se obligan á reprimir todos los ensayos que se hagan para colonizar el territorio de Nicaragua," me veo en la obligacion de manifestar que no se, no he sabido, ni nunca sobre que tal cosa haya existido. Por la convencion á que U. hace alusion, nunca ha sido el designio de los EE. UU. ni el de la Gran Bretaña; el "reprimir todos los ensayos" ó cualesquiera ensayo para colonizar el territorio de Nicaragua por individuos particulares.

El Artículo I.º del tratado de 19 de abril de 1850, al cual U. alude, dice "los Gobiernos de los EE. UU. y la Gran Bretaña, no podrian, ni el uno ni el otro, ocupar, fortificar, ó colonizar ó asumir ó ejercer cualesquier dominio sobre Nicaragua." Con una ojeada cuidadosa que U. de al tratado U. descubrirá que la prohibicion de "colonizar" se refiere únicamente á los dos Gobiernos en sus respectivos caracteres como cuerpos colegiados. Un ensayo hecho por el honorable Parker H. French, obediendo las órdenes del Gobierno de Nicaragua, á quien él representa, para mandar colonos á Nicaragua, para que se naturalisen en Nicaragua, no puede de ninguna manera interpretarse, segun mi modo de ver como una "colonizacion" ni por los EE. UU. ni por la Gran Bretaña. El tratado en cuestion no se arroga la facultad que seria ridicula deprecibir á Nicaragua, si debe ó no colonizar su territorio, y en caso de hacerlo, señalarse de deben venir. Estas cuestiones solamente pueden ser resueltas por el voto soberano de Nicaragua, cuyo ejercicio no lo ha delegado ni á los EE. UU. ni á la Gran Bretaña.

U. ademas se opone á la autoridad que pueda tener el Coronel French, por razon de que la fuente de donde se dice proceden los halagos para colonizar á Nicaragua no está reconocida por este Gobierno como procedente del Gobierno de Nicaragua.

Por lo que consierne á la validez del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua, es tal vez de mucha felicidad que no dependa esta del reconocimiento que de ella haga el Gobierno de Washington. El pueblo Nicaraguense tiene la autoridad y el poder de establecer su propio Gobierno; y ya lo han establecido. Será una cosa nueva para ellos, como lo es para mí tambien que los EE. UU. pudiesen en manera alguna inspeccionar ó restringir sus acciones políticas. Siempre que haya que establecer un Gobierno en Nicaragua de cua-

dad" intencionalmente ó sin intencion, no se me ha informado absolutamente; así pues niego la verdad de tal acusacion, con toda la fuerza que el idioma puede dar á la denegacion.

Cuando el Presidente hacia los esfuerzos mas recomendables para impedir la salida de Enrique L. Kinney en su expedicion de pillage sobre Nicaragua, la Compañía como U. muy bien sabe, se-cundó esos mismos esfuerzos recusando llevar ni un solo hombre á Nicaragua, apesar que habia sentenares que pagaban su pasaje para dicho Estado. Y en mas de una ocasion, pasageros que habian pagado su pasaje hasta California y que deseaban quedarse en San Juan del Norte, se les obligó por nuestros Capitanes y agentes, segun instrucciones recibidas de la Compañía, á que continuasen hasta California ó regresasen á Nueva York. Si el fin que U. se propone en su carta, y su objeto fuese el de impedir que hombres armados ó desarmados, vayan á Nicaragua con un designio militar, ya sea que se hayan alistado aquí ó que fuesen á alistarse allá, puede U. contar para esto con toda la libre, y sincera cooperacion de la Compañía de transito. Con nuestro conocimiento no se embarcarán hombres que tengan tales designios. Pero, para evitar una mala inteligencia, me es forzoso decir á U. que nosotros llevaremos todas las personas que paguen su pasaje aunque su objeto sea el ir á acogerse ó por la invitacion de cualquier Gobierno de colonizacion dado por cualquier Gobierno, fno importa quien fuere el que lo administre, en tanto que él sea el único Gobierno existente en aquel Estado.

Con mucho respeto de U. &c.

J. L. White.

Al Honorable J. M. Mekeon Procurador. Distritorial de los EE. UU.

A. D. Despues de haber escrito la presente he visto la carta de U. publicada en el Herald, y tambien una conversacion que tubo lugar entre U. y el honorable Parker H. French, en la cual U. amenaza de disolver nuestra línea. Si yo hubiese sido sabedor de esta brabata im-portante, mi respuesta habria sido de un carácter muy diferente. Cuanto mas pronto empiese U. esta magnánima empresa tanto mas breve sabrá U. que estas amenazas grandiloquas no nos infunden temor. En tanto que obedescamos las leyes, del pais, como siempre lo hemos hecho y continuaremos haciendolo, nada tendremos que temer de la justicia ó de la venganza de los oficiales empleados subalternos del Gobierno.

J. L. White.

UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON.

En aquella ciudad: se elijió el 1.º de noviembre del año ppdo. con arreglo á las constituciones universitarias al Rector el Señor. Salinas (Sebastian) y para consiliarios los Señores Francisco y Jesus Baca, Salinas (Basilio) Mateo Arrieta, Pedro Solís, Presbítero Apolonio Orocco, Teodoro Delgado y José Masís; y tenemos el placer de comunicar al público que tanto el Señor Rector como el claustro de Doctores y Consiliarios, se ocupan de dar el lleno á sus importantes funciones, y que en consecuencia la juventud estudiosa está dedicada á sus tareas desde el día 12 del citado mes de noviembre, prometiendo así, llenar las esperanzas de la Patria, que vé en la Ilustración la fuente de su prosperidad y bienestar. Tenemos también el gusto de informar al público que en dicha Universidad han comenzado á tener efecto los exámenes anuales, y que en ellos han brillado los talentos de cursantes de Doctores don Agustín Guerrero y don Vicente Herdosa y el de los cursantes de Filosofía José María Chaves y Tomas Duarte, cuyos exámenes tuvieron lugar en la mañana y tarde del domingo 6 del corriente. El día siguiente 7 se reunió el honorable Claustro de Doctores y Consiliarios en el Oratorio de la Universidad, y allí el Señor Rector anunció á la concurrencia de estudiantes y porción considerable de individuos de la misma Universidad, que el Señor Consiliario Delgado estaba destinado á pronunciar un discurso alusivo á la apertura de las clases despues de las vacaciones de la pascua de Natividad; y estando el Señor Delgado en la Cátedra dijo;... Señores. Ignorantia est tenebra mundi; et per sapientes mundus illuminatur, ideo individuum, nationum et humanitatis est, sapientes possidere ut sicut, fari, magna fiant.

La Ignorancia cubre al mundo de Tinieblas; y el Sabio es el Sol que las disipa, por tanto; á los individuos, á las naciones y á la humanidad entera, importa tener sabios, que cual elevadas lumbreras, las conduzcan á su engrandecimiento y esplendor.—Penetrada de esta sublime idea, la sociedad nicaraguense, ha mirado siempre la Ilustración de la juventud como la mas vital de sus imponentes obligaciones, como el manantial mas fecundo de donde fluyen los diversos raudales de goces que dulcifican la vida social, como el punto céntrico en que jiran las halagueñas esperanzas, de nuestra suerte futura como el germen de la rejeneración nacional que desenvolverá sus verdes follajes, para refrescar bajo sus gratas sombras los cansados miembros de nuestra acongojada patria, como la sec-

con las inspiraciones del saber, como se desenvuelve el jenio de los poetas al ennoblecir su fanfarría con los alegres sentimientos que les brinda la naturaleza. "Venid, jóvenes todos, entrad á las célebres aulas de esta augusta universidad á beber los principios que transforman al hombre, de hombre en dios de los mismos hombres, porque." Las ciencias y las Artes, como dice el inmortal Valle, son las que ponen la naturaleza entera á los pies del hombre, las que le dan el cetro del mar y de la tierra." Recordad que que así como en ellas se hicieron grandes los Larcinagos, los Ruices, los Samonaras, los Lopez, los Quiñones y otras notabilidades cuyos nombres viven aun en el templo de la fama. Vosotros también seréis acreedores de igual estima, cuando hayais llegado á la cima de la perfeccion científica. Entonces vuestros consejos servirán de proteccion al pobre para mejorar su suerte, de guia al ignorante para no ser víctima del dolo, de instruccion al rico para convinar sus cálculos y engrazar sus caudales, de máximas á los mandatarios para reír con sabiduría y justicia, de modelo á los pueblos para hacerles morales y obedientes, y de Angel á las naciones para anunciarles su dicha ó desventura. "Con razón dice el mismo Valle" no puede haber riqueza, poder, ni prosperidad sin instrucción.—Porque ella es la fuente de donde fluye la riqueza, el primer bello de las sociedades políticas y el ornamento mas grande de los pueblos y el gran Literato que á la vez nos preside en su memorable mensaje á la Legislatura de 51. "La ilustracion, dice, semeja al caudaloso padre de las aguas del Egipto, que en magestuoso curso viene desde remotas Regiones, comunicando fertilidad y vida á los desiertos africanos, dá á los pueblos libertad, abundancia y poder." Ved aquí pues evidentemente confirmado que á vosotros es a quienes está reservada la gloria de hacer felices á los individuos, á las naciones, y á la humanidad entera; Quia Ignorantia est tenebra mundi; et per sapientes mundus illuminatur, ideo individuum nationum et humanitatis est sapientes possidere ut sicut fari, magna fiant. Mirad, cuanta razón tiene la patria para fijar en vosotros las apacibles miradas de su halagueño porvenir, ella se contempla edificando en vosotros una muralla imarcescible que se extenderá al arbol de la paz en la que se extrellarán los que osaren minarle, y al que ningun Gigante podrá dislocar por que se enlazarán con los ángulos del firmamento. Sí, porque dentro de vosotros se levantará un héroe que cual otro Moisés, esconderá bajo el polvo á los que intenten enterrar el puñal de sus maldades en el corazon de esta madre comun, y sobre sus cenizas colocará el Pabellon

idea exacta, ni escudriñar el por qué de nuestras revoluciones políticas.—El partido que pregona en el país esas mismas ideas, y que es el contra nuestra bandera, queriendo ser franco debe entrar al debate sin las especies bas tardas con que desvia y lleva á otro terreno las mas palpitantes cuestiones, pues si en los europeos es deisculpable por la distancia é ignorancia de los hechos hacer uso de tales sofismas, entre nosotros no rije esa excepcion, por mas fundamentales é invulnerables que se supongan los argumentos de dicho partido. Mas como esto no es creible y debe esperarse que nuestros pro-hombres sigan sus ideas y su empeño, se hace inevitable el choque de opiniones diversas, choque que el partido liberal á quien pertenecemos jamas ha esquivado, convencido de que de la libre discusion sale la realidad de las cosas.

Una serie no interrumpida de acontecimientos preparados y consagrados por el antiguo partido servil retrógrado de Centro-América ha hecho concebir probablemente la idea de la dominacion absoluta y perpetua del país, haciendo su víctima al partido republicano progresista. A este respecto, mucho hemos adelantado, y no faltará ocasion de consignarlo tambien en el discurso de los artícuos que nos proponemos escribir, una vez que esos hechos son tan prominentes en los anales de la patria. Mas siendo lo principal en la actual crisis, traer á la vista algunas consideraciones relativas á la supuesta invasion de yanques en Nicaragua, comenzaremos á hacer observaciones sobre los trabajos de los conservadores que al paso que quisieran que detestáramos la amistad y la asistancia americana, han deseado y desean el protectorado monárquico las mas veces europeo.

El emperador Inurbide reinaba en Méjico cuando se proclamó la independencia de la América—Central.—¿Quiénes se acogieron á su gracia é introdujeron la falange extranjera que subyugase los pueblos libres para perpetuar su dominacion como la tenia á la sombra de la España? La historia nos dice que los hombres de principios absolutistas. Sin embargo la razon y la justicia triunfó y pudimos entrar al carril de una sana y conveniente política, siguiendo las instituciones liberales adecuadas á los pueblos que aspiran á una alta posicion social. Algunos dicen que esto nos perjudicó, pero el buen sentido, la experiencia misma está demostrando que nos perjudicó el enojo de aquellos hombres absolutistas que no siendo bastante francos ni magnánimos para resignarse en su adversa suerte; juraron vengarse á cualquier costa, falseando los principios establecidos, deprimiendo á los que los han sostenido con la mayor buena fé, y

con mucha festinacion, y con demasiado peligro para los pueblos inofensivos de la Republica que quisieren ser pacíficos y neutrales. Ese lenguaje es una provocacion á que no dan lugar los hechos. Hablando así, no solo por la idea que nos hemos formado de la revolucion de Nicaragua sino atendidos al recto juicio de otras personas. Con efecto, si aquel Estado hubiese sido invadido, y peligrase la Independencia y aun la religion por el desorden y la violencia, por las tendencias y el extranjerismo, ¿por qué motivo el venerable sacerdote don Hilario Herdocia gobernador del Obispado de Nicaragua encomiando la paz y el orden que se disfruta de resultados de la toma de Granada, no solo felicita á su Gobierno sino al general Walker que dió cima á tan grande empresa? Por qué si los sucesos de Nicaragua son desesperados y tristes, los ciudadanos libres de Guatemala, apesar de la distancia, por conducto del Jeneral Carrera felicitan pública y espontaneamente al Gobierno nicaraguense y al Jeneral que se halla á la cabeza del ejército libertador? ¿Por qué motivo, en fin, si la Independencia peligrara, el Benemérito Jeneral Caballero Presidente Constitucional de Honduras, tan amigo y defensor de ella, reconoce el Gobierno del Sr. Rivas y no se niega á recibir los honores que se le rinden por el ejército que comanda el Sr. Walker? Y si estos argumentos son de un poder irrecusable no lo es menos de que en Nicaragua hai un Gobierno del país que cual recibirá un agravio cada vez que se abriguen sospechas de estar traicionando á la nacion. ¿Se quieren mas pruebas? Lease de nuevo el Remitido nicaraguense que se haya al principio de este número, escrito, segun los conservadores, bajo el poder del filibusterismo. Las últimas palabras de esta pieza notable que piensa en Centro-América independiente, dice: "Gracias á la Divina Providencia, hemos encontrado amigos y aliados en los Norteamericanos, bajo el mando de su digno jefe Jeneral Walker, y unidos con ellos, haremos respetar nuestro Gobierno y nuestra patria sagrada, haremos temblar á los que tuviesen la osadía de violarla, y haremos reconocer no solo nuestra divisa "Nicaragua Independiente" sino tambien la otra de "Centro-América Independiente."

Es pues una invecitiva del partido aristocrático la decantada invasion de yanques en Nicaragua. Los norte-americanos que hai allí, es visto que reconocen al Gobierno del Sr. don Patricio Rivas, y que van dando respetabilidad á las leyes patrias republicanas, muchas veces á punto de desaparecer en manos de los conservadores que desean reyes y monarquías. El Jeneral Walker declarando al Ministro de los Estados Unidos sus principios y sus fines dice, que es demócrata y que sostendrá

contenida por el temor de la lei; y por desgracia hai demasiados á quienes pueda decirse como Horacio: Pero el mábito de la horca hace vuestra equidad. La clase elevada de los hombres gobernada por el temor de la opinion, éste fuerte que las leyes, y aun mas poderoso que la religion. Dios, la naturaleza y los reyes han prohibido el desafío, bajo la doble pena de la muerte y de una desgracia eterna; pero la opinion hace consistir la verguenza en la denegacion del combate, y el duelo existe contra la voluntad de los reyes, de la naturaleza y de Dios. Dichoso el país en que las leyes y la opinion co.uerdan como otras veces en Esparta y en Roma: entonces es cuando se ven grandes virtudes y grandes hombres; en todas las demas partes se hallan acciones brillantes y hombres célebres, pero no se encuentra aquella unidad de principios, aquella firmeza en la conducta, aquella justicia firmeza en la distribucion de la verguenza y del vituperio, que dan á todo un pueblo un carácter heroico y nacional. ¿Cómo se ha de hacer seguir un camino recto á los hombres, cuando el del bien y del mal no está irrevocable y uniformemente fijado? ¿Quién puede determinar su marcha, cuando la opinion del guerrero es distinta de la del ciudadano, cuando la lei civil permite lo que prohíbe la lei religiosa? Y ¿qué funesta confusion no debemos temer en un siglo y en un país en que la filosofia, la creencia, la fei, el honor, la libertad se disputan la autoridad, hablan y mandan en lenguas disintanas? ¿Qué bandera ha de seguirse cuando llevan todas la imágen de la opinion pública de la cual cada partido se declara órgano, de la cual cada pasion se cree intérprete? Serémos grandes y dichosos cuando de todas estas opiniones se haga un solo lo, una sola antorcha de todas nuestras luces; pues, si nada es mas útil que el mísero de la opinion pública, nada es mas furioso que el miedo de las opiniones divergentes y opuestas.

CANTO.

que el que suscribe dedica á su compadre el Sr. Presbítero Dr. don RAFAEL JEREZ en su inauguracion al canonicato el dia 23 de diciembre de 1855.

Ilustre Sacerdote del Eterno, Honrado Ciudadano, amigo fiel, Sumiso y obediente entre los hijos, Amanente de los pueblos y la lei. Hoi que te cienes otro nuevo lauro, Hoi, yo te cante; pues tu hermosa ceca Se alza risuena, como siempre humilde Orlando aun sobre sí nuevo laurel.

ción privilegiada que ha de producir los ancianos depositarios de la confianza pública, los centinelas de la salud comunal y los Apóstoles del santuario: asemejándola á la escogida porción de Israel, bascales, consiliarios ilustrados, y un Rector: experto lleno de sabiduría, para que (á la manera del gran caudillo Hebreo asociado con los mas venerables de aquella nacion santa) vijile por la prosperidad, orden y progreso de tan rico establecimiento, sin negarle aquellos moderados desahogos y competentes recreos, que la naturaleza consiente á la edad juvenil para que despues de tan prudentes distracciones, en que el espíritu recupera un inmenso caudal de fuerzas, se entreguen con mas ardor, enéjia y entusiasmo, á sus facnas literarias. ¡Y qué dias mas bellos? ¡Qué época mas embelesante? podría ostentarse á la grata consideracion de la juventud Nicaraguense por nuestra constitucion universitaria, que aquella en que, naciera el deseado de las gentes, el anunciado en las promesas bíblicas y esperado con tanta impacencia por todos los justos? ¡Qué época mas encantadora? que aquella en que la imaginacion dibujara la cuna de un hombre bajado del cielo, que sin armas, sin auxilios humanos conquista las naciones, que sorprendió al mundo con sus maravillas y dejó silenciosa la tierra con su presencia.... que arranca de raíz el cetro de la tiranía, que oprimiera al linaje de Adán, y humana muriendo en un madero y arrojando entre sus últimos gemidos ¡Amor! ¡Perdon! ¡ah! jóvenes; ¡Cuantos momentos de júbilo! ¡Cuantas horas de dulces recuerdos! ¡Cuantos dias de sentimientos divinos! ¡Feliz vuestra memoria que se ha acordado de su Dios y le ha traído acá abajo para hacerle adorar! Mas como todo lo que hai bajo el Cielo tiene su medida, *omnia tempus habet et suis spatibus transiit sub Caelo*." Tambien vuestra obligacion sagrada que en esta mañana desempeña la nacion nicaraguense, al pronunciar por conducto de su ilustre universidad, el inicio de sus tareas científicas en el presente año. Hé aquí el acuerdo en virtud del cual su mui honorable Rector se sirvió nombrarme para que os dirijiese la palabra en el acto solemne de su declaracion.

**DIJE.**  
**CRISIS POLITICA EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL.**

Llegada al fin á presentarse en nuestro país una crisis importante, que si los pocos periódicos nacionales que se publican no han tenido la franqueza para observarla en su verdadero punto de vista, no por eso ha dejado de ser creerse que en tal crisis nos observa todo el mundo, queriendo descubrir allá á lo lejos una entidad política próxima á eclipsar su nombre, agregando una estrellita mas á la gran República de los Estados-Unidos, porque á este fin, las mil veces de la propaganda servil de Centro-América ha empeñado su influjo y astucia dentro y fuera del país, hablando de la política interna con el carácter mas intolerante, ciego y terco que cuadra bien con sus miras, así como halaga los intereses de las naciones monárquicas europeas. Por esto es que de la publicidad consagra largos artículos á lo que en su sentido, y no olvidándose de Walker, Kinney y yankees, traducen por *los derechos de las clases originarias y DISTINGUIDAS de Centro-América*, hallando á mano el medio mas comun de atacar con personalidades las ideas opuestas: con invectivas los hechos que nuestros ojos ven desarrollarse de otra manera, y con desatemplanza y horror, las especies que á los oídos del hombre pensador y amigo del progreso suenan con una vibracion mui diferente.

Llegó pues, la hora de que la prensa nacional tome esas cuestiones tan vitales á su cargo, sin respicencia á las voces de las naciones extranjeras de Europa que ni tienen derecho de juzgarnos ni de tenernos al pié de la letra esperar que sigamos al pié de la letra sus deseos en aquellas cosas que á nosotros toca, y que son esencialmente americanas; y sobre lo cual es seguro que no han podido todavía formarse una

preparando su reaccion con todos sus odios y sus venganzas. Hé aquí la historia contemporánea sin que en lo dicho quepa embuste.

Esa eterna venganza pues, buscada con empeño y á cualquier costa no ha conocido límites: produjo la persecucion del esclarecido Barrundia y sus consocios que con el mayor esmero copiaron lo mejor de las leyes de los Estados Unidos en que están basadas las constituciones de los Estados de nuestro continente: produjo el encono contra las que antes eran provincias y hoy Estados independientes por que no suscribieron sus planes ni admitieron su dominación, llegando al extremo de intentar á sauger y fuego su conquista. Ahí estan los escombros de Comayagua, y los vestigios en los pueblos del Estado de los Altos está la absorcion del Estado de los Altos & C. Fuertes dichos Estados por la union, conocieron los absolutistas que era preciso avasallarlos y amenazarlos por medio de la noble fuerza y de la alta-za extrajera para hacerles sentir y conocer sus proyectos.

Aquí comienza á desarrollarse mas que en ninguna otra época su antipatía contra los norte-americanos, pues habiendo elegido los aristócratas como caudillo á un consul ingles que á nombre de su Gobierno se le vio tomar posesion de algunos territorios nacionales centro-americanos, el ilustre Presidente Taylor de los Estados Unidos quiso poner término á tales avances con las estipulaciones Clayton Bulwer, por mui embrollado que piensan los conservadores estuvo su sentido literal. ¡Quién ignora y puede reducir á duda el inmenso beneficio que Centro-América recibió con esta medida única que entonces admitian las circunstancias! ¡Quién ignora así mismo que debido á los buenos oficios de los Estados Unidos recobró el Estado de Honduras la Isla del Tigre en que el ingles habia ya enarbolado el pabellon del reino unido! En fin, habria material para muchos artículos si se quisiesen recapitular los hechos mas notables; pero hablando sobre el carácter con que se pretende considerar al jeneral de Nicaragua, como Walker y su legion de Nicaragua, á quienes no menos que á los liberales, el viejo partido conservador consagra sus gratuitas diatribas, suspendemos esa narracion histórica tan fecunda para una pluma ejercitada y verdaderamente patriótica.

Dice el Boletín de Constarica y la Gaceta de Guatemala que los americanos del Norte que existen en Nicaragua, debian ser rechazados porque son unos aventureros, y por que ademas, con ellos peligra la independencia, la religion católica y nuestros usos y costumbres. A lo que vemos, esas son especies verdadas

(Continúa el art. comenzado en el n.º 12.)  
Su único miedo sería quebrantar la ley divina, turbar el orden público, faltar á las reglas del honor, é incurrir el vituperio del solo juez que teme, su conciencia. Siendo raro, como lo es, el verdadero dolor, estamos en todas partes obligados acudir al socorro de la flaqueza humana, inspirándonos *dos miedos* saludables, creados para triunfar de los otros miedos que nos extravían.

Estos miedos saludables son el miedo de las leyes y el miedo de la opinion: son los grandes muelles de los gobiernos; pero hai pocos que sepan servir perfectamente de ellos; están casi en todas partes demasiado tendidos ó demasiado flojos. Estas dos grandes palancas de la fuerza pública deben ser criadas por el ingenio y dirigidas por la justicia; demasiado frecuentemente se les vé preparadas por la ignorancia, usadas por la práctica y conducidas por la pasion, ó abandonadas por la casualidad á la flaqueza.

El menosprecio de las leyes es el presupuesto mas cierto de la decadencia de un imperio; pues el orden solo existe por ellas: *la verdadera libertad no es otra cosa mas que la esclavitud de las leyes*; si las leyes duermen, las pasiones velan, los vicios y los crimenes imperan. La clase mas numerosa de los hombres solo es

Hoi te saludo, por tu nueva gloria, Sacerdote del Dios de la verdad, Pues contemplo con gusto la *Victoria* Que tu Madre tambien hoy sentirá. Una lluvia de gracias de los Cielos Derrame sobre tí la Trinidad, Y que tu voz potente como el trueno Publique su poder y su bondad.

N. AGUADO.

**FIRMEZA DE CARACTER.**

Pasó por esta República en el año que acaba de espirar un jóven Poeta de diezinueve años de edad y de entendimiento exclarecido, expulsado de su país por que su Gobierno lo creyó (como era cierto) cómplice en una revolucion que en el mismo tiempo se descubrió antes de verificarse, y era la justa proclamacion de su independencia; al cual jóven le hizo uno de aquellos funcionarios que no pretendian desterrarlo, la proposicion siguiente. "Que lo perdonaba con tal que diera un manifesto publico en que hiciera entender que se arrepentia de sus deseos políticos, prometiendo no tomar parte en lo sucesivo en los acontecimientos que pretendieran cambiar la posicion social de su patria." Pero aquel, aunque decia que habia amado siempre á su país y que lejos de él creia que no podría gozar un momento de tranquilidad; como conocia lo caro que le habia de costar la permanencia en sus riveras patrias, desechó la proposicion dicha con la misma firmeza que Ciceron desechaba las estratégicas proposiciones de Catilina; y en aquel momento pensó y escribió el siguiente soneto que es repetido en su mismo País con la misma popularidad que las canciones de Al Tasso en todos los territorios de Italia; el cual verso dice así.

**MI PROPOSITO.**

Primero el corazon en que se anida Mi inmenso amor á Cuba haré pedasos, Primero romperé mil y mil lazos Que me atan al carro de la vida:  
Primero apuraré la copa enchida Del dolor hasta el fin en breves pasos, Primero como Sóvola mis brazos Pondré ante la pira enrojecida:  
Primero gota á gota y lentamente Proscrito, errante el suelo americano Regará sin cesar mi lloro ardiente:  
Primero mi verdugo sea mi mano Que merced de un despota insolente El perdon de ser libre y ser Cubano. He aquí la firmeza de carácter de un verdadero liberal.

El proveedor del Ejército está dispuesto á comprar azúcar, frijoles, café y vinagre: todo le paga á precios convencionales. — *Jacinto Chamorro.*





Playa de Granada  
Lakeshore, Granada



Arrabal de Granada [1855]  
Granada suburb [1855]



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 14

Sábado, 26 de enero de 1856

Saturday, January 26, 1856

CHARLES T. CUTLER, director de EL NICARAGUENSE, tras una corta y letal dolencia, fallece en Granada este sábado 26 de enero de 1856; lo entierran en la misma tarde con honores militares bajo la dirección del capitán John Morris, oficial del día. Con Malè ausente, Walker presta da de baja en el ejército a otro soldado, el raso John Tabor de la Compañía G del Primer Batallón de Infantería, y lo manda a dirigir el semanario.

John Tabor, exdirector del STOCKTON JOURNAL en California y asesino de un colega periodista en julio de 1854, había sido condenado por la Justicia a morir en la horca, pero el gobernador John Bigler lo indulta y en diciembre de 1855 Tabor se escurre a Nicaragua enrolado en el ejército de Walker. El 26 de enero asume la dirección de EL NICARAGUENSE.

En el campo político, la noticia principal este 26 de enero de 1856 es el decreto N<sup>o</sup>. 156 emitido el 22 por el Presidente Rivas, rompiendo relaciones con los Estados Unidos porque Washington rehusó recibir al Ministro Parker H. French.

Por error de imprenta, la fecha 26 salió 25 en la primera plana.

CHARLES T. CUTLER, editor of EL NICARAGUENSE, after a short but severe illness, died in Granada on this date; his funeral took place at 5 P.M., with military honors, under the direction of Captain John Morris, officer of the day. With Malè still absent, Walker instantly detaches another soldier from his army, private John Tabor, Company G, First Infantry Battalion, and puts him in charge of his newspaper.

John Tabor, former editor of the STOCKTON JOURNAL in California, had murdered a fellow journalist in July, 1854, and had been sentenced to the gallows, but on being pardoned by Governor John Bigler, in December, 1855 Tabor scurries off to Nicaragua, enrolled in Walker's army. On January 26, 1856, he becomes editor of EL NICARAGUENSE.

The main political news item on this date is Decree N<sup>o</sup>. 156, issued on January 22d by President Rivas, suspending relations with the United States because of Washington's refusal to receive Minister Parker H. French.

On the front page of this issue, the date is misprinted January 25, instead of 26.

## Extractos / Excerpts

REINFORCEMENTS. Twenty-one recruits arrived in Granada on Tuesday last, from New Orleans, under command of Captain James Linton.

52 (2)

SANITARY REGULATIONS. Under a recent regulation of the army, the soldiers are exempted from being posted on guard in the sun; and a general caution has been issued to the men to avoid bathing, and to keep out of the sun from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon.

52 (2)

### OBITUARY.

At half past ten o'clock this morning, CHARLES T. CUTLER, the pioneer of American journalists in Nicaragua, after a short but severe illness, closed his eyes in death. ... His funeral took place at 5 P.M., under the direction of Capt. Morris, officer of the day. The deceased was a single man, aged about 30 years.

54 (5)

DIED —At her residence on Wednesday night, at 3 o'clock, MARY C., wife of Capt. JOHN W. RIDER, after a short illness, aged 26 years.

54 (5)

### SPECULATIONS ON NICARAGUA.

The Leader, published at Oakland, California, contains the following leading editorial, which contrasts so favorably with the comments of some of the opposition Press, that we take the pleasure of adding to its circulation. ...

"Wm. Walker is the government of Nicaragua as Santa Anna has been the government of Mexico, as Louis Napoleon is the government of France.

"He holds not his power by the hereditary sanction of the divine right of kings, but by the more modern and substantial tenure of conquest and force of arms. His is not the vain ambition of lording it over the narrow territory and native population of Nicaragua. Central America *may* limit his aspirations —a federal government composed of independent, sovereign states, with a system of laws similar to our own, and a population invited from all quarters of the world, to give force, dignity, and character to his government, and infuse somewhat of enterprise into the present effeminate native population must be his ultimate hope.

"Who shall say that an honest effort to raise in this most fruitful and lovely portion of our continent an Empire worthy of rivalry with our own, and infusing into the breasts of its present degraded population a national ambition, is not worthy of some commendation. ...

"What though the means be somewhat out of the ordinary course —what though all the fusty rules of international law be not strictly followed —what though Walker be not a Central American by birth. Posterity will judge of his motives by his acts. His future fame will depend upon his present success."

51, 2

ARTESIAN WELLS. —It cannot be doubted that in a few years the State of Nicaragua will reap incalculable advantages from the improvement of modern science. The plains of Texas, of Alabama, Mississippi, and many other sections of the Union, have been made fresh and beautiful by Artesian Wells, and as Nicaragua is peculiarly designed to be watered in that way, with the introduction of the Americans we may soon expect to see experimenting commenced. As a first step, we hope some steps will be taken to bore a well on the Plaza, which will afford a source of benefit and delight to the city.

52 (4)

THEATRICAL ITEM. —Business and pleasure follow the American people wherever they may make their stand. The first item in the creed of our countrymen is trade and business, after which comes a desire for relaxation. ... In Granada we have but few means of amusement, as yet, but what we have are improving. The claims of the aguadiente shops are gradually loosing hold, and the boys ask now for a fandango or a cock-fight. The lively sounds of music echo in all quarters of the city, at night, and dancing parties are coming into vogue quite fast. ... The natives have their own dances, and they are allowed to go on unmolested. But we have pleasure in announcing the possibility that a theatrical company will soon be started. ... We have several well known actors in the city. ... Mr. Carter, of Company D; Mr. Harris, of Company H, and Mr. Mooney, of Company C, are all well known and of ability. ...

52 (5)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) JANUARY 25, 1856.

NO. 14.

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 H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
 Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-4f

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

## SPECULATIONS ON NICARAGUA

The Leader, published at Oakland, California, contains the following leading editorial, which contrasts so favorably with the comments of some of the opposition Press, that we take pleasure in adding to its circulation. California has been so long the subject of misrepresentation by ignorant writers, that her own editors have caught the infection; and instead of learning a lesson from their own bitter fortune, have affected the disease, and now spread the leprosy of their abuse on affairs and actions which they are incapable of understanding. It is a singular infirmity to be abusive, but as some men are so, we presume they are necessary evils, and accept them as chasteners to our good. The members of the army will read with pleasure the defence which their distant friends are making in behalf of a mission which redeems to peace and prosperity the distracted republics of Central America. We are not misunderstood at home, and should the future conduct of the army equal its past and present, we shall not wait for another generation to declare the beneficence of Gen. Walker's enterprise in Nicaragua.

Wm. Walker is the Government of Nicaragua as Santa Anna has been the Government of Mexico, as Louis Napoleon is the Government of France. He holds not his power by the hereditary sanction of the divine right of kings, but by the more modern and substantial tenure of conquest and force of arms. His is not the vain ambition of lordling it over the narrow territory and native population of Nicaragua. Central America may limit his aspirations—a federal government composed of independent, sovereign states, with a system of laws similar to our own, and a population invited from all quarters of the world, to give force, dignity, and character to his government, and infuse somewhat of enterprise into the present effeminate native population must be his ultimate hope.

Who shall say that an honest effort to raise in this most fruitful and lovely portion of our continent an Empire worthy of rivalry with our own, and infusing into the breasts of its present degraded population a national ambition, is not worthy of some commendation. If the future shall determine that Central America is advanced in the rank of nations—its inhabitants elevated in the scale of humanity—their laws improved and well administered—the arts and sciences advanced—the unbounded resources of its mines, soil, and forest developed—its agriculture encouraged and its commerce extended. If, in time, all this shall have been accomplished by the genius, courage and perseverance of William Walker, who then shall say that he has performed a good act to the world and advanced the true interests of humanity. What though the means be somewhat out of the ordinary course—what though all the rusty rules of international law be not strictly followed—what though Walker be not a Central American by birth. Posterity will judge of his motives by his acts. His future fame will depend upon his present success.

DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION.—The charts of the late

## CHERRING LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1856.  
 The recent farcical attempt of the President and his New York satellites to seize and detain the passengers by the steamer Northern Light, on the alleged ground of their being engaged in a filibustering attempt against Nicaragua, has but served to turn public attention that way, and give publicity to the fact that the Government of that country has invited emigration, and offers inducements of no ordinary character to those desirous of improving their condition in life. The consequence has been that large numbers of men, particularly in the southern section of the United States, are desirous of all the information they can receive on the subject; and are preparing to seek a new home in the pleasured valleys of Nicaragua. Many arrive here every day, and personal observation has convinced me that they are of a class which any State may be proud to number among her citizens. Some of them possess means of their own, while others, although not rich in the world's eye, yet have a wealth of stout hearts and strong arms, which will soon develop the resources of the country and gather round their homesteads all the comforts and even the luxuries of life. These men go to work. They are not debilitated with the idea that they can go into a new country and become rich by folding their arms andolling in idle ease. They know that there is a mine of wealth in the almost virgin soil of Nicaragua, which is offered to them on such easy terms; and they have the courage to defend what they may acquire.

I consider it necessary that you should have an agent at this point to inquire the nature of the country, and give them such other information as they may require. The only work which gives anything like definition about Nicaragua is that of Mr. Squiers, and the expensive character of the book places it out of the reach of many of the emigrants. Besides, they wish to know the position of the Government, and whether the present state of things is likely to be permanent. This is the principal topic of inquiry with them at present, and some person who is well posted in this matter should be stationed here. The prevailing opinion here is, that the Government of Nicaragua is now on a more solid basis than it has been since the people threw off the Spanish yoke.— Gen. Walker has force enough to repress any attempt at revolt by the disappointed chiefs of the old parties who have previously devastated the country; and his firmness and stern sense of justice, as exhibited in the cases of Corral and others, give evidence that he is not to be trifled with. And if more force should be needed for this purpose, where could be found better soldiers than the hardy emigrants whom the Government will have invited to the country, and who would fly to arms with alacrity to defend their newly acquired possessions?

You may be tolerably certain of a large emigration from this port to your country. Many will go who are doubtless actuated merely by a wild spirit of adventure and the desire to visit foreign countries, but the majority will be men of family, who are actuated by the desire to acquire for themselves a home where they may spend the remainder of their lives and rear their children in comfort. Orisons is comparatively free from that pest of all great cities, a leprosy population, which is ever ready to embark in any wild or lawless scheme which promises profit and license.— The emigrants from this port are not, therefore, like

## THE VOLCANO OF MOUNT MASAYA

FROM SQUIER'S NEW WORK.  
 Beyond Masaya our road led through a broad and beautiful avenue lined on both sides by luxuriant fields, which extend to the pueblo of Nindirí. It was thronged with mules, men, women, and children, all bearing fruits, provisions, or other articles of sale, on their way to the markets of Masaya and Granada; for the Indian thinks nothing of carrying his load, worth perhaps a half a dollar, to the distance of twenty miles or further.

Nindirí itself is one of the loveliest spots on earth. Oranges, plantains, maranons, nisperos, manays and tall palms, with their variously colored fruits, bluish-brown or golden among the leaves and here and there a low calabash tree, with its green globes strung on every limb; all these clustering together, literally embowered the picturesque cane huts of simple mind- and industrious inhabitants. Indian women, naked to the waist, sat beneath the trees spinning snow white cotton on the fibre of the agave, while their noisy, naked little ones tumbled joyously about on the smoothly beaten ground, where the sunlight fell in flickering, shifting mazes as the winds bent the branches with their unseen fingers. Primitive Nindirí! seat of the ancient Cuziques and their barbarous courts—even now, amidst the din of the crowded city, and the crush and conflict of struggling thousands, amidst grasping avarice and importunate luxury, bold-fronted hypocrisy and heartless fashion; where virtue is modest and vice is brazen, where fire and water, and the very lightnings of heaven, are the slaves of human will—how turns my memory to thee, as to some sweet vision of the night, some dreamy Arendia, fancy-born and half unreal!

After leaving Nindirí, we began to ascend one of the slopes or spurs of the volcano of Masaya, passing over disintegrated lava and pumice, now converted into soil, and sustaining a luxuriant growth of trees. At the distance of about a league, we reached what is called the *mat pais*, literally "bad country." This is an immense field of lava, which, at the last eruption, flowed down the sides of the volcano, for a distance of many miles, in the direction of Lake Managua. Where the road crosses the field it is narrow. It can only be compared to a vast plain of cast iron just cooled, or to an ocean of ink suddenly congealed during a storm. In places the lava is rolled up, flake on flake, like ice in the spring time on the banks of our northern rivers. Here and there broad ragged sheets had been turned completely over as it cooled on the surface, while the molten current flowed below, exposing a regularly striated face, resembling the curling fibres of the oak or maple. Not a tree intervened between us and the volcano, only a broad, black, and rugged waste of lava.

I dismounted and scrambled out upon the crinkling masses, but did not go far, for the sharp edges and points cut through my boots like knives. At one place I observed where the half-cooled lava had wrapped itself, layer on layer, around a large tree, which, subsequently burning out or decaying, had left a perfect cast of its trunk and principal branches in the solid lava.  
 As I have said, the volcano of Masaya is broad and low, and bears unmistakable signs of recent activity. Its last eruption, at which time the vast lava field which I have described, was formed, took place in

no longer made her appearance. I asked him how she looked, and he said she was old and wrinkled; that her breasts hung down over her belly; that her hair was thin and erect; that her teeth were long and sharp as a dog's; her skin darker than that of the Indians; her eyes sunken and fiery—in short, he described her as like the devil, who, in truth, she must have been!

From the open lava fields the road to Managua passes over an undulating country, with occasional savannas, dotted with clumps of trees, between which we caught glimpses of the distant lakes and mountains. For many miles scoria and disintegrated lava showed the extent of the action of the volcano in ancient times. The road for most of the distance, is shadowed over by trees, and is broad and smooth.— We traveled it rapidly and merrily, occasionally rousing a troop of monkeys reposing among the tree tops or trying a shot with our revolvers at the wild tuikeys that thronged the woods in every direction. The Doctor disappointed us all, and cheated us out of a luscious supper by firing at a temptingly plump wild pig with the wrong barrel of his gun—merely peppering the little fellow's hams with bird shot, instead of killing him outright with a bullet.

We reached Managua just as the bells of the churches were sounding the hour of the *oracion*, and halted, with uncovered heads beneath the shadow of a heavily-loaded tamarind tree until the last sound trembled away and was lost in the air. By those easy and appropriate deferences to the customs of the country, and the feelings of the people, we always commanded their sympathy and good-will and avoided many of those unpleasant occurrences which, magnified into "Outrages on American citizens," figure, in all the blazonry of capitals, in the columns of our daily newspapers.

## ANTIQUITY OF FILIBUSTERISM

FOR "EL NICARAGUENSE."

It seems that a great deal of unnecessary comment has been made by the leading journals of the United States on the course and policy of the present Government of Nicaragua. Its founders, particularly, seem to come in for an unlimited share of abuse.— The man and men who have voluntarily enlisted in the redemption of a lost and degraded people, who are hailed by the redeemed as their saviours,—who are already rapidly progressing the various interests of the Republic, which have so long slept and caused a new era for the future of Central America—are vainly assailed with opprobrious epithets. Shame on the journalist who stoops to such a perversion of his honesty, or who willingly betrays such ignorance of the history of nations.

Was it the native Saxon or the filibustering Norman who instilled vigor and energy into the English nation. England reposed in barbarism, scarcely known in Europe, until invaded by the Normans and venturers, led by such men as him who to-day leads their descendants in Central America. Was it the primitive occupier or the filibustering Corinthian who brought to the green shores of Erin, the arts and sciences? It was the adventurer. Who shed such renown and glory on the Spanish arms three centuries back? The descendants of adventurers. Who was the Athenian, the Roman, the Spartan? Adventurers, all. The Sabine mother was proud to boast of her filibustering lineage; and so was the Sicilian, the Sardinian, the Venetian, in days of yore. Who rais-

ed those imperishable structures of art in Italy and England, which will live to the end of time? Adventurers, (or filibusters as they are now designated.) From whom boasts the crowned heads of Europe and the proud aristocracy of Albion their lineage but from filibustering Norman and Celt. When came in vogue the fashion of abusing adventurers of worthy and honorable intent—from whence does it date? No farther back than the holy alliance, that beautiful article, fabricated by John Bull and his colleague the treacherous Venetian.

Europe was ready and willing to recognize any government established by adventurers (as all her governments were established by such) until lately; when the imbecile tottering crowned heads saw fit to array themselves against popular will, and by treachery and unholy alliances, pledged to support each other in crushing the free will of an adventurous people. Who fought for and gained American independence but adventurers? What is France in Burgundy and Brittany but an adventurer. What is England in the East? An adventurer. So it is in the principle nations of Europe, particularly where the arts and sciences flourish, you will find there the descendants of adventurers. I of Nicaragua am but a representative of the filibusters of the past.

**A SOLDIER IN CO. E.**

**A SPECULATION.**—Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the State to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land office of the company opened in this city, as a test, the fund realized from the land alone will not fall far short of \$45,000,000. It is now thought that the road completed and fully equipped, will be clear profit to the company, to say nothing of the \$20,000,000 to be piled up in their treasury. Under the stimulus of the times, this great work promises to be the most successful speculation of the age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Some physicians assume that the tape worms only troubles those who eat pork. A recent French Medical Journal asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; that pork butchers are particularly liable to it; and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted—in fact, it turns out that a small parasite worm, called crystalline, from two words signifying a position, is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm, and the excrement of M. Ku chenneister, of Zittoria, made with great professional care and minuteness of detail, upon a condemned criminal, have established the fact beyond all contradiction.

**RECIPE FOR MAKING BICZ BREAD.**—One and a half pounds of rice put in a gallon of water and stirred till it becomes soft, then mix it (while warm) with four or five pounds of flour, at the same time add a tea spoonful of salt and the usual quantity of yeast. Let it stand to rise, then make it in to loaves and bake it the usual way. We have found the above quantity of flour and rice to make us twenty-eight pounds of excellent bread, and independent of the great saving, we like it better than bread baked in the usual way.

It was recently stated in a Boston paper that there are 3,000 private libraries within ten miles of the State House in that city, each of which contains 1000 volumes or upwards. Twelve of them contain 100,000 volumes and ten 92,000. Some of these libraries are of great value from the character as well as number of books contained in them.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The Masonic Hall, at Linn, Mo., has been completely destroyed by fire.

A Turkish proverb says "The devil tempts other men, but idle men tempt the devil."

The daily circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger is 64,000 copies.

1670. It was quiet enough at the time of our visit, but has since—within the last eighteen months—again broken out. Vast clouds of smoke now rise from it, which at night glow with the light of the fierce fires that burn at the bottom of the crater; and it is not unlikely that the volcano may soon come to filibustering Norman and Celt. When came in vogue the fashion of abusing adventurers of worthy and honorable intent—from whence does it date? No farther back than the holy alliance, that beautiful article, fabricated by John Bull and his colleague the treacherous Venetian.

The old chronicler Oveida has left us a detailed and interesting account of it, as it was at the time of his visit in 1629. He says he had visited Vesuvius and Etna, and enumerated many other volcanoes, "but it seems to me," he continues, "that none of those volcanoes are to be compared to that of Masaya, which, as I have said, I have seen and examined for myself. I will now relate what I saw. It was about the middle of the night of July 25th, 1629, that we left the house of Machucha, and by sunrise we had reached the summit. The night was very dark, in consequence of which the flames of the mountain appeared exceedingly brilliant. I have heard persons worthy of credit say that when the night is very dark and rainy, the light from the crater is so vivid that one may see to read at the distance of half a league; but this I will neither affirm nor deny, for at Granada, when there is no moon, the whole country is illuminated by the flame of the volcano; and it is a fact that it can be seen at a distance of sixteen or twenty leagues, for I have seen it at that distance myself. However, we cannot call that which proceeds from the crater a flame, but rather a smoke which is bright as a flame.

It was accompanied by an Indian cazique, whose name was Natatime, who, when we got near the crater, sat down fifteen or twenty paces off, and pointed to the frightful orifice. The summit of the mountain forms a plain, covered with red, yellow, and black rocks, spotted with divers colors. The orifice is so broad that, in my opinion, a musket ball could not traverse it. The depth, to the best of my judgment is about one hundred and thirty fathoms; and although it was difficult to see the bottom of the crater for the thick smoke and vapors, yet I could discern there a place perfectly round, and large enough to contain a hundred cavaliers, who could play at football and have more than a thousand spectators. It would hold even more than that number were it not for still another deeper crater in the middle of it.—At the bottom of this second crater I beheld a fire, which was as liquid as water, and of the color of brass. From time to time this molten matter rose in the air, with a prodigious force, hurrying great masses to the height of many feet, as it appeared to me. Sometimes these were arrested on the sides of the crater, and remained there, before becoming extinguished, and time enough to repeat the *credo* six times. After they had cooled, they resembled the scoria of a forge.

"I cannot believe that a Christian could behold this spectacle unmindful of hell, and without repenting of his sins; particularly while comparing this vein of sulphur with the eternal grandeur of everlasting fire which awaits those who are ungrateful to God! A remarkable circumstance was told me by M. chuca and the Fray Lobadilla, which is that the melted matter sometimes mounts to the top of the crater, whereas I could only see it at a great depth.—Having made due enquiry in regard to this, I learned that when much rain falls, the fire does, in fact, ascend as far as the top.

"I have heard the cazique of Nindirí say that he has often gone in company with other caziques, to the edge of the crater; and that an old woman, nearly naked, did come forth from it, with whom they held a *monesico* or secret council. They consulted her to know if they should make war, or grant or decline a truce to their enemies. She then told them whether they would conquer or be conquered; if they should have rain; if the harvest of maize would be abundant; and, in fine, predicted all future events. On such occasions it was customary for a man or two and some women and children, to offer themselves as a voluntary sacrifice to her. He added that since the Christians had come to the country, the old woman

most of those from New York, but quiet, peaceable men, willing enough to fight should occasion demand it, but preferring to cultivate their fields or attend to their other business if not interfered with. They are not filibusters in the usual sense of that word, but simply emigrants, worthy descendants or imitators of those who penetrated the dense forests of the West and the plains of Texas, and whose energy and industry made our country what it is. And so they will do with yours, should no untoward event occur to check the tide of emigration. Our government may for a little time prevent the progress of Nicaragua by refusing to recognize its present rulers, but the good sense of the people will compel a recognition, or hunt them from power; and in the meantime the progress of colonization will go on so rapidly that your State will be in a condition to treat with indifference the friendship or enmity of Franklin Pierce and his cabinet.

Give us all the light you can upon matters down your way, and send to the emigrants the information they require. Such a person is much needed here and will do much good to your beautiful country. AMICO DEL SED.

**MEXICO.—HIS DESTINY.**—The New York Times thinks that if Aaron Burr, who was ambitious to rule Mexico, had had but the opportunities of placing himself at the head of the Mexichia revolutions which have occurred during the past thirty years, he would have made Mexico one of the great powers of the earth. But a different destiny awaits her. We extract: "It is not a very wild dream to imagine that there are those among us already come to many estates, who will live to see the whole of the Mexican confederacy absorbed into our confederacy; and the time will not be far off when that wild prediction of Senator Douglas will be fulfilled, and our republic will all the 'red lines' which the over sanguine Senator complained of will be expunged from the map of the American continent."

**TURKEY.**—The Society for the propagation of the Gospel has already opened a fund for the erection of a church in Turkey; and in the meantime, acting under the sanction of its President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has resolved to send out, with all convenient dispatch, two chaplains for the especial benefit of the English sailors, shipping agents, storekeepers, and other temporary residents in Constantinople and the neighborhood.

**A SPECULATION.**—It is stated that the President will recommend in his message the purchase of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company on the north-west coast of the continent. These rights and possessions are exercised and held within the territory of Oregon, a large portion of which formerly belonged to the Old Pacific Fur Company.

An exchange paper notices a knitting machine on exhibition in New York. It knits silk, linen, cotton or wool equally well, and makes 1400 stitches per minute. One man can easily knit one hundred legs of half hose per day. It is said to be almost as important machine as that for sewing.

Green, the reformed gambler, who spent some years in lecturing about the Atlantic States, we see from an exchange paper, is erecting a flouring mill at Covington, Ky., and is also preparing to manufacture a new kind of oscillating engine, the same that attracted so much attention at the French Exhibition.

In France, in the fifteenth century, the apothecaries sold the juice of the sugar cane and the brandy for their weight in gold. Now-a-days men give for brandy and sugar not only gold but life and reputation.

A census of Mobile has just been taken. The population amounts to 25,694. In 1850 the population was 20,518.

The steamship Crescent City, one of the first line of steamers established between New York and New Orleans, has been wrecked.

Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin show a larger range of discovery than had been anticipated from the preliminary report. Many have been exhibited to the Secretary of the Navy, and subjected to the National Observatory and Coast Survey. Dr. Kane has evidently material in reserve. The area of the open sea, by a careful revision of the work, has been found to exceed four thousand miles, or more than one thousand in excess of the original estimate. This large body was absolutely and entirely free from ice. The scientific materials of the expedition will be published under the direct charge of Dr. Kane, who has been detailed for that duty by the Navy Department. The Smithsonian Institution and Coast Survey have both volunteered their aid in furtherance of the object.

**APPEAL OF HONOR.**—A most extraordinary duel recently fought in Paris by a Mr. Scholl, an author and another writer who felt offended at some passage in a late work of the former. Both parties fought like furies. Mr. Scholl received three wounds one cutting his right arm to the bone; and his adversary was wounded once in the throat, and severely wounded in the breast. At the last pass the sword fell from M. Scholl's hand. Completely disarmed he parried a fourth blow with his shoulder, and was about receiving a fifth wound, when his adversary fell exhausted. Thereupon his adversary's second ran up to Mr. Scholl who was lying on the ground, disarmed, bleeding, and incapable of defending himself, and thrust him with his cane!

A curious point of law has just been decided by a county court judge at Exeter, England. The question was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors. It was shown on the part of Mr. Abraham that his neighbor, Mr. Minty, had a cock which crowed 160 times in 25 minutes. The learned judge thought this was an amount of crowing which human nature was not bound to put up with, and awarded to the plaintiff one shilling damages.

**THE FALL OF THE TOURNAI.**—Every one will recollect the Tournai, or turnstile, placed at the entrance of the Paris Exhibition, to count, independently of every one but the person who carried the key of the instrument, each person who enters. Well, what use do you suppose is to be made of the Tournai, now that its legitimate occupation is gone. A jealous husband has bought it to place at his wife's door when he goes out!

**A WOMAN SWIMMING THE MISSISSIPPI.**—Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory gives a thrilling instance of the importance to women of knowing how to swim. When the ill-fated "Bon Sherrod" was in flames on the Mississippi river, and the lady passengers who had thrown themselves into the water were drowning around the boat, the wife of Capt. Castleman jumped into the river, with her infant in her arms, and swam ashore, a distance of half a mile, being the only woman saved out of sixteen. She had learned to swim when a girl.

**A SPANISH VIEW OF THE CAMEL WAR.**—Epartero has lately declared that all Europe must be drawn into the war before it be settled. But Spain is a Latin nation, and if the war goes on, she will certainly take part in it on the side of France and England. I incline to think that the war will become general in the spring. Should events compel Spain to draw the sword in this quarrel, you may be assured that the manner of her doing so will be such as to sustain the old Castilian glory, and that she will not accept a ship, a man, or a crown piece from any power in the world.

**YOUNG BONAPARTE.**—Marshal Polignac has recently conferred on young Léon Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore the decoration of the Legion of Honor, "for great zeal and activity in the performance of his duties during the entire campaign."

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.  
THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States. n10-f

**F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,**  
**AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels. Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of salable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses. F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y. Refers to Dr. G. A. Gaufruan, U. S. Consul Reside, Nicaragua. j12-f

**SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.**—THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," per Yacht, Captain of the Port. Capt. Russell, will ply at a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15-f

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE**  
TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m



# El Nicaraguense.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 26.

## "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE." SUSPENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The last mail brought official information from our Minister at Washington, Mr. P. H. French, of a fact of which our readers were two weeks since informed through the public newspapers, namely: the refusal of Mr. Marcy to receive Mr. French in his diplomatic capacity, and the extraordinary grounds upon which the refusal was based. In a brief note, which may be taken as a model of ministerial ignorance, official rudeness, and reckless violation of public law and international usages, Mr. Marcy asserts that the revolution lately effected in this State was the work of foreigners; and expresses himself incredulous that the people, or any considerable portion of any party, have given their assent to the Government of those claiming to exercise political authority in this State. As to Mr. Marcy's ignorance we have nothing to say. We have no means of knowing how long it takes knowledge, of which all the rest of the world is possessed, to find its way into the State Department; nor to what extent the attention of a Minister of State, specially charged with the foreign relations of his government, may be pre-occupied with the affairs of party at home, to the exclusion of information from abroad. It may be that the urbane Secretary of State has had so much to do with Hards and Softs, Know Nothings, Black Republicans and the spoils, that he has never heard of the two years war which has lately prevailed between the Liberals and Serviles of Nicaragua; of the nine months siege of Granada by Jerez, with an army at one time amounting to two thousand men; of the invitation extended to American Democrats by the accomplished and lamented Castillon; of the acceptance of the offer by Gen. Walker; of his arrival with fifty six men; of the little army entrusted to him by Castillon, in which the native force was never less than three to one of the Americans, who were themselves also citizens of Nicaragua by

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Marcoleta, it seems, was received as the Nicaraguan Minister on the first of January, at the White House in Washington! Can any one tell us where his government is? To whom does he send his despatches? from whom receive his instructions?

Mr. Marcoleta has evidently felt himself pressed by these questions, which must have come unbidden to mar the pleasures of the occasion. Like a prudent man, therefore, he has invented a government, cabinet, army, &c., and located them at the ancient city of Segovia, in which neighborhood, doubtless, the conflicts occurred in which Gen. Walker was twice repulsed and the brave old Chillon slain.

Well, this will do for a while. For one steamer it may serve the necessities of Mr. Marcoleta's personal situation and of Mr. Marcy's diplomacy—but what then? The illusion won't last—the fabric will fall. Poor Mr. Marcoleta will find his credit for diplomatic dinners and official receptions but the more damaged by the desperate expedient, and Mr. Marcy will obtain no relief from his Central American perplexities.

From the President's Message, we perceive that a most important treaty between Nicaragua and the U. States has been laid before the Senate. This Treaty was negotiated by Mr. Wheeler with two Commissioners appointed by Estrada, and as it secures to American citizens the greatest advantages, will doubtless be approved by the Senate. With whom, then, shall ratifications be exchanged? With Mr. Marcoleta's imaginary government of Estrada, at Segovia, or the repudiated government of Rivas, at Granada? This is a grave question, and Mr. Marcy should be held responsible, if by his amiable and adroit manoeuvring, he succeeds in depriving the American people of the benefits of this Treaty. He need not turn to Mr. French for relief. Mr. French has been recalled, and it is not probable that any one else will be soon exposed to the indignities, which, through him, have been heaped upon Nicaragua. The Treaty should be published, that by the extent of their loss the people of the U. States may judge of Mr. Marcy's diplomatic skill.

That our readers here and elsewhere may appreciate the strong affection with which Mr. Marcy adheres to the late Estrada government as now received by Mr. Mar-

## A WORD WITH THE ARMY.

Posterity has stained the name of Cortes because impartial history related the outrages committed by the men engaged with him in the acquisition of Mexico. They rudely suppressed the institutions of an ignorant people, ignoring all precept by example. They revolutionised by violence, and history has immortalized their evil acts. The disorderly lesson thus taught the conquered race has produced a succession of revolutions. The evil example set by the Spaniard has produced its baneful fruits, poisoning the nations: what shall history say of us? The biographer of the present enterprise must write the truth, and if you cheerish aught of respect for the friendship of succeeding generations, the moral reputation of the army will be maintained. The voice and pen of slander have found no ground for utterance thus far, for the self-respect of the Americans has preserved the enterprise from all appearance of wrong. The truthful nature of the volunteer revolts at the perpetration of injustice, particularly on the defenceless; and when the disorderly spirit breaks out in a few exceptional cases, the frowning faces of the citizen soldiers, soon admonishes the culprit that he can commit no wrong with impunity. The reputation of all is at stake—a quarter of a million of people are sitting in judgment on the Americans, and if our conduct ensures their favorable report, we are to be received with open arms in all Central America. Libels have been industriously circulated against the American name, and the present revolution must affirm or deny their verity. So far, we have sustained a noble defence—the record of our history stands unimpeached before the impartial chronicler.

Why should it not be? The moral of the army is excellent—the energy of the War Department allows the men to wait for nothing—sumptuous rations and a bountiful supply of clothing—good wages, payable in land or money, when the government is more thoroughly re-modeled and the public surveys are perfected—a weekly bounty of tobacco and money—a claim to two hundred acres of land at the expiration of their enlistment—superior quarters—but little duty and less care—what more could be asked? We are happy to know, from personal observation, that the men ask for nothing further, unless it be active service. Some of

## OBITUARY.

At half past ten o'clock this morning, CHARLES T. CURTIS, the pioneer of American journalism in Nicaragua, after a short but severe illness, closed his eyes in death. The perseverance of his medical adviser nor the kind attention of friends, could stay the fearful rapidity of the destroying disease; but sure and steady as the siege of a great citadel, the certainties of the grave were drawn around his bed, when the convulsion came and the open eyes were closed in darkness and the mortal structure rested from its wearisome travail. His funeral took place at 5 P. M., under the direction of Capt. Morris, officer of the day. The deceased was a single man, aged about thirty years.

DIED—At her residence on Wednesday night, at 3 o'clock, MARY C., wife of Capt. JOHN W. RIDER, after a short illness, aged 26 years. She was a native of Albany, New York, and leaves in sad bereavement a husband and infant son. The deceased was much esteemed in life, affording a cheerful and happy smile to all who came within the circle of her acquaintance; and in her sickness every attention was paid to her wants. The funeral was attended on Thursday morning by the members of Company G.

THEATRICAL ITEM.—Business and pleasure follow the American people wherever they may make their stand. The first item in the creed of our countrymen is trade and business, after which comes a desire for relaxation. The money made in business must be lavished in the pursuit of what unbends the mind from its fixed character; and when the sober look of thoughtful negotiation or study breaks away in jocund laughter, the time for sport has come. We must be gay, and whenever the race stands still, food for these two elements must be furnished. In Granada, we have but few means of amusement, as yet, but what we have are improving. The claims of the aguadiente shops are gradually loosing hold, and the boys ask now for a fandango or a cock-fight. The lively sounds of music echo in all quarters of the city, at night, and dancing parties are coming into vogue quite fast. Two or three every week afford scenes of enjoyment, and the behavior of all hands has been exceedingly gratifying. No breaches of the peace—no disorder or drunkenness—but a quiet observance of the respect due to the natives and to themselves, has been the rule of conduct. The natives have their own dances, and they are allowed to go on unmolested. But we have pleasure in announcing the possibility that a theatrical company will soon be started in this city by a party of amateur performers, assisted by three or four old stagers. We have several well known actors in the city,

adoption; nor of the murderous fight at Rivas; nor of the battle and victory of La Virgen; nor the brilliant movement by which in conjunction Valle and Lusera, and other gallant native democrats, he surprised and took Granada and restored peace, which for three months has remained unbroken throughout Nicaragua, and unthreatened, unless by Mr. Marcy and his confederates, foreign refugees, and political speculators at Washington.

Mr. Marcy's ignorance, we repeat, is none of our business, even if he still thinks Nicaragua in South America, as he once said to a distinguished gentleman of our acquaintance. But when he undertakes to question the validity of a foreign government, and to express an opinion upon its relations to its own citizens, he deserves a rebuke, and he has gotten it, as will be seen from the following decree of President Rivas, and letter of Don Fermin Ferrer to the Hon. J. H. Wheeler:

*The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants.*  
Knowing with certainty that the Government of the United States, in opposition to the public opinion of that nation, declines to recognize the present administration of Nicaragua, and refuses to enter into relations with the Hon. P. H. French, its present accredited Minister near that Cabinet; in use of its powers;

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1. All official communication with the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Minister of the Government of the United States, residing in this Republic, is suspended.  
ARTICLE 2. All the powers conferred upon Col. P. H. French, as Minister Plenipotentiary near that nation, are revoked.  
ARTICLE 3. Let this decree be communicated to whom it may concern, and to the said Col. P. H. French, that he may return to this Capital to give an account of his mission.  
Given in Granada, the 23d day of the month of January, 1856.  
PATRICIO RIVAS.  
To the Minister General, the Licentiate Don FERMIN FERRER.

To the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Resident Minister of the United States in Nicaragua.  
Sir:—My government being well convinced that the present Cabinet at Washington, contrary to the popular wish of that nation, refuses its recognition, it becomes incumbent upon me to notify you that the powers conferred on Mr. P. H. French, the present Minister of Nicaragua, near the United States, have been this day revoked, and that he has been commanded to return to this city. At the same time I have to communicate to you in the name of my government, that in consideration of the aforesaid conduct of the government which you represent, all communication with you in the character of a Minister resident of the United States is from this day forth, suspended.

I have the honor to offer you the assurance of my highest consideration.  
FERRER.

Here is a Roland for an Oliver. Mr. Marcy questions whether our President represents the people of Nicaragua; and

in Co. D, of the Rifle Battalion, charged with killing Thomas Ellsworth, a private in the same company. After a patient hearing, the Court convicted the prisoner of murder, but with a recommendation to mercy. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. The defence was ably conducted by Col. J. H. Harper.

FROM COSTA RICA.—By a gentleman who arrived in this city on Thursday, from Costa Rica, we learn that all is quiet at present in that State. The people were somewhat alarmed at first, fearing an invasion from Nicaragua; but they are now reassured that the policy of this State does not necessarily lead into conflict with the neighboring republics of Central America.

REINFORCEMENTS.—Twenty-one recruits arrived in Granada on Tuesday last, from New Orleans, under command of Captain James Linton. The only officers we could obtain the names of were First Lieutenant J. L. Stith and Second Lieutenant Thos. Stackhouse. The company is composed of fine looking men.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—Under a recent regulation of the army, the soldiers are exempted from being posted on guard in the sun; and a general caution has been issued to the men to avoid bathing, and to keep out of the sun from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon.

DIAMONDS IN NICARAGUA.—A citizen of Granada, represented to us as extremely poor, who recently made a trip to the mines of Jucgalpa, returned during the week with a small pile in the shape of a diamond valued at two thousand dollars. He broke it out of the rough stone accidentally with his machette.

ADVANCEMENT IN THE ARMY.—During the past week the following promotions have been made by the Commander in Chief: Thos. F. Fisher appointed Quarter Master General, with the rank of Colonel. Francis Mahon appointed Assistant Commissary General with rank of Captain. D. Lathrop promoted to a First Lieutenant.

H. C. Huston to a First Lieutenant.

Naval.—Julius deBrisot was promoted, on the first of January, to the position of Captain in the Navy of Nicaragua.

the troops ask for marching orders, without reflecting that all is peace, and the General has too much care for the men to expose them to the trials of a journey during the present sickly season. All is doing for the best, and while the present quiet and orderly conduct continues to govern the intercourse of the soldiers with the citizens of Granada, we are perfecting a greater victory than if the red hand of ruinous war subjected the enemies of peace to the decrees of the government. The hearts of the disaffected Serviles are being won to peace and quiet. It is a revolution effected by mental conflict. The soldiers are therefore mighty agents for good, and we desire to impress upon them the necessity of continuing as they have commenced. The reputation of the American name is to be saved from the slanderous defamation of foreign tongues—the respect and confidence of our fellow-citizens in Nicaragua must be acquired—the historian is to be thought of—and our own consciences preserved clear and blameless.

The integrity of the soldier's reputation should therefore be his pride—like his musket it should be ready for inspection whenever the Commander-in-Chief inspects the ranks for a soldier to fill the vacant posts of honor. Evil report runs swiftly, and none can tell when it may rise up to confront us in the way of promotion.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—It cannot be doubted that in a few years the State of Nicaragua will reap incalculable advantages from this improvement of modern science. The plains of Texas, of Alabama, Mississippi, and many other sections of the Union, have been made fresh and beautiful by Artesian Wells, and as Nicaragua is peculiarly destined to be watered in that way, with the introduction of the Americans we may soon expect to see experimenting commenced. As a first step, we hope some steps will be taken to bore a well on the Plaza, which will afford a source of benefit and delight to the city. A well four or five hundred feet would doubtless produce an abundant supply of water, better than any now in use, and would also save to the citizens an immense outlay of money and labor. The public squares of Paris have been beautified with fountains in this way, and we see no reason why Granada should not be equally favored, particularly when it is a matter of such prime necessity.

under whose guidance a company might be organized with pride to the army and profit to the projectors. Mr. Carter, of Company D; Mr. Harris, of Company C, and Mr. Mooney, of Company C, are all well known and of ability, and they are all ardently enlisted in favor of the establishment of this popular amusement. We hope soon to hear that the scheme has assumed consistency sufficient to allow us to name the day when the fun will commence.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, Jan. 26, 1856.  
ARRIVED.  
JANUARY 21.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay, with passengers and mail to the Government.  
22.—Steamer La Virgen, from Virgin Bay, with passengers.  
23.—Schooner Sarah, Capt. Green, with passengers and freight to the Government.  
25.—Yacht Gen. Walker, from Virgin Bay, with passengers for the Government.  
SAILED.  
JANUARY 19.—Yacht Gen. Walker, for Virgin Bay, with dispatches from the Government.  
22.—Steamship La Virgen, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.  
23.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.  
24.—Schooner Sarah, Capt. Green, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY JAN. 31, CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS.

SIERRA NEVADA, CAPT. BLETHEN, St. Francisco  
NORTHERN LIGHT, CAPT. TINKLEPAGE, N. York  
PROMETHEUS, CAPT. CRUKHILL, N. Orleans  
EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure.  
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
Granada, Nicaragua, Jan. 26th, 1856.

W. TELLER.

On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza - Granada.  
COMMISSION MERCHANT and WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Freshes of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Provisions, etc. From New York.

UNION STATES HOTEL.

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.  
The Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.  
Virgin Bay, Dec. 23. t f

WIDEMAN & BESCHER, IMPORTERS.

Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH & CO. are now prepared to do all kinds of work in COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON. Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th. J13-t

# Artículo 2ª y 3ª

GRANADA, ENERO 26 1856.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 148.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION

Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno

Con presencia de la dimision que hace de la Cartera de Hacienda el Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha, y teniendo en consideracion que ha comprobado ser justas las causas en que la apoya; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

Admitese la renuncia hecha por el expresado Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha, á quien se le rinden las debidas gracias á nombre de la Republica por sus buenos servicios.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

FERRER.

N.º 149.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno, habiéndose admitido la dimision que hizo en esta fecha el Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha del Ministerio de Hacienda del Gobierno de la Republica por causa de enfermedad; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase en su lugar Ministro de Hacienda interino del Gobierno de Nicaragua al Sr. Presbítero don Benigno Matuz.

2.º Mientras toman posesion de sus respectivas carteras los Ministros hasta ahora nombrados, queda encargado del Ministerio general el Sr. Ldo. don Ferrn Ferrer actual Ministro de Crédito público.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden de—Granada, enero 21 de 1856.—Rivas."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

FERRER.

N.º 146.

### DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Queda suspensa toda comunicacion oficial con el Honorable Sr. J. H. Wheeler Ministro del Gobierno de los EE. UU. residente en esta Republica.

Art. 2.º Se revocan todos los poderes conferidos al Sr. Coronel P. H. Ferrer como Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de aquella nacion.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde y al expresado Sr. P. H. Ferrer para que venga á esta capital á dar cuenta de su mision.

Dado en Granada, á los 22 días del mes de enero de 1856—Patricio Rivas. Al Sr. Ministro general Ldo. don Ferrer.

Conforme—FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, enero 22 de 1856.

Al Honorable Sr. J. H. Wheeler Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en esta Republica.

Señor: Estando bien convencido mi Gobierno que el actual gabinete de Washington contra el voto popular de aquella nacion, rehúsa su reconocimiento, tengo á bien notificar á U.S. que en esta fecha se han revocado los poderes conferidos al Sr. P. H. Ferrer actual Ministro de Nicaragua cerca de los EE. UU., á quien se le manda venir á esta capital. Asimismo le hago saber á nombre de mi Gobierno que, por la conducta espresada del que U.S. representa, desde hoy en adelante, queda suspensa toda comunicacion con U.S. en la categoria de Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en Nicaragua.

Tengo el honor de ofrecer á U.S. los votos de mi alta consideracion.

Firmado—FERRER.

Circular á los Gobiernos de Centro-América.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Señor:

El Supremo Gobierno Provisorio que actualmente dirige los destinos de Nicaragua cuenta ya en el dia con un firme apoyo para sostener la paz y tranquilidad de sus habitantes sin la posible alteracion en el porvenir, y para proteger las libertades públicas conforme á las instituciones de un Gobierno Republicano.

Bajo esta égida, su firme proposito es procurar por medios prudentes y adecuados el progreso y felicidad de todos los nicaragüenses y mantener la buena armonia y fraternidad con todos los Gobiernos centro-americanos, cuya suerte está perfectamente identificada con la de Nicaragua.

Este sincero sentimiento auxiliado por

bajo la influencia de una fusion de partidos; y antes reconoció á un Gobierno de bando, y lo que es mas jeuales son las conferencias que en varias ocasiones ha tenido con el Coronel Kimy pretendiente colonizador de Mosquitaa.—No podrá contestar el Presidente, porque la proteccion que entonces le ofreció, no fué sino con la mira de anexar Nicaragua á la union americana para engrandecer su administracion.

Pero hoy que vé claramente la pretension de los verdaderos campeones de la democracia en Nicaragua, que no corresponde á los fines previstos y deseados por el Gabinete Pierce y Marcy cambia su política engañando á ese pueblo libre que depositó en ellos confianza para su prosperidad.

Quiera el cielo que el pueblo anglo-americano conozca en realidad quien dirige su suertec, y que con la energía que lo caracteriza sepa hacer valer sus derechos.

### REMITIDO.

En la gaceta de Guatemala del viernes 4. del presente mes, en el art. cronica noticias varias, hemos leído la critica mas insulsa, necia é infundada: el petulante escritor ó mejor dirémos: el injusto murmurador, no solamente bomita su amargura, sino que el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe don Guillermo Walker, sinó que estiene de su mortal veneno hasta vulnerar la virtud incólume, la conducta arreglada del inui ilustre Sr. Vicario Capitular y Gobernador de este Obispado Sr. Arcediano don José Hilario Herdicia. El insano detractor dice: entre otras cosas, que los individuos del Clero que no pertenecen al partido Democrático han sido despojados de sus Curatos, y están espuestos á otras vejaciones; y que el Sr. Presbítero Dr. don Rafael Jerez ha sido nombrado Canonigo sin otro mérito que ser hermano del Sr. Jeneral Jerez. Cuando el hombre está poseído del mortal vicio de la murmuracion, descarga golpes brusca y barbaramente, introduce el puñal ciego, mente en el corazon de su prójimo sin reparar la fatal herida que hace en la conducta mas acrisolada. El escritor Guatemalteco que atrevido pretende manchar la conducta Eclesiástica del Prelado de Nicaragua, entienda, que el ilustre Sr. Vicario Herdicia no pertenece á partido alguno, y que marchando solamente sobre las huellas de los Apóstoles no tiene mas mira que el bien de la Iglesia.

Dos curas son los que ha removido del oficio que les estaba encargado; pero si lo ha hecho habrá sido sin duda por muy justas y graves causas que obran en su conocimiento; y los Párrocos removidos no tienen canónica institucion por no haber sido su nombramiento por concurso como previene el Santo Concilio de Trento, sinó que su nombramiento es in-

á cuya cabeza ha sido puesto por el movimiento liberal se republicano de tan buen temple y tan acreditadas virtudes cívicas como el Sr. Patricio Rivas, ha demostrado desde sus primeros pasos, está en promover y fomentar, por todos los medios posibles, los intereses vitales del pueblo, la seguridad del ciudadano, la propiedad, la paz—en una palabra,—toda la inmensa suma de bienes que un gobierno democrático, bien organizado, puede ofrecer y garantizar á sus gobernados. Por un decreto expedido por el Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica, en fecha de 23 de noviembre último, se ofrece á toda persona adulta que desee ingresar á ella, la merced de 250 acres de tierra (cerca de 8 caballerías) si son solteros, ó la de 350 si casados, dándoseles el legítimo título de propiedad dentro del término de seis meses. Ademas se declara libre de derechos la importacion de toda clase de efectos introducidos por los emigrantes para objetos de industria, tales como instrumentos de agricultura, muebles utensilios, semillas, plantas, ganado etc. ademas de declararsele ciudadanos de la Republica desde su ingreso en ella, y extendidos de toda contribucion y servicio estranjero.

No damos que con tales franquicias y alios unidos á los grandes atractivos de las inmensas riquezas naturales de aquel país, la emigracion á él será en número extraordinario. Pero el hecho mas lisonjero entre todos los que anuncia esta reforma esencial y material de la Republica Nicaraguense es la confirmacion de una opinion que mucho tiempo hace tenemos espresada, á saber: "que la América será al fin Americana,—quiere decir, libre é independiente, desde Groenlaandia hasta el cabo de Hornos, y que las listas coronadae y las hidras de la teocracia, irán á morir en las ruinas de sus tronos y sus grutas, allá en el Viejo Mundo."

Nicaragua por su posicion jeográfica, con buenos y seguros puertos en el Atlántico y en el Pacífico, es de grande importancia en América, pudiendo convertirse (y se convertirá sin duda bajo un buen gobierno) en depósito de la gran linea comercial entre ambos hemisferios por este lado de los mares.

La Republica está dividida en cinco Departamentos, Leon, Managua, Segovia, Nicaragua y Granada, de los cuales es capital la ciudad de este nombre. Su poblacion asciende á 250,000 habitantes. El Gobierno es republicano democrático, con un Senado y una Cámara de Representantes, con un Presidente que se elije cada dos años.

El país abunda en feraces praderas, ricas maderas de construccion, minas de toda clase fértiles aguadas, frutos como los de nuestra Cuba; añadiendo á todas

la palabra y manifestó: que sucesos de la mayor importancia habian acaecido últimamente en Nicaragua; sucesos, que, en su concepto, eran de la mayor trascendencia para la existencia de todos los Estados de la América Central, por los elementos estranos que se habian introducido en aquella Republica: elementos que, lo mandó mayor desarrollo en aquel país, refunian directamente contra la nacionalidad del mismo Nicaragua y de los demas Estados de la América Central, que por tanto, creia se estaba en el caso de dictar las providencias mas enérgicas á este respecto, y pedía que el Sr. Ministro informase sobre las que el Gobierno no hubiere dictado para la seguridad de la independencia de la Republica. El Sr. Ministro del interior tomó la palabra, y despues de alabar el celo patriótico que el Sr. Representante Arriola habia manifestado en su discurso, dijo: que para informar á la Cámara sobre los puntos indicados por el Sr. preopinante, tomaria las instrucciones correspondientes y que tuviese á bien darle el Exmo. Sr. Presidente de la Republica, é informaria á este alto cuerpo en la sesion próxima.

El Sr. Arriola replicó para que este informe se evacasase á la mayor brevedad, y el mismo Sr. Ministro reiteró su oferta de hacerlo en la sesion próxima, con lo que, no habiendo otro asunto en el despacho, se levantó la presente, siendo las diez de la noche.

Sesion de la Cámara de RR. de la noche del martes 18 de diciembre de 1855, á que concurrieron los SS. DD. que á continuacion se espresan.

Presidente Matheu—Vice-Presidente Ay-cuena—Aparicio—Arrivillaga—Azmitia—Andreu, (D. Andres)—Arroyo—Alfaro—Baires (Don Pedro Vicente)—Benitez (Don Francisco)—Balcárcel—Benitez (D. Manuel)—Córdova—Dardon—Escobar—Escamilla—García Parra—Gonzales—Idalgo—Lambur—Milla—Montufar—Pavon—Piñol—Ruiz—Rodríguez—Saravia—(D. José María)—Tejada—Urruela—Valenzuela—Zeeceña—Zavala—Secretarios, Andreu—Arriola—Farrán—Estuvieron presentes los SS. Ministros Aycinena y Echeverría.

1.º Fué leida y aprobada el acta de la sesion anterior.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de gobernacion tomó la palabra y manifestó que S. E. el Sr. Presidente de la Republica le habia dado orden para que informase á la Cámara que, desde que se tuvieron las pri-



meras noticias de los graves acontecimientos acaecidos en Nicaragua, el gobierno les habia dado una atencion preferente. y dictado todas aquellas medidas que la naturaleza de esos sucesos hacia necesarias. Que S. E. no perdía de vista este asunto, y que la Cámara debía confiar en que estando encomendada á su vigilancia y su cuidado la defensa de la independencia y nacionalidad de la República, sabria emplear en la ocasion todos los medios y los elementos del pais para que se conserven ileso los tan sagrados intereses.

3.º Se dió cuenta con una nota del Sr. Ministro del interior en que manifiesta haber recibido y dado cuenta á S. E. el Sr. Presidente con la comunicacion de esta Secretaría sobre el nombramiento de la Cámara hizo de Consejeros de Estado. La Cámara quedó enterada.

4.º Se leyó una proposicion del Sr. Representante Arriola contraída á que la Cámara acordase en la misma sesion se exitiese de la manera mas espresiva al Supremo Gobierno, á fin de que desde luego y sin pérdida de momento haga un llamamiento general á todos los habitantes de la República, para que acudan á la defensa del pais, cuya existencia la conceptúa en inminente peligro, atendidos los sucesos de Nicaragua, forme un ejército respetable y se haga paso hasta ocupar aquel territorio, y que lanzando de él á los filibusteros que se sabe lo ocupan, deje á los nicaraguenses en plena libertad para nombrar sus autoridades propias que lo rijan por las leyes y constituciones que tengan á bien adoptar. La Cámara, como se solicitó, dispuso la segunda lectura, y puesta á discusion la referida proposicion, varios señores Representantes sostuvieron y manifestaron en sus discursos, no deberse admitir, puesto que ella contenia el proyecto de medidas que no creian de la competencia de la Cámara, aunque algunos otros manifestaron creer conveniente el exámen por una comision de aquel asunto; y después de un largo y detenido debate, se declaró estar suficientemente discutida la proposicion, y no se admitió; habiendo salvado su voto en este último acuerdo el mismo Sr. Arriola y el Sr. Andreu (D. Juan); con lo que siendo las diez de la noche, se levantó la sesion.

(Gaceta de Guatemala N.º 91.)

estas ventajas un clima templado y saludable, y unos habitantes, de indole pacífica y hospitalaria.

Lástima seria que un pais tan bello no pudiese continuar reído por instrucciones tan benéficas como las que establece su nueva organizacion política. Pero estamos seguros de que los bienes de la Libertad y la Felicidad son demaciado caros para que nuestros hermanos los Nicaraguenses los dejen perder despues de disfrutarlos una vez.

Nosotros les damos de todo corazón la enhorabuena por su gran reforma nacional, como nos la daríamos á nosotros mismos si ya hubieramos conseguido tambien lo que anhelamos hace tan largo tiempo, y que tantos afanes, tantos sacrificios, tantas victimas ha costado y costará todavía á nuestra pobre Cuba!

(El Eco de Cuba.)

**GUATEMALA.**

**CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES.**

Sesion de la Cámara de R.R. de la noche del lunes 17 de diciembre de 1855, á que concurrieron los SS. DD. que á continuación se expresan

Presidente, Mathieu—Vice Presidente, Aycinena—Aparicio Alfaro—Arrivillago—Azmitia—Arroyo—Beneditez, (D. Francisco)—Beneditez (D. Manuel)—Balcarcel. Batres, (D. Pedro Vicente)—Córdova—Dardon—Escobar—Gonzales—García Parral—Idalgo—Lambur—Milla—Piñol—Rodriguez—Ruiz—Saravia, (D. José María)—Tejada—Urruela—Valenzuela—Zavala—Zecena—Secretarios, Andreu—Arriola—Farfan—Estuvieron presentes los SS. Ministros Aycinena y Echeverria.

1.º Se leyó y aprobó el acta de la sesion anterior.

2.º Se dió cuenta con un dictamen de la comision de gobernacion que propone se apruebe el decreto que espidió el Supremo Gobierno en 7 de mayo último, reformatando el artículo 25 de la Cédula de creacion del Consulado de comercio, y se señaló su discusion para la sesion próxima.

3.º Se puso á discusion el dictamen de la comision de hacienda que propone la aprobacion del acuerdo del Gobierno creando una plaza de oficial primero, con la dotacion de 500 pesos anuales, en el Ministerio de relaciones; y declarado haber lugar á votar, fué aprobado.

4.º El Sr. Presidente hizo presente que estando pendiente la discusion del proyecto de Reglamento interior de la Cámara, era conveniente se continuase esta en el presente período, cuando los negocios de que tiene que ocuparse la Cámara lo permitieren.

5.º El Sr. Representante Arriola pidió

terminario, y estos son amovibles á la voluntad del Prelado. Por lo que respecta al Sr. Cañonigo Dr. don Rafael Jerez, sepa el escritor Guatemalteco que la escala de méritos por donde ha subido este virtuoso Sacerdote á la dignidad que ahora ocupa es la siguiente. Haber recibido el grado de Dr. en derecho Canónico; haber obtenido de su Excelencia el Illmo. Sr. Dr. don Jorge de Viteri y Ungo los títulos de Examinador Sinodal de este Obispado, de Promotor Fiscal, de Secretario de Cámara y Gobierno, de Vicario Jeneral auxiliar, de Maestro de Ceremonias de la Santa Iglesia Catedral, de Teniente de Cura del Sagrario que desempeñó por tres años con infatigable zelo, y lo que es mas, este ilustre Eclesiástico, en las diversas ocasiones en que ha sido afijida por la epidemia la ciudad de Leon, se le ha visto con un desinterés Apostólico consagrarse exclusivamente á administrar los Sacramentos á los enfermos, y á llenarlos de consuelo. Diga ahora el injusto crítico de Guatemala si estos méritos son acredores mas que á una Canogia. Concluimos manifestándole que limite sus censuras á las cosas profanas; pero que no quiera tocar con su inmundada lengua la conducta de los unguidos de Dios.

**NICARAGUA.**

Hace pocos dias, llegó á esta ciudad de tránsito para Washington, el Sr. coronel Parker H. French, nombrado Ministro plenipotenciario con poderes extraordinarios, de parte de la República de Nicaragua acerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Suponemos á nuestros lectores informados de los acontecimientos que recientemente han producido un cambio liberal en la administracion de aquella República, cambio que, segun la marcha de las cosas, vendrá á dar por último resultado la union de Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Yucatan, y—bien podemos añadir—Costarica y Mosquitos, (á pesar de la oficial oposicion manifestada por la primera y la influencia británica en la segunda) bajo una lei fundamental y orgánica verdaderamente republicana, y bajo las garantías de una Confederacion basada en los cimientos sobre que descansa el Capitolio de Washington.

Esta union aseguraria la paz, el buen gobierno, la prosperidad la ilustracion y el poder á esos Estados que hasta hoy no han hecho mas que despedazarse en infinitas discordias. Esta Confederacion haria que los pueblos conocidos bajo el nombre de América Central, se levantasen sobre el horizonte político para formar una nueva y brillantísima constelacion en el cielo de la America libre.

La nueva administracion de Nicaragua.

**COMUNICADO.**

El pueblo Norte-Americano á la faz del mundo es eminentemente liberal; mas si debemos juzgar la conducta política de su administracion actual, vemos que pugna abiertamente con los sentimientos de sus ciudadanos conaturales con los principios de la verdadera Democracia.

¡Qué hai pues que deducir de esta anomalia inesperada y bien patente en el actual Gobierno de aquella nacion? No es mas que esto: que Preve evidenciamos al mundo, temor, y ningun principio firme—Los hechos comprueban este acerto. Ahora desconoce la presente administracion de Nicaragua que ejerce su poder en toda la República y fue creada

la opinion pública, revela el universal deseo de que se una cordialmente la gran familia centro-americana; se evidencia por la reciente espresion oficial de sus respectivos Gobiernos; y pues que ya sonó la hora en que Centro-américa despertándose de su letargo, manifiesta propensiones de union fraternal, mi Gobierno acompaña con gozo inefable estas demostraciones sujetadas por la opinion pública, por que de esta suerte asegura de una manera estable, su cara independencia, su integridad territorial y su respetabilidad en el exterior.

En tal concepto, á nombre de mi Gobierno, tengo el honor de dirigirme al de esa República, por el respetable conducto de U.S., con el objeto de extirparlo, bien para que reciba un Comisionado que se le mande, ó para que acredite una persona cerca de este Gabinete á fin de tratar y concluir dignamente el asunto de union tan vital é interesante para todo Centro-américa.

Espero tener la satisfacion de que el Sr. Ministro elevará este despacho al conocimiento del Supremo Magistrado de esa República, y que aceptará los votos de mi mas distinguida consideracion.

D. U. L.  
F. FERRER.

**NOMBRAMIENTOS.**

Por acuerdo gubernativo del 21 del corriente enero fué nombrado Prefecto del departamento Meridional, el Sr. don Saturnino Perez.

Por el de 23 del mismo Guarda de la Aduana de San Juan del Norte, el Señor don Agustin Vega.

Y por otro de la propia fecha, á consecuencia de haberse establecido por acuerdo del mismo dia una agencia de policía en el mineral de Juigalpa, fué nombrado para desempeñarla el Señor Subteniente don Toribio Osorio.

**COMUNICADO.**

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Desearo que la correspondencia extranjera vaya y venga del puerto San Juan del Norte en la posible prontitud y seguridad en beneficio de la administracion general y del comercio interior de la República; y evitar al mismo tiempo los crecidos gastos que con tal objeto se hacen antes infructuosamente; en uso de sus facultades

**ACUERDA:**

1.º Se faculta al Administrador de correos de esta ciudad para que entendiéndose directamente con los agentes y Capitanes de los vapores de la Compañía de transito, y con el encargado de la mala extranjera de San Juan del Norte en todo lo relativo á aquel ramo, arregle con ellos tanto la manera de pagar la correspondencia extranjera que vaya ó venga de aquel puerto para algunos de los pueblos de esta ó de las demas Repúblicas del Centro, como la dotacion con que deba remunerar á este funcionario por el trabajo que como encargado suyo tenga que pender en aquel punto.

2.º En su virtud, queda autorizado el mismo Administrador para mandar á hacer las baltijas y llaves que crea necesarias para que en cuenta y razon puedan cambiar la correspondencia los administradores de los puntos de salida, y de los intermedios en que regularmente haya de tocar.

3.º Queda igualmente autorizado para echar mano, con anuencia del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe, de un oficial que conduzca la correspondencia extranjera, cuando así lo estime conveniente, y para ocurrir á demas á la Receptoría del distrito por la cantidad necesaria para pagar su portacion no sean bastantes, dando el recibo correspondiente.

4.º El mismo Administrador llevará cuenta y razon del porte que cause la correspondencia de las demas Repúblicas del centro, para procurar su reintegro, cuando y en la forma que esto se arregle con ellas.

5.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, enero 19 de 1756—Rivas.

Al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda—ROCHA.

**N.º 150.**

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

“Sabíendose de una manera cierta que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. contra la opinion pública de aquella nacion, niega el reembolso de la Administracion actual de Nicaragua, y rehusa entrar en relaciones con el Honorable Sr. P. H. French su actual Ministro acreditado cerca de aquel gabinete; en uso de sus facultades

**COMUNICADO.**

El pueblo Norte-Americano á la faz del mundo es eminentemente liberal; mas si debemos juzgar la conducta política de su administracion actual, vemos que pugna abiertamente con los sentimientos de sus ciudadanos conaturales con los principios de la verdadera Democracia.

¡Qué hai pues que deducir de esta anomalia inesperada y bien patente en el actual Gobierno de aquella nacion? No es mas que esto: que Preve evidenciamos al mundo, temor, y ningun principio firme—Los hechos comprueban este acerto. Ahora desconoce la presente administracion de Nicaragua que ejerce su poder en toda la República y fue creada

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CRISIS POLITICA en la América Central.

ARTICULO 2.º

Ann sin haber pasado la impresion que haya hecho en la imaginacion febril de algunos hombres...

Hay en la actualidad una fabrica de articulos que por su tipo y proporciones se conoce qual es su objeto...

Los sucesos de Nicaragua son muy criticos, dicen los conservadores que cuando nos amenazaba el poder botánico...

Es muy de desearse que en este embolismo de ideas y encontrados intereses veamos claro...

sado, diciendo bajo su firma, "que por el convenio de 23 de octubre en Granada se ha fijado para Nicaragua un programa de chibitacion digno de los jefes que lo firmaron siempre que se sostenga como es de esperarse por la independencia del pais...

Asi, poco mas ó menos, son todas las especies que vierte el partido conservador contra sus desafectos, y si en cosas tan secundarias se encuentran á mano documentos con que desmentirlas...

Esas voces de que en California se persigue á los que hablan español, por el hecho mismo de pertenecer á nuestra raza, son de lo mas infundado que pueda darse...

Los conservadores de algunos hechos condenados en toda sociedad permiten de este otro modo, las mas veces hasta fuera de las leyes, no es peculiar de un pais, es de todos semejante enfermedad.

los jóvenes en obsequio de su mejor ilustración.

LUSTRA RACOR, SABIOS EXAMINADORES, ESTIMABLES CONCURRENTES.

La debil niebla engendra la violencia de la horrosa tempestad y del terrible rayo: una pequeña semilla en su desarrollo es quien hace aparecer en los bosques el arbol mas robusto y magestuoso...

Desnudo de conocimientos, y rodeado solamente de la ingnorancia, no he carecido sin embargo del ardiente deseo que un dia espero me conduca á la gloria...

La chismografía produce consecuencias tan perniciosas, que no es posible alcanzar el punto á que pueden llegar. La reputacion, y hasta la vida, son sus victimas...

asi como la mujer debe responder á su marido? ¿Tengo yo que conformarme con tu gusto?

La mujer añade:—Allí tienes el bote de la sal; y otra vez hasta tu mismo la sopa. El marido fuera de si coje el plato y lo tira al suelo...

—No, responde la mujer. —Pues volved dentro de una hora y os daré una poca.

El cura, despues que se ha ido, llena un frasquito de agua fresca, le hecha un poco de azúcar y unas cuantas gotas de esencia de rosa para dulcificarla y perfumarla...

CHISMOGRAFIA.

La chismografía produce consecuencias tan perniciosas, que no es posible alcanzar el punto á que pueden llegar.

Los hombres todos y principalmente los empleados deberian siempre estar preparados para no ser lijeros en dar crédito á los chismosos...

prende alguna picardiguera y sale con un ojo que pierdo? es el sumario de la gracia y precocidad de su ingenio para sus padres.

En la edad juvenil, edad de locuras y calaveradas, airéis continuamente después de algunas injurias contra el prójimo, dejando á un lado faltas mayores...

—No, responde la mujer. —Pues volved dentro de una hora y os daré una poca.

Si de las edades pasamos á las clases de la sociedad ¡qué dicen el portosero y vagamundo que se finjen valetudinarios por cálculo y pereza...

¿Qué el oficial ignorante de la ordenanza y táctica? ¿yo que pierdo? ¿Qué el marinero del charco que usa de mas palabras obscenas que buenas? ¿yo que pierdo?

¿Qué el oficial ignorante de la ordenanza y táctica? ¿yo que pierdo? ¿Qué el marinero del charco que usa de mas palabras obscenas que buenas? ¿yo que pierdo?

Y si fuéramos clasificando toda la sociedad, que por no hacernos fatuosos lo dejamos, veríamos por todas partes ¿yo que pierdo? Esa panacea universal, ese pánquimago, ese comodín que todo lo malo hace bueno.

Ya es tiempo desaparesta de nuestro vocabulario esa espresion, tóprobio y escándalo de nuestra educacion: ponga cada uno su mano en el pecho y conocerá lo que le dicta su conciencia que nunca engaña en lo justo é injusto.

fantes democráticos nicaraguenses que están á 200 leguas de distancia, es el reconocimiento del Gobierno del general Cabanas en Granada, la cuestión de limitación con Honduras, la devolución de la artillería de dicho Estado trasladada á los castillos de San José y Matamoros, y la enorme responsabilidad que pesa sobre la administración guatemalteca, por cualquier aspecto que se la quiera considerar. Aquel Gobierno callando estos incidentes, invita al del Salvador y á los demas de la antigua República lo mismo que hace Costarica para salvar, dicen, la independencia á pretexto de yankees en Nicaragua.

Demostado como está, que la crisis actual abraza tantísimas cuestiones, las mas de ellas domésticas de Centro América, nada es mas natural que seguir el juicio del patriotismo, el cual dando cuenta á las fanfarroneas y á la palabrería resuelve no ser la cuestión de los norteamericanos en Nicaragua la que propiamente se quiere defender, sino los intereses y el color político de un partido contrario que bastante apogado á su historia de absurdos, de retroceso y de sangre, teme descender á la nulidad, cargando con la execración de Centro-América.

En tal concepto, ¡qué valor pueden tener tantísimas interpretaciones inexactas, y denuncias falsas que publica cada día la prensa conservadora para inducirnos á adoptar medidas extremas y avivar sentimientos de horror contra los yankees? Es bueno atendernos á la realidad antes que obrar sin criterio, y si por desgracia hemos podido deslambarnos á vista de ligeras sugestiones, oigamos con atención á otras personas que nos suministrarán mejores datos. A este respecto está muy reciente la declaración caballerosa del Sr. Ldo. don Guadalupe Sáenz, hijo de Nicaragua que reside en California y es sujeto que escribió contra la decantada invasión de Walker á Centro América. La Gaceta de Coahuila que de la semana anterior, inserta un párrafo firmado CHAS E. PICKETT que hace parte de un remitido del Sr. Sáenz á la Crónica de San Francisco, cuyo periódico que en su segundo renglon de encabezamiento dice ser órgano de la población española de aquel país tenemos á la vista y correábrá leído su alarmarse que allí se dice que la esclavitud debe seguir al triunfo de Walker en la América Central? Y sin embargo, el mismo Sr. Sáenz que confiesa haber tomado esas noticias en Guatemala y que por el mes de octubre todavía creía en semejante suposición, en noviembre para deshacer sus conceptos y manifestar hallarse tranquilo vuelve á escribir para la Crónica el artículo que se vé en este número copiado del *Nicaragua* de 15 de diciembre próximo pasado.

bian robado." En la línea de otros hechos de alta trascendencia para Centro-América se encuentran algunos que si no recapitulamos ahora, no dejará de ser indispensable su demostración despues. Tal es el asunto de San Juan del Norte, ocupado militarmente y á perpetuidad por los ingleses, y vencido, con el derecho de tal ocupacion como se verá en el documento que en otro lugar copiamos del Boletín de Costarica. ¡Por qué esos escritores energúmenos conservadores y de impulsos tan patrióticos nada dicen relativo á esa ocupacion y venta inglesa de un territorio centro-americano? — ¡Ah patriotismo tan patente!

Pero ya lo comprendemos. Los serviles destruyeron la federacion y fraccionaron á Centro-América implorando la asistencia de Chatfield, y para ser consecuentes deben hacer silencio sobre la política inglesa. ¡Y es observando esta conducta que Guatemala y Costarica hoy invocan la union de los Estados para defender la independencia nacional! ¿Y es en esos dos países donde se alza la voz de venganza contra los demócratas de Nicaragua por la ejecucion de los reos Mayorga y Corral cuando Costarica lleva la fea nota de haber fusilado, no obstante su justificativa declaración de ser inocente, al BENEMÉRITO MORAZAN, y ha dejado pasar el hecho de haber arrancado seis demócratas leoneses del territorio costarricense para pasarlos por las armas sin los auxilios de la religión, pero ni aun banquillo en la plaza de Rivas? ¡Y es la administración guatemalteca la que teme por la suerte de la sociedad con la permanencia de los que llama peligrosos en el país cuando á don Juan Lopez se le unieron criminales sacados de las cárceles para que con ellos armados invadiese á Honduras que hace parte de esa misma sociedad? He ahí los manejos de los serviles de Centro-América que piensan poder preponderar. Afortunadamente, como hemos dicho otra vez, llega la crisis: suena la hora. Triunfa el partido democrático y su triunfo es la salvaguardia de la independencia y el afianzamiento de los derechos del pueblo y la libertad.

(Tomado del Real de San Vicente N.º 47.)

UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON.

El dia 1.º del mes corriente el joven Camilo Gutierrez hijo del departamento de Nueva Segovia se graduó en Filosofía y su examen lucido que llamó la atención, y atrajo el afecto de los hombres ilustres de aquella Universidad, dan derecho al graduado para que nosotros consignemos su elogio en este periódico y que insertemos á continuación el discurso que pronunció antes del examen, discurso que tiene su merito principal en haberlo el mismo escrito á presencia del Rector que está dispuesto que así lo verifiquen todos

pueban la tierra, desde la materia bruta hasta el mismo ser inteligente que con ansiedad la estudia: la *Geografía*, y la *moral* hace patentar no solo las diferentes localidades de la esfera terrestre; sino tambien la diversidad de sus pobladores respecto á sus propiedades corporales, usos, costumbres, gobiernos y religiones; dando la última las reglas mas exactas para la felicidad de los individuos y de el hombre sin alas se lanza á regiones donde nunca ha podido ni podrá llegar el Aguilas por el conocimiento de la *Elcatricidad* se ocasiona y enfreña el rayo: mediante la *Astromonía* se comprende el corriente del orden admirable de los astros en su marcha niagestuosa por el dilatado espacio de los cielos, y en fin la *Metafísica* ademas de llevarnos al olimpo de un nuevo mundo de seres que atraen toda nuestra atencion, nos hace descubrir el mas bello que escogitar pudiera la inteligencia, cual es el ser por esencia, el hacedor supremo, el infinito. La vida del hombre, ni de las naciones ha sido bastante para desarrojar los profundos secretos de la inmensa ciencia acerca de la cual se vá á tratar, y de quien cuanto se dijera para elogiaria no seria suficiente, supliendo que ella es un rayo de la infinita sabiduria; y siendo este acto uno de los que deberán formar época en la historia de mis dias, permitaseme dedicarlo al autor de mi existencia que descanza en las mansiones de la eternidad, á mi amado padre José Antonio Gutierrez, en testimonio de mi profundo amor, respeto y reconocimiento.

¡Objeto querido!! ¡por un momento levántese de la tumba vuestra imagen pálida y serena, y tu espíritu abandone un instante el seno de la divinidad que ocupa para recibir el pequeño tributo que te ofrezco mi afecto al consagrarte este primer fruto que procuro recoger en el esbelto y grandioso campo de las ciencias, entre tanto que ella me prodiga los dulces consuecos en que abunda para miálgar el dolor que siente mi corazón por tu pérdida, y que renunciando en estos momentos no me permite hablar mas de lo que

HEA MUCHO.

UN REMEDIO CONTRA LA IRA.

En una aldea de Alemania vivia en otros tiempos un matrimonio que no se queria mal pero que siempre estaba en guerra abierta. A la primera palabra un poco agría, venia una contestacion peor, luego una injuria y tras de la injuria los porrazos. El marido decía á la mujer: —Ess sopa está sola, y hace veinte dias que te lo estoy diciendo. La mujer responde: —Para mi tiene bastante sal. El marido encolerizado exclama: —¡Es

rumores de desconfianza sin salir garantidos de la veracidad de sus dichos. Esta conducta han adoptado en algunos periódicos de las vecinas Republicas; por que á la verdad es el medio mas facil de hacer imputaciones sin responsabilidad. Pero no vemos libre de ella, á un Presidente, proclamando á su pueblo, de la manera mas insultante para que se prepare contra el filibusterismo que dice existe en Nicaragua dispuesto á irle á arrebatar su independencia, sus propiedades, su religion, sus costumbres &c.; ni á un Ilustrísimo Obispo publicando una pastoral, que mas parece produccion de un Jeneral en campaña en tiempo de las Cruzadas, que la dulce voz de un pastor encargado de apacienta ovejías.

No nos esforzamos en poner en claro la mira que en esto pueden llevar esos personajes: si no la tubieren y fuesen personas equivocaciones suyas, el tiempo los irá desengañando, y entonces llegará el dia en que se arrepientan, si es que son tan buenos cristianos como parecen.

¿YO QUE PIERDO?

En vano se esfuerzan los hombres en improvisar teorías impracticables por absurdas, mientras dejan al pueblo aislado á sus anchas sin darle la educacion civil y religiosa tan necesarias en la sociedad, para que consiga las obligaciones y deberes de este mundo y para con el creador. Todos convienen, excepto los materialistas, que el hombre es un conjunto de espíritu y materia, y de hai dos necesidades que satisfacer; y de todas ellas las materiales no son por cierto las mas grandes é indispensables de la humanidad. Por lo tanto, tráese de moralizar el pueblo dándole educacion propia, buenos ejemplos teóricos y prácticos convengiendo, sin dar entrada en su pecho á absurdidades y superericiones tan perjudiciales para si propio, como para la sociedad en que vive: entonces se verá algo mas de orden, moralidad y bienestar. En lo que lo que sienta en su corazón: la *incredulidad* y la *falsa ciencia* me han engañado, seducido: la *materia* me es enemiga; si fuese rica tendria honores y *governa* de todas las *delicias* del mundo, sin *fortuna* soy un pobre, un miserable, un nada. Cuando llega el caso de poner en acción tanto en palabras como en obras la máxima expresada ¡que buenos resultados se pueden esperar! Es una declaracion continua de guerra de individuo á individuo, y del individuo á la sociedad. Tales son las reflexiones que nos ha sugerido el encabezamiento de este artículo: *yo que pierdo!* tan repetido por el niño que ignora aun el sentido de las palabras que pronuncie, cuando se lo re-

ya que no quiere hacerlas bien. Y si buenamente no quiere, caigan en él los castigos que le amenazan las leyes para que se corrija, y si estas son ineficaces, haré alianza con el bando de *yo que pierdo!* me pondré á su vanguardia para hacerle conocer mejor sus derechos: les diré de corazón. Vosotros no perdecis nada con no cumplir vuestras obligaciones, con insultar, robar y asesinar, sino os castigan, antes bien ganais en que haya impunidad. Apropiandose de lo ajeno, en lugar de perder ganais; asesinando, quitais á uno que os estorbaba en vuestro camino; y de todos modos os haceis dueños absolutos de vuestros vicios y pasiones para que á mansalva los podais satisfacer: y finalmente, sino le gusta este artículo al público, le añadiré *yo que pierdo!*

El *Transcunte*.

PAQUETE.

ENTRE Punta Arena é Ys, tapa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La mui velera galea americana "JOSEPH HEWITT", Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viajes para dichos puntos. Por pasaje ó flete veanse con JAMES CORKHILL. San Juan del Sur.

AVISO.

SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofresco el premio de cinco pesos por cada bestia así perdida, á la persona que me las entregue en mi hacienda.—Jocote, enero de 56. E. Caraso.

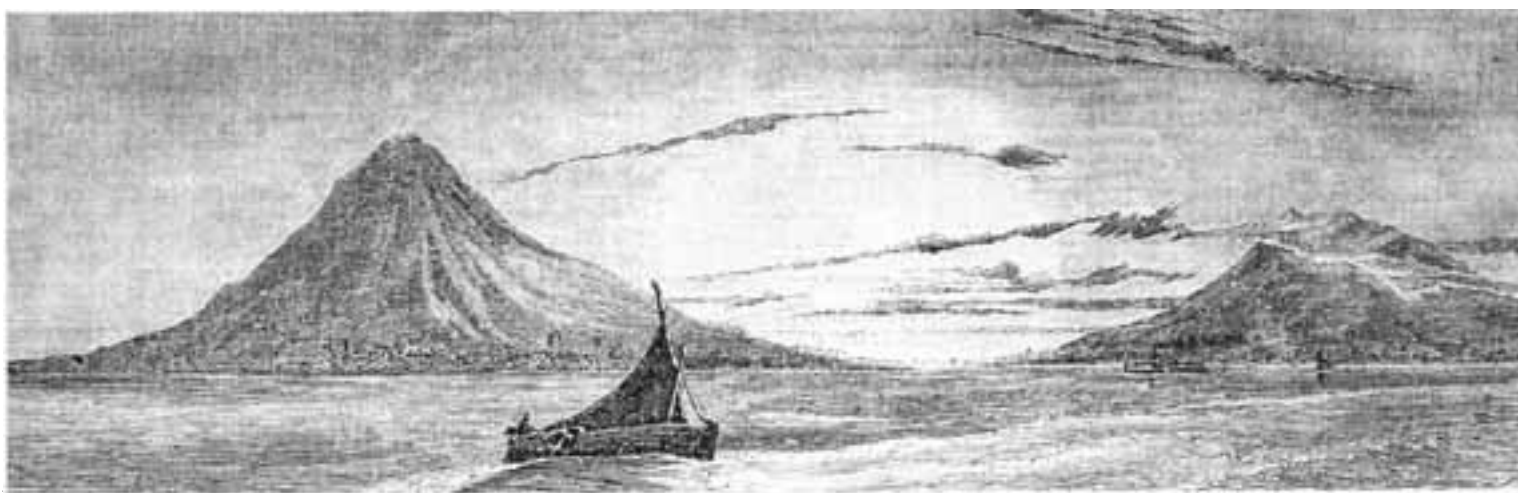
AVISO.

SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofresco el premio de dos pesos por cada bestia á la persona que me imponga de su paraje así que pueda tomar posesion de ella. Jocote, enero de 1856. E. Caraso.

AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército está dispuesto á comprar azucar, frijoles, café y vinagre: todo lo paga á precios convenionales.—Jocote Chamarrá.





Amanecer  
Isla de Ometepe en el Gran Lago

Sunrise  
Ometepe Island, Lake Nicaragua

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 15

**Sábado, 2 de febrero de 1856**

EN EL ENCABEZAMIENTO, EL NICARAGUENSE sigue siendo publicado por MALÈ & CUTLER, aunque de hecho sea ya Tabor quien lo dirige, puesto ahí por Walker ante la prolongada ausencia de Malè en Nueva York y la muerte repentina de Cutler en Granada el sábado anterior.

El obituario prominente esta semana es el del mayor Jesse S. Hambleton, Pagador General del ejército filibustero.

Las columnas en inglés señalan que se está normalizando la situación: El martes 29 de enero cesó la ley marcial y se restableció el imperio de la ley, y ya están regresando a sus hogares muchas familias granadinas que habían salido huyendo durante la revolución.

En los documentos oficiales, en español, el decreto N<sup>o</sup> 156 del 25 de enero manda organizar "las supremas secciones de justicia de Oriente y Occidente", y el N<sup>o</sup> 157, del 30, manda erigir un faro en San Juan del Sur y otro "en el nuevo establecimiento de Punta Icaco", que luego se llamará Corinto.

**Saturday, February 2, 1856**

ON THE MASTHEAD, EL NICARAGUENSE is still published by MALÈ & CUTLER, although Tabor is now the editor, put there by Walker during the prolonged absence of Malè in New York and the sudden death of Cutler in Granada the previous Saturday.

The prominent obituary this week is that of Major Jesse S. Hambleton, the filibuster army's Paymaster General. The English columns tell of the normalization of the situation in Granada: Martial law ended on Tuesday, January 29th, "and in its place sprung up the institutions and proceedings of the civil authority;" and "the families which frightful war had driven from their homes, are now slowly returning to the streets and promenades of Granada."

Among the Official Documents, in Spanish, decree N<sup>o</sup> 156, on January 25th, orders the organization of the civil courts, and decree N<sup>o</sup> 157, on the 30th, orders the erection of a lighthouse at San Juan del Sur and another one at Punta Icaco, the new port near Realejo afterwards named Corinto.

**Extractos / Excerpts****REIGN OF THE CIVIL LAW.**

Another step has been taken towards the establishment of the permanent institutions of the Republic. On Tuesday last, martial law which has prevailed almost universally in practice if not in name, in Granada, subsided, and in its place sprung up the institutions and proceedings of the civil authority. The State is reposing in the midst of peace ...

56 (2)

EL BAPTISMO. —On Tuesday evening last, surprised at the unusual clangs of the bells from every tower in town, we hurried to the Cathedral, on the Plaza, where an immense crowd was assembled, to learn the meaning of the commotion. We there learned that the lady of Don Francisco Calonje, having recently presented her liege lord with a son and heir, it was undergoing the solemn rites of baptism. ...

56 (2)

A NEW GRANADA. —The plan of a new town, or at least an extension of the present city, is at present being surveyed between the City of Granada and the Lake of Nicaragua. The site selected is about fifteen feet lower than that of the present city and is much more convenient in every respect for the wants of an inland emporium. Granada, in time, must be the chief seat of trade for the interior of Nicaragua ...

56 (1)

NEW TOWN ON THE PACIFIC. —We say on the Pacific, but it should rather state to be precise, on the Bay of Realejo, the government has ordered the survey of a new town to be called Jcaco. Owing to the inconvenience of reaching Realejo, the present government in November last ordered the removal of the Custom House at that place to the new town, which is about four miles from Realejo, and is far more convenient to the sea and to the inland trade. An order has been issued to construct a Light House at Jcaco immediately.

56 (3)

**JOHN G. MENNICKE,  
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.**

HAS OPENED his Barber and Hair-Dressing Saloon in the house of Mrs. Mercedes Sandoval, on the Plazuella, opposite the American Minister, and recommends his services to the public in his profession.

Also Cupping, Bleeding, and Tooth-Drawing.

Granada, February 2, 1856.

56 (5)

RETURNING PEOPLE — SIGNS OF LIFE IN GRANADA. —The days of revolution having passed away, the families which frightful war had driven from their homes, are now slowly returning to the streets and promenades of Granada, and the signs of good cheer and contentment are visible in every quarter of the city. ...

55 (2)

FEAST OF CANDELARIO. —To-day we celebrate the Feast of Candelario, and half the population of Granada is out in gala costume. The services at the parochial church in the Plaza will consist of a procession and some other exercises; but most of the population will visit Diriomo, a village about three leagues from the city, in the direction of Nicaragua. At that place there will be a general gathering of the people from Masaya, and the surrounding country, and the occasion will be enlivened by bull-fights, theatres, chicken-fights, and other amusements incident to the country. A great collection of peddlers takes place, and all the fancy goods of Nicaragua can be found displayed on the stands of the merchants at Diriomo to-day. The Feast will last three days, ending on Monday.

56 (2)

**OBITUARY.**

In this city on the morning of the 30th of January, Maj. JESSE S. HAMBLETON, Paymaster General of the Army, and former Commissary of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

56 (5)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

NO. 15.

## El Nicaraguense.

**RETURNING PEOPLE.—SIGNS OF LIFE IN GRANADA.**—The day of revolutions having passed away, the families which frightful war had driven from their homes, are now slowly returning to the streets and promenades of Granada, and the signs of good cheer and contentment are visible in every quarter of the city. The sullenness of the men is slowly wearing away, while the lively smiles of the women has quickly displaced their past silence. The Americans have conducted themselves so well, have so far belied the many rumors prejudicial to their name, that confidence is completely restored; and even those who do not feel secure from some of the Americans in camp, still place every confidence in the Government. Lawlessness has met with its rebuke where least it expected to; and if there is any portion of our countrymen who feel disposed to do wrong, they stand in just awe of the rigid administration of public justice, whether between natives or Americans. This feeling of individual freedom from violence and pecuniary exemption from personal rapine, has imparted a degree of confidence never before felt by all classes in this city—and therefore all people are hastening to take advantage of the good times. The streets are thronged with gaily dressed señoritas, while the sparkling caballeros takes his accustomed passea on horseback. The plaza is the grand centre of attraction, except on Sunday, when the street leading down to the beach by the church of Esquipulas is thronged with beautiful women in their gay dresses and coquetish chalets. There is evidently a better time coming—fast!

**SICKNESS IN GRANADA.**  
 EDITOR OF EL NICARAGUENSE.—Sir:—In perusing your paper I find in every issue, under the head of mortality, a long list of names which, with the remarks accompanying them, show that those to whom

## Nicaragua and the U. States.

For "El Nicaraguense."  
 If there is any thing which is calculated to arouse a just feeling of indignation in the bosom of the friends of Nicaragua, it is the shameless falsehood and perversion daily to be found in the papers of the United States, with regard to the affairs of this government.

For all these reports there must be an author, and the reports themselves point but too plainly to the *excellent* Minister of Nicaragua, Senor Marcellos, as their source.

The imbecile administration at once the laughing stock of other nations and the shame of its own, seizes greedily the opportunity offered by the mendacity of an adventurer (ousted from his once honorable position as the ambassador of a nation) to find a justification of its own actions in delaying the recognition of the present government of Nicaragua. I say delaying for its final recognition is as sure as thought written by the finger of destiny itself. The enlightened people of that first great Republic of the world forget never how the heart of the nation has bounded as it heard the eloquent voices of its statesmen pleading not vainly for the recognition of South American Independence when Bolivia threw off the yoke of Spanish supremacy.

The sons of those fathers will not reverse the name of Walker less because he is himself the son of American soil. Already has the tide of public opinion, the power of the American law, spoken ken plainly in its favor; and the weak and vacillating President of the United States can never stem that tide.

It is but a day or two since and the National Intelligencer of Washington, the organ of the administration, tells its readers that the valiant, courageous, and redoubtable Ramon Rivas, has raised a force at his own expense to take the forts of Castillo and San Carlos, impelled by the spirit of true patriotism. The Americans of Castillo knew to what end his patriotism pointed, and before the force sent by Gen. Walker to meet him could reach San Carlos, a force of eight or ten Americans, armed for the preservation of their lives, and the lives of their families and their property, made a descent upon him. Then when a true patriot who loved his country would have boldly stood his ground and told them that he sought not to injure them or theirs, but only to redress what he deemed his country's wrongs, he like a bandit as he was, with his redoubtable force of eighty men bearing his *siz* *pirouga*, "furnished at his own expense," to become the property of those whom he sought to murder and rob.

For the truth of this statement I appeal to every

## Action of the British Vice Consul.

BRITISH VICE CONSUL, Granada, Jan. 10, 1856.  
 Sir:—I have to acknowledge with great satisfaction the receipt of your official letter, dated the 3d November last, which, in duplicate has only now come to hand, inclosing for the information of this Consulate a copy of a treaty entered into between the chiefs of the belligerent forces, General Poncia and Col. William Walker, for the establishment of peace and a fixed Provisional Government under the presidency of Senor Don Patricio Rivas.

As an eye witness to all the horrors and events which have occurred in this unfortunate country since the commencement of the late revolution in May, 1854, no one can better appreciate the establishment of order and quietness than myself; and it is to be hoped that with the enlightened members of the Cabinet now in power, prosperity will be brought to the threshold of its most indigent inhabitants.

H. M. Government, you must rest assured, will acquiesce in equal sympathy whilst the affairs of the country are conducted in accordance to usages, and in conformity to the laws of nations.

Notwithstanding, by the first immediate post, I shall transmit to H. M. Charge d'Affaires for Central America, Charles Lenox Myke, Esq., resident in Guatemala, the treaty with your favored communication, for his information and instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
 THOMAS MANNING,  
 Acting Vice Consul.

To His Excellency, Senor Don Maximo Ferrer, Secretary of Relations of the S. P. Government, Granada.

## Military Company at Virgin Bay.

At a meeting of the citizens of Virgin Bay, held at the office of the A. T. Company, on the 24th January, 1856, Col. B. D. Fry, commanding troops stationed in this department, by invitation, presiding. It was resolved that a Military Company be formed to assist in the protection of this place in case our services should be required.

On motion, Mr. W. H. Mills was appointed Secretary.

It was then moved and carried that an election of Captain, two Lieutenants, three Sergeants, and three Corporals, should be proceeded with, which was accordingly done, *viz* *voce*, with the following results:  
 George McMurray, Captain; William H. Mills, First Lieutenant; William Griffith, Second Lieutenant; W. G. Haynes, First Sergeant; J. Román, Second Sergeant; W. Lee, Third Sergeant; S. Clemons, First Corporal; Thos. J. Mullone, Second Corporal; H. Wagner, Third Corporal; Dr. Lemuel Wales, Physician.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the company adopt the name and style of the "Cushing Guards."

It was moved and carried that the Captain appoint a committee of three to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. Messrs. Mysard, Maynes and Mills, were appointed said committee, after which, Capt. Geo. McMurray took the Chair, rendering thanks to Col. Fry for his kind assistance, in the name of his Company; and the meeting, after re-

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## Nicaragua Isthmus Express.

BETWEEN VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR

Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856. Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency). Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. Passage Tickets and freight to be paid in ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House!

SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At DON CLAUDIO CURELLO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
 Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-d



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

## The Hedge Feast.

Where the bees and butterflies  
 Skim the meadow down,  
 Five merry little children  
 Gathered from the town,  
 From dark and gloomy alleys,  
 From sickly lanes and rooms,  
 Dearer and sadder  
 Than a place of tombs.

Ragged little Johnny,  
 Merry little Jim,  
 Crooked little Barney—  
 How sweet the fields to him!  
 Meity with her white head,  
 Bounet all awry;  
 Katie with sweet fancies  
 Glistening in her eye.

They have roamed the meadow,  
 They have roamed the wood,  
 Seeking nuts and blackberries,  
 For their pleasant food.  
 With their nuts and blackberries,  
 And lumps of bread and cheese,  
 On a mossy hedge bank  
 Now they sit at ease.

Drinking from the brooklet,  
 'Neath the hawthorn tree,  
 Clear it runs as innocence—  
 Fresh and bright and free—  
 The hawthorn shook fresh odors  
 Like a blessing down  
 From the pure white blossoms  
 Of its leafy crown.

Plump white lambs were gathered,  
 'Neath its cloven stem,  
 And the happy children  
 Nestled close by them;  
 And the thrush sang loudly  
 On the hawthorn spray,  
 And the brooklet ever  
 Made music on its way.

I watched unseen, oft sighing,  
 To think what simple joy,  
 Might seek in vain to buy.  
 How easy to be happy,  
 Where nature doth suffice;  
 Wealth and grandeur are not  
 Found in Paradise.

**DUNUP ON THE MONEY MARKET.**—"They say the Money Market's tight. For the life of me, I cannot see it. After all, what is five, or six, or seven per cent.? Now, if it was fifty per cent. the people might cry out! And yet I have often paid fifty, and seventy per cent., and have thought nothing of it. I have even given as much as eighty per cent. for my bills, and ten per cent. commission into the bargain, and at times have thought myself extremely lucky to get them done at that rate. On my word, the world's growing mighty particular! Why, if the Bank would only discount my paper at seven per cent., I would not mind taking one half in backing, and more than that, I would stand a dinner to the Directors all round!"—*Frank.*

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

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**A BLOW AT THE SPANISH NOBILITY.**—The Spanish Cortes has just adopted, by an immense majority, the sixth article of the new Constitution, which declares that no title of nobility shall be required as a qualification for the discharge of any office in the gift of the crown or of the people. This is a great stride towards the reformation of Spain, as it extinguishes the last of the privileges of the Spanish nobility, and places the people of all ranks upon an equality.

**KOSCIUSKO'S PROPOSAL.**—In a late letter, L. Kosciuszko alludes to the United States, and says: "Of one thing, nevertheless, I feel certain, and that is that unless a European revolution turns the current, one great fight you must have with Europe—an kings. You can't escape that 'manifest destiny' provided (I deliberately repeat) the Democracy of Europe does not open a safety-valve for the gathering steam power."

**AN ANECDOTE** is current about the first interview between the two Allies at Windsor. When the French party had retired to their apartments, Empress Eugenie remarked that the Queen, making every allowance to the Guelph feature, was not at all handsome, but Napoleon replied sternly, "She has seven children." At the same time Prince Albert expressed his admiration of Eugenie's beauty to the Queen, and Victoria turned proudly round, saying, "She has no children."

**LAUGH ON**—and never mind the censure of cynics. Joy is one of the greatest panaceas of life. It braces the nerves, makes the heart dance to pleasant music, and the very soul ring again with harmonious sounds. It is the delight of the good, makes sunshine where there would be all shadow and gloom, promotes domestic happiness, drives away sorrow, and prepares the mind for the exigencies of the future; so laugh on—but laugh discreetly and in due season.

**A CRAZY WOMAN**, living near Bydul, was asked if she ever saw Mr. Wordsworth, and what sort of a man he was. "Oh, indeed," says she, "he is canny enough at times; and though he goes booting his poetry (repeating his poetry,) through the woods, he will now and then say, 'How do you do, Nanny?' as sensible as you or I."

**SIZZLY SIZZAMS.**—The late Sydney Smith, in reference to certain persons who, by handling the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner, so often set their hearers to sleep, used to ask whether 'sin was to be taken from men as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep slumber?'

**BEFORE YOU ASK A MAN A FAVOR** consult the weather. The same person that is as ugly as sin while a cold rain is rattling against the window panes, will no sooner feel the gladdening influence of a little quiet sunshine, than his heart will expand like a rose-leaf.

**SYDNEY SMITH** once jokingly declared, in reference to the somewhat labored attempt of the author of Waverley to establish a pedigree, "when lady L. asked me about my grandfather, I told her he disappeared about the time of the Assizes, and we asked no questions."

**WHAT ARE YOU ABOUT?** inquired a lunatic of a cook, who was industriously stripping the feathers off a fowl. "Dressing a chicken," answered the cook. "I should call that undressing," said the crazy chap in reply. The cook looked reflective.

**MODESTY** where least expected.—Delicate Sreil (holding up his long coat previous to running over a dirty crossing.) "Good gracious! I hope to goodness no lady will see my ankles."

questing Col. Fry to forward the foregoing minutes to Gen. Walker, adjourned, amid hearty cheers for the prosperity of Nicaragua, its General-in-Chief, and the "Cushing Guards."

The following is a list of members of the "Cushing Guard":—George McMurray, Captain; W. H. Mills, First Lieutenant; William Griffith, Second Lieutenant; W. G. Haynes, First Sergeant; J. Robinson, Second Sergeant; W. S. Lee, Third Sergeant; S. Clemenson, First Corporal; Thos. J. Mullone, Second Corporal; Dr. Lemuel Wales, Physician.—*Private*—George H. Roget, J. Dubois, J. Amstead, Chas. de Launay, James Pratt, William Garrard, J. Garrard, J. X. Orono, Philip Raymond, F. W. Homigien, Hiram Downing, Locatelli Emilio, H. Sanderson, B. F. Cheesman, Jr., R. Johnson, Mich. Long, W. J. Morrill, Aaron B. Cooley, C. Mahoney, James Wise, B. G. Shipley, Michael Owens, Charles Struch, Peter Veder, Mose Anderson, Tom Edwards, M. Crawford, J. Hutton, Louis Polacco, Jean Schreiber, Fred. Schoenec, John Mysard, Cornelius Sullivan, W. Schuerman.

**SEVING IN THE PENITENTIARY BY PROXY.**—We once or twice, says the Indianapolis Journal, alluded to the case of Muir, the rich rascal of Ripley county, who was lately sentenced to the Penitentiary for forgery. We find the following in the Lawrenceburg Press: "Old Mr. Muir, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary from Jennings county, lately, is a pretty hard case. He has long gone unwhipped of justice. We believe the Ripley folks had about given up trying to convict the old man."

Since his conviction, a good one is told on the old man, exhibiting his stuhornness. It runs thus: A friend of Muir's, after his conviction, asked him how it happened, as he had certainly extracted himself from several harder cases than this one. "Oh," said the old man, "witnesses thought they could extort ten dollars apiece for swearing me out of the scraps, when I never, in all my life, paid over five dollars and a half for the best kind of swearing. I told them I would see them in Tophet, before I would pay over five. I am determined to let such villains know they cannot practice the rule of extortion upon old Muir. Why, don't you think a fellow asked me twenty dollars per month to serve my time out in the Penitentiary. I told him I would give twelve dollars and not a cent more, for it is all it is worth. The labor would not be as hard as making staves or grinding beech trees. My property came too hard to be paid out at such rates."

**ROMANIC.**—The following extract is taken from an unpublished romance: "Listen to me, Gasparido, do. When I first met the lady Arabella in the brilliant saloon of the Count Pompereno, I was struck with the spiritual lustre of her dove like eye. In short, my friend, I loved her, although I knew nothing of her birth, rank or station. 'Twas one moon-light eve, in the garden of the chateau, when I pressed her to become my own, my cherished bride. She shrunk from me saying: "Yes, knowest not who I am."

"Then I do," cried she in a piercing tone. "I am your unknown wash-woman, and I'd thank you to pay me for the six pieces I washed for you last week."

**A BRITISH DRAGON'S IPZA OF PLUCK.**—The Daily News correspondent in the Crimea overheard a conversation between two heavy dragoons, respecting the "pluck" of an officer. One of them ventured to assert that the subject of their conversation was "plucky." "Plucky!" said the other, "Why he hasn't the pluck of a chicken, that's what he hasn't. Why I actually feed that man dodging to a cannon ball."

**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE** between a pool of stagnant water and a power image of Satan? One is a dead level, and the other a lead devil.

disinterested American in the Republic of Nicaragua, satisfied that with Americans the statement of one of them will not fall to the ground.

It might be said in answer to this that the Americans who are doing business here are in favor of the Walker government, and consequently speak from prejudice. I am proud to say they are in favor of the existing government of Nicaragua; the reasons are obvious; they have been residents of a country which naturally is the finest in the world. They have seen that country torn by civil war, and dissevered from its balance until it seemed hovering on the abyss of a precipice, threatening its future existence. Riot and disorder, rapine and murder, which always follows in the wake of civil war, were the order the day.

In a month they have seen that riot and disorder checked—from anarchy and confusion they have seen come boldly out discipline, quietness and peace—and where a few months since an American scavo dars to trust himself to the protection of his own flag he may rest in quietness, with no fears that he will rise to see again the scenes of bloodshed which have desolated and laid waste so fair a country. Can the people of America wonder that her citizens here love the present government of Nicaragua. And when they read the slanderous reports of the northern Atlantic press, of the actions of that noble man whom they call our "puppet President," look to the White House for the true meaning of what a puppet it. Let them watch the man who has so humbled himself in the proud station which he held, that even his own confederate, the representative from his native State, has pronounced his presidential career a judgment given "by Providence for the humiliation of the national pride."

Nicaragua asks not a favor, but as a right, the recognition of her place among the nations of the earth. She asks that in place of the Minister of the fact once in existence, she may have at the seat of government at Washington a representative of her whole people; not a man who, while he claims to be the Minister of a government, is either so ignorant of the affairs of his country that he designates a bandit expedition as the commencement of a revolution, or who, else knowing the truth, wilfully misrepresents it.

She asks that the course taken by Honduras and San Salvador may not be imitated by every European nation; and that all Europe and all Central America may recognize her independent government before that Republic whose sons have assisted her towards that goal some day to be reached by all the world—the goal of Republican freedom.

**A MARTIAL BUFFOON.**—There is often a buffoon attached to each Russian company, who amuses his comrades by his jests and antics, and is generally his great favorite. On one occasion in the Caucasus, when the troops were driven back by the Circassians, the buffoon was wounded and left behind. A favorite jest of his had been to crowd like a cook; and as he lay on the ground he thought of the only way to save himself, and crowded. This had such an effect on his comrades that they rallied, charged again, and saved him.

**THE REASON WHY MANY LADIES DODGE AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE**, is because the question is popped at them.

they belonged were Americans. The list of native deaths, compared with that of the foreign, is small, and the question naturally presents itself to an inquiring mind, why should this be so.

Several answers to the question have presented themselves to me. The first is, that possibly the foreigners allow their tastes and inclinations to get the upper hand of their better judgment; that they indulge in fruits, such as oranges, bananas, mangoes, etc., and wash them down with aguardiente. That the action of the alcohol upon the undigested fruit causes a fermentation and souring upon the stomach, from which ensues vomiting, accompanied with violent wrenching. A case of this kind upon a person who has been often exposed to the sun and the night air, might probably produce fever. It appears to me reasonable that it should. A second answer is that possibly the usual remedies employed efficaciously in cases of fevers in a temperate climate may be too powerful in a climate like this, the tendency of which is, I find by experience, to debilitate and enfeeble the constitution. Of this I am unable to judge, not being of the medical profession. A third answer to the question may perhaps be in the fact that as the foreigners who are sick have to depend on each other for assistance, they do not receive the kind of attention they need. However willing and kind hearted men may be, their services in cases of sickness cannot be compared with that of a woman. That such is the opinion of the world is proved by the presence of Miss Nightingale and of the Sisters of Charity in the allied camp before Sebastopol. Should such be the case, it occurs to me that a requisition of the Bishop of the Republic on any of the sisterhoods of the United States, directed for instance to the Bishop of the State of Louisiana, would be cheerfully filled, and in a very short time the Hospital might be supplied with American women. These questions and answers are put forward in a true spirit of enquiry, and I trust sincerely that some one of the medical profession will take the trouble to explain the cause of the sickness that prevails in this city. To know them, is to be forewarned, and to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

**A SEEKER AFTER THE TRUTH.**

**FRENCH FLOATING BATTERY.**—A letter from Sebastopol to the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, says that the new French floating batteries are entirely built of iron, and covered with a shell of the same metal, under which the chimney is lowered and concealed during an action. Trials have been made against this shell with 64-pounders, but they only produced a slight dent, the projectiles themselves rebounding far away. When shot, the batteries look like a torpedo, broader in front than behind. The front battery is armed with thirty guns of the heaviest calibre. The port-holes are in their turn closed by lids, that open of themselves at the moment the gun is fired, and then shut instantly. A small orifice in the lid enables the gunner to take aim.

**PROPOSED REVISION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.**—The Edinburg Review strenuously urges the appointment of a Royal Commission to revise the "authorized version" of the Holy Scriptures, and to publish the text; in other words, to prepare a standard text and an improved and modernized version. The present version is two centuries and a half old. The reviewer's key note is that there is such a demand for a revised translation, that a supply will certainly come from some quarter, and that it had better be formally undertaken by the "ecclesiastical authorities."

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855. PATECICO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.  
The travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

**F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York**  
**AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his order. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses.  
F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.  
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffreau, U. S. Consul, Realajo, Nicaragua. j12-4

**SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.**—THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper per Yacht "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Rused, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d16-4

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.**  
TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors to San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and GIGARS.  
MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15-3

# El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 2.  
To Our Army Subscribers.

Hereafter El Nicaraguense will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to our subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

## OUR AFFAIRS WITH HONDURAS.

In the Spanish columns of El Nicaraguense, we publish this morning an official communication from Manuel Colindres, Legate from Honduras to the Republic of Nicaragua. Senor Colindres expresses much regret that he could not come to Granada; but that owing to his infirm state of health, he was forced to return, after having advanced as far as Leon. He, however, assures the Minister of Foreign Relations, Don Fernin Ferrer, of his profound sentiment of respect for the existing government of Nicaragua, and expresses a hope that at last a peaceful and permanent settlement of affairs has occurred in this Republic.

Don Manuel Colindres recognizes the benefits likely to flow from the above condition of the State, and on behalf of the government of Honduras, congratulates the Minister of Foreign Relations of this State that at length the distractions of Central America are likely to come to an end. There are many steps to be taken, says the Legate, which shall unite in fraternal bonds the two countries; and he confidently asserts that the Governor of Honduras will respond to the invitation of our government, by the immediate appointment of a Commissioner to negotiate a proper treaty between the two States.

The proclamation published in El Nicaraguense of the 12th of January, receives the cordial approval of the Honduran Legate, and will be favorable interpreted in Honduras. The fratricidal wars that have heretofore devastated the State are now at an end, it is to be hoped, and the official declarations of the Government, as published over the signature of the Minister, afford assurances that the institutions of Nic

## REIGN OF THE CIVIL LAW.

Another step has been taken towards the establishment of the permanent institutions of the Republic. On Tuesday last, martial law which has prevailed almost universally in practice if not in name, in Granada, subsided, and in its place sprung up the institutions and proceedings of the civil authority. The State is reposing in the midst of peace; her edicts are obeyed with alacrity by the people; adjoining republics have tendered the olive leaf; there is no symptom of internal commotion; the President is daily conciliating the friendship of those who once upheld an opposite faction; the army is acquiring order and strength, and on every hand the witnesses of returning prosperity rise to condemn the past condition of internal disorder. Under such circumstances, there was no necessity for the predominance of military rule, and it was immediately suspended. The sentinels who had nightly walked their rounds, were relieved in a great measure by the diminution of the number of posts; and where before there was but slight show of redress for many of the minor troubles that afflict a large population, the sword of the law is now suspended to do right between the people, even in the smallest matter. At present, the Alcalde's Court is the only tribunal opened to the public—but in a few days the Court of First Instance will commence its sessions. The condition of the laws, though, is in a state of almost inextinguishable confusion, and until a code is revised and established, the administration of the remedies of justice will depend upon the honesty of the judiciary. Law is but what is right and what is wrong; and therefore we must expect to hear of some peculiarities in its administration in this State; but while we observe, and perhaps condemn the practice, it may not be generous nor politic to withstand the authorities or criticize too familiarly their method of procedure. To the people of Nicaragua their forms are as valid and appropriate as ours are to us; and while thus diversity exists, it is the duty of both opinions to compromise. Affiliation will ultimately take place, and instead of the diversity which now exists, we shall retain a system perfected by retaining the excellencies of both methods.

EL BARRISMO.—On Tuesday evening last, surprised at the unusual clangor of the bells from every tower in town, we hurried to the Cathedral, on the Plaza, where an immense crowd were assembled, to learn the meaning of the commotion. We there learned that the lady of Don Francisco Calonge, having recently presented her liege lord with a son and heir, it was undergoing the solemn rites of baptism. At the invitation of some member of the family we fell into the procession of gallant cavaliers and fair senoritas, and escorted by the brass band, accompanied them to the Alcaides mansion, where a most sumptuous and bountiful repast was provided. Portions of all kinds, and of most excellent quality, were flowing like water; good fellowship and kindness prevailed; speeches were made and replied to; balloons inflated and sent up; *vivas* and good American cheer, and "singers," interchanged; Yankee doo-dle played by the band; a general fandango got

## FROM LEON.

Colonel E. J. Sanders, commander of the station at Leon, arrived in Granada on Thursday evening. Colonel Sanders is in excellent health, and reports the officers and soldiers at Leon in good health and spirits. The station at Leon is the most important in the State, and the government necessarily requires an officer at that point capable of meeting any exigency. The democratic stronghold, Leon gave pulse to the republican element of Central America, and it was necessary that the friendship of its people, our allies in the amelioration of the condition of the country, should be cultivated to an absolute consolidation of the two parties. Falsehoods of a most disparaging nature had been industriously circulated against the Americans, and it was necessary that the conduct of our people should falsify these slanders. Denials and assertions are of no value against accredited affirmations; and, therefore, until the actions of the Americans had been the falsehoods of their enemies, we must have stood prominently for the success of peace in the State, the revolution we desired has commenced at an earlier period than the most sanguine could have expected—even in Granada, the seat of dissimulation.—In Leon, the opulent and powerful rival of Granada—with friends and enemies, by the well-devised measures of the commander, the reaction has been commenced, and in a short time we may look to see all the varied diseases of our people uniting in a common effort to advance the prosperity of the nation. The firm establishment of the legal authorities, the rigid enforcement of a just and comprehensive system of revenue, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the protection of property, and the enjoyment of personal outrage, will soon re-create confidence and permit the peaceable naturalization of the Anglo-Saxon race in Nicaragua.

The history of the army in Granada, under the immediate eye of the General, and at Leon, under Col. Sanders, has had this salutary effect, and we not consider that any extent of praise would be extravagant in repeating the benefits likely to result from such beautiful causes.

## THE NICARAGUAN METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS.

We understand that an excellent company of Minstrels under the above title has been organized from the different companies in Garrison, who intend giving their first concert in Granada on Friday evening next. Their names are as follows: John W. DeFrewer, James Miller, William J. Hutchings, Robert C. Burns, James Hamman and William Page; and their respective instruments are the violin, flute, triangle, banjo, bones, guitar and tamborine. Mr. Miller has been elected musical director, and as he has for some years travelled in the profession, and also as a contortionist in the latter performances, being second to none travelling. Having had the pleasure of hearing a private rehearsal, we can highly recommend to lovers of fun and admirers of the Terpsichorean art, the performances of this troupe, more especially those of Messrs. Hutchings. (brudder bones) and Burns, (tamborinists) whose quips and cracks are well calculated to enliven vest buttons and suspenders. The troupe is under the management of Mr. J. W. DeFrewer, formerly of the Camp-

## ROUGH SKETCHES

FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK, OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. C. R. B.  
Among the gardens on the lake shore glimmer, The love lamp and the firefly's vagrant spark, And the white face of that unkind swimmer The water lily, shines out in the dark. Night after night, and summer after summer, Nature her golden gifts thus renders up; Sun and wind play the painter and perfumer— The red wine bubbles in the festive cup.

## INTRODUCTORY.

In introducing these light, and it may be crath sketches, to the numerous readers of "El Nicaraguense," it will be necessary on my part to remark that they were written more with a view to their perusal by friends far removed from us, in the eager pursuit of wealth in California, or by the still dearer hearth-stones of homes we shall ever venerate in the United States. This will be, I hope, considered sufficiently apologetic for the introduction of what may here seem trivial and of every day occurrence, because to us it has lost its freshness, and no longer startles by its novelty or charms us by its beauty.— They were written too in the interim of camp duties, amid the bustle and confusion attendant on a soldier's career, and were commenced more for the purpose of dissipating the ennui of spare hours in garrison, than for the perusal of comrades and citizens in Granada, or friends in New York or Boston. But if in their perusal they should give pleasure to one distant one who feels an interest in the cause we have espoused, and wishes us God-speed, I am more than repaid for my trouble in their compilation—and cheered by their good wishes shall endeavor to furnish weekly fresh material for my sketches in Nicaragua.

## GRANADA.

Namini et Patrae Ado.

## NO. I.

This beautiful, yet ruined city, which is now the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, is situated about half a mile from the lake, completely surrounded by groves of the orange, lime, mango, cocoa, and other fruit trees; also, plantations of maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, and other valuable products. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and pellucid, and are used by the army in preference to the wells of the city, which, though of great depth, and most substantial masonry, yet have been so much tampered with during the three years of civil war that has so much defaced the beautiful monuments of antiquity, which lent so much interest to this once extensive city, that it is considered unsafe for the troops to use the water in them. The beach of the lake is a hard metallic black sand, which glitters in the rays of the tropical sun like diamonds—and as the slope to the water is very gradual, it is a great place of resort for the troops in the early morning for a quiet and invigorating bath. The houses, like those of most Spanish cities, are of stone or adobe, with red tiled roofs, most of them, at least those of the more wealthy class, having fine and spacious court yards, in many cases containing orange, lemon, and lime

nia have endeavored to brand him, at least in the hearts of all humane men, would find an answering chord, as it does in the breast of every soldier and defender of the soil which we have adopted as our country, and our future home.

On the southern side of the Plaza are situated the quarters of the native troops—also, the courts of justice, and other institutions of the kind. Here at 8 o'clock in the morning; 12 o'clock M., 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the evening, a band, composed of native soldiers, playing all kinds of instruments, reed and brass, and an unlimited supply of drums, of all sizes and shapes, turn out and play many and varied tunes, (heaven save the mark) which seem to delight the market people, who there most do congregate. Pelare, the leader of the band, is a gentleman whom I cannot entirely class with the rest, as I believe him to be a musician; also one who plays the flute, (a printer, I believe, by trade) plays well, and in good time; but some of the brass instruments, besides each playing an individual tune on its own hook, seem to be so accented that I begin to entertain the firm belief that they were first made and invented by Tubal Cain himself, who was the first cunning worker in metals, and have been nuded by all his successors ever since. Near the Cathedral are situated the quarters of Companies E and H; the quarters of Company G (on whose muster roll may be found the name of your contributor) are in the Church of San Francisco, or rather in the cloisters adjoining, as the main body of the church is still used for devotional purposes on Sundays or other holy days. I have reason to believe that there are not more healthy quarters in town than those of our own company, as sickness (except through indiscretion) has been almost a stranger among us. As I sit in my cell-like chamber, once occupied without doubt by some pious Padre, in the cool of evening, when the shadows lengthen and the gloom thickens around like a pall tender, lingering memories of home and friends, dear and distant, flit around me, Tantalus like, yet forming the ever living link of sympathy that bind my thoughts while my footsteps linger on a foreign shore. But I am becoming prosy, poetical, or sentimental—perhaps foolish—so for fear you should condemn my waking dreams until next week, *adios mis amigos*.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANIES "F," AND "I."— Company "F," Capt. Raymond, and Company "I," Capt. Linton, have been ordered, the former to Fort Castillo, and the latter to Fort San Carlos, where it is supposed they will soon recruit a full complement of men from the passengers to California. The boys left last Sunday evening on the steamer, in good spirits, and if persons wish to join the army we cannot recommend a better set of fellows.

THAT BALL.—We are grieved to announce that owing to the continued illness of Capt. Norval Walker, of Company H, the ball which has been looked forward to with eager anticipation, and which was to have been given by the officers and men of Companies G and H, to their brother officers in garrison, and to the brave and fair of the native population, we understand is unavoidably postponed, until Capt. Walker's renewed health leaves him in a fit state to preside. May his recovery be quick.



ragua are at present fixed upon a basis such as to ensure confidence in the stability of whatever contracts the two States may negotiate. Under these considerations, Manuel Colindres returns to Honduras, impressed with the most favorable impressions of the existing order of things in Nicaragua; and with his favorable report we anticipate the negotiation, soon, of a treaty between the two countries, conferring mutual benefits on both. The administration of the Foreign Relations of Nicaragua, by the Minister of that Department, is such as must ensure for the government abroad the respect of nations, and at home the confidence of her fellow-citizens. The position of our affairs with Honduras is greatly owing to his exertions.

A NEW GRANADA.—The plan of a new town, or at least an extension of the present city, is at present being surveyed between the City of Granada and the Lake of Nicaragua. The site selected is about fifteen feet lower than that of the present city and is much more convenient in every respect for the wants of an inland emporium. Granada, in time, must be the chief seat of trade for the interior of Nicaragua, and it is but complying with the prospective wants of the State; to commence the work of moulding it for a more extensive usefulness. The new site is convenient for commerce, being on the immediate border of the Lake; the soil is capable of being cultivated to any extent; and the ground is level as the site of Philadelphia. A beautiful system of public streets and squares can be laid out, and as the government possesses the land, we do not doubt but the new municipality will be sufficiently endowed to enable it, with a judicious expenditure of the public wealth, to construct such works of necessity and ornament as may be deemed desirable. A mole or wharf is at present in course of construction, which will greatly facilitate the discharge of vessels touching at this point; and other improvements will be commenced at an early day. The want of lumber at present retards the prosperity of the city; but in a short time the energy of the people, re-awakened from the ordeal of a long and destructive war, will remedy this evil. The immense strength of the nation, heretofore expended in disastrous internal commotion,—in fearful conflicts between man and man,—will now resolve itself into the greater war with nature, subjecting the forests of timber to subduercent and usefulness, and reclaiming from wastes the prolific soil of Nicaragua. Owing to sickness in the Colonization Office, the general surveys have not been advanced so perfectly as otherwise would have been the case and the interests of the new city were considerably retarded by the death of the late merited Judge Campbell. The narrow outlines, though, have been marked out, and it is easy to perceive what will be the future fashion of the American portion of Granada.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS.—As an item of interest, we are glad to announce the progress of affairs in this city, we take pleasure in communicating the fact that a water cart has been chartered, and will hereafter furnish the citizens with water, after the San Francisco fashion. Hurray for progress!

THE WEATHER.—Even in Granada an editor may draw upon this fruitful theme for an item. For the past three or four days the weather has been decidedly warmer, with less of a breeze than usually prevails at this port. We hope to see a change for the better in a few days, as the warmth is becoming somewhat disagreeable.

up impromptu; the health of the lady, child, and all its relations, drain, and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

STARTLING NEWS FROM COSTA RICA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a late number of the Album de la Paz, a newspaper printed at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, in which we find some important news—if it is true! In a paragraph calculated to attract attention, the editor informs the public that President Rivas had been banished from Nicaragua to California, and Gen. Walker was the Alpha and Omega of affairs. It also says that the American troops in Granada have thrown off all restraint and go into the market daily, taking what articles they wanted and paying for them in "dauns!"

We publish this as the latest news, as we feel confident it is wholly unknown and unheard of in this city. We shall look to the Album hereafter for the latest intelligence from Granada, on the principle that people go from home to get news.

FEAST OF CANDELARIO.—To-day we celebrate the Feast of Candelario, and half the population of Granada is out in gala costume. The services at the parochial church in the Plaza will consist of a procession and some other exercises; but most of the population will visit Diriomo, a village about three leagues from the city, in the direction of Nicaragua. At that place there will be a general gathering of the people from Masaya, and the surrounding country, and the occasion will be enlivened by bull-fights, theatres, chicken-fights, and other amusements incidental to the country. A great collection of peddlers takes place, and all the fancy goods of Nicaragua can be found displayed on the stands of the merchants at Diriomo to-day. The Feast will last three days, ending on Monday.

THE MAILS.—The mails closed in this city on last Thursday night, for the Atlantic States, Europe and California. The soldiers despatched to their friends in all parts of the world, a large number of El Nicaragua, and we hope to extend the list every week, as we expect to add to the interest of the paper with each succeeding number. Information scattered in every portion of the Union, will soon bring to Nicaragua a population whose energy will develop, and whose wealth will advance, the public hands of this State.

NEWS EXPECTED.—The steamer with two weeks later news from California, may be expected at any hour. It is highly probable Colonel Kewen will return on the boat, and with him a large number of recruits. We shall have the proceedings of the California Legislature, with the order of the Inauguration ceremonies, the organization of the new administration, and the balloting for Senator. From New Orleans and New York we may also expect important intelligence.

bell Minstrels, New York, and since the second of July last, prima balladist with the San Francisco Minstrels. With such an array of talent there can be no doubt of their success. They have our best wishes.

ARMY UNIFORM.—A few weeks will see the army in regular regiments—the officers in their becoming uniforms, and the soldiers in their parade dress. The furnishment by the government is most liberal, and when once the company requisitions are filled, the regular army of Nicaragua will present as neat an appearance as that of any service in the world. The allowance, too, does not consult appearances alone, but looks to the health and comfort of the men; and if a soldiers should dress well and appropriately in any State, he should do so in Nicaragua. We venture for the assertion that no country ever provided so well for the soldiers enlisted in its service, either in point of food or clothing.

The uniforms of the officers is very rich and becoming, and when the staff and the good looking array of officers shall be fully equipped for battalion parade, the Plaza of Granada will witness a sight of which we may all be proud.

NEW TOWN ON THE PACIFIC.—We say on the Pacific, but it should rather state to be precise, on the Bay of Realajo, the government has ordered the survey of a new town to be called Jeaco. Owing to the inconvenience of reaching Realajo, the present government in November last ordered the removal of the Custom House—that place to the new town, which is about four miles from Realajo, and is far more convenient to the sea and to the inland trade. An order has been issued to construct a Light House at Jeaco immediately.

LUMBERMEN WANTED.—If a few of the hardy workers among the Alleghenies could but appreciate how valuable they might make their time and labor, and how much more easy they might live, by investing their muscle in hewing and sawing out the splendid lumber grown in the forests on Lake Nicaragua, many steamers would not leave New Orleans before we should hear of them as passengers.

AT VIRGIN BAY.—The First Company of Voltigeurs is at present stationed at Virgin Bay, where the members of the company seem to be well satisfied. We learn that the roll of the company is filling up fast, and those who enter the service are generally well pleased. The Voltigeurs form an important element of the defenses of the State, and Col. Fry is selecting men on whom he can rely in the hour of trouble.

BATTALION PARADE.—On Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the funeral of Major Hambleton, the Rifle Battalion paraded on the Plaza and made quite a handsome appearance. The companies debled into procession and accompanied the remains of the late gallant and generous officer to the grave.

trees, and at this period of the year are laden with golden fruit.

The Plaza of this city is a fine and spacious one, being sufficiently large for the evolution of the different battalions composing the army. Upon it are situated the Cathedral, a noble and antique building of massive granite, to which at early dawn the fair and brown Granadians may be seen hastening to receive absolution for the sin of flirting with "un-catholic" Americans on the previous evening. This church also boasts a very fine clock and peal of bells, and though sometimes the poco-tempo-ness of the attendant hinders the one from being wound up and kept in good running order, it never interferes with the functions of the other. I think the Romish calendar in Nicaragua must furnish more living saints than in any other country—for nearly every day, besides the regular hours for service, the bells peal and knell, and toll, *ad libitum*, from every church-tower in town, (and they are not a few) led off by the Cathedral as major domo. But no more on this subject, or I shall be bann'd as *un-heretico*, and that will never do. I must not forget while I have the matter in hand, that they really possess a most excellent choir, most of the members being good and well taught musicians, who deliver the old Gregorian chants with great gusto, and discourse, at times, most excellent music. On the southwest corner are situated the quarters of Company E, (Capt. Anderson, commanding) also, the residences of Gen. Walker, Don Patricio Rivas, Don Fernin Ferrer, the Minister, the Commissary of War, and others. Here the officers of the staff most do congregate, receiving instructions or carrying orders. As I had never before seen the General, shortly after my arrival I made it my business to call upon him—and as it is the great error of mankind in general to exaggerate or otherwise, I had already formed a mind picture of him, as a commanding stern looking personage—a kind of cross between the Chevalier Bayard and Richard Cœur de Lion. My surprise may be imagined then, when I was courteously, quietly, and gentlemanly received, by a mild benevolent looking individual, with pleasant looking blue eyes, fair hair, and a quiet and benignant smile, one whom in fact, take him for all in all, had he been dressed in sables, I should have decidedly taken for the General's Chaplain. So much for mental pictures; but do not think this sketch of the General is intended as a caricature by no means, for though protected from publicity by my *nomme de plume*, a more pleasant gentleman I have never met—and as to his bravery, I should think by this time he has proved it beyond question. But enough of laudation; I am but a poor dabbler at the art of praise; but I cannot forbear adding what I consider the best trait in our General's character is his humanity. At the present when the climate, owing to many causes, (many of them resting with ourselves) is unusually unhealthy he may be seen in the dusk of evening visiting on foot the quarters of the different companies enquiring in person of the sick, their wants and wishes. This was he even in some respects the half brigand or emi-buccancer, that a portion of the press of Califor-

ARRIVED.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from San Jose, with freight and passengers. SAILLED.—Yacht Gen. Walker, for San Jose, with freight and passengers. Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and extras.

JOHN G. MENNICK, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, HAS OPENED his Barber and Hair-Dressing Salon in the house of Mrs. Mercedes Sanfona, on the Plaza, opposite the American Minister and recommends his services to the public in his profession. Also, Copping, Bleeding and Tooth-Drawing Granada, February 2, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK. 50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Baltimore Mills. 100 tins soda and butter crackers; 10,000 superior Havana cigars; 10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by J. W. TELLER, Plaza, Granada.

W. TELLER. On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza *Granadina* COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS and Produce of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Groceries, etc. From New York. UNITED STATES HOTEL. LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS. THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate those who may give them a call. Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. 1856.

WIEDEMANN & BESOROR, IMPORTERS.—Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description. WILLIAM GRIFFITH & CO are now prepared to do all kinds of work in COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON. Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th.

OBITUARY.

In this city on the morning of the 30th of January, Maj. JESSE S. HAMBLETON, Paymaster General of the Army, and former Commissary of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Maj. HAMBLETON went to California from his place of nativity, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1849, with the appointment of Collector of Customs for the Port of Sacramento. While filling that position he conducted affairs in a manner that won for him the highest respect as a public officer. With other adventurous spirits he joined the Democratic forces in Nicaragua, in their struggles against the Legitimists. Shortly after the taking of Granada he was made Commissary of War, which position he occupied until a short time previous to his death, when he was made Paymaster General. As an officer, firm friend, and social companion, Maj. HAMBLETON had few equals.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA. REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT. GRANADA, Feb. 2, 1856.

ARRIVED. JANUARY 30.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from San Jose, with freight and passengers. SAILLED. JANUARY 28.—Yacht Gen. Walker, for San Jose, with freight and passengers. Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and extras.

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Parte Española.

GRANADA, FEBRERO 2 1856.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE JEREAL. N.º 155. Granada, enero 25 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de JEREAL. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua a sus habitantes. Siendo conveniente al buen régimen de la República que se restablezca el ejercicio de la soberanía judicial para que las Secciones supremas y jueces de 1.ª instancia administraren cumplidamente la justicia y los habitantes encuentren la debida protección á las garantías constitucionales, en uso de sus facultades DECRETÁ:

Artículo 1.º Se organizarán las supremas secciones de justicia de Oriente y Occidente, á cuyo efecto el Gobierno cuidará de que los individuos que componen se reúnan lo mas breve posible á ejercer sus augustas funciones. Art. 2.º Los sueldos de estos tribunales serán satisfechos por la Tesorería Jeneral á donde se han mandado ingresar. Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 24 de enero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.

Y lo inserto á U. de orden superior para su publicación, esperando el correspondiente recibo. D. U. L. FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE JEREAL. D. U. L. N.º 157. Granada, enero 30 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de JEREAL. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

El Gobierno. Queriendo facilitar el tráfico de los Puertos de la República para la prosperidad del comercio en general; en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

- 1.º Se establece un faro de madera ó mampostería en el lugar mas prominente y adecuado en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur, y otro en el nuevo establecimiento de Punta Icaico. 2.º Los administradores de estas aduanas son encargados de ejecutar lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior; ya sea

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. N.º 149. Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de JEREAL. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

El Gobierno. Habiéndose admitido la dimisión que hizo en esta fecha el Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha del Ministerio de Hacienda del Gobierno de la República por causa de enfermedad; en uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase en su lugar Ministro de Hacienda interino del Gobierno de Nicaragua al Sr. Presbítero don Benigno Matuz. 2.º Mientras toman posesion de sus respectivas carteras los Ministros hasta ahora nombrados, queda encargado del Ministerio general el Sr. Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer actual Ministro de Crédito público. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, enero 21 de 1856.—Rivas. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo. FERRER.

LEGACION DEL GOBIERNO DE HONDURAS.

Leon, enero 24 de 1856. Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua. Señor:

Aunque me persuado que el cólera morbus ha desaparecido de esa ciudad y de las principales poblaciones con que necesariamente se toca para llegar á ella, según U. S. se sirve afirmarlo en su respetable comunicación datada el 21 del mes corriente; mi desmejorada salud, no me permite ya emprender mi marcha hasta la residencia del Gobierno de la República, y mi regreso para Honduras con el profundo sentimiento de no haber sido posible que por mi medio se fijaran desde luego las reglas permanentes á que en lo sucesivo se subordinarán las relaciones amistosas entre uno y otro Gobierno. Empero la recta y justificada conducta que hasta hoy han seguido y que los ha preservado de desastrosos y ruinosos incidentes, es un garante para que continúen viviendo en paz, mientras que compromisos perfectos y pactos convenidos afiancen sus intereses. Yo declaro á nombre de mi Gobierno, que se abstendrá de toda intervención en los asuntos peculiares de los interiores de Nicaragua, porque está convencido que la inobservancia de este principio de independencia y libertad ha sido el origen de casi todas las guerras fratricidas que han debastado á Centro-América, y que respetará su territorio

su pueblo debe entrar desde luego en el ejercicio de su soberanía: es necesario que este ponga en acción sus naturales tendencias de progreso. El sufragio popular para delegar el poder público se hace ya una necesidad urgente: los consejos de la patria por un escaso comun se necesitan para conducirla á su prosperidad. Queremos pues oír la libre opinión de los buenos nicaraguenses sobre si los Representantes del Pueblo en la actual crisis en que el mundo entero fija sus ojos en el lismo de Nicaragua, en la llave del continente, aparezcan congregados en Asamblea ordinaria, ó en una Constituyente que levante los cimientos de un moderno y elegante edificio. Esperamos que los Nicaraguenses pensadores den una franca expresion de sus ideas en un asunto de tan vital importancia.

REMITIDO.

Un mensajero al redactor responsable del "ALBUM."

En el número 27 del "Album" periódico que sale á luz en la capital de Costarica, está consignado un artículo en donde se atribuye á don Eusebio Figueroa natural de aquella República, la redacción de un párrafo del "Nicaraguense" que hace alusion á la mui célebre proclama del Presidente Mora.

Es falso, de todo punto falso que el Sr. Figueroa haya redactado tal párrafo; nada ha escrito en el "Nicaraguense" sino saliendo á luz un impreso firmado por dicho Sr. en que refiere varios hechos de aquél Gobierno con titucion y las leyes, y todo lo que ha dicho consta en la gaceta oficial de aquel Gobierno: semejante notoriedad no permite juzgar que el Sr. Figueroa fuera animado por odios personales, ni por miras innobles.

Costarica, un país bello, privilegiado por la naturaleza, y cuyos habitantes son esencialmente laboriosos morigerados y pacíficos, está hoy rejido por un Gobierno de que hasta ahora no ha habido ejemplo en la América-Central.

En medio del natural desarrollo de una sociedad incipiente que cuenta con bastantes elementos de felicidad y de grandeza, y cuando mas que nunca necesita de un gobernannte patriota y desinteresado que facilite las vias del progreso general, y que secunde el esfuerzo unánime de la nación entera hácia su engrandecimiento y bienestar, se levanta un dique poderoso ante el cual se estrellan las esperanzas de los costaricenses. Un Gobierno sin principios y sin leyes, que conculca las bases políticas de la nación y que pretende ser vitalicio haciéndose reelegir indefinidamente, absorbe la principales fuentes de la riqueza pública para llenar las arcas de una sola familia, de una sola casa: ataca directamente los principios so-

directivo y económico en la empresa de exterminar el chapulin: sucedió pues, que necesitándose ganado, la junta compró todos los novillos del Presidente á 40 \$ precio exorbitante, jamás visto allí aun en tiempos de de mucha escasez, y no se crea que era por falta de ganado, porque concurrieron muchos vendedores ofreciendo el suyo á 25 y 30 \$ y se les contestó que ya estaba comprado el del Presidente. Véase pues, con esto solo, si habrá economista que pueda contrastar con el Sr. Mora para eso de sistemar haciendas; y tiene ademas una cualidad mui particular, que los grandes monopolios no le distraen su atencion, de la mas pequeña ganga, como dice el vulgo: todo todo entra en su plan, hasta los obsequios de los favorecidos que de ordinario le tributan sus primicias.

Crea destinos generalmente reputados, como innecesarios, para dar una cuantiosa pensión á alguno de su familia: todos, todos los Moras tienen destino en la República, en todos los rangos de la jerarquía administrativa; y aun en los encargos mas ínfimos como de taquilleros, &c. porque para todo haf Moras.

EDIFICIOS PUBLICOS.

La Municipalidad, teniendo gruesos fondos, dispuso hacer el teatro que se llama de Mora, para obtener una pensión constituyéndolo en arriendo.

La Universidad que tambien tiene fondos pingues, de los cuales ha dispuesto el gobierno en casos urgentes, necesitaba un edificio, y se ha construido con sus fondos. Estando pues estos caudales en administración particular no tiene el Gobierno en su favor ni la consideracion de que pudo cojerse los y no lo hizo, siquiera reclame el beneficio de no haber impedido la construcción de tales obras.

El Hospital, construido con limosnas recaudadas en toda la República, con multas, legados y mandas y algun subrodo del erario.

El gran Palacio del Gobierno construido á espensas del tesoro público.

Estos edificios en que cree vinculada su gloria el Sr. Mora, son de una utilidad mui secundaria atendidas las circunstancias de Costarica.

El capital invertido en un palacio suntuoso para satisfacer la uicia vanidad del Sr. Mora que se cree vitalicio, habria sido mejor empleado en fomentar la instrucción primaria, en llevar una nueva industria, en abrir un camino; cosas todas de vital importancia para un país pequeño que lo espera todo de su desarrollo agrícola y que no puede atender por ahora al fausto y magnificencia de obras materiales que son capitales muertos sustraídos á las empresas útiles. CAMINOS.

El Sr. Mora no ha abierto ni mejorado ni un camino. El que conduce á Punta arenas que es el único camino

que no se saca con nuestro sudor, ni con las ricas minas que ha usurpado. Cuatro años le faltan para concluir su período; y si vuestra demasiada tolerancia y apatía, le permiten llegar al fin, cuidad al menos de que no haya otro militar á quien el amoroso José Joaquín Mora, le diga: *hombredinos pronunciamos por Juanito?*

MEMORIAS DE IOUSOUF.

En el debate de presupuestos para los gastos del año venidero, en la Cámara de París. el ítem para mantener la colonia de Argel era mui considerable. Algunos diputados se opusieron á la ocupacion de aquella parte de Africa por el inmenso costo que ocasiona á la nación, otros por la pérdida de soldados Franceses en la continua guerra con los Beduines, ó Arabes del interior, y algunos mas humanos, se quejaron de los excesos que las tropas francesas hacian en los pueblos tomados. Entre los oradores hubo uno que dirijiéndose al Mariscal Clausef, le culpó haber dado acojida y puesto á la cabeza de una division á un vil regenerado llamado Iousouf, y el Mariscal hizo un elogio de este Árabe. Descábamnos mucho hallar noticias exactas de este caudillo, y ahora ha aparecido una relacion de la vida de este personaje, escrita por un oficial Frances del ejército de Africa, la que nos hace recordar los romances moriscos que tanto nos divertian en nuestra juventud. Iousouf, dice el escritor, hermoso como Malek Adel, y no menos intrépido que este amante de Matilde, es el hombre que las circunstancias han traído á nuestro campo, pudiendo figurar entre los cuentos árabes la historia de su vida aventurera.

Es italiano de nacimiento, habiendo nacido en la isla de Elba; tomado por un corsario africano fue llevado esclavo á Tunes, donde le compró el Bey, cuya afecion se granjeó tanto, que vino á ser su favorito.

Creció Iousouf, y habiendo echado de ver el Bey su raro entendimiento, le dió un empleo en su serrallo y le admitió entre los mamelucos. Pero el bey tenia una hija hermosa como las *hurtes*, sus cabellos eran negros y suaves como una seda, su boca de rosa, su cutis transparente, y esta hija causó la desgracia del favorito. Iousouf y Zurla se profesaban el amor mas tierno, cuando la celosa rabia de un griego vino á turbar su felicidad. Veianse los dos amantes en el terrado del harem y pasaban allí las noches enteras acostados en alfombras de oriente; sabia el griego que Zurla estaba con Iousouf, pero ignoraba el sitio en que se reunian, hasta que un esclavo infiel se lo descubrió á Saled, y la dichosa pareja se vió perdida.

por medio de contratas particulares, ó trabajando estos edificios por cuenta de la República, quienes presentarán lo mas breve posible al Gobierno el presupuesto ó contrata para dar la orden de pago. Granada, enero 30 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su publicación y circulación; esperando recibo.

**FERRER.**  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

**AL HONORABLE SR. WHEELER.**  
D. U. L.

Granada, enero 28 de 1856.

Suñor:

Retiriéndome á mi despacho fecha 22 del mes corriente que llegó á sus manos, mi Gobierno tiene á bien declararle: que aunque ha suspendido toda comunicación con V.S. en la categoría de Ministro del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos residente en Nicaragua, no por esta circunstancia tan desagradable para el mío, se desconoce el alto aprecio que V.S. en lo particular ha merecido en esta República, y principalmente la franca amistad y buena armonía con los miembros del actual gabinete de Nicaragua, originada por sus principios y su activa cooperación para fundar la democracia en Nicaragua.

Al espresar al honorable Sr. Wheeler estos sinceros sentimientos que ciertamente los acogerá, tengo el placer de suscribirme su atento servidor—**FERRER.**

N.º 148.  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION  
Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

El Gobierno con presencia de la dimision que hace de la Cartera de Hacienda el Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha, y teniendo en consideracion que ha comprobado ser justas las causas en que la apoya; en uso de sus facultades

**ACUERDA:**  
Admítase la renuncia hecha por el expresado Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha, á quien se le rinden las debidas gracias á nombre de la República por sus buenos servicios.

[Firmado] Rivas.  
Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

**FERRER.**

bre que descansa el sistema representativo, arrogándose facultades legislativas y judiciales, dejando aniquilada así la independencia de los poderes constituidos, que es la condición esencial de su existencia: ataca directamente la seguridad individual que es la base de las libertades públicas, encareciendo y destruyendo á las personas, sin el juicio previo que la constitucion exige: destruye la libertad de imprenta é impone pena de obras públicas al que hable mal de sus disposiciones: tiene establecido el espionaje en todos los ángulos de la República; premia la calumnia, protege la venalidad, amenaza y oprime al pueblo en la ignorancia de sus derechos y garantías; y ¡ay de aquel que procure inculcarle los principios en que aquellos descansan! Todo es oscuro y misterioso en aquel círculo de maldad é ignorancia. La luz que allí se acerca, está sujeta á la mas dura alternativa; ó apaga su brillo entrando en aquella atmósfera inmundada, ó es desde luego el blanco de los tiros que incensantemente se dirijen, para que nadie alumbrase aquel exenarí tenebroso que jamas el pueblo penetrara en su vista.

Se decanta como uno de los beneficios debidos al Sr. Mora, el haber sistematizado la hacienda, construido caminos y edificios públicos. En cuanto á la hacienda, si se trata de la suya particular, es indudable que está sistemada del modo mas conveniente que puede sujetar la codicia y el egoismo: los hechos siguientes lo demuestran.

Prohíbe al Sr. Mora la siembra del tabaco en la República, para que sus hermanos introduzcan el virgínia y aseguren el monopolio de este ramo tan pingüe.  
Hace reconcentrar en un solo punto la destilacion del aguardiente arimando á muchos hacendados; y el Sr. Mora que ya tenia una hacienda de caña, la enausancia y manda traer máquinas á Europa, para ser él el único abastecedor, el solo rematario de la fabrica de aguardiente.

El Sr. Mora tiene de sueldo anual 5000 \$ y 6000 para gastos extraordinarios cuyos objetos de inversion no se han detallado; dicen que son para recibir embajadores.

La guardia de honor suya y de su hermano trabajan en sus haciendas prestando un servicio activo de campaña contra las malas yerbas: sus criados son militares pagados por la nacion.

El Sr. Mora tiene la mira de monopolizar el abasto de carnes; y nos induce á creer esto, los bonitos negocios que ha hecho con sus novillos repastados. Cuando el chapulin iradió á Costarica, se decretó una contribucion de 10 \$ á cada persona de tal á cual edad sin distincion entre acaudalados y profetarios; y se formó una junta para que se encargara de lo

general, fué hecho por el ilustre Carrillo, de feliz memoria. Se ha empeorado durante la administración Mora, porque la acción lenta y consumidora del tiempo no ha encontrado ningun obstáculo.

El camino de Sarapiquí, se ha quedado en proyecto, pero proyecto de una compañía del país.  
El camino de matina, se olvidó ya; no se ha gastado un centavo durante la actual administración.

El de Tarcoles, fué un ensucño de ciertos ilusos ensueño que costó á la nacion gruesas sumas, sin ningun suceso. Inmediatamente se quitó sus diamantes la tierna Zurla y se los entregó al griego. Saled iba á buscar todos los meses el precio de su silencio; pero lousouf al cabo de un año de comprarle tan caro, resolvió deshacerse de él, y he aquí como se compuso.

Llegó una vez el griego al término señalado, tomó su saco, empezó á contar los ceques uno por uno diciendo con la cabeza baja y dobladas las rodillas: uno, dos, tres, cua...no pudo continuar; su cabeza estaba ya rodando por el cuarto diforme y sangrienta... Un cuarto de círculo descrito por un sable acababa de concluir la cuenta del codicioso griego. Apenas verificó esta terrible ejecución, lousouf el cuerpo clavó en él su yatagan, y arrancándole las entrañas y poniendo en su lugar varias sustancias corrosivas, le ocultó en un hueco hecho de intento en la pared del cuarto.

Despues que hubo lavado, perfumado y cerrado el sitio en que estaba el cadáver, envió á su amante una caja que contenia dentro un ojo, una mano, una lengua y una carta en estos términos. "Ahi te envío el ojo que te vió, la mano que te tocó y la lengua que te ha profanado."

El ojo, la mano y la lengua eran del miserable Saled.

El griego, empero, era porta-pipa del Bey; y su desaparicion pareció haber hecho impresion en su amo; echólo de ver el esclavo que proporcionó á Saled que se le ofrecia una ocasion de ganarle la voluntad, diciendo aquella misma noche en el palacio que el porta-pipa habia entrado en casa del favorito y que no habia vuelto á salir. Se hicieron pesquisas en el cuarto de lousouf y al cabo de una hora de andar buscando, dieron con el cadáver mutilado del contador de ceques.

Lousouf ejercia el encargo de tesoro, y esto le habia obligado á salir aquella misma mañana á recoger las contribuciones en varios pueblos: feliz casualidad que le salvó la vida.

(Se continuará.)

Salia la aurora vertiendo oro y azul y lousouf daba ya á Zurla el último beso de amor, cuando repentinamente se presenta el griego en el terrado; su vista petrificó á los dos amantes. ¡Corred! ¡corred! exclamó Saled, y veréis á la hija de nuestro amo en brazos de un gíacour renegado, ¡corred! La resistencia era inútil, y lousouf acudió á la astucia. Se echó á los pies del pérfido griego, y le prometió un saco de mil ceques al mes mientras viviese, si guardaba silencio. Dame todas las joyas de tu amante en prendas de tu promesa, respondió Saled. Inmediatamente se quitó sus diamantes la tierna Zurla y se los entregó al griego. Saled iba á buscar todos los meses el precio de su silencio; pero lousouf al cabo de un año de comprarle tan caro, resolvió deshacerse de él, y he aquí como se compuso.

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(Se continuará.)

# Parte Española.

*Entrevista del Coronel French y del Fiscal de Distrito, Mr. McKeon, en el Hotel "San Nicolas".*—A las dos y media de la noche del sábado último el Fiscal, Mr. McKeon, acompañado de su Asistente y del *Deputy Marshall* de los Estados Unidos, componiendo así un respetable cuerpo de tres personas fué al Hotel *San Nicolas* en busca del Ministro de Nicaragua. La forma de la visita y los resultados de ella para el Fiscal son no menos sorprendentes que significativos.

Cuando entró en el Hotel Mr. McKeon con su comitiva hallábase en la oficina del Hotel el Ministro de Nicaragua conversando con los Jenerales Cazneau y Green, de Tejas, y con el Coronel Jack Hays, de California. Mr. McKeon se dirigió precipitadamente al Jeneral Cazneau y le preguntó si se llamaba French; á lo que contestó el Jeneral, indicando al Ministro, "este es el caballero que V. busca." Solicitó entonces el Fiscal una entrevista privada con el Coronel French, quien despus de haber seguido hablando como unos diez minutos con los señores del carro en que antes se hallaba, subió con Mr. McKeon y sus acompañantes á su cuarto, y allí pasó el siguiente diálogo:

*Mr. McK.*—Coronel French, he asistido en persona á dos reuniones, la una en un almacén de carbon de Brooklyn, y la otra en esta ciudad, y en ambas habia muchos hombres que se estaban organizando contra Nicaragua, violando así las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos; y vengo para que V. me dé por escrito un atestado de que no tiene V. parte alguna en dichas reuniones. Este atestado lo deseo para publicarlo.

*Cor. F.*—Confieso francamente como hombre, y como representante del gobierno de Nicaragua, que nada sé de eso á que V. alude, ni tengo parte en ninguna reunion organizada en los Estados Unidos que pueda ser contraria á las leyes de neutralidad. Mi país convida á que emigren á él los extranjeros; pero conozco mucho los deberes de mi posición y la vijilancia con que con ojos de Argos me está todo el mundo espiando, para que haga lo mas mínimo que pueda embarazar ó comprometer las negociacio-

mucho que V. me reconozca ó no como Ministro; pero yo no debo olvidar que lo soi. Usted puede dirigir sus preguntas, si así le acomoda, á Parker H. French como individuo particular; pero yo debo insistir en dirigirme á V. por escrito.

*Mr. McK.*—No señor jamás. La lei ha de seguir sus trámites.

*Cor. F.*—¿Qué quiere V. decir con eso? ¿Ha descubierto V. acaso á la entrada de mi aposento alguna violacion de las leyes de neutralidad?

*Mr. McK.*—Si señor la he descubierto: y tengo pruebas irrefragables de la criminalidad de V. en esta materia.

*Cor. F.*—Caballero: lo que V. dice es un insulto que se me hace á mi como hombre, y tambien á mi país, al que tengo el honor de representar. Lo que hai, caballero, es que V. deshonra el empleo que le está confiado, con venir á mi casa á entrometerse en mis negocios, y con tratar de enredarme y tenderme lazos, cuando por otra parte dice V. que tiene pruebas en la mano que justificarian mi prision. Hubiera V. debido traer la orden de arresto, pero como V. ha faltado á su deber no trayendola, yo le dispenso á V. de esta formalidad, y le permito á V. que me arreste sin ella. Si he violado las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos, lo he hecho *sin hacer nada*, y estoi resuelto en tal caso á exigir que se aclare inmediatamente este asunto. (Aquí una pausa: desesos minutos de retirarse por parte de Mr. McKeon, y de sus acompañantes.) De otro modo, me veo en la precision de suplicar á V. que se retiren... y les deseo á V. V. . . . mui felices noches. (En esto el Coronel French les abre la puerta del aposento, se lo señala con el dedo, y ellos aceptaron la amable cortesia del Ministro. Sale del cuarto Mr. McKeon murmurando entre dientes y con muestras de vivo acaloramiento: "La lei ha de seguir sus trámites; caballero; la lei ha de seguir... &c.")

*Los dos Ministros de Nicaragua—Entrevista de los señores Marcoleta y French, segun carta dirigida al Herald, Washington, 12 de diciembre 1855.*  
He aqui la version que dá el señor Marcoleta de su entrevista con el Coronel Parker H. French: Despues de ha-

su bolsillo en servicio de Nicaragua; que deseaba ser pagado, y retirarse del servicio; pero que antes que todo queria ser consecuente con sus principios.

El Coronel French dijo al señor Marcoleta que le gustaba su franqueza y que le tenia el mayor respeto; convidóle luego á tomar un vaso de vino y el señor Marcoleta aceptó.

**EL LORD CLARENDON á Mr. BUCHANAN.**  
El infrascrito, Primer Secretario de Estado de su Majestad para los negocios extranjeros, tiene el honor de acusar recibo de la nota que Mr. Buchanan, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos, le ha dirigido el 11 del corriente, manifestando que tenia instrucciones del Presidente, para que antes de retirarse de su misión, pidiese al gobierno británico una explicacion sobre la actitud que ha resuelto sostener con respecto á las Islas de la Bahía, al territorio situado entre Sibrun y Sarstroon, como tambien respecto del establecimiento de la Beliza y al protectorado de Mosquitos, y exponiendo las conclusiones que ha deducido el Presidente sobre todo el asunto; á saber, que la intencion del convenio de 19 de abril de 1850 fue excluir á ambas partes con trayentes de conservar ó ocupar, así como de adquirir posesiones territoriales en Centro-América, y que por consiguiente la Gran Bretaña está obligada á deponer la posesion que conserva actualmente de las Islas de Roatan y otras de la América Central en la costa del Estado de Honduras, como tambien del territorio de la América Central comprendido entre el Sibrun y el Sarstroon; que la posesion del gobierno británico sobre la Beliza debe reducirse á los limites y objetos especificados en los tratados de la Gran Bretaña con España de 1783 y 1786; y que el protectorado del llamado reino de Mosquitos fué ultimamente cedido por el convenio.

El infrascrito observa con satisfacion, que Mr. Buchanan, al paso que expresa de este modo la opinion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos sobre los diferentes puntos mencionados, anuncia que está lejos de su pensamiento volver á abrir la discusion general sobre ellos. El Gobierno de S. M. se habia abstenido en efecto, de continuar aquella discusion con-

la conclusion del convenio, á saber, la seguridad del proyectado canal de navegacion, el gobierno británico consideró que el designio de las partes contratantes era no alterar en nada el estado de cosas que entonces existia, sino prevenirse contra la futura creacion de un estado de cosas que era posible afectase á la seguridad del proyectado canal.

Que tal fué el verdadero designio del convenio es obvio por la estipulacion del artículo sexto, en cuya virtud las partes contratantes se comprometen á invitar á todos los Estados para que entren con ellas en estipulaciones análogas á las que contiene el convenio. Pero si las aserciones de los Estados Unidos fuesen sólidas, y si ha habido ánimo de que el convenio tuviese relacion con el estado de cosas existente al tiempo de su conclusion, y que impusiese á la Gran Bretaña el deber de retirarse de partes de territorio ocupadas por ella, los otros Estados que hubieren aceptado el convenio habrian contraido obligaciones semejantes, y los gobiernos de los Estados Centroamericanos, por el mero acto de asesion, hubieran renunciado sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados.

El gobierno británico participa de la conviccion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de que el interés de ambos países y su mútuo deseo de mantener existentes las relaciones de amistad, inspirarán de igual modo á cada una de las partes un espíritu conciliatorio, y les hará vencer todos los obstáculos, para un arreglo satisfactorio de las cuestiones de Centro-América. El gobierno británico no encuentra razones para que pudiera ser de otro modo. El gobierno británico ni tiene deseos de extender los limites de sus posesiones, ó la esfera de su influencia en aquella parte, ni al hacerlo se fomentaria ningun interés británico; pero el gobierno británico no está dispuesto á reducir ni lo uno ni lo otro en virtud de la interpretacion de un convenio, con la cual no puede convenir.

El infrascrito ruega á Mr. Buchanan que acepte las seguridades de su mas alta consideracion—CLARENDON—Foreign office, setiembre 28 de 1855.  
Esta correspondencia termina con una nota de Mr. Buchanan al Lord Clarendon, con fecha 4 de octubre de 1855.

La siguiente carta que en copia nos han remitido de la ciudad de Tegucigalpa revela claramente los fatales designios del Gabinete Guatemalteco que pretendió ejecutar cuando sus huéspedes invasoras derrocaron la administracion del Jeneral Caballero en Honduras. Todo efectivamente fué como dice el Mayor de Plaza Berrios; y esto ha sido por el triunfo de los libros en Nicaragua que robustamente sostenian á su actual Gobierno que siempre hará frente á la tirania y á los oscuros manejos de un poder oligárquico. Señor don Lucas Blanco.

Tegucigalpa, diciembre 3 de 1854.  
Mi predilecto amigo:

"Demas seria decirte el tiempo que hace me ausenté de Nicaragua y la causa porqué, aunque con gran sentimiento, tuve que verificarlo y el *triste*. Sabes pues, que ya dos lustros há que vivo en Guatemala (Placeres de Centro América) desde mi ingreso á aquella ciudad, tomé servicio en las filas del Gobierno, de consiguiente ya en la bandera que iba buscando, con miras de que algún dia ella llegaria á enarbolarse triunfante en el campo donde dejaba á mis enemigos. En efecto, en esta vez ya viva á satisfacer mi ardiente deseo. Salimos de Guatemala el último de marzo, el 6 de julio derrotamos á Caballeros en Gracias, el 6 de octubre en Masagua; la fuerza se dejó descansando en el Valle de las Piedras, aquel por donde pasamos cerca cuando nos dió la leccion Guardiala en Comayagua. Los Jenerales y tu amigo se fueron para Tegucigalpa y el 21 del mismo mes me mandaron para Granada con pliegos para aquel Gobierno y comisiones particular verbal como Nicaraguense, y todo se reducía á que la fuerza por el punto de Nacaome marchaba á ocupar León; pero al llegar al Macueliso encontré al Jeneral Guardiala que venia ya para Honduras y me enteré del mal resultado de Granada. Todo se fué y la fuerza se retiró coronada de laureles, muchos para Guatemala, yo me enfermé y he tenido que permanecer en esta. Hoy me escriben de Comayagua y me dicen que 1,000 nuevos tampeones Guatemaltecos estaban para entrar á aquella ciudad y no dudes que por fin se lo gre mi intento; aunque ya el que uno de tantos fué causa de que abandonara



nes ahora pendientes en Washington. Se me han hecho proposiciones para embiar hombres á Nicaragua; pero yo me he negado á entrar en ninguna clase de relaciones con personas que abrigasen los proyectos á que V. ha aludido: y conformes á esta conducta han sido las contestaciones que he dado á todas las cartas que sobre este negocio se me han dirijido.

Mr. McK.—No há publicado V. en los periódicos un anuncio relativo á Nicaragua?

Cor. F.—Mi gobierno ha hecho publicar en el *Herald* y en el *Sun* uno de sus decretos, por el cual concede una determinada extension de territorio á todo extranjero que vaya á Nicaragua y declare que piensa permanecer allí.

Mr. McK.—No há publicado V. otro anuncio de otra clase?

Cor. F.—No sé de ninguno.

Mr. McK.—Sin embargo los hai en los periódicos, que son de carácter muy distinto.

Cor. F.—Podrá ser pero ni los he visto, ni tengo parte en ellos. Segun las instrucciones de mi gobierno, solicito la emigracion honrada, á fin de conseguir un poco de energia americana, que nos ayude á sacar partido de los recursos de nuestro país; y la Compañia de Transito de Nicaragua, juzgando que está en sus intereses el fomentar aquel comercio, ha reducido el pasaje á Granada, por el Lago á veinte duros.

Mr. McK.—Pues bien, yo confiscaré todos los barcos de esa Compañia, y destruiré la linea de navegacion que ha establecido. La lei es ancha de sobre para poder confiscar todos los buques que le pertenecen.

Cor. F.—Mi país es pobre, es preciso confiscarlo; pero aun así, si V. nos avisa cuando se vendan esos buques, probablemente los compraremos. Pero observe, caballero que esta conversacion se va haciendo muy importante. Aquí hai pluma, papel y tintero; con que puede V. ir escribiendo categóricamente las preguntas que quiera V. hacerme, para que yo las conteste por su órden.

Mr. McK.—(acatorada) Caballero, yo no puedo hacer lo que V. pretende. De ninguna manera. A mí no me es posible reconocerlo á V. como Ministro enviado de Nicaragua.

Cor. F.—Ni yo pido tanto; ni importa

ber consultado el asunto con buenos consejeros el señor Marcoleta escribió al Coronel French, manifestándole que habia oido decir que este señor tenia encargo de pagarle los sueldos que por doce años de servicios prestados le adeudaba el gobierno de Nicaragua. A esta carta contestó el Coronel que deseaba tener una entrevista con el señor Marcoleta, en la cual verdaderamente pudieran tratar por estenso del asunto.

En vista de esto el Sr. Marcoleta fué á hacer una visita al Coronel French en el *National Hotel*, y le repitió lo que le habia dicho por escrito. Contestó el Coronel que tenia en su cartera poderes muy amplos de su gobierno, y además ciertos despachos y decretos que no dudaba serian muy del agrado del señor Marcoleta, pero que no podia entregarle sino bajo ciertas condiciones. Entonces le propuso que si el señor Marcoleta aceptaba la mision del actual gobierno de Nicaragua cerca de la corte de *San James* le entregaria desde luego, por cuenta de los servicios prestados, cinco mil duros en dinero contante, y además veinte mil en una letra de cambio sobre Londres contra *Baring Brothers*. A esta proposicion contestó terminantemente el señor Marcoleta: "Prefiero ir al refugio de pobres antes que ser traidor á mis deberes, pues ya debe V. saber, que les he hecho á ustedes la guerra abiertamente." El Coronel French dijo que lo sentia, tanto mas cuanto que le era conocida la buena reputacion de que gozaba el señor Marcoleta así en Nicaragua como en los Estados Unidos; por lo cual le dolia que no quisiese prestarles á ellos sus servicios. Despues de esto manifestó al señor Marcoleta que desearia le ayudase en obtener que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. se desidiese á aceptarle como enviado plenipotenciario de Nicaragua. A estos deseos negóse el señor Marcoleta, preguntando al mismo tiempo al Coronel French: "¿qué pensaria si de un gobierno no que cambiase de propósito en su politica por la simple indicacion de un ministro extranjero? Despues de cuya pregunta añadió: "ningun caso haria de mis indicaciones este gobierno aunque yo tuviese la debilidad de hacerlejas" y acabó recordando al Coronel que habia gastado doce de los años mejores de su vida y pagado doce mil duros de

testando á la nota de Mr. Buchanan de 22 de julio de 1854, porque le parecia que la continuacion de la correspondencia no tenia visos de conducir á una conclusion satisfactoria; y como el gobierno de S. M. estodavía de la misma opinion, el infrascrito reducirá su repuesta á la nota actual de Mr. Buchanan á los mismos limites que Mr. Buchanan se ha prescrito.

En contestacion, pues, á las preguntas hechas por Mr. Buchanan, el infrascrito tiene el honor de manifestarle que el gobierno de S. M. se adhiere á la opinion que uniformemente ha sostenido, de que el convenio de 19 de abril de 1850 tiene solo fuerza en lo venidero, y no se referia de ninguna manera al estado de cosas existentes al tiempo de su conclusion. Si se hubiese hecho con este objeto, no hai duda de que, en conformidad con lo que el infrascrito cree que es la regla general con respecto á documentos de esta especie, hubiera contenido en términos claros, una renuncia por parte de Inglaterra de las posesiones y derechos que, hasta la conclusion del convenio, habia tratado de sostener, y semejante renuncia no se habria dejado como un mero asunto de inferencia.

Tampoco pueda convenir el gobierno de S. M. en la asercion de que si el convenio no tenia el sentido que le atribuis el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, habria impuesto al gobierno de los Estados Unidos un deber de abnegacion (self-denying obligation) que no habia contraido del mismo modo la Gran Bretaña, y que semejante estado de cosas no pudo haber sido la intencion de las partes contratantes; porque si la convencion tenia el sentido que le atribuian los Estados Unidos, se habria entonces impuesto á la Gran Bretaña la obligacion de renunciar á sus posesiones y derechos, sin ninguna renuncia equivalente por parte de los Estados Unidos. Si el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, puede quejarse en un caso del convenio porque presenta un carácter peculiar (unilateral) desfavorable á los Estados Unidos con mucha mas razon en otro caso, si se interpretase el convenio como presumen los Estados Unidos, podria quejarse el gobierno de S. M. de que era perjudicial á Inglaterra.

Pero teniendo en cuenta el objeto que se propusieron las partes contratantes para

Mr. Buchanan dice que el compromiso por una parte de "no ocupar ó ejercer dominio sobre un territorio del cual la misma parte se halla en posesion en la fecha del compromiso, equivale en todos sentidos, á un compromiso de retirarse de dicho territorio, por que la una de estas proposiciones se halla necesaria é inseparablemente envuelta en la otra, y no son mas que modos alternativos de expresar la misma idea."

Sobre la proposicion del Lord Palmerston de que si el convenio ó tratado de 1850 con los Estados Unidos hubiese alterado el estado de cosas existente en la hora en que se concluyó, imponiendo á la Gran Bretaña la obligacion de retirarse del territorio que entonces ocupaba, igual obligacion habrian contraido otros Estados que accediesen al convenio por el artículo sexto, y los Estados centroamericanos abdicarian por esta accion sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados. Mr. Buchanan opina del modo siguiente: las estipulaciones del mismo tratado prueban que nunca se intentó que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen partes con los Estados Unidos, la Gran Bretaña y otros gobiernos extranjeros en la América Central. Los Estados centroamericanos fueron los objetos sometidos á la accion de las garantías del tratado, y el haberse excluido á todas las demas potencias de ocupar á la América Central, á fin no solo de asegurar el canal sino los demas canales y ferrocarriles que se hiciesen en el Istmo, ha sido uno de los objetos principales del tratado. Y si el Lord Clarendon enuncia "aburdo" el que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen parte en el tratado conforme á la interpretacion que dan á este los Estados Unidos, Mr. Buchanan no halla menos "aburda" la interpretacion inglesa, porque segun ella ningun Estado centroamericano podria acceder al tratado sin circunscribirse para siempre á sus limites existentes, y sin comprometerse á no extender su territorio bajo cualesquiera circunstancias en el futuro.

[De la correspondencia diplomática entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de la Gran Bretaña sobre las cuestiones de la América Central presentadas al congreso de Washington por el Presidente de la Union.]

"mi Patria, en paz descansan Niños. Sin embargo, están los secueces.

"Sí, todos tenemos amor á nuestra Patria, cada cual lo tiene mas excesivo, á su conservacion y bienestar particular; así es que te confieso, cuando me ví ya por la Choluteca sentia mas placer, que dolor en dejar mi Patria y mi familia, y por ahora me parece que mis esperanzas de volver no serán perdidas y sí serán realizadas.

"Guatemala es el Gobierno que he visto que marcha bajo auspicios mejores y bajo principios mas liberales, no gobierna la tiranía que nos hacen creer en estos Estados reina en aquel país. Guatemala no aspira á conquistar y solo si á perseguir aserridamente á los perturbadores del órden en Centro-América ya muy conocidos y desprestigiados.

"Te he hecho esta pequeña relacion que verás como revista para que no te creas de cuentos y que no vayas á dejarte engañar de los. . . . .

"Escribèle á tu amigo que se haya de Mayor de Plaza en esta y no se retira por algo de enfermedad.

(Firmado.) E. N. BERRIOS.

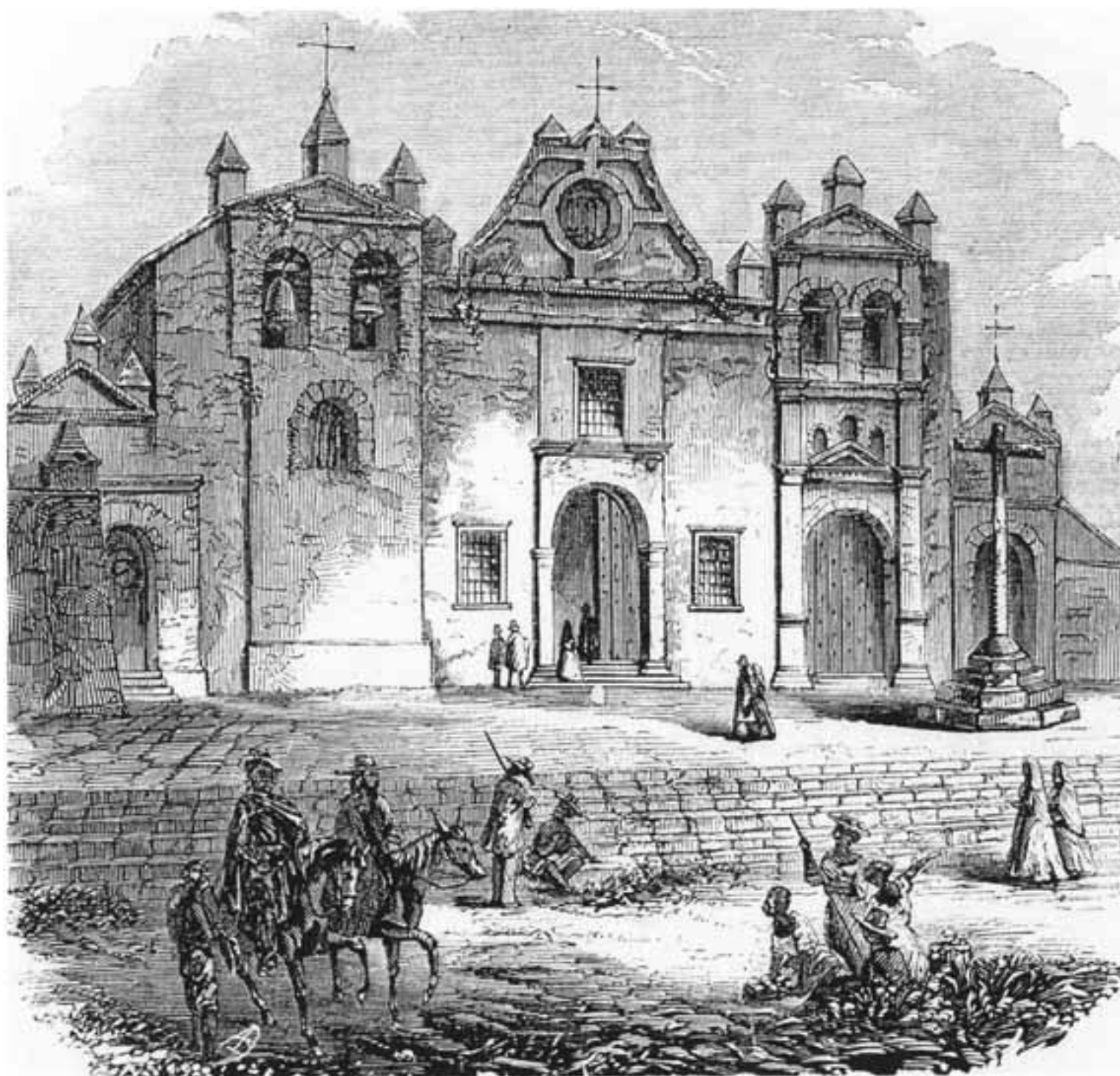
**PAQUETE.**  
ENTRE Punta Arena é Ysapa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La muy velera goleta americana "JOSEPH HEWITT" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por pasaje ó flete veanse con

JAMES CORKHILL.  
55-1f San Juan del Sur.

**AVISO.**  
SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofresco el premio de cinco pesos por cada bestia así perdida, á la persona que me las entregue en mi hacienda.—Jocote, enero de 56.  
E. Carazo.

**AVISO.**  
SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofresco el premio de cinco pesos por cada bestia así perdida, á la persona que me las entregue en mi hacienda.—Jocote, enero de 56.  
E. Carazo.

**AVISO.**  
SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofresco el premio de cinco pesos por cada bestia á la persona que me imponga de su paraje así que pueda tomar posesion de ella.  
Jocote, enero de 1856.  
E. Carazo.



Antigua iglesia en la plaza principal de Granada  
Old church on the Grand Plaza, city of Granada, Nicaragua

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 16

**Sábado, 9 de febrero de 1856**

ESTE 9 DE FEBRERO DE 1856, el periódico de Walker divulga rumores de que los estados vecinos están formando una alianza contra Nicaragua —es decir, contra los filibusteros. Éstos se siguen reforzando y siguen "americanizando" el país.

Tras el arribo de otro fuerte contingente californiano, reclutado por el político Know-Nothing E. J. C. Kewen, Walker forma un segundo batallón de rifles al mando de otro político Know-Nothing, el coronel Birkett D. Fry. A los oficiales los acompañan sus esposas: en el último vapor llegaron a fincarse a Nicaragua veinte damas californianas.

El suplemento trae en inglés y español una proclama y decreto del Presidente don Patricio Rivas contra Henry L. Kinney, declarando nula la adquisición de tierras que Kinney pretende haber obtenido en la Mosquitia, y reafirmando la soberanía de Nicaragua sobre dicho Territorio en su Costa Atlántica. En español el decreto está fechado el 2 de febrero; en inglés, el 8.

**Saturday, February 9, 1856**

ON THIS 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1856, Walker's newspaper comments on current rumors about a league being formed between the neighboring States against Nicaragua —that is to say, against the filibusters, who continue gathering strength and "Americanizing" the country. After the arrival of another large California contingent, recruited by Know-Nothing politician E. J. C. Kewen, Walker forms a second Rifle Battalion under the command of Know-Nothing politician Colonel Birkett D. Fry. Wives accompany the officers: twenty California ladies arrived in the last steamer, intending to settle in Nicaragua.

The Supplement publishes, in English and Spanish, President Rivas' proclamation against Kinney, decreeing null and void the rights which Kinney was said to have acquired in the Mosquito Territory, and notorious and incontestable the title of Nicaragua to the said Territory in its Atlantic Coast. The decree is dated February 2d in Spanish, and February 8th in English.

**Extractos / Excerpts**

NEGRO MINSTRELSY. On Thursday night the Nicaraguan Minstrels gave a private rehearsal to the General and his staff with great credit to themselves, and last night the public was favored with their first exhibition in public.

60 (5)

ARRIVAL OF LADIES. By the last steamer there arrived at Granada twenty ladies, who intend living in this State. We welcome them with cheerful hopes.

60 (2)

PERSONAL. Col. E.J.C. Kewen arrived on the last steamer, in company with a large body of recruits from San Francisco.

60 (4)

NEW RIFLE BATTALION. The General Orders of the Army have erected a Second Rifle Battalion under the command of Col. D. B. Fry.

60 (4)

ORGANIZATION OF A CLUB. A number of the citizens of Granada have united and formed a Pioneer Club.

60 (4)

SWORD PRESENTATION. The members of the Pioneer Club presented Gen. Walker with a beautiful sword during this week.

60 (4)

**WALKER HOUSE,**

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market. The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

G. E. BROCKWAY &amp; A. MINER.

60 (5)

**Proclama! --- Proclamation!**

El Presidente Provisorio de la República á sus Habitantes.

Siendo notorios é incontestibles los derechos que Nicaragua tiene en el territorio llamada Mosquita ...

**DECRETA:**

Declárase nula y de ninguna valor ni efecto cualquiera adquisicion que haya obtenido el Sr. Kinney de los Sres. Shepherd y Hailey sobre aquel territorio ...

63 (1)

**NICARAGUA AND THE ADJOINING STATES**

Rumors are current that a league offensive and defensive, is forming between Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and San Salvador. We notice this as a fact somewhat singular, because Nicaragua is not concluded in the compact ... Nicaragua is a part of Central America; her right to be consulted as such has never been denied, and when it is thus suddenly ignored, we have a right to demand an explanation. ... We have stood to the faith of nations; we have acted honorably and with a most conciliatory spirit to all the Republics of Central America, and will still pursue the same unequivocal policy; but yet we are prepared for the desperate alternative; and should discontented politicians inflame against us the ignorant people of adjoining States, we can only adjudge them as it has been done since the beginning, "those who draw the sword, shall perish by the sword."

60 (1)

**EL ARGOS.**

Lamentamos la suerte de Guatemala, Costarica y San Salvador por la falsa conducta de sus respectivos gabinetes en la presente crisis. ...

Pero Nicaragua abandonado por sus hermanos, en el dia es potente y tambien jeneroso para preveer el mal, ya lo tiene referido oportunamente á impulso de sus sentimientos fraternales. Si por desgracia la obsecacion continua, no respondemos de los funestos resultados. ...

Queremos ser fuertes para conservar la paz. Queremos llevar adelante aquel principio saludable. Si vis pacem para bellum.

61 (3)



VOL. 1.

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NO. 16.

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**NICARAGUA ISTHMUS EXPRESS,**  
 BETWEEN  
**VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR**



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.  
 Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency).  
 Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. Passage Tickets and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House! SAN JUAN OFFICE.—At Don CLAUDIO CURBELO'S, VIRGIN BAY OFFICE.—At Don CLAUDIO CURBELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.  
 H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO,  
 Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56.

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

## El Nicaraguense

**NICARAGUA BOND.**—The San Francisco Herald has seen a specimen of the bond engraved and lithographed in that city for the use of the government of Nicaragua. It was of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and was executed on fine bank note paper. It was embellished with a fine engraving of Virgin Bay; a head of Washington; an American Eagle; and other pictures emblematic of commerce, etc.

**LIGHT HORSES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.**—In the Spanish portion of our paper will be found the decree of government instructing the collectors of customs at San Juan del Sur, and also at the new town of Icaeco, to build Light Houses at their respective ports, with all proper despatch. These houses are to be built on the most permanent points, of durable material, and will afford an unlooked for convenience to the growing commerce of our western shores.

**TOKEN OF RESPECT.**—The colors of Manhattan Fire Engine Company were hoisted at half mast in San Francisco, on the receipts of the news of the death of Capt. George R. Davidson, in this city.

## ARRIVAL OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

**News from California, Japan China and the Islands!**

Through the politeness of Capt. Swift, Harbor Master of the Port, we are in possession of California papers, received at San Juan del Sur by the steamer Sierra Nevada. Our dates are up to the 21st of January, the day on which the steamer sailed. The news from California comprises late intelligence from Oregon, Salt Lake, Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

The California papers are mostly taken up with the proceedings of the criminal trial of Charles Cora, on an indictment for the murder of Gen. W. H. Richardson. The San Francisco Herald, warmly devoted to Gen. Richardson, says that Cora had a fair trial, before an impartial judge, and an intelligent jury, and the result could not be attributed to ought but the merits of the case. The trial consumed a considerable time, elicited most extraordinary exertions both in the prosecution and defence, and was finally given to the jury by Judge Hager in a lengthy and learned charge. After remaining out some time, the jury made application to be discharged, and on

caucus of Know Nothings was subsequently held, in which the following vote was taken:

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Foots.....23	21	24	28	22
Ferguson.....21	22	22	21	24
Marshall.....18	13	13	16	11
Ashley.....1	7	8	0	9
Coffroth.....	5	1		
Churchman.....				
Peyton.....				

From the reports before us it is impossible to form a conclusion who will be Senator but the general impression prevails that the contest now rests between Gov. Foots and the Hon. Henry A. Crabb, or some friend of the latter gentleman.

The following news items we copy from the Alta California:

On the 10th, the Executors of the late J. L. Folsom commenced the sale of the immense landed estate in this city. The sale was made by Selover, Sinton & Co., auctioneers, and on the 10th and 11th the total amount of property sold \$805,000. On the 14th, they commenced the sale of the town of Folsom on the American River, in Sacramento county, at present the termination of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The property has all brought satisfactory prices, and nearly enough has been received to remove all the incumbrances upon the estate. A large amount yet remains unsold.

The bark Isabelita Hyne with a cargo of goods from China, was wrecked on the coast about thirty miles to the north of the Golden Gate on the 8th inst. The bark belonged to Nye Brothers, of Canton, and was consigned to Messrs. Macaundry & Co. She became a total wreck, and the ship and cargo an entire loss. The captain and mate were both lost by remaining on the ship after she struck, endeavoring to save her. The crew were all saved.

Mr. W. D. M. Howard, one of the pioneers of the American emigration to California, and long a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died this morning of consumption, after an illness of a year and a half. He was much esteemed, and many public improvements of our city owe their origin to his exertions, and their continued existence to his aid. Mr. Howard was wealthy. His property in this city was assessed in 1854 at \$249,000.

The amount of taxable property in the State of California, according to official reports made to the State Comptroller, is estimated at \$108,897,193. Last year it was \$111,190,6000.

An affray occurred on the steamer Columbia, lying in this harbor, between Joseph Brooks and Nicholas Graham. Brooks was stabbed in seven or eight places, and died in the morning. Graham is in prison.

The old California Exchange building, San Francisco, on the corner of Kearny and Clay streets, lately occupied by the Government as the Post Office, is now being overhauled and refitted to be opened for a market.

The annual report of the Controller of State has been printed. The total receipts into the State Treasury during the sixth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1856, amount to \$1,155,537 10. Expenditures for salaries of executive, legislative and judicial

Julius Levy, convicted of smuggling, has been pardoned by the President of the United States.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco, and also at Monterey, on Wednesday morning. The people at Monterey were frightened out of their houses.

Several persons are reported to have been frozen to death in the mines during the late severe weather. Lucien Hermann, once a candidate for Mayor, is reported among the insolvents of San Francisco. A Mormon paper, the Western Standard, was to be started immediately in San Francisco by George Q. Cannon.

News from the Colorado river represents that the Indians had attacked the whites and murdered a great many of them. A party of United States troops was about to start out to suppress the difficulties.

Thomas C. Floumoy, of Mariposa, has been appointed Collector of the port of Monterey.

The Common Council of the city of Stockton has appropriated \$1,000 towards the survey of the route of a railroad to San Francisco. The citizens must vote on the appropriation, however, before it is valid.

A grand trial of Fire Engines came off between Monumental No. 6 and Vigilance No. 9, in which No. 6 came off second best; but the contest was declared undecided, and an agreement made to renew it an early day.

A. A. Cohen, receiver of Adams & Co., has at length reached the end of his tether, and after a vain attempt to escape in the steamer, has at last been locked up in jail. He now answers the questions put to him very readily, respecting the affairs of Adams & Co., and it was hoped some thing interesting would turn up.

**LATER FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.**—By the brig Geo. Emery we have news from La Paz and Cape St. Lucas.

The bark Archibald Gracie and whale bark R. Adams, Capt. Anderson, were at La Paz, in possession of the Mexican authorities. The R. Adams had on board nearly 200 bbls. oil. She was chartered by Col. Zerman for \$4,000 per month, to take a portion of his troops to Acapulco, Capt. Anderson proceeded to La Paz, where his vessel was seized and the troops taken on shore and put in prison a filibusters. On the arrival of the Gracie she was fired into from the town, and one man killed and three wounded. Col. Zerman, Dennison and Arrington, and some 130 of their men were taken and closely confined in prison, in a very desolate condition. They were allowed only one meal in every 48 hours. Provisions were scarce, and they were subsisting on a small supply taken from the bark R. Adams. A new Governor had arrived at La Paz, and expressed himself in strong terms against all Americans for the interference of some of them in the affairs of Mexico. He had issued a proclamation declaring the port of San Lucas closed against all foreign vessels. The U. S. Commercial Agent, Mr. J. Sprague, had taken down his flag in consequence of his bad treatment. They would not allow him to interfere in any way in behalf of the American citizens. News was daily expected to arrive from Acapulco with an order for the release of the prisoners. Capt. Trask brings despatches from the Commercial Agent for the government at Washington. —San Francisco Chronicle.

**SOMETHING ABOUT THE SNAIK.**—It is our friend of the *Bunkum Flagstaff* who sends us the following from Silver Lake, the locality of the "Great Serpent." The letter was evidently penned in haste and under a good deal of excitement, and the initials are so blotted that we can only decipher what seems like "W. A. O. S.," in very straggling characters, at the end. The internal evidence of its authenticity is much stronger: "Joe Gilman has just brought over startling news from Snaitown. It has been seen again! Yes—the wreathe is there. They are expecting to make a forchun to once. The snaik will be kopt and egzibited all over the ked'nary at 25 cents. A stock-kompany has been formed to speki late into the grate Monster of the Dupe—also onto the chances of ketching the same. The shares are all taken, but the snaik ain't. The money is all paid in, but the old whaler's line isn't all paid out yet.—The objek was saw yesterday onto the bottom of the Laik, with a mairmaid on his back, a comink of her hair, and the storkholders barts beat bi—also the shares sell higher. The company have bit a high observatory, and hightered watchmen to "observe the snaik of snails," and "keep their eye onto him when seen." The watchmen stand onto the top of the observatory, being selected from among their fellow-citizens for their superior hite; and the afore-said being bit at least fifty feet bi; and the above aie paid a high salary; which elevated position enables them to gain a unobstracted view of the broad expanse of water, and mark affidrasy of seeing the snaik, which doubles the value of the stork; it is a capital stork. Has been seen every day twice, and on "one occasion only," 3 times. On transfer-days it will be vizzible during business hours, (by order of the board.) The observatory is finnisht with quizzing-glasses and a teluscope. It is thought that the observatory is sufficiently conspicuous to attack the notis of the snaik. And sun people, as too poor to buy shares, sez of he does twig the preparations made to ketch him, he will die of laffing, and his skin stuf immedately!" There will be a *Consolidated United States Snake Company* before long.—*Knick-erbocker.*

**LA BELLE DORNEUSE.**—A young and frail Scotch girl, scarce more than a child, and beautiful as any of Walter Scott's heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is Erina Walton, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try by travel to cure her singular malady. At the opera she no sooner takes her seat in a box than she falls to sleep, and thus remains until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of "La Belle Dorneuse." While she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so lovely and so attractive that the awakening into the common-place surroundings of this world displeases her, and she hastens back into dream-land. At home, in a carriage, at the theatre, whenever she is left alone for a moment, she settles into a calm and sweet sleep; and with a lovely and child-like face, and dreams such as she enjoys, one can readily imagine that her face in sleep is the centre of attraction for all eyes, and that she well merits the title of the "Beautiful Sleeper." The symptoms of this case betray one of the curious forms of hysteria, and no doubt after time has cured her of the abnormal condition in which she now finds herself, she will look back upon that period with as much fear as she now does delight. Aside from the diseased condition of this child's nervous system, it would be con-

dition of this child's nervous system, it would be con-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Guanada, the 23d day of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,  
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of salable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses.

F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.  
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gaufruan, U. S. Consul Realajo, Nicaragua.

**SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.**

THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper per Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russell, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to,  
J. R. SWIFT,  
Captain of the Fort.

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization.

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.**

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation.

Up to 5m

account of their incapacity to agree, were discharged, without coming to a verdict. The panel stood as follows: four for a conviction of murder, six for manslaughter, and two for an acquittal. The prisoner was remanded to prison to await another trial. The San Francisco Chronicle describes his appearance as follows:

Corra is a trifle above the medium height, but slightly made. His hair is very black, his complexion dark, and his face strongly marked. The forehead is rather low, the eyes large and dark and of a troubled look; the cheeks hard and rough, the mouth large, but concealed by a heavy black, overhanging moustache, and the jaw bounded by hard and sharp lines. His dress, during the trial, has been very good and fashionable. His actions during the trial have betrayed a great effort to repress his emotions. He studiously avoided, as it seemed to us, looking any person for any time in the face, but would generally keep his eyes upon some inanimate object or move them from one person to another. Most of the time he was winking a great deal; there were of this the first few days of the selection of the jury and trial than the last two days. He also kept an enormously large quid of tobacco in his mouth all the time, and he would roll it around and chew rapidly, and spit quick and often. The expression of his face has manifested anxiety and perhaps a shade of restlessness. Not the vestige of a smile passed across his face, although every person else was laughing and tittering at some ludicrous circumstance or witty saying. He sat alone in melancholy solitude, a deplorable remainder of the solemn and awful character of the occasion which others for a moment seemed to have forgotten. Some say that the tears trickled in his eyes while Baker was speaking of his "protecting angel."

THE LEGISLATURE.—An organization of the Legislature of 1856 took place on the 8th of January, by the election of the following permanent officers in the Senate:

Secretary—Wm. Bausman.  
Assistant Secretary—Rasay Biven.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. G. Ross.  
Enrolling Clerk—A. C. Waiters.  
Engrossing Clerk—Chas. H. Miller.  
Doorkeeper—John McClenchy.

In the House, Mr. J. T. Farley, of Amador county, was elected Speaker by a vote of 35, over Talliaferro, of Calaveras, 21. J. M. Anderson was elected chief Clerk; E. Gales, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jas. Powell, Engrossing Clerk; G. D. P. Quirk, Doorkeeper.—Both Houses adopted resolutions in reverence to the memory of Andrew Jackson, and adjourned in honor of the battle of New Orleans.

The inauguration of Gov. Johnson and Lieut. Gov. Anderson, took place on the evening of the 9th. The Senate Chamber, the scene of the ceremony, was brilliantly illuminated with gas, and many ladies graced the occasion with their presence. A very handsome tribute was paid to Lieut. Gov. Purdy on retiring from office. The ball at night was a very brilliant affair. The San Francisco Military created quite a sensation.

The members of the Legislature are receiving great praise from the press from the business like manner in which the public business has been urged forward.

A general resolution was adopted to proceed with the election of a United States Senator on the 16th, but the Senate subsequently rescinded the vote, to the great dissatisfaction of the American Party. A

officers, hospital purposes printing and miscellaneous purposes, \$1,387,498 64.

Wm. Stonecipher was convicted on the 15th of the murder of Abel Richardson, in Sacramento city. They were both steamboat runners, and the quarrel grew out of competition in their business.

On Tuesday, the 15th, a man named Robert Baker was killed in San Francisco county, twelve miles from the city, by Patrick Brooks. The difficulty was a dispute about the title to some land which the deceased was plowing. Brooks came into the city and surrendered himself to the authorities.

On the 10th inst., a man named Redding Guinness, a native of Germany, committed suicide in San Francisco, by cutting his throat while laboring under a fit of insanity.

ANOTHER RICH STRIKE!—FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THE BRACKET.—The Sonora Herald says, last week, Turner & Co., engaged in mining on Moztezuma Flat, at the base of Table Mountain, struck upon the richest lead of gold that we believe has ever been found in California. Some time since they sunk a shaft upon their claim and struck upon good pay dirt. The shaft was about twenty-five feet deep and was very wet. They erected a whim for the purpose of bailing the water, and have since been actively engaged in drifting and taking out pay dirt, until on Saturday last they struck upon the wonderful rich lead before mentioned. In the first ten buckets of dirt taken from it there was four thousand dollars worth of gold! The lead is rather narrow, but taken out that does not hold from fifty to one hundred dollars.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.—At the Metropolitan Theatre, last evening during the performance of the third act of *Comedie*, Mile. Duret, who had evidently been annoyed at something during the whole evening, turned to the Misses Goughenheim, who had been sitting in the right stage private box, conversing and laughing in a loud tone during the evening, and said: "Misses Goughenheim, your conduct is very un ladylike, annoying and contemptible." At Mile. Duret stepped forward, and addressing the audience, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am really sorry to be obliged to do this, but I have been so annoyed during the three acts I have been playing, that I considered it necessary." This was received with another cheer, and the play went on, the Misses Goughenheim having retired.

From the census returns we see that there are 25,388 school children in thirty seven counties in California, an increase of 671 within one year.

Mr. Hollingsworth, in charge of the Arizona Mines in the Gadsden purchase, was murdered by his Mexican comrades while the other Americans were out hunting.

The Sunday Times says there are over forty persons in the Lunatic Asylum who have been made crazy by the failure of the banks.

The ship A. Cheeseborough, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, came in collision with the ship Invincible, eighty miles off the former port, and was so badly injured that she instantly went down. Her crew and officers were saved. The Invincible was also badly damaged, and on her arrival at Hong Kong was run ashore with thirteen feet of water in her hold.

It was reported positively that Miss Pellett, the temperance female declaimer, was to be married to Mr. J. K. Williamson, of Mormom Island. Dr. Scott was to perform the ceremony.

A man named Cutler stabbed another named Millington, near Oakland, about a land title. The wound did not prove fatal.

The Bay Warehouse, a large building on Greenwich street, South Point fell in, owing to the settling of the centre partition wall.

Judge Kodwick N. Morrison, the first County Judge of San Francisco died recently in the Lunatic Asylum.

FROM OREGON.—Our dates from Oregon are to the 12th of January. Gen. Wool and staff, after blockading the Indians in the mountains, and quartering the army for any emergency during the winter, had returned to San Francisco.

The news is rather of an important character. On the 9th and 10th December a fight occurred between the Volunteers and the Indians, in which the latter were defeated. Of the Volunteers, there were killed three Captains, one Lieutenant and four privates, and one hundred and thirty seven wounded. The Indians lost some sixty to seventy men. Since the 13th ultimo there had been no fighting. The Oregon papers complain that the regular troops had not been actively employed. Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the Indians are whipped into a peace which shall be perpetual.

The Capitol at Salem had been destroyed by fire, and with it the Territorial Library, Journals of the Legislature, public documents and archives. Total loss about \$40,000.

The Indians were becoming troublesome in the mining country interior from Crescent City. Early in this month they had killed three Americans, and an armed party had gone in pursuit of them.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Our dates are to the 29th of December.

Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, had appointed D. C. Bigelow to act as Consul at Lahaina until the vacancy occasioned by the death of Consul Chase was filled by the President.

The lava flowing from the crater of Mauna Loa daily threatens Hilo with destruction. The inhabitants were prepared to take their departure at any moment.

Lee & Marshall's Circus company returned in the Yankee. They had a prosperous season at Honolulu. The ship Eliza F. Mason and the bark Vernon had a collision at sea on the 6th Dec., near Oahu. Both vessels were seriously damaged.

FROM CHINA.—Our dates are to the 30th of October from Hong Kong.

A difficulty had occurred between the American Consul and an English Police Magistrate. The Magistrate had ordered the imprisonment of an American Captain for having flogged a sailor, and the Consul took the Captain under his protection. All the American Captains and officers in port endorsed the action of the Consul.

The rebel war is actively carried on, notwithstanding the wholesale slaughter of the insurgents in Canton some time back. The gates of Canton are kept closed.

Two preachers were recently in the same pulpit in Georgia. While one was preaching, he happened to say: "When Abraham built the ark." The one behind him strove to correct his blunder by saying out loud, "Abraham wasn't there." But the speaker pushed on heedless of the interruption, and only took occasion shortly to repeat, still more decidedly, "I say when Abraham built the ark."

"And I say," cried out the other, "Abraham wasn't there!" The preacher was too hard to be beaten down in this way, and addressing the people, exclaimed with great indignation, "I say Abraham was there or thereabouts."

A country pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was very partial, and to the other very severe. One morning it happened that these boys were very late, and were called to account for it. "You must have heard the bell boys; why did you not come?" "Please, sir," said the favorite, "I was dreaming that I was going to California, and I thought the school bell was the steamboat bell I was going in." "Very well, sir," said the master, "glad of a pretext, to excuse his favorite; 'and now sir,' turning to the other, 'what have you to say?' "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I—I was waiting to see Tom off."

ous to know how much there is of materiality, be much of immateriality in this Swedenborgian-like communion with the land of dreams.—*Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*

RIFLE MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The new rifle musket manufactured at the United States armories has the length of its barrel reduced from 42 to 40 inches, the exterior reduced, and the calibre from 0.69 to 0.58 of an inch. The barrel has three decreasing grooves, with a point and rear sight brazed on, graduated from one to one thousand yards. The weight of the new arm is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old model. The lock is changed to a front action swivel lock, with the Maynard attachment, which will contain sixty primers. The ball is an elongated hollow, pointed ball, weighing 497 grains, which is about sixty grains heavier than the present round ball. The new model rifle requires but sixty grains of powder, which is fifty grains less than the present service charge of the smooth-bore musket.

"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Erin, after a battle, and what did you do to help us gain this victory?" "Do?" replied Pat, "an' may it please yer honor, I walked boldly up to one of the innies and cut off his fut." "Cut off his fut! and why did you not cut off his head?" asked the general. "Ah, an' faith, that was off already," says Pat.

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury: We shall attempt to prove first that my client's hog did not commit any depredations on the complainant's fence; that the hog broke only three pickets instead of six, as set forth in the indictment; and third, that my client has no hog, nor never had."

That was a very pretty turned speech which Lady Lucan made to Mrs. Sheridan, wife of the great wit, who was at that time all the rage: "You must be a very happy woman, madam, who have the felicity of pleasing the man who pleases all the world."

"Elder, will you have a drink of cider?" inquired a farmer of an old temperance man, who was spending the evening at his house. "No, thank you," said the old man, "I never drank liquor of any kind, especially cider—but if you call it apple juice, I don't care if I do take a little."

"Bob, lower yourself into the well and holler for help." "What for?" "To frighten daddy, and make some fun." "Bob did as he was desired, but got more fun than he bargained for. It was administered with a hickory sapling. Distance five and a half feet."

A bill was lately handed to the Supervisors of Oneida county, N. Y., for professional services of a surgeon in "making a post-mortem examination of Garry Post, who hung himself in jail by order of the coroner."

A lady was requested by a bachelor somewhat advanced in years to take a seat upon his knee while in a crowded sleigh. "No, thank you," said she, "I am afraid such an old seat would break down with me."

T. Starr King once said that the best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who, when asked how much he weighed, replied: "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton."

An Irish gentleman having a small picture room, several persons desired to see it at the same time. "Faith, gentlemen," said he, "if you all go in, it will not hold half of you!"

"Steam," says Dr. Lardner, "is the great annihilator—it annihilates time and space." "Yes," says another, "and multitudes of passengers, too."

Marrried men are less troubled with the rheumatism than are bachelors. Dr. Franklin thought the reason—they sleep warmer.

Two paper mills are in course of construction in the State of California.

# El Nicaraguense.

## NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

### GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 9.

### NICARAGUA AND THE ADJOINING STATES.

Rumors are current that a league offensive and defensive, is forming between Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and San Salvador. We notice this as a fact somewhat singular, because Nicaragua is not concluded in the compact. Heretofore the Central American States have consisted of five powers, and on the formation of any treaty, five representatives have discussed the projects submitted to the convention of the different States. That this custom, heretofore so abiding, should be discarded in the present instance, forms a serious consideration; and has very justly given cause of offence to the existing government of this State. Nicaragua is a part of Central America; her right to be consulted as such has never been denied, and when it is thus suddenly ignored, we have reason to demand an explanation. The whole people of Nicaragua are offended in this matter, and their government is required to have the incivility rectified or apologized for. The State is capable of maintaining her self-respect, and neighboring powers must either treat us in an amicable manner, or receive us as enemies. We have extended the olive branch; our couriers have saluted with messages of peace the confederated authorities of our sister Republics; no complaints or interferences have been attempted with other people, and therefore we have given no cause to be thus suddenly, and without warning, cut off from the intercourse of those States with which this government has hitherto been on terms of intimate and friendly relations.

Another singularity in the news arises from the concurrence of San Salvador and Honduras in this ill-advised league. The former has hitherto been considered the inveterate foe of the Servile party, and at the same time a staunch friend of democratic principles. Its position has been so well understood that contemporary historians have given to San Salvador the honorable title of the "Switzerland of America" because it was hemmed in with rocky mountains, in whose fastnesses were firmly protected the liberal ideas of its people. Moreover, San Salvador has often expressed a sympathy for the existing government of Nicaragua; and without solicitation has made offers of peace and friendship. Therefore, it is strange that, without assigning any cause, or giving any notification, she should have lent her name and influence to any alliance which ignored the existence of a government towards which she professed such friendship, and which was, in reality, founded on the theory her people have sustained with so much fidelity. Of Honduras, those who will take the pains to refer to our paper of last week, (February 2d,) will perceive that we congratulated the same, and with reason, too, on the near prospect of a speedy adjustment of a mutually beneficent treaty

Honduras, Gen. Walker received his application with all friendship, and when Cabanas arrived in person in this city, he was treated with all respect, his expenses paid by the government, apartments furnished, and all his wants administered to with a bountiful hand. From a letter now in the hands of government, we learn that he trusted directly to the influence of the Americans as the only hope for Central America; and urged renewed exertions in favor of their emigration hither. With these opinions the government treated Gen. Cabanas as a patriot, and it was only done as a matter of policy, to deny him the assistance he craved against Honduras.

All States have their policies, and the statesman who swerves from the line of conduct adopted by his country to advance the interests of a friend, is no patriot, nor is the man reasonable who expects him to do so. Therefore, when Gen. Cabanas made the application and was refused on the ground of national policy, he should have acceded to the high dictates of patriotism, and waited for coming events to lend him that assistance. But so far from doing so, he spread disaffection in the Cabinet of the government and finally left the State. He went as he came, however, with professions of amity towards the government that befriended him so immediately. But, he has not kept his faith. While his policy or fear of safety dictated it, his mouth was a traitor to his veracity; and who can aver but that to-day he is not temporizing with the republicans of San Salvador. His unreliability disarms him of the power to do evil, and therefore Nicaragua may consider herself well to do that she has lost an instable friend. Cabanas expected Walker to betray the State of his adoption, falling in which he has turned traitor himself.

Of Costa Rica, the loss of her friendship is a doubtful injury. She has not kept faith with the law of nations, for she has allowed the political refugees from Nicaragua to delay upon her borders instead of ordering them into the interior. They have been privileged to agitate and inflame with misrepresentations the people on the confines of this State, and never has she manifested the slightest disposition to attend to the friendly relations which should characterize two neighboring powers. She has offered hospitable reception, too, to such of the discontented ones as choose to accept of citizenship here. All these faults, heretofore disregarded, will rise up to condemn her present suicidal policy; and when the long account is settled, if they force us to hostilities, all these defalcations must be answered for. We have stood to the faith of nations; we have acted honorably and with a most conciliatory spirit to all the Republics of Central America, and will still pursue the same unequivocal policy; but yet we are prepared for the desperate alternative; and should discontented politicians inflame against us the ignorant people of adjoining States, we can only adjudge them as it has been done since the beginning, "those who draw the sword, shall perish by the sword."

The Post at Leon.—Col. Mark B. Skerrett has been transferred from the command at Granada to the same charge at Leon. The General-in-Chief

### ROUGH SKETCHES FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK, OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PFEFFLAY, CO. G. R. B.

Ah what a life were this! how sweet! how lovely! Gives not the Hawthorn bush a sweeter shade To shepherds, looking on their silly sheep, Than doth a rich embroider'd canopy To Kings that fear their subject's treachery? *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

NO. II.

Wishing to see something of the country surrounding, and understanding that the festival of El Carnaval was about to be held in the villages of Diriama and Diria, on Saturday and Sunday, February 2d and 3d, and believing that this would be an excellent opportunity of seeing many of the habits and customs of the people, unrestrained by the rigorous exactions of martial law or a hostile show of arms, I obtained a short furlough through the kind offices of my commanding officer, and Colonel E. J. Sanders, and early on Sunday morning mounted a steed which proved no Bucephalus, I started, solitary and alone, with a small stock of cigars, a still smaller stock of Castilian, and little or no knowledge of the road—no matter—I wished to breathe, at least for a little while, the pure air of the country outside the walls of Granada. The road, at first broad and plain, gradually narrowed to a mule track winding and irregular, but as romantic as was ever formed by the agency of man through nature's wild domain, gradually rising towards the high land, the trees on either side blooming with variegated and to me hitherto unknown flowers, with here and there through cultivated and dotted with haciendas, lay below me like a wide spread map. Now the road wound through rocky defiles where the passage of mules for generations past had worn the solid rock in places to the depth of four or five feet. I met no one on the road—but solitary and alone as I gazed on the beautiful prospects that continually opened before me, I felt with Seikirk, "Monarch of all I Surveyed." At length as day wore on and the heat became somewhat oppressive, I began to think that the three leagues to Diriama were rather long ones; but as I had been much interested with the scenery I had before given this no thought. At length reaching several haciendas I made enquiry, and found that instead of taking the road to the festival I had taken another mule trail, and was then in the suburbs of Messaya. Nothing daunted at my mishap I mentally resolved as I had come thus far out of the road, to visit not only the town but also the volcano of Messaya, being much incited to the latter by the descriptions of Mr. Squires and other travelers. At length I found myself in the Plaza of this beautiful little town. The streets are well laid out, each house having its garden or small farm attached. Fruits of all kinds seemed in great abundance, and the water which is supplied from wells of great depth is excellent and very cool. The Plaza of the town is very spacious, the churches large, one of them having two clocks and a good peal of bells, which being a feast day, were ma-

mark of hospitality in his power. After partaking of chocolate and cigars we started in company for the bull-fight, or as the natives call it, "El Toro." The principal combats were already over, but still inside the large enclosure which had been erected in the Plaza, the sports were going on amidst the excited vivas and carambas of the crowds of horse and footmen assembled. At length a tauroid more brave or reckless than the rest, challenged his companion to ride one of the most savage of the bulls. This being accepted the bull was fastened by the horns to a post in the centre of the arena, and held by five or six men until a saddle was strapped to its back, when one of the parties took his seat, the cord was released and away went the rampant bull with his rider. For a moment or two he bravely kept his seat, but at length was pitched over the head of the bull, and before he could rise or his comrades divert one causing a compound fracture of the skull and the other in the breast. I saw him borne away without knowing how long he survived. The bull then leaped the enclosure, and to the great terror of the women and children went at a mad pace through the streets of the village until brought up by the masses of his pursuers. The principal streets of the town and the sides of the Plaza were lined with stalls for the sale of refreshments. As evening wore on cock and bull-fighting, which had been the principal order of the day, gave way to the fandango and the song, and from nearly every house at whose porch were sitting fair Castilianos in whose hair, dark as night, the water lily and the rose bud were blended in most glorious contrast, and whose bright black eyes sparkling in the light of the innumerable candles which lit up each rustic porch, reminded me of those three descriptive airs of the great bard, which though intended to apply individually, might here answer well for the whole fairer portion of the Spanish race.

"Her eyes, in heaven Would through the airy region stream so bright, That birds would sing and think it were not right. Their songs, plaintive yet harmonious, were particularly pleasing, and accompanied by the tender notes of that peculiarly national instrument, the guitar, filled with melody the evening air. As night wore on a fandango was got up in front of the Curas house, which went off with great spirit and merriment, that gentleman himself playing an instrument in the band. Afterwards, on adjourning with a party of serenaders to the Plaza, we came in contact with a party of Chamorristas, whose spirituous libations in offering to the rosy god had got the better of their more sober judgment, attempted to get up three cheers for a failure, and after some little difficulty occurred, in consequence not here worth recording, the leaders were arrested and placed to cool their somewhat truculent and mistimed patriotism (?) in the guard house. With this sole exception the evening past quietly and ended happily—and even at the late hour of twelve as I retired to my hammock, small parties of musicians were still preambulating the town serenading their dulcinias with music and song. Early on the following morning after partaking of chocolate, frijoles, tortillas, and other native prep-

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

John Hoff as Assistant Paymaster with the rank of Second Lieutenant.  
John McCardell as Instructor in the use of arms, with the rank of Captain.  
W. P. Casey as Captain with command of Co. C. First Rifle Battalion.  
David C. Forrest as Second Lieutenant in Co. A.  
W. H. Lyon as Commissary Sergeant.  
Mr. Coleman as Surgeon with the rank of Captain.  
Wm. Rakestraw as Second Lieutenant in Co. G.  
First Lieutenant Everett as Captain.  
Mr. Jamison as First Lieutenant.  
Mr. Clay as Second Lieutenant.  
Mr. Norris as First Lieutenant.  
Jennings Estel as Second Lieutenant.  
Dr. Moses is appointed Surgeon General with the rank of Colonel, and is entrusted with the organization of the Medical Staff.

**GRANADA, Feb. 9, 1866.**  
NORON MINSTRELS.—On Thursday night the Nicaraguan Minstrels gave a private rehearsal to the General and his staff with great credit to themselves, and last night the public was favored with their first exhibition in public. The audience was composed of Americans and natives with a fair sprinkling of ladies. The performances reflected the utmost credit on the Minstrels, and we feel satisfied they will soon grow into great favor with all the people of Granada. Our space forbids a lengthened notice to-day. The Minstrels also perform on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

**EASTER DAY.**—Next week, Monday and Tuesday, will be celebrated as Easter Day, on which occasion the city will present an appearance, in the language of the natives, *muy alegre*.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.  
REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.

ARRIVED.  
FEBRUARY 4.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay; with express and passengers.  
6.—Steamer San Carlos, Capt. Slocum, from Virgin Bay; with passengers.

SAILLED.  
FEBRUARY 6.—Schr Sarah, Capt Green, for San Carlos; with freight for Government.  
6.—Steamer San Carlos, Capt Slocum, for Virgin Bay.

DISASTERS.  
On the night of the 4th February, the yacht Gen. Walker dragged on shore in a heavy gale, and sustained the loss of anchor, part of chain and rudder; also, her bobstay and bowsprit shroud. She was got off again without any further damage and will be ready for service on the 9th.

**G. H. WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS,**  
Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.  
G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting

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between Nicaragua and Honduras. The then existing official relations between the two countries were of the most cheering and amicable nature. Today Honduras is the ally of those who have made a treaty intended to threaten Nicaragua. The professions of Manuel Colindres have faded like characters made in the sand; and even while he wrote, the hand of obliteration followed fast after his pen. Thus we stand with regard to two of the contracting powers, and it only rests with the future to develop the hidden causes which have produced these sudden results.

The administration of President Rivas has been most conciliatory. Actuated by the sincerest desire for peace, proffer after proffer has been extended to the governments of adjoining States. Twice have we saluted Costa Rica without answer, and a special message has been forwarded to Guatemala, but with a similar result. The former is the least respectable of Central American Republics, and therefore her actions are incapable of provoking serious anger; the latter is the most powerful, but owing to its confirmed opposition to democratic principles, no very sanguine anticipations of a favorable response were entertained. Still, as the existing government of Nicaragua was the choice of the people, it could not be apprehended that any disturbance would be attempted by any of the governments around us. As a further evidence of the peaceful disposition of this government, she has but recently submitted a formal proposition to the other four powers of Central America that a convention of all the States should be had, at which measures might be adopted to provide for the general good, and guarantees exchanged for the separate independence of each of the contracting parties. But this mild and persuasive offer has been rejected. Every peaceful issue Nicaragua has made has been treated with unbecoming silence, and her only recourse now is to stand upon her reserved rights, holding the olive of peace in one hand and the sword of defence in the other, prepared to treat as friends or meet as enemies. The resources of conciliation have been exhausted, and the responsibility of future evils rests with the governments around us. But our chapter is not finished. As a fitting conclusion to this inexplicable concurrence of events, we learn by private advices from San Salvador that Gen. Cabanas had arrived in that State, and was actively engaged in lecturing the people against the Americans. He proclaims a force war of extermination against the army of Gen. Walker, and considers its destruction the only safety of Central America. The people of San Salvador, under his appeals, have shaken off their sympathy for the democratic government of Nicaragua, and with fierce clamor demand the alternative of war. American residents are in danger of life and property, and the proclamations of the government called upon the citizens to arm in the cause of liberty. Under the pressure of this excitement, it was thought that Gen. Dueñas would be enthusiastically chosen to the Presidency.

The circumstances of Gen. Cabanas' sudden change are unknown to us. He owes an explanation to the republicans of Nicaragua, however, for the act; and the world will hold him responsible for it. When Gen. Cabanas wrote to the government of Nicaragua soliciting assistance in his favor against

places the most implicit confidence in the abilities of Col. Skerrett, and has, therefore, dispatched him to take charge of the most advanced post in the State. Constant reinforcements will probably be thrown forward from this time henceforth, in view of the threatened troubles with the northern republics of Central America; and while no hostile demonstrations will emanate from Nicaragua, the nation will nevertheless advance its forces to meet whatever difficulties may arise with the adjoining States. The olive branch has been extended until we were thought incapable of presenting the ruler alternative; but the active movement of troops, will soon convince the vacillating governments around us that Nicaragua has but two offers to make, either peace or war, and that she stands ready for the quick execution of either.

Col. Skerrett will thus take command in the most important department of the State away from Granada, and we feel every confidence that the trust reposed in him as a commander will be capably fulfilled.

**BATTALION PARADE.**—On Tuesday evening the soldiers in garrison underwent a regular battalion drill under the immediate command of Colonel E. J. Saunders. The troops underwent their drill with great precision, and to the satisfaction of the commander and a large attendance of the staff officers. We noticed on the Plaza, in observation of the muster, Col. Fisher, Major Brewster, Adjutant Hewston, Capt. Sutter, Lieutenants Baldwin, Morgan, Dolan, and a number of others whose names escape our memory at present. The officers are gradually fitting out in the rich and costly uniform of the army, and when thus set off, mounted on their horses, they are calculated to compare very favorably with the men of any nation.

**HEALTH OF THE CITY.**—The fatal disease which lately dismayed all the people and thinned out the ranks of the Americans, has almost wholly subsided, and to-day we have the satisfaction of announcing that the health of the army is good and the sick are fast recruiting. Last week the solemn sound of the dead march was heard at noon and evening, and our columns grew melancholy with the list of the dead. The past week there has been no deaths, and the hospital is giving up its inmates.

**ARRIVAL OF LADIES.**—By the last steamer there arrived at Granada twenty ladies, who intend living in this State. The wives of Col. Kewen and Mr. Webber were among the number. We welcome them with cheerful hopes.

**GOING TO LEON.**—The new recruits arrived on the last steamer from San Francisco, have been ordered to form a company under Capt. Farham, and are attached to the First Rifle Battalion. The recruits from San Francisco under Capt. Norris, have been attached to Company D.

**WALKER HOUSE.**—Messrs. Brockway & Miner have opened the above house on the south-west corner of the Plaza, where they provide most bountifully for the public. All the appliances of a regular restaurant can be found at the Walker House, and it is daily crowded with patrons.

king the largest amount of noise it was possible to knock out of them. Even here the feast was being kept to the best of their ability. A large party of natives, some of them mounted, and all masked and fantastically dressed like Indians, with feathers in their hair and variegated colored dresses, led by a gentleman who very respectably personated his Satanic Majesty, stopped me as I was leaving town and asked for a contribution of tobacco in the name of San Blas—and as I suppose that gentleman when he was living may have had a strong partiality for that article—at least I know that his relatives have presented them with the remainder of my stock of cigars, and amid many benedictions and the names of all the saints in the calendar, I continued on my way. I need not describe my visit to the volcano, as the excellent work of Mr. Squiers does it so much better than I dare attempt, further than to say that the mountain was not in active eruption. On reaching the summit of the first crater my view of the second one was hid by the smoke ascending in thick and sulphurous columns from the abyss below. On looking around on the fields of lava, black and bituminous, piled up in wartlike deposits around, I no longer wondered at the name bestowed on the volcano by the natives, (El Inferno Massaya,) or the ancient tradition of the feud-like witch who made this crater her residence. On my return to the town I inquired the road to Diriomo—and after taking a little of the ardent by way of refreshment, and waiting my horse, I started once more on the road.

But great heaven! I thought I had passed over a bad road during the morning—but this was much worse, being merely a trail worn through overhanging rocks for miles, white at every step of my mule some lazy iguana or striped lizard basking in the sun would lazily creep back to its retreat. At last I reached the open country once more, and as I neared Diriomo, which is three leagues from Masaya, well suited to the State of Nicaragua; but no—Miss Pellett belongs to the world and humanity—and we would not mar her destiny by wishing it otherwise. The good praise her everywhere, and she should go where the smile of benevolence may kindle cheerfulness around the sorrowing heartstone.

**NEW RIFLE BATTALION.**—The General Orders of the Army have erected a Second Rifle Battalion under the command of Col. D. B. Fry, whose headquarters will be at Granada. The head quarters of the First Battalion will be at Granada.

**EL NICARAGUENSE.**—We are constrained for room this week on account of the detailed news from California. Hereafter we shall publish less foreign news, and give our readers the benefit of what is of local interest.

**PERSONAL.**—Colonel E. J. C. Kewen arrived on the last steamer, in company with a large body of recruits from San Francisco.

**SWORD PRESENTATION.**—The members of the Pioneer Club presented Gen. Walker with a beautiful sword during the week.

**ORGANIZATION OF A CLUB.**—A number of the citizens of Granada has united and formed a Pioneer Club. We shall publish the particulars next week.

arations, my friend, Don Martello, loaned me his sword, and requested me to act as a kind of military escort for a party of senoritas who were about to return to Granada; shortly after which our little cavalcade being formed amid the wishes of the bystanders, we turned our faces homeward, and as nothing occurred of interest on our route, and feeling that I have somewhat too much encroached upon the limits of these columns, 'till next we meet, farewell.

**PLEASANT MEMORIES.—VISIT FROM A LADY.**—On the first page of El Nicaraguense we announced the marriage of Miss Pellett; and on the second it is with infinite pleasure we contradict the statement. Miss Pellett has been to see us, has thrown the charm of her presence around our sanctum sanctorum; has made valuable our dingy looking apartment, for her look has peopled it with pleasant fancies that must last as long as memory links together the events of life; and half these pleasures arise from the fact that she is still unmarried. Miss Pellett passed a decided compliment on the paper and its conduct, and expressed a favorable opinion of matters and things in general. She will probably remain in Nicaragua two weeks, during which time her observation will be extended as far as the unfavorable facilities for carriage will allow. The natives look upon her with somewhat the same feelings of wonder they felt at the first sight of a steamboat—for they are already apprised that she lectures in public—and some believe she has been President of the United States, from the extraordinary civility displayed towards her by the gallant members of the army. By the bye, we observe one of the most prepossessing of the General's Aids has devoted his particular attentions to the fair apostle of temperance, since her arrival; and were it not for the principles she professes, we might not wonder at —well, one, thing. She is handsome, talented, and well suited to the State of Nicaragua; but no—Miss Pellett belongs to the world and humanity—and we would not mar her destiny by wishing it otherwise. The good praise her everywhere, and she should go where the smile of benevolence may kindle cheerfulness around the sorrowing heartstone.

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J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
At Ninas Feinas.  
(Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza, Granada.  
Refer to C. MORGAN, New York.  
C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.  
Feb 9-56

**WINE & CO'S EXPRESS.**

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

**THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS.**

CORTES, Capt. COLLINS, St. Francisco; SPAR OF THE WEST, Capt. MINER, N. York; F. O. METHEUS, Capt. CHERCHILL, N. Orleans. EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure. J. A. RUGGLES, Agent. Granada, Nicaragua, Feb. 9th, 1855.

**WALKER HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.**

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market. The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Meats at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge. G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER. Granada, Feb. 9-56.

**\$10 REWARD.**—The above reward will be paid for the return of a REVOLVER which was stolen from my room. It is a large size dragon pistol and is numbered 1920. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief. MICHAEL McCARTY, Voltigeur Company A. Granada, Feb. 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices. C. & E. THOMAS, Granada, Feb. 9.

**JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK**

50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Baltimore Mills.  
100 tins soda and butter crackers;  
10,000 superior Havana cigars;  
10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by W. TELLER, Plaza, Granada.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL. LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.** THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call. Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. t f

**WITDEMANN & BESCHOB, IMPORTERS.** Have received by last steamer, a large amount of GOODS of every description.

with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans. Everything pertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route. The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

# Arte Española.

GRANADA, FEBRERO 9 1856.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 5 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

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

El Presidente P. de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Desearo el Gobierno conciliar los intereses de la hacienda pública con la de los particulares que son acreedores á varias sumas que el Estado les adeuda procedentes de exacciones extraordinarias; en uso de sus facultades.

### DECRETO:

Artículo 1.º Las personas que hayan sufrido exacciones extraordinarias durante la última revolución previa calificación del Gobierno pueden ser indemnizadas en las aduanas marítimas bajo la condición de que deban adelantar otro tanto en dinero efectivo que enterarán en tesorería general para obtener la orden de pago correspondiente.

Art. 2.º Estas órdenes serán amortizadas con la tercera parte de los derechos que por introduccion propias causen las personas a cuyo favor se hayan librado.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada á 1.º de Febrero de 1856.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Ministro general D. Fermín Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación, esperando recibo.—D. U. L.—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 7 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de.

El S. P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Estando para concluirse el nuevo establecimiento de la Aduana Marítima situada en la Isla de Punta Icazo; para procurar que se haga efectivo el cumplimiento del artículo 3.º del decreto de 12 de noviembre del año ppdo., que tiene por objeto erijir una poblacion en

que lejos de estar hoy día amenazada la independencia centro-americana, se encuentra mas segura la integridad territorial y mejor protegidas las garantías constitutivas que siempre son atacadas en las revueltas intestinas.

### EL ARGOS.

Lamentamos la suerte de Guatemala, Costarica y San Salvador por la falsa conducta de sus respectivos gabinetes en la presente crisis. El Gobierno de Costarica no reconoce al actual de Nicaragua, porque desde su instalacion no contesta ni un solo oficio de los que se le han dirigido, sinó antes bien coloca á los enemigos de Nicaragua enemigos de los principios democráticos, en las fronteras del Guacacaste para inquietar á los Nicaraguenses que empiesan á disfrutar del precioso don de la tranquilidad. La prensa de aquel Club que se apellida conservadora produce cada dia diatribas contra los que ahora dirijen los destinos de Nicaragua, y lo que es mas se ligan con Guatemala cuyas caducas y ominosas instituciones son notorias en la sentatez de Centro-américa.

Guatemala que antes seguia una política esclusiva para conservarse, desdeñando la suerte de las demas secciones de Centro-américa, hoy interviene y califica los asuntos interiores de Nicaragua, dando á conocer por esto un contra principio y una inconsecuencia: se relaciona misteriosamente con los Estados de Centro-américa, menos con Nicaragua que lo separa y abandona. Pero Nicaragua abandonado por sus hermanos, en el día es potente y tambien generoso para proveer el mal, ya lo tiene referido oportunamente á impulso de sus sentimientos fraternales. Si por desgracia la obsecacion continua, no respondemos de los funestos resultados. El mensaje del Presidente del Salvador don José María San Martín revela, que este funcionario no ha observado una franca política: léase con imparcialidad, y naturalmente se formará un juicio de que esta pieza deshonra su administración. Qué deber tiene Nicaragua para dar espontáneamente al Gobierno del Salvador esplicaciones sobre aprestos de armas y fuerzas extranjeras cuando él ni ninguno de los otros Gobiernos las ha pedido? Son positivos tales preparativos; pero esto no motiva esta conducta anómala y jesuítica.

cederá de aquel hombre que Dios formó á su imagen y semejanza? Yo diria que el pueblo de los plebeyos, por que este pueblo vive del sudor de su trabajo. El hijo de Dios vino á rectificar esta verdad; pues que él fijó su tienda en el pueblo de los plebeyos. Nació sobre un establo, adoptó la familia de un artesano y rebeló su doctrina á unos pescadores. Esto prueba que el *catolicismo* es democrático, y que la cruz de la redencion es el signo de la nobleza del pueblo. Si, ella es la medalla de la fraternidad; el blazon de la igualdad y las armas del mundo redimido que cada uno de nosotros llevamos sobre el pecho. Ved amigos y cólegas, que es en el Calvario donde se haya fijado el escudo de armas de la democracia.

No obstante, se teme al pueblo, se le vilipendia y se le insulta, y parece que esta el pueblo todavia en la cruz de la bafa y del escarnio. Se opina que si el pueblo se asocia para protegerse, lleva la mira de una sublevacion que contiene el designio de insolentarse. Los Sacerdotes forman corporacion: los militares se agrupan en sus cuarteles, y el pueblo se le niega un campamento!!! Bien: pero ya tenemos terreno para ejecutar la defenza, union para hacernos fuertes, talentos patrióticos, para generalizar los conocimientos útiles, valor para ser libres, y un corazon magnánimo para la fraternidad universal.

En estas sociedades se aprende y se enseña y se difunde la verdad moral y política. En el centro de esta sociedad se levantará un poder iniciativo de mejora que contribuirá á estinguir el juego, es terminará la embriaguez y á dar en tierra con la vagancia y con todos los vicios de la sensualidad. El delito y el crimen son la afrenta y la ignominia de los republicanos porque naciendo la democracia del corazon de una religion divina, es la virtud su único fundamento. La piedra sobre la cual estan en pie. Si esta piedra se mueve caeremos en el caos.

Señores: Como hombre del pueblo, no tengo otro idioma que el del pueblo: la buena fé. Adoptamos la republica democrática, las formas de un gobierno popular representativo, y debemos tener... un pueblo pero no un pueblo abyecto, informe y degradado. El pueblo es hoy el orijen de los poderes, del pueblo suben ahora las dignidades, asi como antes bajaban al pueblo desde los pies de un rei. El pueblo combate y derrama su sangre porque su sangre es su nacionalidad; y esta sangre ha corrido en los campos de la independencia, como ha corrido en Miñarica y en la Elvira—Las sociedades democráticas son el fruto optino de esta sangre, y la justicia y la historia le dicen al pueblo.

¡Pueblo! tuya es la obra de la liber-

Art. 365. Los cuésteres para no ser perseguidos como vagos, no solo deben ir autorizados con la licencia prevenida anteriormente, sino que el número de personas no ha de pasar de tres, y dentro del territorio jurisdiccional del pueblo á que pertenesca la imagen ó establecimiento piadoso. Cuando fueren en mayor número de personas, ó en otro territorio distinto, deben ser perseguidos, aun cuando lleven las correspondientes licencias.

Art. 366. Mo obstante lo prevenido en el art. anterior, podrá permitirse la concurrencia de un número mayor de personas para pedir limosna por el santo patron de cada pueblo, siempre que este acto se practique en un dia festivo, y que á él concurre algun individuo de representacion que haga mantener el orden y sea responsable á las sumas que se recauden.

Art. 367. Los vagos que estan comprendidos en las cuatro primeras clases enumeradas en el art. 363. de este capitulo, serán condenados á trabajos, no menos de uno ni mas de cuatro años, y suspensos de sus derechos políticos y civiles, no menos de dos ni mas de cinco años.

Art. 368. Los vagos que correspondan á la quinta clase de los enumerados, serán entregados á la enseanza de algun oficio poniéndolos á la disposicion de un maestro de conocida instruccion y conducta; y si aumen aei no tomaren amor al trabajo y ocupacion útil, serán castigados con las mismas penas que establece el artículo anterior.

Las revoluciones hacen caer en desuso las mejores instituciones, pero cuando estas pasan, las autoridades deben ocuparse de restituirles su vigor. Recordamos pues el cumplimiento de los artículos que acabamos de copiar por el interes que en ellos le vá á la moral pública.

### SONETO.

No en lo pasado á tu virtud modelo  
Ni copia al porvenir dará la historia  
Ni el laurel inmortal de tu victoria  
Marchitarán los siglos en su vuelo.  
Si con rasgos de sangre guarda el suelo  
Del coloso del Sena la memoria  
Cual astro puro brillará tu gloria  
Nunca empañada por oscuro bello.  
Mientras la fama las virtudes cuente

Del héroe ilustre que cadenas himn  
Y la serviz de los tiranos doma.  
Alza gozosa América tu frente  
Que al Sincinato que forma tu clima  
Le admira el mundo, y te lo envidia.

G. H. Wines y compañía espresos men  
sual para California, Oregon y los  
Estados del Atlántico.

Por la compañía acesoria de tránsito  
los vapores y á cargo de un mensajero  
especial; llevando los despachos de Nicara-  
gua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.  
G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan  
sus espresos como arriba se espresa, el  
lunes 14 de febrero, conectado con el  
vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y  
el vapor Stas of the West para New-  
York y Daniel Webster, para New Or-  
leans.

Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del  
espreso será atendido y despachado con  
prontitud, y en los términos mas razona-  
bles.  
Colecciones hechas en San Juan del Sur,  
la Bahía de la Virgen, y para todos los  
puntos de la ruta del tránsito.

Los precios mas altos pagados por oro  
en polvo y acuñada.—El Tesorero des-  
pachará á New York ó á otros puntos  
en los términos mas favorables.  
J. A. Ruggles Ajente.

En Casa de la Niña Yrene.  
Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada.

§ 10 ALBRICIAS.—La suma espresada  
se paga por devolver una pistola de  
Cilindro que se la robaron de mi cuarto—  
Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las  
que usa la caballeria, el número 1,920  
la misma suma se pagará por denunciar  
al ladrón.  
Miguel M. Carthy.

Batallon de Casadores Compañia.  
A.—Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

PAQUETE.

ENTRE Punta Arena é Ya-  
tapa tocando en los puertos in-  
termedios. La mui velera g'leta ame-  
ricana "JOSEPH HEWITT," Su Capitan  
J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente  
te haciéndole sus viages para dichos puntos.  
Por pasaje ó flete veanse con  
JAMES CORKHILL  
San Juan del Sur.

65-1f

ad disfrutala." (De la gaceta de Bogotá de 9 de julio último.)

Del código penal de Nicaragua copia-  
mos lo siguiente  
DE LOS VAGOS.

Artículo 362. La ociosidad es el ori-  
jen de todos los vicios y delitos en las  
sociedades: en ella no debe haber un  
individuo sin que tenga una ocupacion  
ú oficina que le proporcione los medios,  
lejitimos de subsistir y de llenar las car-  
gas que la naturaleza y la lei le impone.  
Art. 363. Son y deben tenerse por vagos.  
1.º Los que no teniendo oficio ni  
beneficio, bienes ni renta alguna, viven  
y se mantienen sin saberse lo que pro-  
porciona su subsistencia por medios jus-  
tos y lejitimos.

2.º Los mendigos que estando sanos  
y robustos, solo tienen alguna lesion ó  
impedimento que no puede privarles el  
ejercicio de alguna ocupacion útil y pro-  
vechosa.

3.º Los cuestoreos que anduvieren pi-  
diendo limosna para alguna imágen ó  
establecimiento pidiendo, sinó es que  
lleven la leccion correspondiente de las  
autoridades civiles y eclesiasticas y bajo  
las prevenciones que se establecerán  
adelante.

4.º Los que tengan por costumbre  
embriagarse con licores fuertes y fre-  
mentados, y que anden públicamente de  
continuo escandalizando con viciosa con-  
ducta, si despues de amonestados judi-  
cialmente no se corrigieren se dedicaren  
á algun oficio ó profesion útil.

5.º Los mayores de etorce años; que  
de concetimiento ó sin él, anden pró-  
fugos de de poder de sus padres, tuto-  
res, curadores ó maestros, sin dedicarse  
al aprendizaje de algun oficio ó profesion.

Art. 364. Para los que necesiten justa-  
mente de socorro de la sociedad, y que  
sus individuos no sean privados de este  
recurso consolador, mientras puedan es-  
tablecerse en las principales poblaciones  
del Estado casas de hospicio, se establece:  
que el mendigo, para no ser perseguido  
como vago debe llevar una patente libra-  
da por uno de los alcaldes constituciona-  
les del pueblo respectivo, á consecuencia  
de calificacion hecha por algun métrico  
ó Cirujano.

ca de los gabinetes que hemos referido.  
Queremos ser fuertes para conservar la  
paz. Queremos llevar adelante aquel prin-  
cipio saludable. Si vis pacem para bellum.

Discurso del Dr. Marcos Espinal en  
la instalacion de la sociedad democrata  
de Miguel de Santiago.

Señores.—Ha dicho un sábio: "que debe  
contemplarse al hombre como un peque-  
ño universo, lleno de maravillas que el  
Criador formó para que fuese modelo de  
todo cuanto puede el arte producir."

¿Y quién es el artista que reproduce es-  
tas obras perfectas que han salido de la  
mano de Dios? Es el pintor, el dibujante:  
lo sois vosotros que estais reunidos en  
sociedad bajo el nombre monumental de  
Miguel de Santiago, de este jéno artis-  
tico salido del pueblo para vivir eterna-  
mente en el amor del pueblo, y para ser  
admirado de los sábios y de los grandes  
hombres.

Tenemos hoy que considerar un por-  
tento: sí, el milagro de la resurreccion de  
la democracia en el pais de nuestro na-  
cimiento. Pero este portentoso, es obra de  
la civilizacion, el producto de diez y ocho  
siglos, la necesidad del mundo actual que  
deifica, no la cuna ni los fabulosos colo-  
res de la sangre, sino del talento, sea  
científico ó artístico, porque la nobleza de  
la democracia es el saber y la virtud,  
el trabajo y el progreso.

Estamos en el siglo de las realidades:  
es decir, en el tiempo en que las vani-  
dades de alcurmia, y las novelas mitoló-  
gicas del árbol dorado de la jeneracion  
hidálgica, son, fatuidades irriciones, ton-  
terias aplicadas al romance para rendir-  
nos y compadecer á nuestros antepasa-  
dos. Si, Señores, estamos en el tiempo  
de lo positivo, en el tiempo en que las artes  
elevan á los profesores al solio de la  
opinion del mundo, á este solio formado  
por la civilizacion, para honrar á la  
democracia, que es la personificacion de  
la soberanía, el réjimen del trabajo, la  
concentracion y el reflejo de las luces, y  
la accion perenne de las virtudes.

Estais reunidos, y representais en esta  
union, tres principios: el principio eván-  
jélico de la fraternidad; el principio  
económico de la industria, y el principio  
político de la igualdad. La union dul-  
cifica las costumbres y consolida la paz:  
la industria organiza el trabajo y produ-  
ce la riqueza; y la igualdad nivela las  
condiciones del hombre y condena el  
absurdo de que el pueblo es bajo y de  
que la nobleza es alta.

La nobleza y el pueblo se han queri-  
do formar de dos hombres, uno noble  
y otro plebeo, y en esto se ha come-  
tido un sacrilegio; por que Dios no crió  
sinó un solo hombre. Y ahora pregunto,  
Señores, ¿Cuál de estos dos pueblos de-

Barrios; y sabemos que al jeneral Jerez ter-  
minantemente le decian: que solo en las fuer-  
zas auxiliares de norte-americanos encontra-  
ban su salvacion, y por consiguiente á todo  
trance debia procurarse la mayor inmigra-  
cion posible de estos hombres como único  
apoyo para el restablecimiento de la causa  
democrática en Centro América: en conse-  
cuencia, pedia auxilio para recuperar el po-  
der supremo que se le habia quitado en  
Honduras; y bajo esta condicion de ser de-  
ferente á su deseo, vino á esta ciudad en  
donde se le ha recibido de modo mas ho-  
norífico y hospitalario, proporcionándole to-  
da comodidad personal á espensas de la Re-  
pública.

No olvidando el Sr. jeneral Cabañas el  
único objeto que lo trajo en su visita á Gra-  
nada, no perdió tiempo en promover confe-  
rencias con el Gobierno, relativas á pedir  
con urgencia auxilio de fuerzas americanas y  
Leoneras para invadir el Estado de Hon-  
duras cuanto antes por estar ya espiran-  
do su período constitucional.

La circunstancia de haberse hallado  
entonces Nicaragua con la paz recientemente  
recuperada, con fuerzas solamente suficien-  
tes para conservar el orden interior y  
para ponerse á la defensiva contra cuales-  
quiera estrana agresion, no dió lugar á  
que fuesen obsequiados los prematuros  
deseos del Sr. Cabañas. Y lo que es mas:  
cuando este Gobierno fué notificado enton-  
ces oficialmente que en Honduras existia  
una nueva administracion constitucional,  
encontró un argumento mas poderoso é  
incontestable para desistir de una agresion  
semejante que jamás seria dignamente  
justificable para la actual administracion  
de Nicaragua.

Con presencia de tales antecedentes que  
referimos como veríficos podrá ponerse en  
duda que el Sr. jeneral D. J. Trinidad Ca-  
bañas ha faltado á la verdad y desfigurado  
los hechos en la circular á que aludimos?  
No se vé claramente una veleidad funesta  
en este respetable corifeo? ¿Tal proceder por  
parte de un huesped que ha sido favorecido  
y tratado con todo respeto y urbanidad, no  
está en oposicion con los sentimientos de  
una gratitud natural? ¿En qué estriva el Sr.  
Cabañas esta prevencion y desconfianza con-  
tra unos hijos adoptivos de Nicaragua que  
han venido á solidar la paz y sepultar para  
siempre las tendencias inveteradas de anar-  
quia opuestas al progreso de la nacion? ¿No  
se acuerda ya el jeneral Cabañas de lo que  
poco antes ha dicho, que consideraba á los  
norte-americanos como el único apoyo de  
la causa de los liberales? Si así procede a-  
hora, es porque se le negó el auxilio prin-  
cipalmente de la fuerza de americanos con-  
quienes según decia llevaba el triunfo segu-  
ro sobre Honduras.

Nos es mui sensible producir estas ver-  
dades para conocimiento del público porque  
hemos sido justos apreciadores del suave  
carácter del jeneral Cabañas, y deseamos  
que este Señor se persuada en lo sucesivo,

aquel punto, cuyo plan se halla debida-  
mente formado; en uso de sus facultades  
DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se erijirá una poblacion lo  
mas breve posible en el lugar llamado  
Punta Inaco que llevará el título de villa  
del Triunfo.

Art. 2.º Las calles dentrán catorce  
varas de ancho, y las mansanas cien va-  
ras en cuadro.

Art. 3.º Los solares deberán ser de  
veinticinco varas de frente y otras tan-  
tas de fondo; pero los que no son es-  
quimeros se les agregará en proporcion  
el terreno sobrante del centro de la man-  
sana.

Art. 4.º El Gobierno se reserva para  
los edificios públicos necesarios de esta  
poblacion las dos mansanas marcadas en  
el plano con los números 1.º y 2.º  
y las restantes serán distribuidas en so-  
lares por una junta que al efecto se nom-  
brará compuesta de dos sujetos reseta-  
bles y de notoria providad, quienes de-  
berán dar aviso del dia en que comien-  
zen á ejercer sus funciones.

Art. 5.º La junta dará al interesado  
una constancia de propiedad en papel del  
cello tercero, y se prohibe adjudicar dos  
solares á un solo individuo solo que se  
comprometa fabricar en ambos.

Art. 6.º El que tome un solar es o-  
bligado á construir casa en él dentro del  
término de seis meses perentorios, y no  
verificándolo, psderá el derecho al solar  
y pagará una multa de veinticinco pesos  
en dinero, que deberán exijirle las au-  
toridades del puerto para enterarse en la  
Administracion del Realejo.

Art. 7.º Se prohibe la construccion  
de casas pajisas en la primera línea de  
mansanas frente á la bahia donde se res-  
guardan las embarcaciones.

Art. 8.º Comuníquese á quienes cor-  
responde. Dado en Granada, á 7 de fe-  
brero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas."

Y lo trascribo á U. de orden supre-  
ma para su inteligencia, publicacion y  
circulacion en el departamento de su man-  
do; de cuyo recibo espero el aviso cor-  
respondiente.—D. U. L.—FERIER.

N.º 168.

El Gobierno.

Hállandose encargado el Sr. J. A. Rug-  
gles de la Oficina del Express de Wines  
& Compañía que la desempeña digna.



# Arte Española.

GRANADA, FEBRERO 9 1856.

## REMITO.

El deseo que todo ciudadano debe tener por las mejoras de las instituciones políticas de su país; el jiro que naturalmente van tomando las cosas en Nicaragua, y la excitación que hemos leído en el número anterior de este periódico, nos da valor para escribir estas cuatro mal forjadas palabras sobre la cuestion propuesta de *si convendrá en las actuales circunstancias convocar á elecciones para la Legislatura ordinaria, ó para una nueva Asamblea constituyente?*

Asunto es éste de tanta importancia, que si para tratar de él, hubiéramos de consultar á nuestra capacidad solamente, nos absterdríamos de hacerlo; pero el interés que incluye, nos obliga á echar á un lado la modestia, con el objeto de abrir la puerta á hombres de mas inteligencia y menos atrevimiento para que lo examinen con atencion y esmero, á fin de inclinar la opinion pública á lo que sea mas conveniente.

Por nuestra parte, pensamos que la idea de convocar á una A. C. es preferible á la de hacerlo para la Legislatura ordinaria. Nos fundamos en que, las grandes crisis deben dar grandes resultados, y que éstos no se podrían obtener en Nicaragua siguiendo el camino que ha trazado la constitucion de 1838.—Hacemos solemnes votos porque los 18 años que cuenta esa carta, terminen con los 18 meses de la guerra que acaba de pasar.

El pueblo, despues que ha sufrido un gran sacudimiento político, conoce con mayor vehemencia la necesidad en que está de mejorar sus instituciones, principalmente cuando se halla convencido, como nosotros lo estamos, de que esos trastornos proceden de las que lo rijan: entonces ese pueblo se encuentra dispuesto á dar y recibir mejoras positivas por que la revolucion, hasta cierto punto, ha nivelado los intereses del rico con los del menesteroso; ha obrado una metamorfosis revulsiva que hace desaparecer antiguas preocupaciones y renacer su ventura de entre sus propias ruinas.

Aprovechemos pues, esta crisis para

concurancia de extranjeros y de capitales; la circulacion de moneda cada dia mas y mas; los pasos dados hácia el ferrocarril de esta ciudad al puerto del Relejo; la construccion de un muelle en las márgenes de esta laguna (que ya está casi concluido) y el proyecto de conducir el agua de Quimapa para el uso de esta poblacion, señales son muy evidentes de una vida comercial y de progreso. que si bien trae en pos de si la industria, las artes y las comodidades de la vida, podría viciarse y tomar un rumbo nada conveniente no yendo asociada y aun precedida de unas instituciones análogas á las muchas circunstancias, y necesidades de que ya nos vemos rodeados, y en que deberá hallarse mas y mas cada dia nueva infantil sociedad.

¿De qué servirian todas las ventajas materiales si las instituciones no fueran á la par? ¿Quién se opondría á las tendencias peligrosas de una Nacion fuerte, astuta, llena de saber, y que está reconocida en las naciones mas cultas como el primer tipo de la civilizacion y el emblema del siglo diez y nueve? ¿Quién podrá contener ese torrente impetuoso que podrá caer sobre nuestras infelices poblaciones? Bueno es desengañarse con tiempo: si los resultados de nuestra posicion no correponden á las halagueñas ofertas de nuestro Gobierno, quejarnos solo es cuanto nos queda; mas si aquellas corresponden, daré la bien venida de tan juicioso padre.

Cual arco iris despues de la tempestad aparece efectivamente dentro de nosotros, el Jeneral Walker en medio de nuestro Oriente político, anunciando la calma y la bonanza. Tan lejos de intervenir en ese furor, esas venganzas y ese desahogo que tanto se anunciaban, se hecha de ver por el contrario mayor cordialidad, prudencia, moderacion, filantropia y sensatez.

Nos Presbítero Br. José Hilario Her

docta, Arcediano de la Santa Iglesia Catedral é Insigne Basílica, Gobernador y Vicario Capitular del Obispado de Nicaragua, Sede vacante &.

Por cuanto se halla vacante una de las Canongias por ascenso del Sr. Canónigo don Santiago Abarca que la obtenia en propiedad. Nos atendiendo á la habilidad suficiencia y buena conducta del Sr. Presbítero Doctor don Rafael Jerez y á los grandes méritos que tiene contraídos, cuales son: el haber recibido el grado de Doctor en derecho canónico: el haber obtenido en el pasado Gobierno Diocesano de su Exrelencia el Ilustrísimo Sr. Dr. don Jorje de Viteri finado en ocasiones diversas los títulos y nombramientos de Examinador sinodal del Obispado, el di-

tiempo, entregó su cabeza á los verdugos. Pero el torvo gefe de los mamelucos los mandó atar á los dos amantes y llevarlos á Tunz adonde llegaron cuartado ya el Bey acaba a de dar garrote al esclavo denunciador en castigo de su indiscrecion.

Cedió primeramente el príncipe á un movimiento de ternura paterna que debía durar muy poco, perdonó á su hijo, pero Lousouf fué puesto en un calabozo esperando se preparase su suplicio que era morir empalado.

El amor sin embargo es muy ingenioso, y una mujer como Zurla tenia que morir ó salvar á su amante. La noche que siguió al arresto de Lousouf, se desprendió de su oro y de sus diamantes, y se lo ofreció á los guardas de la cárcel, prometiéndoles doble mas si querian dejarle libre. Una sonrisa feroz, pero afirmativa de estos, dió á entender que abririan las puertas á la hora que señalase Zurla. ¡A las dos de la mañana! respondió ésta, y los ferozes mudos respondieron con los dedos: ¡á las dos!

Ligera como la gacela del desierto, la hermosa Odaliska se retiró respirando amor y felicidad y esperando el momento de tener á su amante estrechado entre sus brazos. ¡Vana esperanza! La tier-na Zurla no debía ya volver á ver á Lousouf.

Arrepentido el Bey de haber perdonado á su hijo, ahogó en su pecho los dulces sentimientos de padre, que al principio no pudiera contener, y la mandó coger dentro de un saco de cuero, y arrojarla despues al mar.

Pero ignorando los mudos la suerte de Zurla, y habiendo ya recibido cuanto ella les habia prometido, pusieron á Lousouf en libertad.

Hallándose este infeliz herido y derramando sangre, no pudo andar mucho tiempo, y cayó tendido boca abajo junto á una mezquita; mas un morabito que iba allí á orar, reparó en un hombre que estaba arrojado en el suelo en un estado desastroso. le cargó sobre sus espaldas y se lo llevó á su casa que era un asilo inviolable.

Todo Tunz hablaba del suceso, y no habia nadie que no hiciese comentario sobre la evasion del favorito; decian unos que Mahomet le habia hecho desamparar durante la noche; otros que ignoraban la suerte de Zurla, pretendian que habia ganado á los guardas y escapado; se con él; otros, en fin, sostenian que el Bey les habia perdonado. Solo este último penetró el secreto, y en su consecuencia mandó cortar la cabeza á los cuatro mudos.

Lousouf contó al fiel morabito las aventuras de su vida, y al acabar su relacion, vino á esparir en sus labios el nombre de Zurla. pero el musulman guardó

Quería dos hombres hábiles y de una intrepidez conocida, y puso los ojos en Lousouf y en otro valiente á quien quiso dar á conocer. hablo del capitán de artilleria d' Armandy. Sigamos á estos dos hombres que van solos á tomar esta ciudad.

El Bey Ibrahim, lleno de remordimientos, ó temiendo, por mejor decir, la venganza de la Francia, á quien acababa de vender, envió á hacer proposiciones al jeneral en jefe, mientras que este como acabo de decir, pensaba en reconquistar la ciudad. El mariscal hizo salir á M. d' Armandy con plenos poderes, elección tanto mas acertada, cuanto que este militar era agente consular de la ciudad de Buña, cuando la mortandad de los ziaaves. D' Armandy llegó cercado de Bey escoltado por un oficial y dos artilleros; pero mientras estaban conferenciando en la ciudadela sin poder entenderse, acometia la ciudad un ejército de constantineses á las órdenes de Ben-e-Yssa, nuevo enemigo de la Francia y de Ibrahim.

Bloqueada la ciudadela, quedaron interrumpidas las comunicaciones, y en su consecuencia faltaron los viveres. D' Armandy mandó pachó un buque al jeneral en jefe para pedirselos, insistiendo espacialmente en que Lousouf fuera á reunirsele cuanto antes.

El mameluco salió en la goleta la *Bearnesa*, su capitán Freart, el cual tenia órden de desembarcar en la costa, y escoltar el convoy destinado á la ciudadela. Llegado que hubo Lousouf á la plaza, corre cerca del Bey, y le dirige estas notables palabras delante de diez ó doce turcos que estaban á su devocion: ¡Lú Lousouf vendido á la Francia, y la Francia quiere tomar venganza de su traicion; yo, que soi su enviado, vengo á decirte en tu nombre, que es menester que mueras y que dejes inmediatamente la plaza. Responde furioso Ibrahim: Si estás u. a. ahora mas en mi territorio, te inaudaré cortar la cabeza. Y yo, replicó el fiero mameluco, puedo anunciarle, que si me toca un pelo de mi barba, el rey de Francia te hará inmediatamente hacer cuartos. Mudó á esto de color el rebelde; pero mandó á sus turcos que prendieran á Lousouf: desvainaron sus sables, pero d' Armandy y Lousouf tenían desnudo. Los suyos, y la lucha iba á principiar. Entonces Lousouf corre á un turco con rapidez del rayo, y le derriba la cabeza; ¡derriba dos, tres!

Y entretanto Ibrahim mudo y medio desvainado el yatagan, tuvo que quemarse clavado en la pared por las dos pistolas de d' Armandy que le magnetizaba con sus ojos de fuego.

El Bey y sus esclavos imploran perdón y salen de la ciudadela en número de 30 y van á refugiarse en las montañas.

momento histórico; es la del turco que resuso tirar en honor de nuestra bandera. El día que siguió á esta memorable noche, disparó el capitán d' Armandy á la ciudad 50 cañonazos para hacer ver á Ben-e-Yssa que la ciudadela habia cambiado de señor, y que era menester evacuarla so pena de ser abrasada. Resolvióse á lo primero, pero antes destruyó á la poblacion, amiga de la Francia, incendió las casas, se llevó los habitantes que pudieron seguirle, no dejando en la asolada Ben mas que ancianos y cadáveres.

Pero los constantineses iban á recibir otra leccion.

Mientras d' Armandy quedaba mandando en la ciudadela, Lousouf con 50 ó 60 turcos que vencidos se habian hecho nuevos aliados, fué á emboscar-e por la noche en una casa llamada *Carravera-rati*, que está á la izquierda de la puerta de Constantina: allí, mientras d' Armandy hacia fuego á la ciudad, Lousouf mataba á boca de jarro á los fugitivos que no tenian mas salida que aquella puerta. Imagínense los gritos de las mujeres y de los niños, los ahullidos de los árabes, el cañoneo de d' Armandy y el fuego de Lousouf, y se formará una idea del espectáculo que se ofreció á los ojos de los vencedores.

Traigase á la imaginacion á aquellos dos hombres, los tres artilleros y los intrépidos marineros que los han secundado, y aquella ciudad tomada como por encanto, y se dirá si todos aquellos valientes no han merecido un lugar en la historia de las glorias francesas. Es de absoluta justicia decir que el gobierno ha recompensado dignamente á Lousouf, d' Armandy, Ducaudic, Curahier y demas valientes que allí estuvieron.—Al Bajou. Teniente del 55 de lin. *Concluye el art. comenzado en el N. 15.*

## AVISO AL COMERCIO. TARIFA.

Los géneros manufacturados ó mercancias extrañeras pagan por derecho de Aduana 20 por ciento segun la lei 8 de noviembre de 1855.

Este derecho se cobra por los coleccioneros ó administradores sobre el valor de las facturas originales incluyendo fletes seguros, comisiones &c.; de manera que el derecho se cobra sobre el general. Los vinos de toda clase, mistelas, rosolios, sidra y toda clase de cerveza, pieles curtidas, zapatos, botas, ropas hechas, hierro labrado en cualesquiera piezas, hierro en bruto, y cualquiera otro artículo de la misma manera que los anteriores paga el 20 por ciento *advalorem*.

Por acuerdos aclaratorios á la lei citada se han mandado cobrar á los liceros espirituosos, veinte y cinco centavos por cada botella que se introduza, calculándose de cinco botellas corrientes el galon

darnos una constitucion adecuada á las peculiaridades del país.—Comencemos nuestra nueva era eligiendo dignos representantes del pueblo que nos den instituciones liberales y sabias, para que de ella pululen en la República caudillos eminentes que la gobiernen.

Este es nuestro modo de pensar; y si los hombres expertos se curan de la modorra que actualmente los anula, y entran por la puerta que les hemos querido abrir, ocupándose de promover el bien comunal, habrémos logrado nuestras sanas intenciones.

Rivas, febrero 6 de 1856.

Los Despertadores.

OTRO.

Se reirán, no obstante, muchos todavía, pues tienen á semejanza de cierto filósofo fastro la gran ventaja de tomarlo todo á risa, para suplir con ella la ninguna ilustracion ni capacidad que tienen, y parecer como si la tuviesen. Aun se burarán de las mas acertadas disposiciones de la actual administracion; pero se nos dará tanto cuidado, como al hombre cuerdo las advertencias de un loco, ó al nuca católico las ironías de un ateo. Nunca hemos caído en la vanidad de pretender que nosotros conocemos en esta ciudad) pues sobre valer muy poco cualquiera ábazona, ó vituperio de esas gentes, nos haríamos sospechosos aun á nosotros mismos y tendríamos un indicio de ir perdidos. Así es que mientras el Ilustre Jeneral Walker exista, y mientras siga como no dudamos, dándonos pruebas de su eficacia, energía y patriotismo para el progreso y civilizacion del país, no harémos caso de lo demás.

Por ahora tenemos mucha mas razon para esperar que para desconfiar: prescindiendo de las luces y virtudes del Ilustre Jeneral Walker sobre lo cual está de mas hablar en la ocasion presente, las circunstancias que lo rodean, sus relaciones en el esterior con personas de grande mérito, y algo mas que nos reservamos decir, nos tranquilizan de las ventajas que debemos esperar: permítasenos la aclaracion de algunas: 1.ª Hai una persuasion casi general en Centro-América de que las vejaciones que han sufrido los Estados proviene de su aislamiento; circunstancia que bien aprovechada, puede servir de grande utilidad para llevar á cabo cualquiera medida por dura y enérgica que parezca. 2.ª Las esperanzas son mayores y mas fundadas cada dia, siendo ya tantas las probabilidades que tenemos á la vista del progreso y prosperidad del país, como las que habia no hace mucho en contra. El gran movimiento que ya se observa en Nicaragua: la

un profundo silencio sobre la suerte de esta desventurada.

Apenas sanó de sus heridas el jóven tunecino adoptivo, le llevó el morabito á una liguera de la ciudad, dióle una bolsa con veinte piastras, un caballo y un libro del Coran. Quiso Lousouf hablarle otra vez de Zurla; pero Assau le dijo: Vete, jóven; en este momento ya es dichosa. Dia glorioso fué para la Francia aquel que Lousouf salió de Tunez para internarse en el Africa sin saber el lugar donde pensaba detenerse: este dia vio caer el baluarte de la esclavitud, y cubrió á nuestro jóven ejército de palmas inmortales. Ya se tomó Argel! Resuena el aire con los gritos de guerra: Argel, la santa ciudad; Argel, terror de los navegantes y asilo de viles piratas, acaba de sucumbir con los aplausos de la Francia y de toda la cristiandad; todos los pechos generosos proclaman la gloria de nuestros soldados, y saludan en ellos á los dignos hijos de los vencedores de Marengo y Austerlitz.

Acababan de apagarse los fuegos de los vivaquees franceses, el aire estaba embalsamado, y en la cresta de las montañas se distinguia un vapor azul celeste, cuando un oficial de las avanzadas vió á la claridad de la luna adelantarse hácia el campo á un ginete turco. Su caballo, lleno de espuma, con la crin desordenada y su nariz humeante, indicaba que su amo acababa de hacerle correr en poco tiempo una larga distancia. A la vez de ¿quién vive? respondió el ginete: "Mameluco, amigo de los franceses." Era Lousouf.

Presentáronle al jeneral en jefe, á quien contó su huida de Tunez y los sucesos que le habian obligado á dejar esta ciudad, y añadió: "Quiero consagrar mi vida al servicio de la Francia, que me sacrificó mi sangre, mi juventud y mi suerte, quiero ser uno de sus valientes y merecer una noble adopcion; y ademas, ¿no soy yo frances? Si, lo soy (y en sus ojos brillaba un ardiente entusiasmo); sí, lo soy, porque vi por primera vez la luz en la isla de Elba! ¡Soy francés porque allí ha reinado el grande emperador!"

Estimando el jeneral en jefe la nobleza de estos sentimientos, hizo al meluco intérprete del ejército; pero Lousouf no era para esto: lo que él necesitaba era un sable, pistolas y pólvora; lo que él necesitaba era un arrojante coronel que fuese el digno compañero de su valor y de las cabezas árabes cogidas en el arzon de su silla; lo que él deseaba era conseguir su bautismo!... Todo lo alcanzó con su valor y su audacia, y el mariscal Clausef le hizo capitán del primer cuerpo auxiliar que se formó en Africa.

Entretanto el jeneral en jefe meditaba la toma de Bona, que habíamos tenido que abandonar por la traicion del Bey Ibrahim, y la mortandad de los zúaves.

Entre los turcos que quisieron quedarse en la ciudad los unos eran enemigos, otros amigos durosos, y otros amigos seguros; porque d'Armandy, que hablaba perfectamente el árabe, habia sabido ganarlos durante su permanencia entre ellos. Pero qué podrian hacer dos hombres contra 50 que habian sido sorprendidos por el miedo, pero que podian en un momento ó otro recibir el golpe de su terror? Absolutamente nada; túvose pues un consejo, y se resolvió que se iria á pedir al capitán Freart un refuerzo de cuatro hombres para tomar la plaza á viva fuerza. Antes de salir se previno á los turcos con quienes se podia contar, y se les mandó que se encontraran junto á la puerta de entrada, la noche señalada para la ejecucion del proyecto que lo fue para el dia siguiente.

Juntóse el consejo de guerra, y se decidió que irian dos cortos destacamentos de marina á las órdenes de dos valientes jóvenes, los dos tenientes de fragata Duouedic y Cornulhier, por dos diferentes caminos á los muros de la ciudadela; salieron y entre tanto Lousouf d'Armandy y los tres artilleros tomaron el camino de la puerta de entrada. Pero al verlos los turcos enemigos que estaban en la muralla, les dispararon algunos tiros que obligaron á nuestros guerreros á refugiarse en los aloes hasta la noche; llegó esta, la puerta fue abierta, y la espuela del meluco resonó sobre las piedras de la ciudadela.

Los oficiales Duouedic y Cornulhier estaban con sus catorce marineros bajo los muros de la ciudadela en el ángulo menos elevado, y esperaban la señal del escalamiento porque era menester otro combate para reducir á los turcos intratables. Lousouf contuvo con su audacia y su presencia de espíritu á los enemigos, que quietos y silenciosos con las armas en la mano, no se atrevian á hacer fuego á un hombre solo. D'Armandy y los tres artilleros arrojaron una escala de cuerda á los marineros, que subieron gozosos y alegres á la ciudadela porque iban á combatir.

¡Es menester rendirse, dijo una voz terrible, es menester rendirse! ¡de rodillas! Los turcos, á quienes la desesperacion habia vuelto el valor, respondieron á fusilazos; el combate se empeñó, tres ó cuatro mordian ya el polvo, dos de sus cabezas rodaban por el suelo, y los demás con las manos unidas y la cara en tierra, exclamaban: "¡Allah, Allah, la ira, Lousouf Allah! Dios es Dios y Lousouf es su profeta. La bandera francesa sucedió al estandarte verde de Mahomet, y Lousouf mandó á la guarnicion vencida hacer una descarga en su honor: solo uno de ellos se negó.

En una pared blanca del pabellon del Bey hai cinco dedos sangrientos puestos allí despues de este suceso: esta sangre no ha sido borrada, porque es un monu-

americano, los licores que deben pagar este derecho (25 centavos por botella) creemos que son los siguientes—Cognac ó brandi, rom, Whiskey, absiyuthe, Kirsh, kummel, arrás, Pisco, aguardiente de España, ginebra, anizado, alcohol y el agua vita de los Italianos; véase el acuerdo gubernativo n.º 100 fecha 22 de diciembre de 1855 y la resolucio fecha 10 de enero de 1856—Allí mismo se establece y manda cobrar el derecho de setentacinco centavos por libra (25 centavos libra) al tabaco en rama, de anduyo para mascar, para pipas, ó labrado en cigarros para fumar, en rapé ó de cualquier manera que se introduzca—Estas leyes han quitado el derecho de bod-gaje que antes se cobraba, que era el de un real por cada arroba de las que pesaban las mercaderias; pero existe el de almacenaje por la razon de que no se puede ocupar devalde la bodega, y así es que los que dejan sus cargas en el almacan del Gobierno tienen que pagar al mes dos reales por cada quintal—artículo 4.º lei de 8 de noviembre citada, este no es obligatorio, el que puga los derechos saca el momento su carga y nada devenga entre los primeros ocho dias.

Los pagos de derechos pasando de trecentos pesos son á diez dias de plazo, y si nó al contado. Todo bulto tiene que pasar por la aduana, y sin despacho del respectivo empleado nadie podrá llevarlo sin hacerse responsable. En el almacan ó bodega se permite la entrada á todas las personas que tengan mercancías ó sean negociantes y quieran comprar á los que las tengan y á mozos de trabajo—Los artículos que no pagan derechos y son libres, aunque siempre sujetos á la inspeccion de los colectores ó administradores, son los siguientes.

Libros impresos empastados ó sin empastar, papeles de música, máquinas, instrumentos para agricultura y para el fomento de las ciencias y artes, semillas de planta, casas de madera, madera para hacerlas y asogue—Lei federal de 27 de febrero de 1837 y posteriores del Estado. El maiz, trigo, arros, frijoles, avena, centeno, cebada y la harina de cualquiera de estos granos—Decreto de 20 de diciembre de 1850—El alquitran, Brea, estopa, jarcias y áncoras, jéneros para velas y clavazon, están esentos de derechos con tal de que sean introducidos por los dueños de sus propias embarcaciones, debiéndolo calificar los colectores ó administradores—Acuerdo gubernativo fecha 21 de noviembre de 1840 y ratificacio de 30 de julio de 1841.

Para conocimiento de todos, y alejar solicitudes que hacen perder el tiempo se hacen apuntaciones, á fin de que cada uno vea lo que le conviene y lo que debe exigir de los funcionarios subalternos. Granada, enero 31 de 1856 Cieto Mayorga

## SUPPLEMENT TO EL NICARAGUENSE--Feb 9

### *Proclama!---Proclamation!*

#### *El Presidente Provisorio de la República á sus Habitantes :*

Siendo notorios é incontestibles los derechos que Nicaragua tiene en el territorio llamada Mosquita, en el qual está comprendido el Puerto de San Juan del Norte, considerando que el Sr. H. L. Kinney pretendo a titulo de compra de los Señores Shepherd y Hailey, ser dueños de esos territorios que son pretenecientes á esta Republica; en usa sus facultades

#### DECRETA :

Artículo 1.º Declárase nula y de ninguna valor ni efecto cualquiera adquisicion que haya obtenido el Sr. Kinney de los Sres. Shepherd y Hailey sobre aquel territorio, por ser propiedad de la Republica de Nicaragua; y en consecuencia nula toda enajenacion hecha por dicho Kinney.

Art; 2.º Se declaran á los Sres. Shepherd, Hailey y Kinney y cualquiera otra persona que pretenda esta ilícita adquisicion, culpables de atentado contra la integridad de Centro America.

Art. 3.º El Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion es encargado de la publicacion, ejecucion y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Dado en Granada á 2 de febrero de 1856.  
—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro General de D. Fermin Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion, esperando recibo.  
D. U. L.—*Ferrer.*

#### *The Supreme Executive Power to the People :*

The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the Port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestable ;

And, whereas, H. L. Kinney pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Sheppard & Haley, to be owner of the said Territories, the property of this Republic ;

In the exercise of its faculties

#### DECREES.

The Rights which the said Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said Territory, are null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every alienation made by the said Kinney is also void.

Art. 2d—The said Sheppard, Haley and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

Art. 3—The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfillment of this Decree.

Given in Granada, the 8th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 17

Sábado, 16 de febrero de 1856

Saturday, February 16, 1856

DESPUÉS DE DOS SEMANAS de estar Tabor a cargo de EL NICARAGUENSE, y con Malè todavía ausente, el 16 de febrero de 1856 "Joseph T. *[sic]* Malè & Cía." es la nueva razón social que aparece como "Propietarios y Publicadores" en el encabezamiento del semanario.

En este número se destacan dos noticias, cada una acompañada de un decreto.

Primero, la visita de Kinney a Granada y su expulsión de Nicaragua por Walker el lunes 11 de febrero (y se repite el decreto del Presidente Rivas publicado antes en el suplemento del 9).

La segunda es la partida de Schlessinger ese mismo lunes 11 en misión de paz a Costa Rica, (y el decreto de su nombramiento fechado el 9).

TWO WEEKS AFTER TABOR took charge of EL NICARAGUENSE, and with Malè still absent, on February 16, 1856 "Joseph T. *[sic]* Malè & Co." is the new firm that appears as "Publishers and Proprietors" in the masthead of the paper.

Two news items, each accompanied by a decree, stand out in this issue. First, Col. Kinney's visit to Granada and his expulsion from Nicaragua by Walker on Monday, February 11 (together with President Rivas' decree, previously published in the February 9 Supplement, which is reprinted). Second, Col. Schlessinger's departure on that same Monday, February 11, on a peace mission to Costa Rica, (and the decree appointing him Commissioner for that mission, issued on February 9th).

## Extractos / Excerpts

### COL. KINNEY IN GRANADA!

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. WALKER—HE PROPOSES TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLIC—GETS A FLEA IN HIS EAR—COMES DOWN AND AGREES TO TAKE CHARGE OF "THE DIMES"—SEES THE ELEPHANT—IS DISMAYED AT ITS PROPORTIONS—AND LEAVES THE ROOM WITHOUT COMING TO A CONCLUSION—DISTANT THUNDER.

65 (3)

### MISSION TO COSTA RICA.

COL. LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, nominated as Commissioner to the Republic of Nicaragua departed on his mission.

66 (1)

SURVEYING PARTY. A number of gentlemen connected with the government left this city during the past week to engage in a research of the mining region of Chontales.

66 (1)

ANOTHER GALLANT SPIRIT GONE. Lieutenant Norris, Co. "D" First Rifles, died.

66 (2)

CHURCH OF ALTABA —During the past week workmen have been busily engaged in repairing the injuries inflicted on the above church during the long and destructive sieges to which Granada has been subjected. The belfries will be refitted, and walls remodelled, and the general appearance of the building altogether cleaned up. The democratic forces, previous to the entrance of Gen. Walker, made the church of Altaba a kind of general rendezvous for everything offensive to the people of Granada; and it was necessary that the building should undergo this purification before it could again be used for religious purposes.

66 (3)

[Written for EL NICARAGUENSE.]

### WELCOME TO NICARAGUA.

BY J. W. DE FREWER.

Welcome to all! to the brave and the fearless,  
Our arms are extended, our country is free!  
To the poor or the wealthy, the happy or

cheerless,

Comrade we offer a welcome to thee.

What thou some proud one far distant may  
scorn us,

And laugh at our visions of honor and fame,

What patriot's spirit inherent amongst us

Each soldier may perish but —carving a  
name.

66 (4)

### VIJIL CURA DE GRANADA.

... Desde que el Jeneral Walker pisó las arenas de Granada, desde que tube el gusto de estrecharle entre mis brazos, y que oigo de su boca palabras de orden, de paz, de reconciliacion, ideas que estaban al nivel de las mias, lo miré como el Macabeo de mi Pueblo, y lo calificué del hombre que Dios nos mandaba, para enjugar lágrimas, para curar heridas, y para reconciliar la familia Nicaraguense que jenios inquietos habian dividido ...

68 (1)

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

#### MINISTERIO JENERAL.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Deseando el Gobierno saber de una manera positiva los motivos porque el Supremo Gobierno de Costa-rica ha suspendido toda comunicacion oficial con la administracion actual de Nicaragua desde su instalacion: considerando que una escision de esta naturaleza produce perjudiciales consecuencias y pugna abiertamente con los intereses y mutua conveniencia de los pueblos de Costa-rica y Nicaragua; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1º Nómbrase al Señor Coronel don Luiz Schlessinger Comisionado especial cerca del Gobierno de aquella República para que recabe de aquel gabinete una franca esplicacion sobre la politica que ha estado observando ...

Dado en Granada á 9 de febrero de 1856  
— Patricio Rivas.

67 (3)

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

NO. 17.

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*Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.*

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency.)

Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

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SAN JUAN OFFICE.—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. VIRGIN BAY OFFICE.—At Don CHARRIO CURBELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.  
H. GÖTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-tf

DECREEE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:  
Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of

## El Nicaraguense

### SENTIMENT IN THE U STATES.

Mr. Marcy must feel bewildered—he occupies a position similar to that of a man who once invented a machine to separate the flesh from the bones of the fish, but which acted contrary and almost killed the inventor by throwing the bones down his throat and the meat out of doors. The results of his opposition to Nicaragua have produced equally contrary results. The force of his enmity expended itself in the first spasm, and to-day the reaction bears him down. He is laughed at for his opposition to the progressive destiny of the race—bored at its results—and the quality of his talents impaired by its manifest inconsistency with the past policy of the United States government. But his has been a life of errors, and this is but one more added to the list he must patch up.

Nicaragua, however, has no cause to complain. She has promptly resented the insult by cutting off all intercourse with the government Mr. Marcy represents; and by the same act she has reserved to herself the right to revoke the treaty heretofore concluded between the two governments, and which was most favorable to the United States. She is also in position to offer favorable terms to European powers; and the existing government of this Republic is sufficiently national and patriotic to consider the most auspicious terms that may present themselves for its action. The administration of President Pierce will find, when probably it will be too late, that it has mistaken the character of this people, in supposing Nicaragua would quietly submit to the interference of Mr. Marcy, or at most, would content herself with issuing an indignant proclamation. But time will correct this impression. The government of this Republic is in the hands of statesmen whose words are fewer than their actions—whose diplomacy is as just as it is national; and, with whom foreign nations must treat as with men jealous of their country's interests and esteem. The policy of the States, so long held in abeyance, must now take shape and consistency. The government is stable and its course progressive. Economy and enterprise within, and a liberal and fraternal spirit without. It looks to an participation in the commerce of the world, and seeks an extension of its county among the nations. We offered the first fruits to the United States, but Mr. Marcy could not understand the generous offer, and wantonly deprived his country of its benefits. We are now free to make terms with England, France or Germany equally favorable. They wish our trade, we ask their money. They seek to shorten the dis-

### COL. KINNEY IN GRANADA!

MONDAY MORNING—PROCLAMATION ABOUT MOSQUITO AND AGAINST KINNEY—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BOYS—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER—ADVENT OF KINNEY—INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL WALKER—HE PROPOSES TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLIC—GETS A FLA IN HIS EAR—COMES DOWN AND AGREES TO TAKE CHARGE OF "THE DIMES"—SEES THE ELEPHANT—IS DISMAYED AT ITS PROPORTIONS—AND LEAVES THE ROOM WITHOUT COMING TO A CONCLUSION—DISTANT THUNDER.

On Saturday last, just as our paper had issued, the Minister of Foreign Relations placed in our hands the following Decree, with an order that it should be published as soon as possible in a Supplement, both in English and Spanish. The ~~document~~ was important, the mandate impressive, and on Sunday the Supplement was printed. All kinds of rumors were started, the public mind was anxious, and expectancy stood ready to accept any alternative. President Rivas was voted a trump, and Minister Ferrer one of the boys. They had found time, in the midst of their many engagements, to attend to the Mosquito question; and with a single decree had set at rest a matter about which the U. States and England had quarreled for years. Mosquito was annexed to Nicaragua, and there was no necessity for further protocols explanatory of the Clayton-Bulwer imbroglio. Truly, the cabinet of President Rivas deserved credit for so easy an adjustment of so important a matter.

But in the midst of these congratulations, the enquiry arose, What must be done with Kinney? A dozen proposed to volunteer and bring him to Granada, where the law would punish him. The Decree accused him of conspiring against the integrity of the Republic, and he ought to be shot. But then, he was at San Juan, and how to dispose of that difficulty, was the next question. We are ahead of our story, however, and will here embody the Decree:

#### The Supreme Executive Power to the People:

The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the Port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestable;

And, whereas, H. L. Kinney pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Sheppard & Haley, to be owner of the said Territory, the property of this Republic;

#### DECREES.

The Rights which the said Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said Territory, are null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every alienation made by the said Kinney is also void.

Art. 2d.—The said Sheppard, Haley and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.  
Art. 3.—The Minister of Relations and the Interior

### ROUGH SKETCHES FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK, OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. R. E.

God, if thy will be so, Enrich the time to come with smooth-faced peace, With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days! Abate the edge of terrors, gracious Lord, That would reduce these bloody days again Let them not live to taste this land's increase, What would with treason wound this fair land's peace!

Now civil wounds are stopp'd, peace lives again: That she may long live here, God say—amen! *Shakespeare, Richard III., Act 5th, Scene 4th.*

#### NO. III.

#### NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The gay appearance of the city for the past few days, and since the arrival of our comrades and friends from California, New Orleans and New York, has been the subject of general remark and congratulation, for not only have we received large reinforcements of healthy, willing and able-bodied soldiers, but numbers who have come to the country with the intent of testing the soil of a land whose surface hitherto has been merely scratched, and of which it may be truthfully said, "tickle it with a plough and it will laugh with a harvest." New American stores, bait-dressing establishments and saloons are being fitted up and opened in various parts of the city, while the Plaza daily, owing to the great demand for provision for the new comers, and the endeavor to supply them on the part of the natives, has the appearance of one continued festival.

The late residents of the great city of Godham, strangers to the many-bued and luscious fruits and vegetable products of the tropics, may be seen wandering from stall to stall mustering their few words of newly learnt Castilian, inquiring the names of the various novel objects around them; and as the evening shadows fall and the great heat of mid-day has abated, may be seen the elegant forms and smiling faces of many of our fair countrywomen, who have recently left homes and friends distant and dear to them to share our fates and fortunes, stern though they be, in the country of our adoption, in peace or war.

The ladies! God bless their humanizing presence in camp or court, by the dim and flickering watch-fire or the couch of pain or death, in mental trouble or bodily pain, their visits are a relief—their presence a blessing. It was a red-letter day in the calendar of Granada when, on the arrival of the last steamer, some eighteen or twenty ladies entered and took up their residence, at least for the present, in the city. Few as the numbers were of European or American ladies in Granada, it was like a gleam of sunshine

Among the many distinguished arrivals of the other day we have the pleasure of gazetting that of Miss Pellett, the talented and popular lecturer on temperance. After staying a day or two, charming all who were drawn within the magic circle of her influence, she left with an escort for Leon, where, after a short stay, we may look for her return, and probably a series of lectures on her favorite and philanthropic subject, previous to her departure from our midst, en route for the Atlantic States.

On Sunday last, among the arrivals by the steamer, we were somewhat surprised to note that of Governor Kinney and a number of gentlemen from Greytown. Their visit is a diplomatic and of course a secret one, and although (as there always are,) a great number of rumors abound in garrison, and as they prove so often without foundation, I do not choose to spot paper by transcribing them. Yet they all seem to tend one way—that we are on the verge of an almost inevitable war with the surrounding States, which have formed an alliance offensive and defensive; that Cabanas from being a treacherous friend, has cast off his sheep's clothing and appears an open foe, which in my opinion is far better, for we shall now know the man we have to deal with, and although war is not yet declared with the countries who have refused the right hand of fellowship we have so cordially extended yet it may be momentarily expected, and when it comes bear in mind the glorious words of the great poet, who was born "not for an age but for all time."

If you do fight against your country's foes,  
If your country's fat shall pay your pains to hire;  
If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,  
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.  
If you do free your children from the sword,  
Your children's children quit it in your age.  
Then in the name of God and all these rights,  
Advance you standards, draw your willing swords:  
For me, the ransom of my bold attempt  
Shall be this cold corpse on the earth's cold fire;  
But if I thrive, the gain of my attempt  
The least of you shall share his part thereof.  
Sound, drums, and trumpets, boldly and cheerfully;  
God, and St. George! Richmond and victory!  
*Shakespeare, Richard III.*

### BY THE YOUNG AMERICA PIONEER CLUB.

#### SWORD PRESENTATION,

On the 9th day of February, instant, the Committee consisting of Messrs. Noble, Alden, Farnham, Don Carlos Thomas and Tracey, reported the following address on presenting to General William Walker the Sword dedicated to the Club for that purpose by Mr. G. P. Boscé, and the General having intimated his desire to avoid any public ceremony, Mr. Tracy was delegated to bear the address and the sword to Head Quarters.

public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State during the continuance of this decree and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23rd day of November 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, VIRGIN BAY.

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors. THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York, AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses. F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y. Refers to Dr. G. A. Gaufruan, U. S. Consul Reseño, Nicaragua.

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY. A fine beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 ft

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m

is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfilment of this Decree.

Given in Granada, the 8th day of February, 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS.

Monday came cloudless and delightful. Religious ceremonies filled the square with people. Early matins had passed away in the breath of ten thousand people. The tones of martial music swept upwards at the hour of mounting guard, when, lo! the shrill scream of the steamer was heard, and anon the rumor spread that Col. H. L. Kinney had arrived in Granada. How or why he came, no one could explain. He almost forfeited his reputation for sanity, and to-day a great many point knowingly, and with a peculiar expression, to the head, when he is spoken of. He did not improve this impression by his conduct after his arrival. The Colonel entered the city on foot, and after composing his toilet, prepared for a formal visit to Gen. Win. Walker, or "Uncle Billy" as he is known in this vicinity.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning, therefore, as Gen. Walker was sitting at his table overlooking a dispatch from a neighborly State, Colonel Kinney entered the room, and advancing to the Commodore-in-Chief, introduced himself. He was invited to take a seat, which he did; and as General Walker talks but little, and never, during business hours on irrelevant matters, the visitor was constrained to open the conversation, which we give, in substance: Col. Kinney.—The difficulties under which we labor in forming a peaceable government for Nicaragua, may be consummated by dividing the country and creating two States, one of which shall be called Mosquitia.

Gen. Walker.—If Nicaragua chooses to divide her territory, she will do so without advising with any one, and last of all with Mr. Kinney. The visitor felt disconcerted, but he was not discouraged, as what follows will show: Col. Kinney.—I have come to offer my services to the Republic, and feel confident my financial ability will be of great benefit in the procurement of money, the negotiation of loans, and so forth. I succeeded very well in such matters, in Texas. Gen. Walker.—Your antecedents preclude the possibility of the State's placing you in any official position. Colonel Kinney was dismayed, and the interview ended, with the impressive caution from Gen. Walker to his visitor that he should be particular in his speech, or he might be guilty of uttering treasonable language.

Another interview was held in the afternoon, but it was curt, and ended in nothing. But a short space elapsed after the first interview before orders were issued to the officer of the day, that Mr. Kinney could not be allowed to leave the limits of the city—he was a prisoner to the State. GOVE TO RIVAS.—Company E, Capt. Anderson, of the First Rifle Battalion, left for Rivas on Monday night, in the steamer, where it will be stationed for some time. Maj. Brewster has charge of the station at Rivas.

DISMOUNTED.—The two companies of Voltigeurs heretofore attached to the army, have been dismounted, and are now attached to the Infantry.

suddenly illumining a stormy and leaden sky. Heaven grant that their arrival is but the precursor of a large immigration of the same kind, to gladden our eyes, influence our habits and take care of our hearts; for though the fortresses in which they are contained to the enemies of our adopted country might be held impregnable, yet to a summons from such eyes as we now see daily beaming around us they would capitulate at once.

The last few days has been marked by many changes. Many of our friends have left us for Leon and other portions of the State. The latter part of the week has been held by the native portion of the population as a Carnival, it being the few days previous to the commencement of the days of humiliation and prayer called Lent, and observed as such in all Catholic and most Protestant countries. On Friday a very fine procession was formed and marched through the level streets of the Plaza, by the priests and lay members of the several orders of the same, carrying a finely executed figure of our Savior on the cross nearly as large as life, beneath a highly colored and somewhat gaudy canopy. This figure met with due homage and veneration from the masses who crowded around it. The procession was attended by the musicians who are in the habit of accompanying the services in the Cathedral, while the crowds of little children and young señoritas dressed in the gayest of gala costumes, rendered the scene a joyous and a pleasant one. After perambulating the streets for some hours the procession halted at the San Francisco Church, where a grand mass was solemnized to an immense congregation.

On the arrival of the steamer San Carlos, bringing the mails, a great rush was made to Wines & Co.'s Express Office, on La Calle de Travesada, which, for a few hours, in bustle, demand, and reply, resembled in miniature the Post Office in San Francisco after the arrival of a mail steamer. Here Col. Kewen since his arrival has taken up his temporary residence and transacts his business as financial agent of the State, as also his lady, whose presence has completely set that portion of the city on the qui vive; for the Spanish ladies in the vicinity are always on the alert to any novelty in the way of dress as daily taking notes, and in due time I doubt not we shall see numbers of them dressed in the latest American styles, with whatever little additions of lace, ribbons or spangles their taste may dictate. Opposite the office of the Express Company a new saloon and restaurant has been recently fitted up at considerable expense and with great taste and neatness, while adjoining it a party of Minstrels, seven in number, under the title of the Nicaraguan Minstrels, have fitted up a commodious Hall and have been playing nightly to crowded houses with great success. This is a pioneer movement in the way of amusements, as nothing of the kind has ever been tried here before; and I have not the slightest doubt but that in a short time this city will be well able to support a good theatre and a regular series of concerts or soirees deserteates. A new, neatly fitted and well conducted cafe or restaurant has been opened on the Southern side of the Plaza and designated the Walker House. It is in an excellent locality for business, and receives a large amount of patronage from the American portion of the community.

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER, Commandant-in-Chief of the Armies of Nicaragua. The undersigned, passengers by the steamer Northern Light from the port of New York, in the United States of America, having associated themselves under the title of "The Young America Pioneer Club of Nicaragua," on their organization received a donation of a sword from Mr. G. P. Beschor, one of its members, for the purpose of presenting the same to your Excellency.

The Club has for its objects the cultivation of the social and literary relations, and the mutual encouragement to its members as emigrants to and settlers of this promising Republic.

In making this presentation, General, it may not be inappropriate to convey to you the high regard and admiration which every member of "The Young America Pioneer Club of Nicaragua" entertain for the private worth and distinguished ability which have hitherto characterized your career in Central America.

The great popular pulse of the United States of America beats in unison with yours and your compatriots, in the achievement of the independence and freedom of this magnificent country, and the harmonizing of its previously discordant elements under a peaceful, firm and enlightened administration.

The tide of emigration from the United States already flowing to this country, despite the obstacles unwisely interposed by its Federal authorities, but faintly indicates the desire of the thousands left behind, now eager to avail themselves of the advantages offered to settlers by your liberal decree and generous policy.

And now, General, we deliver up to you the charge committed to us, with unshaken confidence that the lustre of this blade will never be tarnished in the hands of a chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche." Should danger menace the flag of our adopted country, you will find the members of the "Young America Pioneer Club of Nicaragua" among its citizen-soldiers; and should death (which calamity may Providence avert,) become your victim, we shall entrain your memory in common with that of the immortal patriots of the past.

For to the hero, when his sword Has won the battle for the free, Death's voice is as a prophet's word; And in that hollow note is heard, The thanks of millions yet to be."

General Walker accepted the following reply: General Walker despatched the following reply:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Granada, Feb. 9, 1856.

MR. PRESSCOTT TRACY.—Dear Sir: Please tender my thanks to the members of the Young America Pioneer Club for the sword presented to me by them. Your obedient servant, W. M. WALKER.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF SAN CARLOS.—A party of surveyors left the city on Monday for the purpose of making a government survey of the town of San Carlos, at the head of the river San Juan, and also of exploring and opening a road from that place to the mining region of Chontales. The distance from San Carlos to the mines is but short, and a good road can soon be opened. The position of the new town is very favorable, where the passengers and freight from the river steamer must be discharged for the Lake boat, and it is altogether probable a place of considerable importance will grow up at that point.

COMPANIES COMPOSING FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.—The following Companies are incorporated into the First Rifle Battalion, under the command of Colonel Mark B. Sherret: Co. A, Capt. Bailey; Co. B, Capt. Archibald; Co. C, Capt. O'Neal; Co. D, Capt. Anderson; and Co. F, Lieut. Radler. The Headquarters of the Battalion will be at Leon.



# El Nicaraguense

## NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

### GRANADA.

Saturday Morning, February 9.

### To Our Army Subscribers

Having the Nicaraguense will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

### MISSION TO COSTA RICA.

Cl. Louis SCHLESINGER, nominated as Commissioner to the Republic of Nicaragua, departed on his mission, accompanied by Col. Don Manuel Arguñello, and Capt. Suter, as his suit. The Commissioner departed on the steamer for Virgin Bay, on Monday last, and will go down by land to San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and will probably be absent seven weeks.

The conduct of Costa Rica towards this Republic has been such as to require explanation, and the government considers the present the most suitable time to dispose of the difficulty. The mission is eminently peaceable, simply to enquire the causes why Costa Rica has failed or refused to hold intercourse with the existing government of Nicaragua, and, if possible to bring about a more favorable condition of affairs between the two States. Serious evils must result to the entire body of Central American States so long as the present hateful and disastrous policy is indulged in; and the appointment of Col. Schlessinger is the first step towards the accomplishment of a reconciliation between all the different members of the confederation. At least, it is to be hoped so.

The olive branch is continually extended, Nicaragua is prospering under its influence, and yet the States adjoining willfully withhold themselves from the benefits of its influence. All are injured by this pervasively—all are deeply concerned that some friendly understanding should be had.

In order to develop her resources, Nicaragua desires peace. Her great aim is to be a guide and exemplar to the States of Central America, that they, seeing her advancement, may coalesce with her in the progressive movement. They are now and have

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

P. K. Thompson has been appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Henry Dusenbury transferred to the First Battalion of Light Infantry.

Robt. Pollard is appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Rifle Battalion, and ordered to report to Col. M. B. Skerret, at Leon.

William K. Rogers is appointed Assistant Commissary General, with the rank of Major, and ordered to take charge of the Commissariat of the Army.

Benjamin P. Crane, James M. Cook, First Lieutenant Henry Dusenbury, and W. Morris are appointed Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captains.

**TRIAL FOR MURDER.**—A military commission was held in this city on Wednesday, the 13th, for the trial of private George E. Ferrand, of Co. E, charged with murder in the killing of private J. S. Wilson, of Co. A. Both parties belonged to the First Battalion of Light Infantry, and were in camp at Castillo Rapids at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The homicide occurred during a brawl between the prisoner and a fellow-soldier in the same Company, during which a gun in the hands of the defendant was accidentally discharged and killed the deceased, who was standing at some distance. The Commission consisted of Col. B. D. Fry, Major John Markham, Capt. John W. Rider, Capt. Thos. Everett, and First Lieutenant Elisha Lowry. Capt. Edward Rawles was appointed Special Judge Advocate. The trial consumed the entire day, and ended in finding a verdict of acquittal for the prisoner. Mr. Ferrand was released and returned to his company. Col. J. H. Harper acted as advocate for the defendant.

**CHURCH OF ALTABA.**—During the past week we have been busily engaged in repairing the injuries inflicted on the above church during the long and destructive seiges to which Granada has been subjected. The bell-towers will be refitted, the walls remodelled, and the general appearance of the building altogether cleaned up. The democratic forces, previous to the entrance of Gen. Walker, made the church of Altaba a kind of general rendezvous for everything offensive to the people of Granada; and it was necessary that the building should undergo this purification before it could again be used for religious purposes.

**NICARAGUAN MINSTRELS.**—The Minstrels opened last night to a very full house. The performance, as usual, gave infinite satisfaction, particularly to the native portion of the population. The "oumes" and "Vilkins" smashes them into a general convulsion. They are lost in the contortions of the darkys, and their satisfaction extends to all the spectators, white as well as black. The most respectable Spanish families attend the Theatre, and appear to be highly satisfied. The Minstrels continue their entertainments on Sunday and Saturday night. The Concert Room of the Minstrels is opposite Wines & Co.'s Express.

COURT MARTIAL.—On Saturday last a Court Mar-

### WELCOME TO NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, COMPANY B.

Welcome to all! to the brave and the fearless,  
Our arms are extended, our country is free!  
To the poor or the wealthy, the happy or cheerless,  
Comrade we offer a welcome to thee.  
What though some proud one far distant may  
scorn us,

And laugh at our visions of honor and fame,  
What patriot's spirit inherent amongst us  
Each soldier may perch but—carving a name.  
Welcome to all! to the fair and the loved ones,  
Like sweet flowers recalling best visions of home,  
Ah! often we sigh for the distant and dear ones,  
Whose memories still haunt us wherever we roam.  
Bless then the hearts that your presence may  
lighten,

Like bright gleams of sunshine across the dark sky;  
So that, as ever, our prospects still brighten,  
Your love we may cherish for ever and aye.  
Welcome to all! to the hard hand and toil-worn,  
Here is full scope for the artizan's skill;  
To the untrodden forest, the saw-mill or farm-yard  
Boldly come for ward your mission to fill.  
So shall you see quickly gather around you,  
Homes and contentment, plenty and peace;  
Your toil shall repay you—you children bless you  
And all fear of rapine and anarchy cease.

**POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Government has appointed Mr. J. A. Ruggles as Post Master General of the Republic of Nicaragua, and he has already entered upon the difficult undertaking of bringing order out of the confused condition of our postal arrangements. Heretofore the government alone has reaped advantage from the mails which the treasure of the State paid for; but hereafter, the people themselves will experience some benefit from the post office department. Mr. Ruggles will soon arrange for the dispatch of the mails to the different departments of the State. His connection with Wines & Co's Express, will increase the facilities for dispatch.

**JOSEPH MALE.**—We are happy to learn by the last steamer from New York that Mr. Joseph Male, associate in the conduct of El Nicaraguense, was fast recovering from a very severe illness, and would probably be sufficiently convalescent to return to Nicaragua on the steamer now due from New York. Much anxiety has been felt by his friends for his safety, and all will feel rejoiced with us that he is in a fair way to be restored to his usefulness in this country.

**THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.**—Col. Parker H. French, the Minister from Nicaragua near the United States government, may be expected in this city on the arrival of the next steamer from New York. Minister French returns in compliance with his instructions.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**—In another column we publish the list of regular List of Letters, in all probability, that ever emanated from the Post Office Department

**A SPECIAL MEETING** of the "Young American Pioneer Club," will be held at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 16th, at 7 o'clock P. M., precisely.

**SOL. B. NOBLE, Sr.**  
Feb. 15.  
Geo. J. ALDEN, Scribe.

**AT PECORINUS** can be found the best quality of COGNAC WINES AND CIGARS at moderate prices. Granada, Feb. 15.

**Post Office**—Department of Granada, Feb. 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be prepaid.  
J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master General.  
Granada, Feb. 15.

**AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS**—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. A. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.  
GRANADA, Feb. 15, 1856.

#### ARRIVED.

**FEBRUARY 10**—Schr Sarah, Capt Green, from San Carlos; with passengers.  
11—Steamer La Virgin, Capt. Kennedy, from Virgin Bay; with troops.  
18—Yacht Gen. Walker, Russell, from Virgin Bay; with passengers to the Government.

### LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

**ON THE FIRST OF APRIL** Messrs. A. DE BARROU & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer:—

**AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF French & English Merchandise,** of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Granada.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$80,000. From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. De BARROU & CO. will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash. Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARROU & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business in different parts of Greytown.

Terms of sale CASH.  
Granada, Feb. 15.

### LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

**MANOVILL'S HOTEL,**  
where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds.  
J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

**G. H. WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS,**  
Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.

By the **ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S** Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.  
G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EX-

been ever since the foundation of the United States, receding in point of strength and health. They can not deny the fact, and as patriots should acknowledge and amend it. To realize their true position, is half the victory of regeneration; and if the statesmen of the adjoining Republics will but confront this issue, we have little fear but the efforts of this government will result in accomplishing results of the most cheerful character—results affecting the enterprise of the present age.

**THE YOUNG AMERICA PIONEER CLUB OF NICARAGUA.**—The above association to which we made allusion last week, is in successful operation, and will, in the course of the ensuing week, in all probability, secure a permanent club-room near the Plaza, which, with its reading-room, library, and other appliances, will become an attractive resort to its members and such strangers as are introduced. The objects of the club are set forth in the preamble to the constitution as follows: "Whereas, the undersigned, immigrants to and citizens of the State of Nicaragua, are desirous of forming an association for the purposes of their mutual well being and encouragement as settlers and citizens of a new country, and continuing the social and literary advantages they have enjoyed in their former homes; and, whereas, such advantages can be better secured by adherence to fixed rules of action, therefore, they hereby adopt the following constitution."

The club held its first meeting in Granada at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, and having adopted a constitution and by-laws, proceeded to the election of officers for the current year. Solomon B. Noble was elected Sir; William D. Snyder as Elder; George F. Alden as Recording Scribe; C. W. Webber as Corresponding Scribe; Chas. Boschor as Treasurer; Max. A. Thoman as Stewart. Many of the old residents of Granada and natives have already enrolled themselves as members, and from the character and energy of the civilians, as well as the military gentlemen who have joined, we have reason to believe the club will become a most agreeable and useful association.

**SURVEYING PARTY.**—A number of gentlemen connected with the government left this city during the past week to engage in a research of the mining region of Chontales. A careful observation will be made, and in time a full report may be expected, when some definite idea can be formed of the value of that present obscure country. The State, although perplexed with many pressing difficulties, does not neglect any of its great interests, but is pushing to a development of its yet unknown resources. The natives of this city insist that the most valuable mines are yet unworked, owing to the want of enterprise and capital, and that those which are worked are very productive, even with the crude appliances used in the mining operations of this State. We hope soon to be able to lay before the public some interesting information from the region of Chontales.

G. H. Wines & Co.'s Express closed last night at 12 o'clock for all parts of the world. It was the longest mail that ever left Nicaragua.

This it will be seen that the affliction which Honduras and Nicaragua threw off in getting rid of Caballeros, still lives to afflict San Salvador. The scripture lessons that demons wander around the world, from one healthy person to another, afflicting them all in turn, was never better explained in a living character. The people of San Salvador ought to know better than to suffer the affliction.

**NEWS EXPECTED.**—We may expect the steamer with two weeks later news from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, at any time after to day. The Message of President Pierce will surely come by this mail, and we shall also learn who is Speaker of the House of Representatives. From Europe the news will also be interesting. We shall probably receive additional reinforcements from both New Orleans and New York. From California we shall learn who has been elected Senator, if the American party has united. This is the only feature to expect from that quarter, if we except a body of recruits.

**A MISTAKE CORRECTED.**—We have heard it reported that the government held a surveillance over the Post Office, and inspected the contents of all the letters despatched through the mails. Such a story scarcely merits notice, yet, as it has attracted the attention of the Post Master General, it can do no injury to contradict it. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for the report, and those who circulate such unjust stories, are deserving of the severest censure. Private letters despatched through the post office are perfectly safe from all intrusion.

**PROSPECTING.**—A party of Californian emigrants left this city on Monday last to prospect the country between this city and Virgin Bay via Rivas. The party is composed of farmers, who are on the lookout for good farming land, and desire to see the whole country before they make choice. We have been promised a good, practical communication on the result of the tour, which we shall lay before our readers as soon as it forthcoming.

**BATTALION MUSTER.**—The troops in garrison at Granada, during the past week, have been subjected to a Battalion Parade at 5 o'clock every afternoon. Col. Fry, commander in the Oriental Department, drills the battalion in person, and as he is accounted a very superior disciplinarian, we may look to see the garrison of Granada attain great excellence in its manoeuvres.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**—Under the regulations of the army the General Orders issued at Head Quarters are read every afternoon at the head of the Battalion, so that every soldier is now supposed to be posted concerning the rules and regulations of the garrison.

**ANOTHER GALLANT SPIRIT GONE.**—We regret to learn that Lieutenant Norris, attached to Co. D First Rifle Battalion, who left this city last Saturday for Leon, has since died. He was lamented by all his company.

**DEPARTURE OF THE MAHLS.**—The Post Office for the reception of papers and letters for the United States, closed on Friday night at 12 o'clock. El Ni-caraguense was issued at 3 P. M. on Friday, in order to forward the latest news to California and the East.

trial was convened in this city to try Sargeant Richardson, of Company B, Rifle Battalion, on a charge of mutiny, and acting to insubordination the members of the army. This being the first case of the kind, a careful examination of its merits was had before some of the best officers in the army. The result was a verdict of Guilty. The General-in-Chief approved the verdict, and fixed the penalty at a dismissal from the service and a forfeiture of pay and land.

**FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.**—The following companies compose the First Battalion of Light Infantry, under command of Col. B. D. Fry: Co. A, Capt. Warren Raymond, stationed at Castula; Co. B, Capt. John W. Ruder, stationed at Granada; Co. C, Capt. L. N. Walker, at Granada; Co. D, Capt. Jas. Linton, stationed at San Carlos; Co. E, Capt. Thos. J. Averett, at Granada; and Co. F, Capt. J. Egbert Furnham, at Granada. The head quarters of the Battalion will be at Granada, where Col. Fry has already assumed the command.

**YANKEE CLOCKS.**—An importing house of this city in receipt of a large number of Yankee clocks, has thrown the town into a turmoil. A grand rush was made by all classes of people to get one, and to-day almost every considerable house in town is garnished off with a reliable time-piece. The different quarters of the military companies have been furnished with clocks, at the expense of government.

**MANOVILO HOUSE.**—This well known hotel, opened with the desirable accommodation of good rooms and bedding, is located on the street in the rear of the San Francisco convent, in a cool, retired and pleasant situation. The proprietor intends to make it a first class establishment, and we prophesy a good patronage for his enterprise.

**BATTALION MASS.**—The officers of the First Battalion of Light Infantry, stationed at Granada, have taken the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Battalion Mass similar to those in operation in the United States army.

**ANOTHER PAPER.**—We understand it is in contemplation to remove the office of the Central American, heretofore published at San Juan del Norte as the organ of Kinney, has been removed to Virgin Bay and a new paper started under the editorial auspices of Mrs. Lewellen.

**STILL ANOTHER.**—A rumor from Leon informs us that a corps of printers in that city would probably engage in the publication of a newspaper to represent the interests of Leon.

**MORE OF COL. KINNEY.**—The government has ordered Col. H. L. Kinney to leave the State, and he left Granada last evening, we believe, for Virgin Bay en route for San Juan del Norte and New Orleans.

**RECOVERING.**—Thomas Riley, the soldier who shot himself at Leon, some weeks since, through the jaw, is fast recovering from the effects of the wound, and will soon be ready to take his position in the army.

**MISS PILLET.**—This lady, so well known to every American, has been spending a week at Leon. She was escorted to that city by Lt. Col. E. J. Sanders. We are anxious to welcome her back to Granada, and if possible to hear an address from her.

of Nicaragua. The features of innovation are difficult to keep pace with.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, a resolution was offered and adopted in favor "Of so amending section 19, chapter 176 of the code, as to admit the testimony of negroes against white persons charged with the abduction or attempt to abduct slaves from the commonwealth, when said persons so charged shall be citizens of such States as admit negro testimony in cases in which white persons may be parties."

A lady who had a suspicion that her brother was in the habit of appearing at the Boston theatre nightly as a "sape," visited that establishment recently alone. She watched earnestly until the close of the second play, when her brother had occasion, in his great capacity, to come on the stage for the purpose of removing a table. Thereupon she jumped upon an orchestra chair, and from thence, in the presence of the whole audience, she stepped over the footlights, seized the young historian and marched him off.

In New Orleans, on the 1st of December, twenty-nine out of thirty fire companies marched in procession to Lafayette Square and surrendered the city apparatus, in consequence of the non-payment of appropriations and other slights from the city government.

There is a tree in Bombay called the sack tree, from which are stripped very singular natural sacks. They are from six to eight feet high and resemble felt in appearance, the only joining being at the bottom.

A Philadelphia is weekly paper says, that in reply to a published offer to any one who would copy its prospectus, (meaning in a newspaper,) a gentleman wrote that his son, a very good penman, had copied it off, and wished to know "what he must do with it?"

The clerks in the telegraph office at Berlin, Prussia, are locked up during the time of business, and for two or three hours afterwards, so that they may not be able to betray the secrets of customers. This precaution has been found to be indispensable.

A pretty young English lady, recently had her veil torn by a fragment of one of the shells, thrown from the northern to the southern side of Sebastopol.

Manchester (Eng.) is growing so fast that five new churches are now erecting; and four hundred cells are to be added to the jail, at a cost of \$36,000.

Condourioti, recently Greek minister at Constantinople, is so rich that he literally walks on dollars, having the floor of his country house paved with them.

The ex-bankers, Paul, Strahan & Bates, recently convicted of embezzlement, were in the habit of opening their banking-house with prayers.

When England was last at war, it took seven days to transport troops from London to Liverpool, and now that was thought wonderful.

PRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything appertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route. The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
At Nir a Reina.  
(Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.  
Refer to C. MORGAN, New York.  
febb-14 C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

**WINE & CO'S EXPRESS.**

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM SHIPS.

CORTES, CAPT. COLLINS, St. Francisco; STAR OF THE WEST, CAPT. MINER, N. York; PRO-METHEUS, CAPT. CHURCHILL, N. Orleans. EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure. J. A. RUGGLES, Agent. Granada, Nicaragua, Feb. 9th, 1856.

**WALKER HOUSE,**  
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market. The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

C. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.  
Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

**\$10 REWARD.**—The above reward will be paid for the return of a R VOLVER which was stolen from my room. It is a large size, dragoon pistol and is numbered 1920. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.

MICHAEL MCCARTY,  
Volligent Company A.  
Granada, Feb. 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices.  
C. & E. THOMAS,  
Granada, Feb. 9.

**JUST RECEIVED**

PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK  
50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Best timore Mills.  
1000 tins soda and butter crackers.  
10,000 superior Havana cigars.  
10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by  
W. TELLER,  
Plaza, Granada.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.  
The Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate, those who may give the call.  
Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. t f

WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTEURS.  
Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

# Arte Española.

## SEÑORES EDITORES.

En el número 15 de este periódico hemos leído un comunicado en que se manifiesta el deseo de oír la libre opinión de los Nicaraguenses sobre si los Representantes del pueblo, en la actual crisis, aparecen congregateos en Asamblea Ordinaria, ó en una Constituyente. En tal concepto vamos á exponer nuestro juicio, deseosos de que el público fije su atención; y que la resolución de tan difícil problema sea cual debe ser para que la marcha de los negocios tome aquel carácter firme y respetable que constituye las naciones establecidas.

Contrayéndonos al primero de los do miembros del problema en cuestión, es decir, sobre la reorganización del Poder Legislativo ordinario, tenemos en consideración los principios, y luego deducimos sus consecuencias.

Es de todo punto lójico, legal é inconcusso que toda ley se considere vigente mientras no sea abolida por otra ley posterior; y que esta es obligatoria desde el día de su publicación. De aquí se deduce que no debía haberse interrumpido el orden electoral y funcional de los Supremo Poderes estatuticos por la actual Constitución de 1838 hasta que publicada la de 30 de abril de 54 los nuevos Poderes que ella crea repusieran á los antiguos. Por esto es que esta nueva Constitución dispone en el artículo 3.º del capítulo 12 que los individuos de las supremas secciones judiciales continúen en el ejercicio de sus funciones hasta que sean repuestos con arreglo á la ley.

No obstante lo dicho, tenemos que hacer algunas observaciones. Apareciendo los Supremos Poderes con arreglo á la presente Constitución, encontraría el Director sobre la mesa, la de 30 de abril sancionada y mandada publicar. ¿Con qué título retardaría entonces su publicación? La fracción primera del artículo 135 de 1.º de 38 le impone la obligación de publicarla, y como dicha publicación esta ya decretada, no hai lugar á la prorroga de que allí se

queda ningún argumento que hacer contra su legalidad; se llega al fin que se desea por un camino mas corto y seguro: se justificará el partido que sostuvo la oposición á aquellos artículos, por el temor que la permanencia de los mismos debe infundir al partido que los dictó, el país no tendrá nada que temer de una nueva crisis, como lo sería cualquier de los dos medios propuestos, y marchará sin obstáculos hácia su engrandecimiento y esplendor.

Es equívoco decir que la reunión de que se trata, así como la permanencia de las Autoridades Supremas, deben verificarse en Managua como capital de la República; pero atendido el estado lamentable en que se halla aquella ciudad por causa de la peste, puede señalarse por ahora el lugar que se crea mas apropiado.

### Los Leoneses.

#### EL GALLINERO. FABULA.

En una estera comarca  
De nuestro hemisferio  
Existe denominado  
Un inmenso gallinero,  
Dividido por cercas  
Abundantes en su tento.  
Cada cual en sus dominios,  
Cada cual con su Gobierno.  
Le tolos es mas antiguo  
El mas astuto y mañoso  
Dominaba con su influjo  
Aquel magnífico reino  
Y como mas aviado  
Y en la política diestro  
Se procuraba otro apoyo  
En el poder extranjero  
El Alcon, ave de garra,  
Viendo á tantos pueblos  
Y advirtiendo las miras  
De aquel político gremio,  
Supo con maña distinguirse  
Como un amigo sincero;  
Así mientras que en los otros  
En lavaba su una fiera,  
A su amigo le ofreció  
Timbres, blasones y otro,  
Y que toda la familia  
De una pira y garra á un tiempo  
So tendría á todo trance  
Sus mas perdidos proyectos:  
Desde luego, se firmaron

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

D. U. L.  
Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.  
Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Siendo notorios é incontestables los derechos que Nicaragua tiene en el territorio llamado Moquitita, en el cual está comprendido el Puerto de San Juan del Norte, considerando que el Sr. H. L. Kinney pretendió á título de compra de los Señores Shepherd y Hailey, ser dueños de esos territorios que son pertenecientes á esta República; en uso de sus facultades

#### DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Declárase nula y de nulidad por su efecto cualquier adquisición que haya obtenido el Sr. Kinney de los Señores Shepherd y Hailey sobre aquel territorio por ser propiedad de la República de Nicaragua; y en consecuencia en la toda enajenación hecha por dicho Kinney.

Art. 2.º Se declaran á los Sres. Shepherd, Hailey y Kinney y cualquiera otra persona que pretenda esta ilegítima adquisición en pables de atentado contra la integridad de Centro America.

Art. 3.º El Ministro de Relaciones y Gobierno es encargado de la publicación, ejecución y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Dada en Granada á 2 de febrero de 1856. —PATRICIO RIVAS.—El Sr. Ministro General de D. Fermín Ferrer.  
Y lo inserto á U para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación, esperando vea el D. U. L.—Ferrer.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.  
Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dicar en esta fecha el decreto siguiente,  
El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Deseando el Gobierno, saber de una manera positiva los motivos porque el Supremo Gobierno de Costa-rica ha suspendido toda comunicación oficial con la administración actual de Nicaragua des-

### AVISO.

Los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. han el 1.º de abril próximo y días siguientes por medio del Señor don O. J. Martín, vender en subasta pública un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido muy bien selecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aquí al 1.º de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones, cuyas condiciones serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo tratarán por dinero contado.

En seguida y depeus de la venta de todas sus mercancías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don C. J. Martín la venta en subasta pública de todos sus terrenos y caseríos situados sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podrán convenir á toda clase de comercio.

Las condiciones de la venta son al siguiente.  
§ 10 ALBRACIAS—La suma expresada se paga por devolver una pistola de cilindro que se la robaron de mi cuarto. Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las que usa la caballería el número 1,920 la misma suma se pagará por denunciar al ladrón.

Miguel M. Carthy.  
Batallion de Casadores Compañía. A—Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

### AVISO IMPORTANTE.

EL GOBERNADOR MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL MEDODIA A SUS HABITANTES.  
El voto imerecido del Gobernante Supremo de la República, me ha confiado el mando de las armas de este departamento; mis deseos son correspondientes las esperanzas que este nombramiento contiene; por lo mismo considero como mis principales deberes, conservar el departamento en paz, dirijirlo en su marcha de progreso, cumplir exactamente las leyes que nos gobiernan, hacer guardar las garantías individuales consig-

### LISTA DE CARTAS—Detenidas en el correo de esta ciudad El 16 de febrero las que están guardadas para sus respectivos dueños á tiempo que sean solicitadas.

A. J. Ruggles.  
Administrador General de Correos.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aguilero Juan           | Aguilar Francisco        |
| Arguello José María     | Abilés Agustín           |
| Alvarez Ramon           | Agrela Joaquin           |
| Arana Fermín            | Alvarado Manuel          |
| Alvarez Macario         | Aguilar Fco. María       |
| Arguello F. Cornelio    | Arguello Martin          |
| Alvarez Macario         | Arguello Marcelino       |
| Argello Fianisco        | Adce Jorge               |
| Rosales Claudio         | Beock Jeanne             |
| Bayona Antonio          | Bello Dobres             |
| Breue José              | Benturama Somoza         |
| Bonchard Cien           | Bermúdez Rafael          |
| Bermúdez Manuel         | Bermúdez Santiago        |
| Brocon Jorge R.         |                          |
| Carcache Eduardo        | Clo. de jca. la d. Siro. |
| Castillo Saturnino      | Caceres Manuel           |
| Curtis James Ser        | Cabrera An. Mies. de     |
| Colins Auiter           | Castillo Eduardo         |
| Cáceres Manuel          | Castillo M. de la paz    |
| Castilo Mariana         | Cabrera Paulina          |
| Chesnut Reny            | Chesnut Reny             |
| Cody John               | Cody G-co                |
| Downs A. Jorge          | Doratt Charles           |
| Ze aya Leandro          | Dartho Henry             |
| De obil Victor          | Delgado Luiz             |
| Degadito Yriena         | Dawson Dr. J.            |
| Doullajo Thomas         |                          |
| Esquivel de J. sefa Sa. | Estrada M. Josefa        |
| Fenger Madama           | Figueras M. José         |
| Figueras Francisco      | Forl Born y L.           |
| Funes Atanasio          | Fengere Mamobella        |
| Fisher J. W.            |                          |
| Garay Mateo             | Games José               |
| Gamez Dolores           | García Ramon             |
| Gonzales Ignacio        | García Manuel            |
| Gutiérrez Roberto       | García Josefa            |
| Gutiérrez Ignacio       | Ginnes ser J. C.         |
| Hignan Edward           | Hues Maille              |
| Hughes Codd-Co.         | Huero Matilde            |
| Hall H. C.              | Hart Joel                |
| Jimenez Andres          | Casra Gregorio           |
| Janus Lucas             | Jarquin Financiera       |
| Jarquin Domingo         | Jeanne Madane            |
| Jata Antonio Maria      | Jones John S.            |
| Lacayo Fernando D. sr.  | Lacayo Auto. José        |
| Lejarza José            | López Isidoro            |
| Lacaille Monisur        | Lacayo Manuel            |
| Lejarza José            |                          |



trati. Y el Director no podría dejar de verificar sin cometer una grave y traidorante infuacion. En tal caso, los trabajos de la eleccion que ahora se hiecen, los peligros consiguientes al choque de las pasiones de partido, los gastos del arario, y en fin la pérdida de tiempo habiendo sido inútiles.

A demas, como el Estado se halla dividido en dos grandes partidos, aque, que ha sostenido el suyo con el legitimista veria en las Cámaras ordinarias una transgresion del orden nuevamente impulsada, y pondria en problema su legitimidad sin que fuera facil acallar ese furo. El partido de oposicion que pone en juego todo partido que reacciona, lo cual no dejaría de encontrar eco en los otros. Esas, y acaso en las naciones vecinas. En cuanto á la segunda parte del problema, esto es, si convendrá convocar una A. C. presencia inconvenientes de todo punto insuperables. Los artículos 194, 95 y 96 de la constitucion que no rije, reglamentan la manera de tramitar la convocatoria á la indicada constituyente; y para estos trámites se necesitan nada menos que dos años, ó sea un año de intermedio entre dos legislaturas. Si para evitar estos inconvenientes se ocurre á la fuente de los echos y se convoca una A. C. extraordinaria, el Poder Público que se erijiera sobre tales fundamentos seria tan débil como la base sobre que se estableciera. Esto es, destituido de legitimidad y de prestigio, sin mas apoyo que la razon de estado. Razón vaga, aventurada y vacia de sentido.

No nos queda pues otra via que la que nos indica el orden de los sucesos, es á saber: reunir á los Diputados de la actual constituyente: que la junta de los primeros llamo á los demas, mandando reponer la eleccion de los que faltan: que instalada la Asamblea nombre el que debe ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo provisoriamente y decretar la lei electoral para el Presidente constitucional y los Diputados al congreso: que el Presidente mande publicar la Constitucion de 30 de abril reformada por ella misma, ó si se considera sin facultad para ello el primer congreso que se reuna lo verifiquemos en los artículos 54 y 55 que son principalmente los que han provocado y sostenido la guerra civil que lamentamos. Organizado de esta suerte el Estado no

de su instalacion: considerando que una esion de esta naturaleza produce perjudiciales consecuencias y pugna abiertamente con los intereses y mutua conveniencia de los pueblos de Costa-rica y Nicaragua; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Nómbrase al Señor Coronel don Luiz Schiesinger Comisionado especial cerca del Gobierno de aquella Republica para que recabe de aquel Gobierno una franca explicacion sobre la política que ha estado observando con respecto al actual Gobierno de Nicaragua arreglándose en un todo á las instrucciones competentes que al efecto se le duran.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Dado en Granada, á 9 de febrero de 1856.—Pamicio Rivas” Y de órden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion esperando rectibo—D. U. L.

FERRER.

N.º 172.

“El Gobierno.”

Teniendo que asentarse en esta ciudad al Sr. Coronel don Manuel Arguelo, Subdelegado de Hacienda de este departamento en cumplimiento de este Gobierno; y visto necesario nombrar en su lugar una persona que desempeñe aquel destino; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Subdelegado de Hacienda de este departamento al Sr. Teniente Coronel don Raimundo Selva. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, febrero 11 de 1856.—Rivas.

N.º 168.

El Gobierno.

Hallándose encargado el Sr. J. A. Ruggles de la Oficina del Express de Wines & Company que la desempeña dignamente en esta ciudad; y considerando convenientes que reasuma la administracion general de Correos; en uso de sus facultades

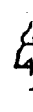
ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Administrador de Correos de la ciudad de Granada al referido Sr. J. A. Ruggles. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, febrero 8 de 1856.—Rivas.”

nadas en nuestra carta política, y por mi autoridad á disposicion del Supremo Gobierno y del ilustre caudillo militar que hoy dirige los destinos de Nicaragua, así es que siempre me encontrareis dispuesto á sostener el orden público á todo trance por que con este, como la necesidad mas vital de la Nacion, todo puede lograrse. Protesto la sanidad de mis intenciones á la faz del mundo entero. Aborresco toda mira personal, y el objeto exclusivo de mis deseos será vuestra tranquilidad; para que unidos á los demas pueblos, que componen esta pequeña y hermosa seccion de Centro-america, podamos un dia disfrutar las ventajas á que está llamada por su posicion geográfica. Recordad que si por ella Nicaragua ha de ser feliz, ninguno de sus departamentos lo será primero que el vuestro: en él están colocados los dos puertos por donde debe transitar todo el que surque los dos Océanos: en él es en donde se ostenta, con mayor admiracion la feracidad de vuestro suelo: en él en fin, es en donde se hallan con mas abundancia la provision y abastecimiento; desuerte que no incensitais mas que de la paz. ahora pues, que ella se os presenta tan sólida y perdurable como ofreceria puede el Inculto Campeón, en cuyas manos se vilumbra la suerte de Nicaragua; ya no mas pensar en guerra, en esa guerra de aciago y fastida memoria, que por doquiera ha dejado monumentos de nuestra destruccion y ruina: aprovechadla dedicados con doblados esfuerzos á vuestras respectivas ocupaciones; para reparar así las desgracias y calamidades de todo género, que sin cuento, nos ha acarreado nuestra anterior y triste situacion social; que vuestra será la gloria si con la cooperacion que espero, lográsemos ver feliz á nuestra patria.

Rivas, enero 28 de 1856. J. Jesus Bermudes.

PAQUETE.



FLEET Punta Arena á Ystad pa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La muy velera goleta americana “JOSEPH” Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viajes para dichos puntos.

Por pasaje 6 flete veanse con JAMES CORKHILL. San Juan del Sur. 65-6f

- Martinez José D. Sr. Mareno Francisco
Maria José Madrigal Eusebio
Miguel Enrique Mareno Raimon
Mancho Leon Molina Luiz
Meja Antonio Mareno Feliceo
Muñoz Ana Molina Luiz
Martu Munstier Miguel Leon
Mendez Sirlo M. ya Rafael
Marvno Maciel Morales Jesus M.
Nrgreimont de Marques Burgas Balbino
Noguera José Mraa
Ortega Pedro
Pasos Precopio
Poesi Charles
Pineda Laureano
Rocha Juan Elijio
Robleto Dominga
Robleto Jesus Reyes de M. Apa
Robleto Josefa
Robleto Manuela
Ruales L.
Rust ser Wme
Saigael Edubije
Saenz Ramon
Selva H. Pedro
Saenz Gualalape
Saenzte Ignacio
Shackeeford James
Stow W. & E.
Wastor Raimon
Tenguere Madama M.
Townnd Jorge
Turres Simon
Ulloa Nicolas A.
Vivas Rosario
Vega Fulgencio
Venereo gustin
Zelalla Leandro
Zelalla Mercedes

G. H. Wines y compañía expresos mensuales para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.

Por la compañía accionaria de tránsito los vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial: llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus expresos como arriba se expresa, el lunes 14 de febrero coaectado con el vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New Orleans. York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.

Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del espreso será atendido y despachado con prontitud, y en los términos mas razonables.

Colecciones echas en San Juan del Sur, la Bahia de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del tránsito. Los precios mas altos pagados por oro en plivo y acuñado—El Tesorero despachará á New York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.

J. A. Ruggles Agente.

En Casa de la Niña Yrene. Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada

VIJIL CURA DE GRANADA.

Acostumbrado por largo tiempo á oír por las imprentas, injurias, blasfemias, oprobios, diatribas y sarcasmos contra la reputación as acrisolada de varios hombres beneméritos dignos de respeto y de consideraciones las mas profundas; pensaba no contestar al libelo infamatorio que con el título de Walker en Nicaragua se imprimió en Tegucigalpa el primero de Enero del corriente año; pero estrechado por las leyes del Estado á vindicarme como funcionario público de las falas que se me imputan en mi oficio Parroquial, tomo la pluma con gran pena de mi alma para contestar aquel libelo en la parte que me toca, y desasar las imposturas del enmascarado Nicaraguense que faltan do al respeto público y á la verdad ha querido conservar pura é immaculada. Hablando el libelista del Sr. Jeneral Walker dice así: Y ese aventurero ladrón de pueblos ese Jefe de bandidos. ese mismo asesino público, es el que coló cada bajo el solio del Soberano en la Iglesia Parroquial en Granada, fué allí saludado por un renombrado Sacerdote de aquella ciudad, como el amigo de la Religion, como la Estrella del Norte, como el Angel tutelar de la paz, como el libertador de Nicaragua! ¿Quién creyera que todo un Sr. Cura de Granada todo un Presbítero Ldo. don Agustín Vijil se ocupara. . . ? Todas las expresiones que refiere el folletista, son las mismas que yo vertí en la Catedral de Granada; pero se le olvidó el texto del sermón que fueron aquellas palabras que dijo la Madre de Dios cuando vió rejuvenerado el mundo. Arrancó á los tiranos del Solio, y colocó á los humildes. ¿Pero porqué se me culpa? Yo que habia visto á mi Patria sufrir una guerra fratricida de 17 meses; yo que la habia visto inundada en sangre de sus propios hijos; yo que habia visto las poblaciones incendiadas; yo que habia visto los templos destruidos, y teñidos los Altares del Dios de paz con la sangre de los Cristianos. ¿Porqué lleno de un entusiasmo religioso no habia de saludar con las

instruir la causa, permaneciendo en el desposito que desde el principio le impuse; pero sepa U. que eso no fué con un fin libustero, sino con uno del país, cuya circunstancia no debo omitir en favor de los Americanos entre quienes no he visto un hecho semejante, pues hai muchos que son casados, y se guardan una fidelidad que puede servir de modelo; quisiera que U. Sr. Panfletista hablara con la razon para que U. hiciese justicia á unos hombres dignos de mejor tratamiento: le confieso á U. que de los Americanos tenemos mucho que aprender, sus costumbres pueden servirnos de regla; es verdad que entre ellos no falta uno que otro hijo de Adán que llebe el veneno de la fatal manzana; y U. sabe que entre nosotros abundan muchos que están atosigados de tanto comerla, y esto es que los llamamos; los católicos, los herederos del Evangelio, los hijos del Calvario, los hijos predilectos y especialmente llamados al sagrado festín. Cuidado Sr. Panfletista le cabe á U. lo que el Maestro Divino Jesus les dijo á los fariseos que acaban á la adultera; el que fuere puro tirele la primera piedra. Registre su conciencia, porque el que se considere reo de culpa no tiene derecho para reprender á sus compañeros en el mismo delito.

Continúa el libelista si la Dixina Magstad pasa en Viatico por la calle; y los Yankes que hai al puño lejos de arrodillarse y quitarse el sombrero, le dan la espalda y le desprecian el Sr. Cura calla. Si U. tubiera buena fé no me hiciera ese cargo en su farrago de necesidades; pero como lo hace con el deprahado objeto de hacerme odioso á los ojos del público, habla U. como un Re-coleto. Nadie tiene derecho para predicar la fé á palos; cuando yo fui iniciado en el Sacerdocio, el Ilmo. Obispo no me puso espada en la mano, sino el Evangelio de paz y de misericordia que diria U. si viera á un Ministro de la Religion de Jesucristo, con el Sagrado Ciborio en una mano, y con la espada en la otra, obligando á unos hombres á creer lo que no querian creer; eso me recuerda el siglo de la conquista cuando un Fraile fanático, descargó un cintaraso sobre un Ilustre Luca por que no queria creer lo que no enten-

de dos amigos de la libertad. Nuestros artículos crisis política en la América Central no tiene otro objeto. Mas como en Honduras ha cagado la mano servil, resultando de sus trabajos tanísima desgracia para la humanidad, apartamos la vista por un momento de aquellas observaciones para llenar un deber de escritores republicanos anunciando las cosas de dicho Estado. Dos palabras bastaran para nuestro objeto, despus de haber leído los documentos que contiene este número. Veamos la paz, el orden y el progreso decantado. Tras esa paz anunciada desde Gracias ique es lo que hemos visto? Fuera de los atentados, hasta las señoras de alta distincion en las prisiones.

Cual es el órden tantas veces anunciado en la frontera de Guatemala. El de los fuerzas de Godoy que denuncia el Señor Cura de Gracias, las cuales dicen que cometieron violencias, robos é injurias con ribusione sin serle dado evidencia ninguna de dichos males con sus símplicas, y aun con servicios caseros que prestó á aquellas furias que en el saqueo de Gracias, no respetaron ni el sagrado de las Iglesias habiendo sido profanado y destruido hasta el vestido, de la Virgen de Mercedes.

Cual es el progreso? No será por cierto el de las luces del siglo, sino el acopio de riquezas sacadas de los pueblos á aprestos de contribuciones y subvenciones de guerra para conservar el provecho particular, por manera que no ha carecido de razon la idea de los serviles de suprimir en las notas oficiales las palabras. Dios que algun dia ha de castigar sus crímenes: union que significa nuestra fraternidad y federacion para defendernos de sus ataques. y libertad, contra su despotismo.

Los que en 1854 se llevaron los vasos sagrados de Gracias, y en 1855 no han respetado ni el vestido de la Virgen podran dar mejor idea de su conducta en lo sucesivo!

Tomado del Rol de San Vicente. REMITIDO. Como ya nos vamos animando preciso es seguir con el mal tejido hurdiembre de nuestras débiles pajas. Dijimos por allá, que estando al frente de las armas

Salvador y Guatemala, y ellas nos ponen al corriente del buen sentido en aquellos Gobiernos se encuentran respecto del nuestro pero si en esto nos equivocásemos, los valientes que tienen el honor de obedecer al jóven hijo de Washington, están propuestos á dar una leccion á todos aquellos que se debían del condado que tiene uncaado la Diosa de la libertad. Sin embargo, nosotros creemos que solo en las cabezas de los enemigos del sistema que han triunfado, es en donde está la confusión. Ciudad. . . . Granada, febrero 14 de 1856.

EDUCACION EN NICARAGUA.

Cuatro palatadas de la tin. (un poco de francés, otro poco de inglés, un poco de bulgarmente) alguna lectura de historia, Jeografía, Física, Matemática, Astronomia &c. He aquí la educacion moderna, y como un jóven de edad de 18 años ha llenado, á favor de su fresca y activa memoria, toda la capacidad de su cabeza, charla en las aulas y en las tertulias; se le elogia por que en tan corta edad ya sabe de todo; se enorguyese entonces se admira el mismo de su talento y aplicacion y se cree muy sabio—Observa que el Dr. tal en medicina no charla en francés ni en inglés, y se cree por esto muy superior aun cuando realmente el otro sea profundo medico.—La poesia viene á coronar la obra de educacion: firman versos cuyos consonantes retumban con palabras esquivadas, como turpial, flanjero bolijero &c. y se creen subimes, riendo de los poetas sencillos que verdaderamente valen. Si aprenden algo de matemática, es solo la aritmética para saber aplicar el tanto por ciento an las usuras y premios y comienzan la geometría hasta que r-tienen las palabras línea recta, curva, paralela, horizonte, angulo, triángulo, rectángulo, círculo, semicírculo &c. En fin, llena su capacidad con este laverinto de ciencias, y sin saber nada se puede decir, entran á rivalizar con todo el mundo criticaa al Gobierno porque no les concede los des

tinios públicos con preferencia i Que injusticia! dicen, el Gobierno no conoce el mérito! Vean UU. ese vestido de juez de tal circuito que no sabe ni traducir francés ni hacer un verso, mientras que yo... ¡no ve!.. me pesa el decirlo, me encuentro con mas meritos para el destino.

espero, lográsemos ver feliz á nuestro patria. Rivas, enero 26 de 1856. J. Jesus Bermudes.

Para que el público se informe de opinion que la causa democrática goza en el Estado del Salvador, se reimprimé la siguiente fábala política compuesta por una persona de las mas insipientes de aquel Estado.

LOS TRES PERROS.

Tengo en mi casa tres perros, cachorritos muy osados, de colmillos aguzados y de unas garras de hierro. Mas el uno, trasquilado, tan flaco está y tan escaseo, que parece un esqueleto de un viejo panteón sacado.

Al otro un palo cayó en la cabeza, ¡qué horror! y aun lo le para el dolor que aquel golpe le causó.

Y el tercero es tan inquieto, tan pendenciero y osado, que sus fuerzas ha agotado á saltos, que dió en su seto.

En esta tal situacion, se presenta hambriento Lobo, que viene haciéndose el bobo por si encuentra la ocasión.

De acometer uno á uno á mis pobres cachorritos, y enseñando los colmillos los amenaza importuno.

Mirale. . . allá al Occidente asoma su faz monstruosa: mas que el inferno horrendo en su mirada insolente.

El hambre acaso al malvado, que agrava, sin la pitanza que encontrara en la matanza, toda su hacienda ha acabado.

Sojo se queda la rabia que la envidia, los rencores le dierran; y sus dolores oculta con falsa lábia.

Por que ellos juegan, retozan, fibres contentos, al aire, o tendando con dorar la libertad de que gozan.

El se enciende en furia insana

Y sufre crudo tormento su aliviarse un momento de la noche á la mañana. Que él aló en un antro oscuro, no conoce libertad, y prefiere á la igualdad el despotismo mas duro.

Y por sacar su despecho, entre ellos de la discórdia pone su misericordia la manzana; y el provecho Se propone ya insensato, escondiendo con cuidado las uñas que ha afilado así como lo hace el gato.

Mas ya no valen patrañas con mis duchos cachorritos, que conocen ya á los pillos y les conocen sus mañas.

Y así entrando en conferencia deciden de buena gana dar al diablo la manzana que les trajo la prudencia.

Y unidos con firme lazo se propiendrán con cordura buscar justos su ventura con un fraternal abrazo.

Y juran todos en uno que el monstruo perecerá; y que á los tres vencerá ó no vencerá á ninguno.

N.º 169.

El Gobierno.

Hállandose encargado el Sr. J. A. Rugges de la Oficina del Express de Wines & Compañía que la desempeña dignamente en esta ciudad; y considerando convenientemente que reasuma la administración general de Correos; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Námbrase Administrador de Correos de la ciudad de Granada al referido Sr. J. A. Rugges.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden de Granada, febrero 8 de 1856.—Rivas.

AVISO.

El proveedor del Ejército está dispuesto á comprar azucar, frijoles, café y vinagra todo lo paga á precios convenidos.—Facinto Chamorro.

EL GOBERNADOR MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL MEDIODIA A SUS HABITANTES.

El voto inmerecido del Gobernante Supremo de la República, me ha confiado el mando de las armas de este departamento; mis deseos son correspondientes á las esperanzas que este nombramiento contiene; por lo mismo considero como mis principales deberes, conservar el departamento en paz, dirigirlo en su marcha de progreso, cumplir exactamente las leyes que nos gobiernan, hacer guardar las garantías individuales consignadas en nuestra carta política, y poner mi autoridad á disposición del Supremo Gobierno y del ilustre caudillo militar que hoy rige los destinos de Nicaragua, así es que siempre me encontraréis dispuesto á sostener el orden público á todo trance por que con este, como la necesidad mas vital de la Nación, todo puede lograrse. Protesto la santidad de mis intenciones á la faz del mundo entero. Aborresco toda mira personal, y el objeto exclusivo de mis deseos será vuestra tranquilidad; para que unidos á los demás pueblos, que componen esta pequeña y hermosa sección de Centro-américa, podamos un día disfrutar las ventajas á que está llamada por su posición geográfica. Reverencia que si por ella Nicaragua ha de ser feliz, ninguno de sus departamentos lo será primero que el vuestro; en él están colocados los dos puertos por donde debe transitar todo el que surge los dos Océanos: en él es en donde se ostenta, con mayor admiración la feracidad de nuestro suelo: en él en fin, es en donde se hallan con mas abundancia la provisione y abastecimiento; desuerte que no necesitamos mas que de la paz: ahora pues, durable como ofrecerla puede el Inclito Campeón, en cuyas manos se vislumbra la suerte de Nicaragua; ya no nos pesa en guerra, en esta guerra de aciaga y efástica memoria, que por doquiera ha dejado monumentos de nuestra destrucción y ruina: aprovechada dedicándolos con doblados esfuerzos á nuestras respectivas ocupaciones, para reparar así las desgracias y calamidades de todo género, que sin cuento, nos ha acarreado, nuestra anterior y triste situación social; que vuestra será la gloria si con la cooperación que

del Estado el ilustre Jeneral Walker, nada tenemos que temer y si mucho que esperar. Y ahora decimos que la causa primaria de nuestra desgracia, y de nuestras guerras civiles han sido la ignorancia en las masas de nuestros pueblos. Lo repetimos á voces: instrucción, educación para estos pueblos, pero instrucción sana, religiosa morigerada, instrucción en fin. Los enemigos de la opresion han sido los únicos que se han opuesto á la ilustración de las masas. Si el interés de un hombre puede estar alguna vez momentaneamente en contradicción con el bien general á la larga el interés de todos los hombres está en la virtud, en el orden y esto solo puede en enseñar una buena educación: en tal caso, esta será en todas ocasiones para el hombre un manantial de dicha y felicidad.

Cuando los pueblos verdaderamente instruidos, y educados conciben y aprecian toda la grandeza de nuestro país, cuando el orgullo nacional se despierte en sus corazones y conozcan que no tienen patria ninguna establecida, y que se encuentran á disposición del mas fuerte, cuando estén en el camino de la civilizacion, entonces escribirémos con placer porque comprenderán nuestros pensamientos y se aprovecharán de lo bueno que ellos tengan. Entonces el mismo círculo vicioso establecido en el día para el mal, se establecerá para el bien. Estamos en un laberinto de Crátar y es preciso para salir de él que nos unamos de buena fe, al sabio Gobierno que ahora tenemos. ¿Quién estará mas obligado á dar principio á esta obra? Lo repetimos clara mente los que sobre nosotros pesa el deber mas obligatorio. Los hombres de talento y de saber han sido siempre en todas las naciones los primeros á dar impulso á la ilustracion y al desarrollo de las ciencias y de las artes, los primeros en los negocios de los Estados, los que anuncian el alagüeño porvenir de la Nación á sus conciudadanos, en fin son ellos los que dan la respetabilidad, la confianza, la uniformidad, estabilidad y crédito al país á que pertenecen.

Se dice ahora, se nos anuncia se combersa por todas partes de conspiracion de los Estados contra nosotros, esto es de todo punto falso tenemos á la vista las Gacetas publicadas en Honduras, San

dia. El Cura de Granada no tiene facultad para encender las hogueras de la inquisicion y quemar vivos á los hombres porque no crea: el Cura de Granada no puede hacer bajar fuego sobre Samaria para abrazar el Templo de Garisim: el Cura de Granada no tiene facultad para referir las quemaduras de Juan Wickly y Juan Hus. Mi Maestro Jesus á nadie quemó vivo á nadie forzó á creer lo que no querian creer; á todos nos dejó la libertad mas plena, el fundó la democracia entre las rocas del Calvario; allí ratificó con su sangre la doctrina que de viva voz enseñó por tres años—Habla con tu corazón Camaróno no quieras con sofísticas razones el Ilustrado Cura de Granada como tu le llamas.

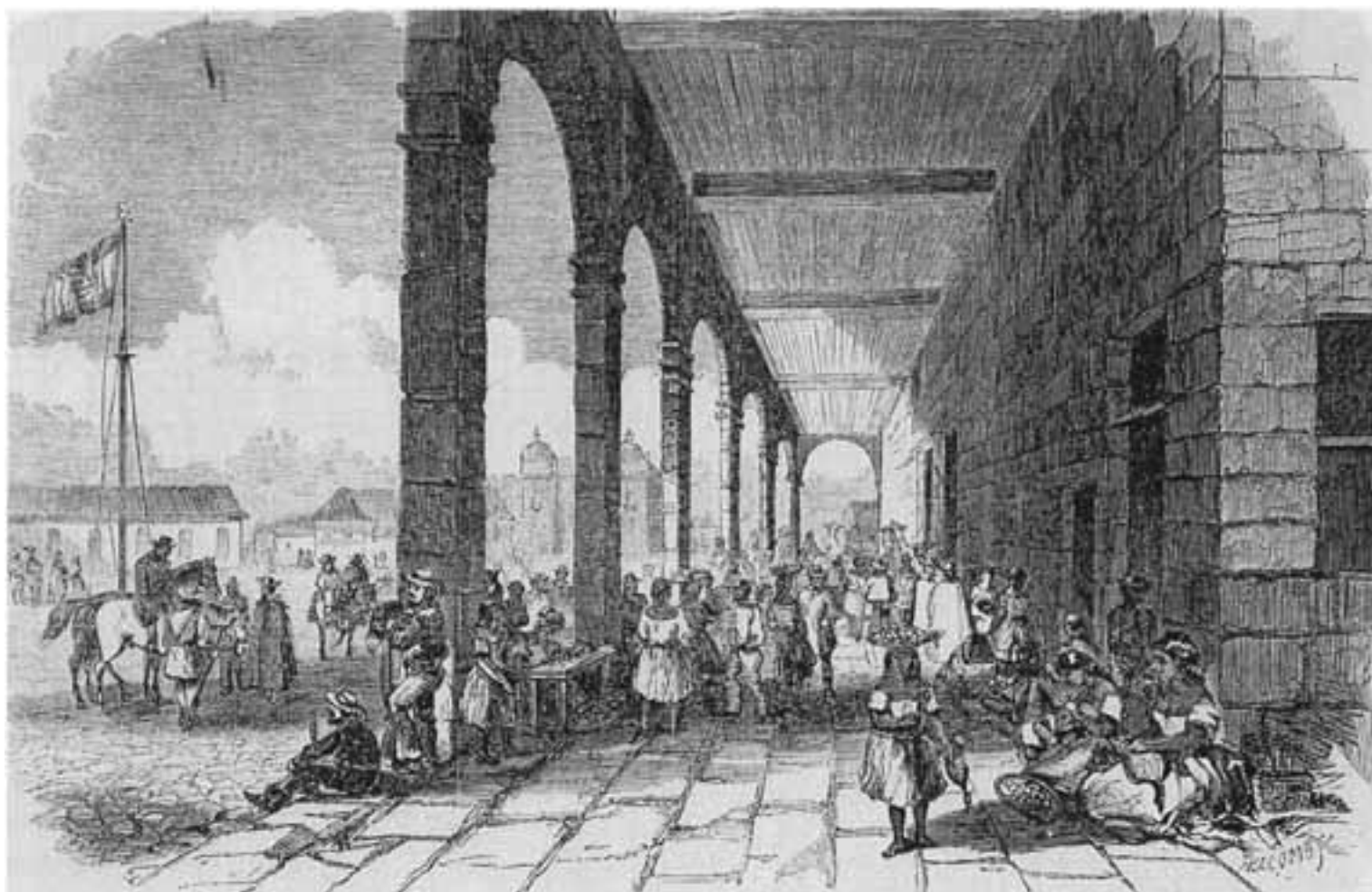
Continúa el Panfletista. Si al tiempo de estar alzando el Santísimo en el Sacrificio de la Misa, se introduce un Yankee borracho á la Iglesia con el sombrero calado, y agarra un escaso y se acuesta y se duerme, el Sr. Cura calla. Gran lastima es Sr. libelista que U. no este en Granada, para que U. aprendiese de los Americanos á oír Mises: desde que entran á la puerta del Templo se desmayan, toman un escaso con la mayor moderacion, sin ofender la devocion pública, hacen su breve oracion, y llenos de humildad se retiran. No son como los fariseos del Evangelio, que llenos de ostentacion hacen alarde de virtudes que no tienen; son humildes publicanos que en el silencio de su corazón confiesan su pecado y piden misericordia. En fin Sr. libelista, cuando venga U. á Granada y vea por sus propios ojos lo que yo le digo me hara justicia, y hablara bien de nuestros hermanos Americanos. Le suplico no me vuelva á inquietar con sus panfletos, y deje cumplir con sus deberes á su Cura que tanto lo ha querido y pide á Dios le vuelva el juicio que por su papelucho me parece que lo tiene perdido.—A Dios mi amigo. Agustín Vijil.

INTERVENCIÓN SEVIL EN HONDURAS. Tenemos comenzado el trabajo de rebuercar los sucesos de la revolucion que se opera en casi todos los Estados centro-americanos para la aclaracion oportuna de ideas que se propalan contra la causa de

precitadas palabras al Heroe que hacia sesar tantos males! Desde que el Jeneral Walker pisó las arenas de Granada, desde que tube el gusto de estrecharle entre mis brazos, y que oigo de su boca palabras de orden, de paz, de reconciliacion, ideas que estaban al nivel de las mias, lo miré como el Macabeo de mi Pueblo, y lo calificué del hombre que Dios nos mandaba, para enjugar lágrimas, para curar heridas, y para reconciliar la familia Nicaragüense que jenitos inquietos habian dividido. ¡Y será malo Sr. folletista alavar encomiar las acciones gloriosas de los hombres! Cabalmente es lo que manda la Iglesia á sus Ministros, alabar la virtud y reprender el vicio. Si yo hubiera visto que el Sr. Jeneral Walker en su entrada á Granada, venia robando, degollando, pegando fuego á la poblacion, hubiera sido yo el primero en huir de una ciudad tan desgraciada que jamia bajo la espada de un tirano (pero si en vez de un filibustero me encuentro con un hombre de paz, que castiga severamente la mas pequeña demasia en sus soldados, que corre la ciudad con la espada en la mano para conservar, el orden, la vida, y la propiedad. ¿Cómo quiere U. que no lo califique por un amigo de la Religion por un buen cristiano? ¿quiere U. que cambie yo mis ideas por que no cuadran con las suyas? Seria necesario renunciar á la razon.—Si los Yankees salen á los barrios ó al lago de Granada para robar lo que encuentran, y arrebatan mujeres, el Sr. Cura calla. Nunca he cerrado mis labios para reprehender el crimen cuando lo he visto: doce años ha que estoy sobre las catedras de Granada increpando vigorosamente los vicios; el Sr. libelista me es un testigo. Pero confieso la verdad, que no he presenciado en los que se llaman Yankees, ni una sola accion inhonesta; hasta los rancheros son hombres honrados: para culparme exijo las pruebas al folletista. Si un filibustero de alta categoria le quita su legitima consorta, á un Demócrático de alta clase, y se casa cívilmente con ella por tres años, el Sr. Cura calla. Sr. libelista es U. un embustero. Conozco el hecho á que se refiere, que por la decencia pública no lo puntualizo, solo sepa U. que inmediatamente saqué á la Sra. á pedimento de su marido y actualmente me ocupo en

de todo punto falso tenemos á la vista las Gacetas publicadas en Honduras, San





El mercado y tiangué bajo las arcadas granadinas  
Market place on the Grand Plaza, city of Granada

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 18

**Sábado, 23 de febrero de 1856**

MALÈ REGRESA A GRANADA, de Nueva York, el viernes 22 de febrero, pero la noticia de su arribo se engaveta y queda rezagada para el siguiente sábado. No así el arribo de la nueva imprenta que llega con él, una "Ruggles' Job Printing Press" de último modelo, que EL NICARAGUENSE sin demora anuncia diciendo, que una vez instalada hará en una hora lo que a un tipógrafo nativo le tomaría dos días hacer.

En este número se publica el decreto N<sup>o</sup>. 175, firmado por el Presidente Rivas el 18, revocando y anulando las concesiones a la Compañía Canalera y a la Compañía Accesoría del Tránsito de Vanderbilt. Hoy también aparece la primera oferta de recompensa al que capture a un desertor; igual a muchas otras que saldrán en el futuro.

**Saturday, February 23, 1856**

MALÈ RETURNS TO GRANADA from New York on Friday, February 22d, but the news of his arrival is postponed for a week and it does not appear until the following Saturday. Not so the arrival of the new equipment that he brings, a recently patented "Ruggles' Job Printing Press," which EL NICARAGUENSE wastes no time in announcing that "when in motion will do as much work in an hour as a native would do in two days."

This issue makes public decree N<sup>o</sup>. 175, signed by President Rivas on February 18th, revoking and annulling all the grants and privileges previously given to Vanderbilt's Canal Company and Accessory Transit Company. It also publishes the first offer of a reward for the capture of a deserter; like many more that will appear in the future.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

In another column we publish a Decree of the government of this Republic annulling the contract with the Nicaragua Steamship Line, or more properly, the Accessory Transit Company.

70 (1)

RECRUITS. The steamer yesterday brought up one hundred and seventy recruits from the East.

70 (3)

MARKETING. —At five o'clock every morning the sentinels suspend their vigilance and then the crowd of market people commence pouring into the plaza with their various productions. Indians are the principal packers, and these enter the city by numberless paths, from every direction, with their huge burthens suspended from their foreheads by a band which allows the load to rest on the back ...

The second class of market people consists of women who keep stands on the plaza, and supply the wants of those who purchase at retail ...

"Queire huevos, Señor?"

"Se, cuanto for your wavers?"

"Cuartro por un dime —muy bueno, fresco."

"No bueno," puts in the American, "cinco por un dime, that other gal says she gives five, my dulce."

"No comprende, señor, speeky Spanish, —cuatro for one dime;" but a loving chuck under the chin brings the fifth, and the Americano buys up his assortment from his sweetheart, or "dulce" as she is called in ordinary conversation. ...

It is dull in Granada when marketing is over.

69 (3)

OUR "JOBBER." —We have just introduced in the Nicaraguense office, a recently patented Ruggles' Job Printing Press. It is a beautiful piece of machinery, and when in motion will do as much work in an hour as a native would do in two days. As a matter of course it attracted the curious attention of these simple people, and elicited unbounded admiration. —The original projectors of El Nicaraguense commenced work in an office at least thirty years behind the present stage of the printing business, but slowly the establishment has been advanced until it will bear a favorable comparison with almost any office outside of the large cities. Still, there is room for improvement, and our patrons may rest assured we shall attend to the development of everything calculated to make the paper more popular with them and profitable to ourselves.

69 (2)

### LOS TRES RAFAELES.

Con un Rafael de CARRERA,  
Otro que no se deMORA,  
Y además otro del CAMPO  
¿qué hará Nicaragua ahora?

71 (3)

### OJO—SE NECESITA—OJO!

Un buen HERRERO y que sepa hierran muy bien caballos. Dirijáse ala Commisaria General.

Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Guarda Maestro General.

71 (3)

### EL JENERAL WALKER EN NICARAGUA.

Los libelos, los folletos, los pasquines, el mal sentir de todos los que sucumbieron en la desastrosa é imbécil revolucion de este Estado en el año de 1855, procuran desacreditar la sábia administracion que ahora nos dirige; sin embargo los hombres que no tenemos mas que un programa que es el de la libertad, y el de la ilustracion de estos pueblos, preciso es que salgamos á la palestra para combatirlos. ¡Imbéciles! Ese Jeneral Walker de que U.U. hablan es el mas ilustre personaje que hemos podido saludar en este fértil y desventurado suelo; es el que nos ha traído la dicha y la felicidad á nuestro país, es el que nos ha liberado de las cadenas que nos estaban prevenidas. Los hechos son tan claros ...

... El Jeneral Walker en fin es un modelo de virtud y sensatéz, sus costumbres son tan puras como las aguas manadas de las fuentes, sus hechos son tan claros como la venida del astro que preside los dias de nuestro Globo.

71 (3)

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JOB WORK Of every description executed with neatness and despatch and upon the most reasonable terms at "El Nicaraguense" Office, North-east side of the Plaza, (directly opposite the State House,) Granada, C. A.

NICARAGUA ISTHMUS EXPRESS, BETWEEN VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856. Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency). Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. Passage Tickets and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House!

SAN JUAN OFFICE—At Don CLAUDIO CURELLO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business out with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO. Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56.

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

Art. 1. A free donation of 250 acres of

## El Nicaraguense

OUR "JOBBER."—We have just introduced in the Nicaraguense office, a recently patented Ruggles' Job Printing Press. It is a beautiful piece of machinery, and when in motion will do as much work in an hour as a native would do in two days. As a matter of course it attracted the curious attention of these simple people, and elicited unbounded admiration. The original projectors of El Nicaraguense commenced work in an office at least thirty years behind the present stage of the printing business, but slowly the establishment has been advanced until it will bear a favorable comparison with almost any office outside of the large cities. Still, there is room for improvement, and our patrons may rest assured we shall attend to the development of everything calculated to make the paper more popular with them and profitable to ourselves.

### NOTES OF A TRIP TO RIVAS.

Last week three gentlemen who came to this Republic as emigrants and who were desirous of procuring good locations for their land warrants, determined upon prospecting the neighboring country before closing a homestead. The government allows each single man two hundred and fifty acres of land, with the privilege of locating it wherever there are no improvements, conditioned on his settling it within six months. The party consisted of three old Californians, Messrs. John J. Drummond, J. D. Sweet and E. Price. At our request, Mr. Drummond took notes of the trip and furnished them for publication in El Nicaraguense. He is a practical man and a good farmer, and his impressions may be received as correct. He was prospecting for a home for himself, is a man of sufficient means to live any where, unconnected with the government, and therefore not likely to misrepresent the country when he himself was to suffer with the others who might be misled in the location of homesteads.

The first noticeable point after leaving Granada and traveling in a south-westerly direction, is the Mountain Spring, nine miles from town. Until within a mile or two of the Spring, the land is poor; but around it the soil and timber is excellent. The spring is a beautiful fountain, affording a bountiful supply of water all the year round. There is a small stream running from it about five hundred yards, and then disappears in the sand. This spot must soon attract attention, as it is admirably situated for a public house, enjoying a beautiful prospect with a healthy and continual breeze. There is also a firm and level

### WEDDING IN GRANADA.

A garrulous old señora, in weeds for the disastrous fortunes of the legitimists, has so constantly lectured us on the perilous position of the Americans in this State, that we have loaded up our musket and revolver, sharpened the bayonet and paper knife, and otherwise secured our domicile from an invasion by the ragged battalion so constantly impressed upon our mind as secreted in the bushes outside of town. She has no doubt on the subject, and in her solicitude for our welfare, crossed herself most devoutly—the enemy was just there, ready for the fray, and when we insisted that they were unarmed, she unheatingly dissolved our dream of security by informing us that they were armed with a fearful weapon, the name of which she had forgotten, but that only required to be thrown up in the air, when, describing a parabola, it would descend upon the Americans and kill them wherever they were. And then, behind this cloud of aerial enemies, there would come a squadron of cavalry, valiant to desperation, mounted on high horses, careering onward with heads bent down and hearts indignant to danger, shouting all fearful unity "Viva Chamorro!" and subjecting all his enemies to destruction.

In view of this dreadful event, we armed for the emergency. Every noise was attentively considered, and several times, at the dead of night, when the native guard has exclaimed "Quien vive?" with more than ordinary energy, we have jumped from the hammock and prepared for a host of visible and invisible enemies. Thus nervously situated, about four o'clock last Sunday morning, the roll of a drum on the Plaza set the printing office in motion. Going out, the only thing to be seen was half a dozen women squatting around the door of the Cathedral, and these being questioned, said a marriage was about to be performed! The surprise was agreeable, and so, we congratulate the public that we have to describe a matrimonial engagement where we expected a war-like conflict. If making two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, be greatness, what ought to be the esteem of him who makes a house-full of tax-payers where but two previously paid revenue to the State?

The roll of the drum was a preliminary movement, after which flaming sky-rockets were sent up by the advance guard of solicitous friends. Soon a large attendance of curious men, women and children made their appearance on the ground, although it was still dark. Soon a band of music made its appearance, at which the crowd was much regaled. The men and women joked and laughed, the boys skylarked, while the printing office put on its dignity, and kept a bright look out for items. All this while a brisk

### MARKETING.

At five o'clock every morning the sentinels suspend their vigilance and then the crowd of market people commence pouring into the plaza with their various productions. Indians are the principal packers, and these enter the city by numberless paths, from every direction, with their huge burthen suspended from their foreheads by a band which allows the load to rest on the back. Thus packed, one of them will carry as much as a jackass, and will proceed at a dog trot with it for miles. Arriving in the plaza, they unload their goods and soon sell out to the retail merchants, when they again start for the country. The corner near the Guard House is the chief resort of these market people, and early in the morning they may be seen there about in crowds.

At nine, however, they are all gone again, but to reappear in the morning with renewed stores. The second class of market people consists of women who keep stands on the plaza, and supply the wants of those who purchase at retail. They comprise a motley, though vivacious group of about one hundred and fifty, old and young, homely and handsome, dirty and clean. They form the brightest feature in Granada life, for with them the Americans find the chief source of amusement. Soldiers and citizens alike hunt out the market and soon become familiar with some senorita from whom they purchase all they require, and at the same time improve themselves in the Spanish language. The girls, generally, profess a decided admiration for the Americans, but still they will run up the prices on them as much as possible. The boys are learning this kink, however, and every article they buy undergoes a process of reduction. A purchaser comes along in search of eggs, and a dialogue commences

"Queire huevos, Senor?" (Wish eggs, sir.) "Se, cuanto for your wavers?" (Yes, how much for your eggs.)

### DINNER AT MANOVIL'S HOTEL.

On Sunday last the above house was opened with dinner given to a number of invited guests. At the hour of three, the seats were filled, the wives of Dr. Bernhard and Mr. Weidemann occupying the head of the table and lending a most happy influence to the occasion. The gentlemen consisted of Dr. Bernhard, Mr. Weidemann, Mr. H. Weideman, Mr. G. Beschor, Mr. C. Wassermann, Mr. G. Wassman, Mr. M. A. Thoman, Dr. Wassmann, Lieut. Kiel, of the army, Mr. J. Tabor, Editor of El Nicaraguense, Mr. Henry Selgmann, and Don Pedro Eugenio Selva.

The repast was of a quality to do credit to any hotel in San Francisco, and consisted of four courses. This disposed of the table was cleared and wine and champagne introduced. A genuine article of Hungarian wine, the "Szekszardy" brand, together with Heidsieck, and we leave it to the imagination of our readers to consider with what relish this department of the repast was attended to.

Dr. Bernhard delivered the first sentiment: General Walker—The regenerator of Central America.

The editor of El Nicaraguense responded to this sentiment in a short speech exposing the policy of the present progressive movement, and explaining the benefits likely to result to this country and to the world at large, from the action of General Walker in securing the permanence of free institutions on this peninsula. In conclusion, the sentiment was given: Central America—A union of all the States under a republican government.

Don Pedro Eugenio Selva answered very beautifully in French, to this sentiment. Don Pedro is a native of Granada, a very intelligent gentleman, and one who has resided sufficiently long in the United States to appreciate the benefits of enlightened re-

As the grey dawn fell upon the city, the benediction was pronounced, and the party left the church. Men with revolvers went first, next came the happy couple, followed by the wedding party. Up street we marched to the Hospital, and down to the Court-house of San Francisco, passing on the right, we came to the house of the bride. There wine was passed, and all hands engaged in a jolly good time. It was Sunday, but the people went on the rule "the better the day the better the deed." Company B, First Light Infantry, stationed in the convent, turned out spontaneously and gave the wedding party three cheers, and many of its members were afterwards invited to join in the festivities, which they did.

The announcement reads that on Sunday morning, Feb. 17th senior Andres Mana was married to senorita Demetria Morales, in the parochial church, by padre Bernabe Montiel.

As the grey dawn fell upon the city, the benediction was pronounced, and the party left the church. Men with revolvers went first, next came the happy couple, followed by the wedding party. Up street we marched to the Hospital, and down to the Court-house of San Francisco, passing on the right, we came to the house of the bride. There wine was passed, and all hands engaged in a jolly good time. It was Sunday, but the people went on the rule "the better the day the better the deed." Company B, First Light Infantry, stationed in the convent, turned out spontaneously and gave the wedding party three cheers, and many of its members were afterwards invited to join in the festivities, which they did.



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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

**ST CHARLES HOTEL,**

VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,  
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses.

F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.  
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffreau, U. S. Consul  
Realajo, Nicaragua. j12-if

**SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.**

THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russell, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, and further notices. For Passage apply to,  
J. R. SWIFT,  
Captain of the Port.

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15-if

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.**

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m

road from Granada to the Spring, and as the distance is but nine miles, it will eventually become a great pleasure resort.

From Mountain Spring to Naindaima, a distance of twelve miles in a south-westerly direction, the road leads over good land, but which is poorly watered. This defect, however, may be remedied by digging wells, as the country is very level. Naindaima is a little village. The people are pleasant and agreeable to strangers, and the place would make a good home for those who desire to choose a residence.

From Naindaima it is four miles to Rio Cabesa, a very beautiful stream. The soil on this river is good, the timber excellent, and there are many choice sites for the erection of mills.

From this place to Rio Chomago, a distance of six miles, the timber is rather poor, and the position of the country very muddy in the wet season, and consequently very much cracked and unfit for cultivation during the dry season. Rio Chomago is a beautiful stream, somewhat larger than Rio Cabesa. Further on three miles, is Rio Lajas. The timber and soil on this stream is not good. It is three miles further to Rio Ogueque, where the timber is good but the soil indifferent, it being so wet in the rainy season that it cracks and bakes like a brick in dry weather.

Here is situated the hacienda of Senor Monterey, a very hospitable old gentleman who resides in Nantico. The travel is still an over an indifferent country, to Rio Catalina, three miles, and then on to Rio Iranguales, six miles, where the timber is good. One mile further, and we come to the village of Obraje, with a population of about 5000. Here is the country that must attract the Americans, as the timber is good, the soil superior, and the water excellent. From Ogrague to Rivas, the distance is but six miles, over a soil and through timber unequalled in the world. To Rivas, it is but six miles, and from there to Virgin Bay it is nine miles further.

The country from Obraje to Virgin is as good as ever tempted the woodman's eye. With a soil adapted to the growth of any of the great staple productions of the southern latitude, and timber where with to improve a farm, what more could the heart of man desire. Corn, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, cocon, vegetables of almost every kind, and fruit in abundance, the world must seek this country for its productions. Then the valuable timber to be cut down and sawed up, and shipped to Mexico, South America and the Islands of the Pacific.

The party of which Mr. Drummond was one, selected locations between Rivas and Virgin Bay, and intend to commence making improvements immediately. There choice was made near the Lake, with the beautiful little Rio Medio running near. There is a tree on Mr. Drummond's location which measures sixty feet around the trunk two feet from the ground, and which would make at least seventy-five cords of wood. Mr. Price has chosen his place with the express view of erecting a mill upon the Rio Medio. The party will first construct log houses, as in the western States of the Union, which they will cover with home-made shingles.

The country abounds in game, deer, turkeys, squirrels, birds and other animals for which we have no names to say nothing of iguanas, which are considered

Quattro por un dime—muy bueno, fresco.—(Four for a dime—very good, fresh.)

"No bueno," puts in the American, "cinco por un dime, but other gal says she gives five, my dulce." "No comprende, senor, speak Spanish,—cuatro for one dime;" but a loving chuck under the chin brings the fifth, and the American buys up his assortment from his sweetheart, or "dulce" as she is called in ordinary conversation.

The list of articles sold in the plaza, like the stock of goods in a western store, comprises an assortment too numerous to be mentioned. Every species of tropical fruits, oranges, pine-apples, coconuts, bananas, plantains, lemons, limes, maranons, and a host of others sufficient to fill an octavo volume. They comprise sweet, sour, and every other taste down to the absolutely insipid. The prices of these articles is fixed at the value of the labor employed in plucking and bringing them to market; and those who have no money, can go into the orchards and gather them free of charge.

Besides fruit, there are piles of vegetables, squashes, onions, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, water melons, corn, rice, beans, and a variety of other articles. Then the tables grown with sweetmeats made of flour and sugar, cocoa and sugar, and a score of other compounds such as a primitive people might be supposed to fabricate. After these, chickens, fish, iguanas, (a species of animal very much resembling the lizard, but large as a chicken, and said to be quite as good,) pigs, with here and there great piles of alligator and turtle eggs. These two latter articles are found in large quantities on the lake beach, and sometimes a huge turtle is brought up by the natives. On such occasions, Brockaway sticks out a shingle in front of the Walker House, "Fresh Turtle Soup To-Day," and consequently the people crowd upon him so thick that their coat-tails stick out the window.

As the meridional sun throws its rays upon the market, the traders commence suspending business, and anon the market is deserted. The women have made their wages and now they can seek the cool retreat afforded in their hammocks, and in an evening siesta dream of gay caballeros and progressive Americans. They are contented, and who would profanely adjudge that they are less happy than the restless race whose foot-prints crowd upon the heels of the receding generation.

It is dull in Granada when marketing is over.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last, Feb. 16th, as Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, and his family, accompanied by Col. Fabens, were returning to this city from a visit to Leon, when about four miles this side of Nagarote, a gun heavily loaded with shot and slugs, in the hands of his oldest son, was accidentally discharged, and the contents took effect in the body of his youngest son, Levi Woodbury Wheeler. The load passed horizontally across the back of the lad, lying bare the back-bone, and one slug took effect in the arm. The party returned to Nagarote from whence Col. Fabens proceeded to Leon and pronounced the patient out of danger for the present. Col. Wheeler returned to Leon with his son, and will probably remain there for some time, as that city is so much more healthy than Granada.

fusilade of sky-rockets was kept up, strongly reminding us of the unknown weapon about which our ancient female friend remarked.

After a time, a bevy of gaily dressed people appeared, some holding lanterns, others supporting the bride, while the balance amused themselves sending up rockets. A rush was made to see the new-comers, but for the life of us we could not detect the happy pair. They were all alike, in the night, and their advance was in no wise orderly; but as they came up, the musicians peeted a louder key, the rockets were sent up faster and higher, while the door of the cathedral slowly swung upon its hinges before the throng, and then—we stood within the sanctuary!—It was a time and place to inspire reverence, and every voice was hushed.

The Father soon came out in his robes of office and advancing into the crowd, was confronted with the parties. The bride was there, supported by her mother on the left and the groom and his brother on the right. The mother of the bride and brother of the groom were there as witnesses. She was pretty, just turned eighteen, plump as a partridge, with large oriental eyes over which drooped a soft and dreamy expression. Her hair was dark and glossy as printer's ink, her mouth of just proportions, to all of which was added a form such as nature loves to model. Of the groom, we cannot say much, except that we should dislike to swap horses with, or bet against him in a jockey race or cock-fight.

After short ceremony, the question was asked if any person present objected to the marriage. No person seemed disposed to spoil the fun, and the proceeding went on. The mother of the bride manifested considerable emotion as she was asked to give her daughter away, and the groom wore an anxious look throughout the ceremony. The young bride kept her eyes fixed on the ground, while her bosom heaved a response to every sentence that fell from the good man's lips. She gave her hand to her future lord, and the marriage rings were exchanged. Then came a salver filled with gold coin, which was the dowry. This was blessed and given to its proper owner. This portion of the ceremony was performed in the vestibule of the church, after which the party adjourned to the altar, where the lecture was to be given, the concluding ceremony performed, and the benediction pronounced.

In front of the altar, the parties all knelt down and the Padre repeated a passage from the Bible.—He next lectured them on their duties as husband and wife, and instructed them in the charities that should adorn and make happy their future lives.—Four wax candles were lighted and one placed in the hands of each of the parties, and another passage of the ritual repeated. A silk vestment was next laid across the shoulders of the two, and then a chain knit together in the centre, was passed around their necks. Thus bound together, the Father sprinkled them with holy water, and while solemn music filled the sacred edifice, he proceeded to place upon their tongues the consecrated wafer. They were again sprinkled with holy water, the chain and silken vestment removed, and the concluding exercises finished. In the interval of these ceremonies, and while they were proceeding, parts of the ritual were read, and music filled the church.

publicanism. He gave in return: The Army.—The right arm of the nation—may its organization be as complete as its services have been eminent.

Lieut. Kiel responded on behalf of the army, and in return proposed the prosperity of the people of the State.

Toasts were then given to the Ladies, Mr. Manóvil, the Young America Pioneer Club, and the cause of human progress.

Mrs. Bernard, through Dr. Bernard, answered on behalf of the ladies, in a neat and felicitous speech, and Mr. Thoman responded in the name of the Young America Pioneer Club.

The ladies then withdrew, after which the party agreed to meet on the 17th of February, 1856, on the anniversary of the opening of the house. The conviviality was continued until a late hour, when all the party adjourned, well satisfied with themselves and the world in general.

**FIGHT.**—There has been a complete dearth of the above amusement in Granada, since the suspension of the war, and the boys have commenced discussing the propriety of converting their swords into pruning hooks and themselves into christians. Many, however, are "spilling for a muss," and jump at every rumor of a battle with the avidity of an old "bummer" at a glass of aguardiente. As a partial satisfaction to this feeling, two natives got up a row on Tuesday on the shady side of the Plaza, and before the guard came, one of the parties had his claret tapped. The combatants bent down their heads, threw up their heels, and struck out boldly and blindly; but the appearance of three native soldiers, and the application of a musket rather sensitively brought the rowdies to their senses, and ended in bringing them to the lock-up. The crowd disliked to see the fun stopped, and half a dozen fights were volunteered to keep the ball rolling; but ultimately all hands took a drink, and agreed to go over and thrash Costa Rica some holiday week.

**EGG SPECULATION.**—Last Wednesday afternoon, when the alarm of an attack spread consternation amongst the natives, an old seño a found her tray of alligator eggs too heavy to be carried in her flight, so she left them on the Plaza. When the alarm was at its height, and the soldiers were hurrying to their different quarters, one old fellow, a campaigner in Mexico, espied the tempting pile. In a twinkling he stacked his musket and made for the tray, where he soon filled his bosom with the spoils of war.—Thus equipped, he made a break for quarters, but burthened as he was, it was a nice job to keep his musket from breaking the eggs, and thus occupied, he had no time to look out for pitfalls. A sudden declivity yawned under his feet and over he went.—The eggs were all broke, and when we affirm that a pile of oodfish smells sweet in comparison, we have done our duty. The soldier reported himself ready for a fight, but his superior officer ordered him into quarantine for the rest of the day.

**OBITUARY.**—The Gazette, of Guatemala, 29th of January, contains an announcement of the death of Lieutenant Colonel D. Simeon Bolaños. The deceased is spoken of as a good soldier and patriot.—He had grown infirm in the service of Guatemala.

# El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 23.

## To Our Army Subscribers

Hereafter El Nicaraguense will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to our subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

## ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

In another column we publish a Decree of the government of this Republic annulling the contract with the Nicaragua Steamship Line, or more properly, the Accessory Transit Company. The Decree appoints three Commissioners, Don Cleto Mayorga, Don Edward J. C. Kewen and Don George F. Alden as a Board of Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the old Company and to contract with other parties for the instant commencement of a line of steamers to the Atlantic States and California. We are informed that no suspension of the regular communication will take place, but that a new and better line will commence at once. In order to facilitate the new arrangement, and to secure the government against loss from the Transit Company, the Commissioners have full authority to seize all the property and steamers belonging to the Accessory Transit Company now in, or that may come within, the jurisdiction of the State; and it will be turned over to the agents of the new line, on their giving bonds for the safety of the property and the continuance of the communication. The steamers at San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, together with those on the Lake, and the property of all kinds both at and between all these points, will be seized immediately and held to satisfy the claims of this government against the aforesaid Company. The Decree has been discharged as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and we are very certain its execution will be as prompt as human energy will allow. The Accessory Transit Company is a thing of yesterday, for to-day its property is in the hands of government.

As the Decree sets forth, the government of Nicaragua, in 1849, in its great anxiety to perfect a junction of the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, by means of a maritime canal or other speedy method of conveyance, granted to the above Company, although under a different name, the right to an exclusive navigation of the inland waters of this State for twelve years. This contract also included a specific right in the Company to construct a canal

tion of men to this State. In pursuance of this plan, it has been the policy of the Company to withdraw its best boats from this line and put them upon the Panama route. And quite recently, when Minister French demanded a settlement in New York, Mr. White refused to come to terms, and subsequently wrote a letter to this place, threatening, in the event the government did not come to a proper settlement, that he would break up the line.

We have no doubt, if this government would con- nive at the proceeding, that Vanderbilt and Aspinwall would ultimately succeed in infusing and selling their Panama stock, when they would invest in the Nicaragua line; but we have no disposition to become parties to such a speculation, nor are we interested that they should patronize the enterprises connected with Nicaragua. Other capitalists are willing to invest permanently in the works of this country, and therefore we are indebted to none for the favor of their assistance. This must eventually become the great and only route from the East to the West, and the present movement is but calculated to accelerate that important consummation.

A further result from this step must be the im- merite organization of a line of steamers which will merit and receive the patronage of the public, at the same time that it will conduce greatly to the bene- fit of this State. It is necessary that every facility should be offered to emigrants desiring to come to Nicaragua; and in order to secure such a consum- mation, the government will hold an eye upon any new company. Thus arranged, the miserable failures that have hitherto marred the fortunes of this line will be remedied and public confidence restored.

The speculators and politicians of the United States will ultimately open their eyes to the exis- tence of an order of things somewhat in advance of even their progress. A few more movements on the part of Nicaragua such as the suspension of diplomatic relations with the United States, the seizure of property belonging to a powerful com- pany, and the celerity with which these things are devised and executed, will impress upon them the fact that a government has sprung into being here such as has never had an existence on this continent before. No private interests are allowed to combat with the settled policy of the government, but all its ends are consummated with energy, breaking down the personal aims that stand in the path. The nation is the first object of consideration with the chief executive power, and while its greatness can in no wise conflict with the just rights of individuals, then speculations of men are not allowed to interfere with any of its plans of improvement and advance.— Messrs. Aspinwall and Vanderbilt may therefore re- concile themselves to a considerable loss, for they have met an obstacle that cannot be surmounted by money nor outwitted by negotiations.

## FALSE ALARM—PANIC AMONG THE MATHIES.—On

Wednesday afternoon, as the different military com- panies were eating dinner, a courier arrived from Leon in hot haste to the General, and the wildest re- ports were soon set afloat. Shortly after several guns were heard to the west of the city, and instantly cry- ing was topsy-turvy among the mathies. The market women fled in great confusion, many never

## REMEMBRANCES.

Olancho, Olancho, sweet home of my heart,  
No scenes 'neath the skies can such feelings impart,  
As thine where bloom flowers, and clear waters flow,  
In thy valleys of beauty, fair land Olancho.  
'Neath thy glittering streams flesh diamonds gold,  
Where wealth lies impatient for man to unfold;  
The mountains that circle thee lofty and high,  
Bathe their tops in the blue of the deep azure sky.

Thy sons never roam from the land of their pride,  
And thy daughters are fair as the loveliest bride;  
The fragrance of flowers ever scent the cool breeze  
And the sweet song of birds ever sounds from the trees.

Olancho! Olancho fair land of my home  
My thoughts cling around me wherever I roam;  
In the valleys of beauty where bright waters flow  
My heart is at rest, Oh vale, Olancho!

## NEWS FROM THE MINES.

Mr. Nicholson, an old California miner, returned to this city Thursday evening from the mining region of Chontales, where he has been engaged with a com- pany of gentlemen, in a prospecting tour. There are two routes to the mines, one across the Lake to the town of Ubalda, from whence it is thirty-six miles to the Rio Mico, where the party stopped. The other route leads around the head of Lake Nicaragua, and is one hundred miles by land, as follows: twenty miles to the Pass across the river at the head of the Lake; twenty-four miles to Masapa; thirty-six miles to Juigalpa; and twenty-four miles to Libertad. The former is probably the best route.

Mr. Nicholson was in bad health, and the weather being unfavorable, he did not prospect to any ex- tent. The country gave every indication of gold, but the party only prospected at one spot in the Rio Mico, where coarse gold was found and specimens brought home. The river gave every sign of containing large amounts of gold, and if dammed and tuned would no doubt pay well. It was too wet and rainy to prospect longer, and Mr. Nicholson packed up and returned for Granada.

He also brought with him specimens of gold and silver bearing quartz found in the neighborhood of Juigalpa. A German chemist is at present engaged in working one of these mines, and is making a for- tune.

He ships the ore to the Eastern cities, by way of San Juan del Norte, and has it worked at a total cost of six dollars per quintal, or hundred pounds. The ore thus worked, yields fifty-five dollars of silver, and twelve dollars of gold per ton. He ships a large amount of the quartz.

Grass and wood are in abundance, and the coun- try supplies any quantity of water to allow of pros- pecting. Game abounds in great profusion, and the country is covered with grass. Mr. Nicholson would not have left the mines but for his health, and he intends to write to his friends in the States to come to this country.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Cortes arrived

at San Juan del Sur on Sunday, 16th inst., in eleven days from San Francisco, with dates to the 5th of February. The election of U. States Senator had been indefinitely postponed, after the American par-

Colonel Kewen, is company with one or two other gentlemen appointed for the purpose, have left for Virginia Bay to take possession, in the name of the government, of the property of the Accessory Trans- sit Company, they not having fulfilled the terms ap- pointed in the charter granted them by the govern- ment of Nicaragua.

## DECREE OF GOVERNMENT AGAINST ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

WHEREAS the Republic of Nicaragua, on the 22nd day of September 1849, granted to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, certain rights and privileges, which said rights and privileges were subsequently modified, by decree of the 11th day of April 1850; and whereas in consideration of said rights and privileges, said Company agreed to construct a Ship Canal across the territory of the Re- public from the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or any more feasible point on the Atlantic to the port of Realajo, Gulf of Fonseca, Tamarinda, San Juan del Sur, or any point on the Pacific Ocean, which the Engineers of the Company might decide upon; or in case that the construction, and completion of said Canal or any part of it, should become impossible, by any unforeseen want, or insurmountable obstacle of nature, to construct a Railroad, or rail and carriage road and water communication between the two oceans; and

Whereas the said American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, have not constructed the said Canal nor commenced the same, but on the contrary have abandoned the undertaking, and declared it in- practicable and have also failed to construct a rail-road or rail and carriage road, as they agreed to do; and

Whereas the said American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was bound by the terms of said Charter to pay the Republic of Nicaragua, ten thou- sand dollars annually, and ten per cent on the net profits of any route the Company might establish be- tween the two oceans, during the term allotted for the completion of the Canal, and in furtherance there- of; and

Whereas the said American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, have failed to pay annually said ten thousand dollars, together with the ten per cent net profits, falsely and fraudulently alleging that no profits were made, and no commission due; and

Whereas, by the said Charter it was stipulated that for the purpose of settling all matters in dispute between the State and the Company, Commissioners should be appointed by the State on the one part and the Company on the other; and

Whereas, on the 12th day of November, 1855, the Republic of Nicaragua, notified the said Company to appoint commissioners, under the Charter, and the said Company expressly refused the same; and

Whereas, by the decree of the 9th day of March 1850, the said Company was made a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name & description of "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company"; and

Whereas, on the 14th day of August 1851, the Republic of Nicaragua with the sole object of facilita- ting the maritime canal, and in accordance with the desires expressed by the company of said canal, to di- vide and separate from the contract of the 22nd Sep- tember 1849, the part therein relating to the naviga- tion by steam of the waters of Nicaragua, did consti- tute a new company, designated by the name of "Ac- cessory Transit Company"; and consisting of the same persons comprising the American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal company, and subject to the same obligations. Now therefore, the Supreme Provisional Government of Nicaragua in virtue of its faculties,

## DECREES.

1 The grant to the American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal company of date 22nd September 1849 and the modification thereof made 11th April 1850, and all the privileges therein contained are revoked and annulled. The act of incorporation of date 9th day of March 1850, and of the Accessory Transit company of date 14th day of August 1851, are an-

At PROCORINTS can be found the best quali- ty of **CHAMPAGNE WINES AND CIGARS** at moderate prices. Granada, Feb. 15.

Post Office—Department of Granada, Feb- ruary 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be pre-paid. J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master General. Granada, Feb. 15.

AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS,—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, Feb. 15, 1856.

## ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 17.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay; with passengers.  
Feb. 20.—Yacht Gen. Walker, from Virgin Bay, with California mails and express.  
Feb. 22.—Steamer La. Virgin from Cositillo, with general passengers, mails and express from the At- lantic States.

## DEPARTURES.

FEBRUARY 18.—Yacht Gen. Walker, for Virgia Bay—with passengers and express.

## LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL, Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer:—

## AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

**French & English Merchandise,** of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Re- public of Granada.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$30,000.

From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. De BARRUEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash.

Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business in different parts of Greytown.

Terms of sale CASH.

Granada, Feb. 15.

## LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

## MANOVILL'S HOTEL,

where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds.

J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

## G. H. WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS,

Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.



By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COYS. Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicara- gua and United States Government Dispatches. G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EX- PRESS, as above on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAB OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

on certain terms therein set forth. At least, these privileges are granted in the present charter, though they may have been conceded at different times.—The company stipulated, however, to pay this government ten thousand dollars per annum, together with ten per cent of all net profits of the line. These conditions have never been fulfilled, and therefore in its right, the government annuls the contract, and seizes the property to indemnify it for the amount due by the Company.

Two considerations have prompted the Government to this action, Right and Policy. The Accessory Transit Company failed and refused to comply with its agreements, and therefore the State was bound to see its interest and dignity respected; the Company had threatened to suspend the line and break up all communication with the ports of Nicaragua, and therefore the State was interested in seeing that this threat was not executed. The loss of what the Accessory Transit Company owes the government is of small concern; but it is of vital importance at the present time that the line of communication between California and the Eastern world should be maintained unimpeded and regular. Thus, in the pursuit of its duty and its policy, the country has done this act; and the future will show to the people of Nicaragua the wisdom of the step.

The Accessory Transit Company has not only forfeited its bond, but its honor is held in slight esteem in the State at present. We are in possession of convincing proof that the Company has not only acted dishonestly, but it has been guilty of treason, if an incorporated body can be charged with such a crime. Mr. Joseph L. White, with Mr. Marcolata, have not only violated the neutrality laws of the United States, in shipping an armed force of fifty men to this State, ready armed and officered; but they have been guilty of forming the internal discord that have prevailed in the country.—They had their policy to accomplish, and had it not been for the interference of Gen. Walker, it would have been successful. The fifty Germans sent to this State, and stationed at Castillo first, and secondly at Rivas, were intended to advance a grand speculation; but a new game was made before the hand was dealt out, and to-day Messrs. Aspinwall and Vanderbilt are losers on the deal.

Both of the last mentioned gentlemen—grand speculator's in steamship and railroad stocks—are now interested in the Panama Railroad stock. There is a capital of eleven millions of dollars in that enterprise, which, at present, pays a merely nominal per centage. In order to get out of that speculation, they know it is necessary to break down the Nicaragua Line and thus drive passengers via Panama. This would inflate the value of their stock, and enable them to sell out at a large advance. In order to accomplish this object, the usual discords of this State have been formed, the best seamers withdrawn and old ones supplied, the climate of the country traduced, and, in fact, everything done which could injure us. They have conspired with White and Marcolata to injure the line, and through the influence of Mr. Vanderbilt, who holds a share in the Nicaragua steamship stock, every impediment has been thrown in the way of the transportation.

stopping to collect their goods. The hombres sand, too, and the streets leading to the Lake were thronged with the flying people.

Among the Americans, however, the feeling was altogether different. The soldiers have grown fat and sassy, and we candidly believe they would enjoy a fight just now. The news that the enemy had been heard from, and there was a chance for a row, filled them with the wildest enthusiasm, and with excited hurrahs, and laughable jokes, they gathered up their guns and prepared for the grave decision as boys do for a game. War has a spirit in it of which men can form no opinion until they have heard and felt the shout of battle and the clang of arms. The plaza was the scene of rendezvous, and hither the Americans crowded. All eyes were directed to head quarters, but as the General did not appear excited, all hands concluded that the affair was a false alarm. The guns were soon put up again, and we must wait somewhat longer for a fight.

FROM GRATEMALA.—By private and reliable advices we are in possession of news from Guatemala which allows us to affirm that no fear of a hostile demonstration need be expected from that quarter against Nicaragua. The only ground on which such an impression could have been grounded, is that Guatemala has recently reinforced her regular army, and otherwise prepared the State for war. Nothing of an offensive character has been attempted nor will be attempted, at present, but the State will hold its army for future action. At first the project of an invasion was favorably received; but delay brought sager counsel, and an offensive campaign was declined.

NOT GUILTY, AS CHARGED.—Last week we asserted on our editorial veracity that Col. E. J. Sanders, a brave and gallant soldier, and, withal, an admirer of the fair, had escorted Miss Pellett to Leon. The Colonel writes to us from Leon that he has no disposition to astonish his friends in California, and therefore he declines the honor of having escorted Miss Pellett, in favor of Commodore DeBrisson. We respectfully ask the friends of Col. Saunders to resume their equanimity.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—News from Honolulu inform us that great dissatisfaction is felt in the Sandwich Islands at the conduct of King Kamehameha. He is no better than a common loafer, and his highest pleasure consists in keeping company with Yankee Sullivan. On one occasion Sullivan's wife was in the royal box at the circus, when the English and French Ministers knocked for admittance and were refused. It would not surprise us to hear of a revolution on the Islands, by any steamer.

IRISH POTATOES.—We have spoken with several practical farmers on the subject of raising the above excellent in this soil, but they all agree in the opinion that the climate is not adapted to its production.—We understand, however, that an attempt will be made to grow the article, and shall await the result with some curiosity. Five potatoes sell very readily for a dime.

ty had caucused and nominated Gov. Foote. This caused great indignation against Messrs. Flint and Fiske, two K. N. Senators who voted for the postponement. The town of San Andreas, in Calaveras county, had been destroyed by fire. The famous Linnator chain, valued at \$6,000,000, and covering almost half of the city had been confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners, to the dismay of twenty thousand settlers located upon it.

FROM LEON.—We learn from Col. Fabens, who returned from Leon on Wednesday, that everything was quiet in that city, the rumors of an anticipated attack having completely subsided. For a time the impression was rather strong that Guatemala would dispatch a force against Leon, and the boys were in high spirits at the prospective fun; but soon the story turned out to be a camp rumor, and then there was seen the usual run of long faces among the soldiers. Guatemala is voted a humbug by the members of the First Rifle Battalion.

There is no sickness at all among the troops at Leon, and but one death has occurred.

MEXICO.—Another revolution is brewing in Mexico. A treasonable correspondence has been discovered, proposing to overthrow the government of Gen. Comonfort and establish in its stead the Empire of Anahuac. The throne was to be offered to Augustin Iturbide first, and if he refused then to Haro Y Tamaziz. If the latter declined, a Mexican Cortes was to be convened to elect a monarch. Gen. Uruga has pronounced against Comonfort, and the National Guard had been called out. The roads are filled with robbers, and, in fact, the whole country appears to be in lamentable want of a government similar to that at present established in Nicaragua.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The Sacramento Union says that the wife of Wm. H. Rhodes, Private Secretary of the Governor, died about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning Feb. 21st, under unusual circumstances. Being about to undergo an excision of the tonsils, and apprehensive of the effect, she took an overdose of laudanum to enable her to endure it. The poison was taken about an hour previous to the operation, and when the effect was discovered, subsequently, every attempt to sustain her proved unavailing.

DEAD.—Kate Hastings, formerly of San Francisco, where she was well known as a woman of the town, died recently in the Charity Hospital, in Paris. She married a German in New York, and was taken by him to Europe; there he robbed her of all she had—a large amount—and left for parts unknown.

RECRUITS.—The steamer yesterday brought up one hundred and seventy recruits from the East.

SALUTE.—The battery fired a salute of thirty-two guns yesterday in honor of the birthday of General Washington.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We are indebted to Wines & Co.'s Express for late San Francisco papers.

On Monday evening Colonel Bruno arrived from Leon, and reports the health of the troops there as good.

nulled: and the said American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal company and Accessory Transit company, are dissolved and abolished except for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

2 Sr. Don] Cleto Mayorga, Sr. Don Edward J. C. Kewen and Sr. Don George F. Alden, (any two of whom may act) are hereby appointed a board of commissioners with full powers to examine, liquidate, and ascertain the amount due by the American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal company, and Accessory Transit company to the State, with full powers to send for persons and papers, and to enforce respect and obedience to all their orders and decrees.

3 The said board shall proceed at once to discharge their duties and for this purpose shall notify the agents of the companies, residing in Nicaragua, to appear before them forthwith, to give all evidence that may be required of them, and with the privilege to defend the interests of their principals.

4 The said companies shall be considered as still in existence, for the purpose of conducting this examination and for the purpose of being held collectively responsible for such sum as may be ascertained to be due to the State, but for no other.

5 For the purpose of securing the payment of such amount the said board find due, they are hereby commanded to cause all the property of said companies to be seized forthwith, and held by responsible persons subject to the order of said board.

6 That the transit of passengers across the Isthmus may suffer no interruption, the board are authorized to deliver to such responsible persons as may make application, all of said property so seized, upon their executing a bond in a sum one fourth greater than its appraised value, and with the condition that the same shall be forthcoming when called for by the said board, and that the undertakers in the bond shall continue to transport the passengers who may arrive on the side of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and the expenses of transporting said passengers shall be charged against the said companies.

7 Before allowing the said property to be bonded the board shall cause the same to be fairly appraised by three competent persons appointed for the purpose.

8 The board shall proceed summarily and with dispatch. And on determining the amount due from the companies to the State, shall report their proceedings immediately to the Government.

9 The corporation of the board of commissioners as well as of the appraisers by them appointed, will be hereafter determined.

10 Let this be communicated to the proper authorities.

Given at Granada this 18th day of February, 1856.  
[Signed] PATRICIO RIVAS.

**\$50 Reward.**  
DESERTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua JAMES RITCHIE, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 23, height 5 feet 3-4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter Ritchie to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic.  
Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856.  
Approved and ordered to be published.  
W. M. WALKER,  
General Commander in Chief.  
L. NORVELL WALKER,  
Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion.

**Wanted.**  
A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER.  
Apply to  
Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Feb 23rd  
Quarter Master General.

**For Sale.**  
THE schooner ESPERANZA, as she now lies on the beach at Granada. Apply to  
Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Feb 23rd,  
Quarter Master General.

Everything appertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.  
Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.  
The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.  
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
At Nina Reinas.  
(Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.  
Refer to } C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.  
Feb 23-4f

**WINES & CO'S EXPRESS.**  
THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR  
**THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA,**  
FRIDAY, FEB. 29,  
CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS.  
NORTHERN LIGHT. CAPT. TINKLEPAUGH, N. York: PROMETHEUS. Capt. CHURCHILL, New Orleans. and UNCLE SAM, Capt. BALDWIN, San Francisco.

EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure.  
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
Granada, Nicaragua, Feb. 9th, 1856.

**WALKER HOUSE,**  
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The Liquors and Cigars will be supplied with every article afforded by the market.  
The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Meats at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.  
G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.  
Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

**\$10 REWARD.**—The above reward will be paid for the return of a REVOLVER which was stolen from my room. It is a large size dragon pistol and is numbered 1920. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.  
MICHAEL MCCARTY,  
Volligeur Company A.  
Granada, Feb. 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices.  
C. & E. THOMAS,  
Granada, Feb. 9.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK  
50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Balmore Mills.  
100 tins soda and butter crackers;  
10,000 superior Havana segars;  
10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by  
W. TELLER,  
Plaza, Granada.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**  
LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.  
The Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.  
Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. ††

**WILHELMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.**  
Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.



## LIBERTAD.

La libertad de imprenta, el mas activo vehículo de progreso y civilización porque mantiene el comercio de las ideas por medio de una comunicación constante y no enterrada, es un agente poderoso para obrar el desenvolvimiento moral, intelectual é industrial de los pueblos, cuando libre de trabas su impulso es dirigido por la razon y regularizado por el interés y conveniencia de las sociedades. Mas cuando el hombre, abusando de este gran móvil de utilidad jeneral lo convierte en órgano de sus innobles pasiones, de sus miras particulares, la imprenta como otro cualquier instrumento, se presta á contrariar el interés jeneral, á consolidar el poder odioso del despotismo, á conseguir el funesto triunfo de la calumnia y de la iniquidad, á desencajar, en fin, la sociedad enjandrando en ella perniciosos disturbios que llevan hasta el senomismo de las familias la division y la discordia.

Tan deplorable abuso hace hoy sentir sus estragos efectos en la vecina República de Costa-rica: Allí no hai libertad de imprenta para todos, porque como el Gobierno es dueño de vidas y haciendas, los ciudadanos se abstienen de ejercer los derechos que les dá la constitucion, por no recibir en premio de tal ejercicio, el destierro, el presidio, ó el trabajo en obras públicas, pena con que se comina al que siquiera habie mal de las disposiciones de aquel. ¿Y qué sucede allí con la imprenta? Que unos cuantos serviles, seguros de no ser acosados y desmentidos ante el respetable tribunal de la opinion pública, se apoderan de ella para engañar al pueblo con falsedades inauditas; para encomiar con ruin lisonja los actos de su Señor, atribuyéndole obras en que no ha tenido parte, y otras que no existen, como los decantados caminos y el sistema de hacienda; para herir de muerte la reputacion de aquellos que, concedores de sus derechos, se han aventurado aunque en vano, con débil ó robnsto brazo á contener abusos y desmanes, y que no han consentido en vender su honor y su dignidad, ni han querido besar la mano del despotismo á quien ellos servil y bajamente siguen en su carrera de extravios y adulterios con el mas repugnante agasajo.

Esto es lo que sucede con la imprenta, y no es solo esto; sinó que los dueños de ella al mismo tiempo que llenan su odioso encargo como esbirros del Go-

rito para ellos, sino aquel que ellos presumen neciamente, superar.

La simple antipatia natural, es motivo de enemistad capital para tales sujetos, y no se sacian con procurar la deshonra de su enemigo, quisieran devorarle cual inmundos caranchos, porque tienen sinduda en su sangre inoculado el tósigo para la humanidad; y acaso ni los brutos están libres de su saña, porque se cuen- ta de alguno de sus mayores que murió de coraje en una seria y reñida disputa con un buey.

Véase pues, como la imprenta en los países en que la sensatez no tiene libertad para hacerse oír, es el arma mas poderosa de la ignorancia y de la inmoralidad.

SEÑORES EDITORES DEL NICARAGUENSE.  
SIRVANSE UU INSERTAR EN SU APRECIABLE PERIÓDICO EL SIGUIENTE  
REMITIDO.

La Providencia Divina quiso terminar en Nicaragua una guerra civil que trajo el incendio, la sangre, la desola- cion, el esterminio y la muerte: Ella, al traves de tanto encono señaló una ma- no que diése fin á la cuestion de armas, y pudiese termino á tantas desgracias; todo por medio de un tercero que estuviere des- nudo de sentimientos contrarios que no fuesen los de la paz de la nacion, su progreso y su libre independencia.

Los tiranos todos de Centro-Amé- rica han temblado al solo recuerdo de que nuestro ilustre tercero, el denodado Jeneral Walker, fuese discípulo de Washigton; por que no hai duda que este llevará al cabo la verdadera libertad de la nacion, y sabrá dejar burladas para siempre todas las esperanzas de los corifeos que pretenden seguir viviendo como siempre por medio del destino, y ejerciendo en los países de sus dominios, toda clase de aban- ces; por lo que ni han pretendido nunca ilustrar á los pueblos de sus mandos, ni darles á conocer su verdadera liber- tad. Yá llegó, pues, la época tan deseada: el siglo 19, iluminó la aurora de tan felices dias; y el oscurantismo, la aspi- rancia, y la barbarie tendrán ya que esconderse avergonzados tras el frontis- picio tenebroso de sus crímenes.

Todos los americanos que hoy con arma en mano existen entre nosotros, son amigos de nuestra causa y nuestra libertad: ellos han mezclado su sangre con la nuestra, la han derramado por dar nos una paz eterna y han participado

## LOS TRES RAFAELES.

PREGUNTA SUELTA.

Con un Rafael de CARRERA,  
Otro que no se de MORA,  
Y además otro del CAMPO  
¿qué hará Nicaragua ahora?

CONTESTACION.

Si su delirio los trae  
Corriendo el campo en que mora  
La libertad que hasta ahora  
En Nicaragua se vé,  
Nadie puede dudar qué  
Ese terno de Rafaeles  
Con sus fogosos corceles  
Rodarán como una bola  
A imitacion de Guardiola  
Con todos sus Coroneles.

## AVISO.

En la Iglesia de Jalteva durante las se- manas pasadas, los labradores de esta ciu- dad han estado apresuradamente enjena- dos en reparar las injurias que afligian á la expresada Iglesia durante la destruc- tiva guerra á que Granada ha sido suje- tado. El campanario y sus paredes se remoldarán, la apariencia jeneral del edi- ficio todo á la vez se ha limpiado.

Las fuerzas democráticas, previa á la entrada del Jeneral Walker, hicieron de la Iglesia de Jalteva una clase de paraje para todo mui ofensivo para los habitan- tes de Granada; y era mui necesario que este edificio se mantuviese sin purifica- cion antes de que se volviese á usar para asuntos religiosos.

Traducción.

EL JENERAL WALKER EN NICARAGUA.

Los libelos, los folletos, los pasqui- nes, el mal sentir de todos los que sucum- biéron en la desastrosa é imbécil revo- lucion de este Estado en el año de 1855, procuran desacreditar la sabia administra- cion que ahora nos dirige; sin embargo los hombres que no tenemos mas que un programa que es el de la libertad, y el de la ilustracion de estos pueblos; preciso es que salgamos á la palestra para combatirlos, ¡imbéciles! Ese Jeneral Walker de que U.U. hablan es el mas ilustre personaje que hemos podido sa-

N.º 175.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA  
MINISTERIO JENERAL.  
Granada febrero 18 1856.

Señor Prefecto del de departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la Repú- blica de Nicaragua á sus habitantes:

Por cuanto la República de Nica- ragua el dia 22 de setiembre de 1849 ha dado á la compañía del canal mari- timo del atlántico pacífico, algunos de- rechos y privilejos, los cuales han sido modificados por decreto de 11 de abril de 1850; atendiendo á que en conside- racion á tales derechos y privilejos la indicada compañía ha convenido y ha sido obligada á construir un canal al traves del Istmo de Nicaragua en el punto que fuese mas conveniente, del puerto de san Juan del Norte ó cual quiera otro punto del Atlántico á cual quiera otro del Pacífico que los inje- neros de la Compañía puedan decidir, y que en caso que la construccion de dicho canal no tuviese efecto por cualqui- ér obstáculo imprevisto ó in convenientes de la naturaleza, era obligado á cons- truir un ferrocarril solo, ó acompañado de un camino de carruajes con la comu- nicacion por agua entre los dos Oc- ceanos.

Por cuanto la dicha Compañía de canali- zacion no ha construido todavia el Ca- nal, ni ha dado principios á esta cons- trucion, sinó por el contrario ha aban- donado la empresa y lo ha declarado impracticable, faltando tambien á la construccion del ferro Carril y caminos de carruajes como ha convenido y se halla comprometida.

Por tanto, la dicha compañía de Canalizacion es obligada á pagar á la República de Nicaragua diez mil pesos anualmente y diez por ciento sobre el producto neto por cualquiera ruta entre los dos Océanos durante el término esta- blecido para el cumplimiento del contrato de canal y para ayudar á llevar á cabo ésta empresa.

Por tanto la referida compañía del ca- nal ha faltado al pago anual de los diez mil pesos y el diez por ciento de los productos netos con notoria falsedad y fraude, alegando que no hai productos ne- tos.

Atendiendo que por el dicho convenio era estipulado que con el fin de arre- glar cualquiera cuestion entre el Estado y la Compañía serian nombrados árbi- tros por una y otra parte; y conside- rando que el Gobierno de Nicaragua ha notificado á la Compañía para nom- brar árbitros que decidan las dificultades

propiedades que las compañías tienen en Nicaragua, y las deposite en personas res- pectables y de responsabilidad, sujetos á sus órdenes.

Art. 6.º A fin de que el tránsito de los pasajeros no sea interrumpido por este Ystmo, la comision está autorizada á entre- gar á las personas responsables todas las propiedades embargadas, contrayendo pre- viamente una obligacion sobre una suma valor en que hayan sido justipreciadas, y con la condicion de que tales propiedades sean devueltas y entregadas cuando las pida la comision, y que los que firmen las obligaciones sean comprometidos á tras- portar los pasajeros que pueden arivar al Atlántico ó al Pacífico, debiendo ser carga- dos estos gastos á dichas compañías.

Art. 7.º Antes de ordenar la comision que las propiedades sean entregadas á los depositarios, cuidará de que se justipre- cien por tres peritos que al efecto nom- brarán.

Art. 8.º La comision procederá breve y sumariamente en sus actos, y cuando haya terminado, y hecho efectivas las responsabilidades de las compañías, dará cuenta al Gobierno inmediatamente.

Art. 9.º Los honorarios de la comi- sion y de los peritos que ésta nombre se- rán determinados por un decreto separado.

Art. 10 Comuníquese á quines corres- ponde.

Dado en Granada, á 18 de febrero, de 1856.—Patricio Rivas—Al Señor Ministro Jeneral.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando, dando cuenta de su cumplimiento.

FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL N.º 174.

Granada, Feb. 16 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del Departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decre- to que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la Repúbli- ca de Nicaragua á sus habitantes:

Considerando perjudicial tanto á los inte- reses fiscales como al comercio en general, la importacion y exportacion de efectos mercaderiles extranjeros que al presente se hace por el puerto del Tempisque en el estero real que desagua en el golfo de Fon- seca; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Se prohíbe la importacion y exportacion de efectos extranjeros por el citado estero, quedando habilitado el puer- to del Tempisque únicamente para el tráfico

bierno, desahogan sus odios y aversiones personales, sin respetar ni el sagrado de la vida privada, ni el carácter y dignidad de funcionarios empujados á quienes la sociedad entera tributa el debido homenaje.

Véase el periódico titulado "El Eco de Irazu" que es tan solo el eco de la envidia, del odio gratuito, del sentimiento de venganza tan profundo como impotente, que animará á los redactores á dirigir sus tiros á ventana señalada, con desprecio de la moral pública y de la decencia. Así se vé, que un medicastro infatigado, un miserable farzante, y un abogado de lo esperable, que ha sido la piedra de escándalo como magistrado; levantan su desentonada voz para deprimir el mérito, ultrajar la virtud, insultar las canas, y por último, procaez é impíos, llegar mas allá de la tumba á escarnecer la gloriosa y eterna memoria del padre de su patria, del Ilustre Carrijo, tenida hoy en veneración por los buenos costa-ricenses.

Ciegos de encoro y de despecho, su maledicencia no ha perdonado ni la santidad y esclarecidas virtudes del digno Obispo de aquella Diócesis, que imperturbable y lleno de humildad y mansedumbre prosigue su misión evangélica sufriendo por una parte la opresión, el desprecio y vejámenes del Gobierno, y salvando por otra los abrojos y espinas que amontonan sobre su camino la mano de la iniquidad, los enemigos de todo lo santo, de todo lo bueno, de todo lo grande y superior.

Los mismos redactores del Eco escriben el *Album de la paz*. De ellos es esa charla repugnante. Campeones mal parados del periodismo, que no teniendo principios fijos se contradicen y se envuelven cuantas veces escriben, pero que siempre consiguen su fin, cual es llenar el blanco con injurias, denuestos y calumnias; y evocando así el veneno de sus corazones, calmar un tanto la violenta fiebre que les produce la contemplación del mérito ajeno, y de la reputación y estíma que ellos no pueden alcanzar.

Parecerá acaso exagerada esta pintura de tantas virtudes juntas, porque es preciso conocer á fondo las personas de que se trata para convencerse de la verdad de tales apreciaciones. Entre los redactores del *Album* mas responsables figurarían dos que han formado vocación de periodistas por haber sido herederos de una imprenta. Era preciso hacerla producir alguna ganancia, y ellos han encontrado muy fácil el medio de conseguirlo metiéndose á escritores, dedicación que por otra parte les brinda el solaz de desahogar el pecho. Hombres dotados de un mal natural, de genio rirido, agreste y repulsivo, son la hiel de la sociedad en que viven. Celosos de la reputación ajena, la maledicencia se encuentra siempre en sus labios, y no hai mé-

con placer de los trabajos y penalidades que siempre brinda al soldado una larga campaña.


Hoy pretenden pues los anarquistas, envidiosos mendigos de destinos y de nombres hacer creer, no solo á los nicaragüenses, sino tambien á todos los Estados del centro, que sus miras son contrarias á nuestros antiguos principios si decir verdad son absolutamente contrarios, por que tanto á los nicaragüenses como á los demas Estados les han ocultado siempre su verdadera independencia y libertad.

La libertad é Independencia de un país, trae siempre por consecuencia la civilización y el progreso; y dónde están preguntado hoy estos, despues de tantos años que hace que los Estados embarbolaron el pabellon de la libertad; ¿dónde la civilización y el goze verdadero de los derechos del ciudadano; ¿dónde, en fin, no se ha violado la lei, ultrajado al honrado, dilapidado sus bienes, perseguido el inocente, y conducido á su total ruina á muchos pueblos; solo se encuentra en toda esta triste época cadáveres donde quiera, lagos de sangre, familias desgraciadas y multitud de víctimas que á la vez fueran útiles á la patria, producto todo de una mal entendida libertad.

Nicaragua hoy será ya feliz, porque la hasta del gallardete donde existe esta inscripción sublime (*Nicaragua Independiente*) la tiene asida una fuerte mano, y con el tiempo tendrán los demas pueblos que son libres, y que á la vez son esclavos por los tiranos que los gobiernan, que seguir nuestra senda. Nada nos arredra, ni perturba la marcha magistruza de nuestros sucesos, las débiles palabras y torpes planes de los reyesucos vecinos.

Unos *Nicaragüenses*.  
Granada Febrero 20 de 1856.

**PAQUETE.**

 FLENT Punta Arena é Ysla Pa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La mui vetera goleta americana "JOSEPH" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comeezará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por pasage ó flete véanse con JAMES CORKHILL. San Juan del Sur. e5.tf

ludiar en este fértil y desventurado suelo; es el que nos ha traído la dicha y la felicidad á nuestro país, es el que nos ha libertado de las cadenas que nos esclavaban prevenidas. Los hechos son tan claros que al querer nosotros hacer sus pormenores nos haríamos mui ridiculos; pero plumas mejor cortadas que la nuestra lo tienen dicho todo, y solo diremos algo mas para la historia de tan ilustre héroe.

El Jeneral Walker en Nicaragua no ha hecho otra cosa que sufrir en medio de las exigencias de un estado exánime y moribundo, mereced á la guerra fratricida de cerca de dos años que acaba de sufrir. El Jeneral Walker ha podido con su bien organizada cabeza, refrenar a una multitud de (1) energúmenos legitimistas, y á los locos y mal dirigidos Demócratas. El Jeneral Walker en Nicaragua nos hace el bien por que ahora estamos rodeados de gente, que por sus simpatías han venido; trayéndonos ejemplo de moral, religiosidad, buenos modales, educacion, y lo que es mas las ideas del progreso tan desconocidas anteriormente en nuestro país. El Jeneral Walker en fin es un modelo de virtud y sensatez, sus costumbres son tan puras como las aguas manadas de las fuentes, sus hechos son tancarlos como la venida del astro que preside los dias de nuestro Globo.

(1) Entiéndase esta espresion tan solamente con los legitimistas que mandaban, y no con aquellos que compulsos y apremiados tenian que obedecer.

**OJO—SE NECESITA—OJO!**

Un buen HERRERO y que sepa hierran muy bien caballos. Dirijase ala Comisaria General.

Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Guarda Maestro General.

**OJO—PARA VENDER—OJO.**

La Goleta ESPERANZA como ahora se haya en la costa de Granada. Dirijan sus propuestas á la Comisaria General.

Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Guarda Maestro Jeneral.

de acuerdo con el convenio, y que ésta espresamente ha rehusado su cumplimiento: que por decreto de 9 de marzo de 1850 la dicha Compañía era constituida en un cuerpo político con sucesion perpetua y con el nombre de Compañía marítima del canal Atlántico Pacífico: que el día 14 de agosto de 1851 la República de Nicaragua con el objeto solo de facilitar el canal marítimo, y de acuerdo con los deseos espresados por la Compañía de dicho canal para dividir y separar del convenio de 22 de setiembre de 1849 en la parte relativa á la navegacion en las aguas interiores de Nicaragua, ha constituido una nueva compañía conocida con el nombre de Accessoria de Transito, consistiendo en las mismas personas que componian la compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico, y sujeta á las mismas obligaciones. Por tanto, el Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua, en uso de sus facultades, DECRETA:

Art 1.º La concesion á la compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico fecha 22 de noviembre de 1849, la adicon fecha 22 de setiembre de 1850, y la modificacion de 11 de abril de 1851 quedan revocadas y anuladas. Las actas de reincorporacion de dicha compañía, fecha 9 de marzo de 1850, la de la compañía accesoria de tránsito fecha 29 de agosto de 1851, quedan tambien anuladas; la compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico y la accesoria de Transito se declaran disueltas y abolidas, á excepcion de los objetos que se mencionan en los siguientes artículos.

Art 2.º Los Señores don Cketo Mayor-ga, don Eduardo J. C. Kewen, don Jorge F. Alden, de los cuales dos de ellos pueden formar juicio, son nombrado en comision complenos poderes y facultades para examinar, liquidar, y asegurar la suma debida por la compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico y la accesoria de tránsito, al Estado: con plenas facultades para usar de todos los medios que hagan efectivos los derechos de Nicaragua y para que sus órdenes y decretos sean puntualmente obedecidos.

Art 3.º La comision procederá inmediatamente al cumplimiento de sus deberes, y con este objeto notificará á los agentes de las compañías residentes en Nicaragua á com- paracer ante ellos sin demora para dar el testimonio que sea requerido de ellos; y con el privilejio de defender los intereses de sus principales.

Art 4.º Las dichas compañías serán consideradas como existentes con el único objeto de conducir las á este exámen y con el fin de ser tenidas colectivamente responsables por las sumas que efectivamente son deudas á la República.

Art 5.º Con el fin de asegurar el pago de las cantidades que se adeuden, cuando la comision juzgue sobre su monto, á ésta se le manda que embargue todas las

de pasajeros, frutos y manufacturas de Centro-América que por disposiciones vijentes no esten prohibidos.

Art 2.º Todo el que contravenga á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior será condenado á perder los efectos que haya introducido ó intente introducir, con arreglo al reglamento gubernativo de 28 de Julio de 1848; que tendrá todo su vigor y fuerza y lo hará cumplir en su totalidad el juez de hacienda respectivo.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Dado en Granada, febrero 16 de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr Ministro General.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando, esperando recibo.

FERRER.

**AVISO.**

Los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán el 1.º de abril próximo y dias siguientes por medio del Señor don C. J. Martín, vender en subasta pública un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido mui bien se- lecto y legado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aquí al 1.º de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condicione serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo tratarán por dinero contado.

En seguida y despues de la venta de todas sus mercancías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don C. J. Martín la venta en subasta pública de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos eu Grey town y todos tan vastos y vien pues tos que podran convenir á toda clase de comercio.

10 ALBRICIAS—La suma espresada se paga por devolver una pistola de Cilindro que se la robaron de mi cuarto. Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las que usa la caballería, el número 1,920 la misma suma se pagará por denunciar al ladron.

Miguel M. Carthy.  
Batallon de Casadores Compañía, A.—Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

# Parte Española.

## VIJIL CURA DE GRANADA.

Acostumbrado por largo tiempo á oír por las imprentas, injurias, blasfemias, oprobios, diatribas y sarcasmos contra la reputación as acrisolada de varios hombres beneméritos dignos de respeto y de consideraciones las mas profundas; pensaba no contestar al libelo infamatorio que con el título de *Walker en Nicaragua* se imprimió en Tegucigalpa el primero de Enero del corriente año, pero estrechado por las leyes del Estado á vindicarme como funcionario público de las faltas que se me imputan en mi oficio Parroquial, tomo la pluma con gran pena de mi alma para contestar aquel libelo en la parte que me toca, y de-ases las imposturas del enmascarado Nicaraguense que faltando al respecto público y á la verdad ha querido manchar mi conducta que procuro conservar pura é inmaculada. Hablando el libelista del Sr. Jeneral Walker dice así: *Y ese aventurero ladrón de pueblos ese jefe de bandidos. ese mismo asesino público, es el que colgado bajo el solio del Soberano en la Iglesia Parroquial en Granada, fué allí salvado por un renombrado Sacerdote de aquella ciudad, como el amigo de la Religión, como la Estrella del Norte, como el Angel tutelar de la paz, como el libertador de Nicaragua! ¿Quién creyera que todo un Sr. Cura de Granada todo un Presbítero Lán, don Agustín Vijil se ocupara. . . .* Todas las expresiones que refiere el folletista, son las mismas que yo vertí en la Catedral de Granada; pero se le olvidó el texto del sermón que fueron aquellas palabras que dijo la Madre de Dios cuando vió rejenarado el mundo. *Arrancó á los tiranos del Solio, y colocó á los humildes.* ¡Pero porqué se me culpa? Yo que habia visto á mi Patria sufrir una guerra fratricida de 17 meses; yo que la habia visto inundada en sangre de sus propios hijos; yo que habia visto las poblaciones incendiadas; yo que habia visto los templos destruidos, y teñidos los Altares del Dios de paz con la sangre de los Cristianos. ¡Porqué lleno de un entusiasmo religioso no habia de saludar con las precisadas palabras al Heroe que hacia

instruir la causa, permaneciendo en el desposito que desde el principio le impuse; pero sepa U. que eso no fué con un fin libustero, sino con uno del país, cuya circunstancia no debo omitir en favor de los Americanos entre quienes no he visto un hecho semejante, pues hai muchos que son casados, y se guardan una fidelidad que puede servir de modelo; quisiera que U. Sr. Panfletista hablara con la razon para que U. hiciera justicia á unos hombres dignos de mejor tratamiento: le confieso á U. que de los Americanos tenemos mucho que aprender, sus costumbres pueden servirnos de regla; es verdad que entre ellos no falta uno que otro hijo de Adán que llebe el veneno de la fatal manzana; y U. sabe que entre nosotros abundan muchos que están atosigados de tanto comela, y esto es que nos llamamos los católicos, los herederos del Evangelio, los hijos del Calvario, los hijos predilectos y especialmente llamados al *sagrado festín*. Cuidado Sr. Panfletista le cabe á U. lo que el Maestro Divino Jesus les dijo á los fariseus que acusaban á la adultera; *el que fuere puro tirele la primera piedra*. Registre su conciencia, porque el que se considere reo de culpa no tiene derecho para reprender á sus compañeros en el mismo delito.

Continúa el libelista si la *Dixina Magistat pasa en Viatico por la calle; y los Yankees que hai al paso lejos de arrodillarse y quitarse el sombrero, le dan la espalda y le desprecian el Sr. Cura calla*. Si U. tubiera buena fé no me hiciera ese cargo en su parroquia de necedades; pero como lo hace con el deprabado objeto de hacerme odioso á los ojos del público, habla U. como un Recolecto. Nadie tiene derecho para predicar la fé á paños; cuando yo fui iniciado en el Sacerdocio, el Ilmo. Obispo no me puso espada en la mano, sino el Evangelio de paz y de misericordia que diria U. si viera á un Ministro de la Religión de Jesucristo, con el *Sagrado Ciborio* en una mano, y con la espada en la otra, obligando á unos hombres á creer lo que no querian creer; eso me recuerda el siglo de la conquista cuando un Fraile fanático, descargó un cintaraso sobre un Ilustre Inca por que no queria creer lo que no entendia. El Cura de Granada no tiene fa-

## LA ANECCION.

### VI.

Hemos puesto en su verdadera luz los principales hechos en que se fundan las argumentaciones adversas. Ahora nos consagraremos á otros que son de ménos importancia, pero que tambien lo son del Gobierno americano y se han prestado igualmente al pueblo de Cuba para quitarle toda esperanza en el principio aneccionista.

Recuerden nuestros lectores lo que manifestamos sobre la tolerancia del gabinete anglo-americano en nuestros artículos 4.º y 5.º y tendrán la solución de los que vamos á analizar.

El Señor Valiente confunde la tolerancia con la protección, ó de otro modo, la protección indirecta que pudo dispensarnos para darle movimiento y ser á nuestra empresa, con la protección directa que envolveria el quebrantamiento de los deberes inter nacionales, quebrantamiento tanto mas peligroso para la Union, cuanto que la Inglaterra y la Francia tomaron la iniciativa en la cuestion y se manifestaron resueltas á hacer respetar los tratados existentes.

Particular es este que por ahora tocamos ligeramente; pero á reserva de emitir nuestro juicio acerca de él con mas estension; permitámonos advertir que solo con lo expuesto ya el Señor Valiente se ha colocado en una situacion invidiosa. A ocasiones se confirnia con la posible tolerancia; reconociendo que no nos era lícito exigir mas del gobierno americano y otras ya quiere la guerra de nacion á nacion.—Esta observacion no es un cargo de inconsecuencia, pues el injenio del articulista lo rehararia: lo es si contra la sinceridad de la impugnation que hace al principio aneccionista.

Se ha creído que la Union, artículo de la simpatía por nuestra libertad, es taba obligada á romper lanzas con España para lanzarse sobre Cuba, y por que no lo ha verificado inmediatamente se la dirijen inculpaciones.—Esto es todo. Bajo tal concepto se califica de *criminal é indiferente* la conducta observada por el gabinete americano respecto á Crittenden y sus compañeros, en el supuesto de que cuando los aprisionara

como reo de homicidio; pero sin embargo en el fondo de su corazón reconoce y confiesa que la lei debió cumplirse. ¿Y que motivo nos asiste para suponer que los Estados Unidos no debieron aceptar la lei de sus convenciones con España en el hecho de Crittenden y sus compañeros?

Deblaron ser juzgados, se dice, con arreglo á esos mismos tratados. ¿Y esos tratados que hablan de un encausamiento y de ciertas formalidades, se contraen al caso de sorprender á los individuos con las armas en la mano? Suponiendo que así fuera. ¿Cuál habria sido el resultado de semejante procedimiento, cuando los súbditos americanos fueron ejecutados? ¿Infamante? La terminacion habria sido la misma de una manera ó de otra, y en tal concepto, es bien frajil el cargo que se formula contra el gobierno americano porque no reclamó la practica de nuestra transmision que no habria cambiado la suerte de los libertadores.

Pero ninguno tan frajil como llevamos de mostrado es el cargo realmente, por que ni ya eran súbditos de la Union los que tomaron las armas para ir á Cuba, supuesto el quebrantamiento de las leyes de paz; ni cuando lo fuesen podia su nacion como tales reclamarlos siendo así que cayeron prisioneros de guerra. La lei del vencido es la voluntad del vencedor y así como nosotros pudimos condenar á muerte sin figura de juicio á los soldados del despotismo que cayeron en nuestro poder, del propio modo el despotismo lo hizo con los soldados de la libertad.

Deplorémos, pues, la desgracia de haber sido vencidos: deplorémos la desgracia de haber caido en las garras del enemigo; pero no culpeamos á un tercero por que no acudió á remediar esa desgracia, que de suyo era casi irremediable.

Se agrega, por último, que Crittenden y sus compañeros estaban *rendidos, desarmados y en la mar* y esto es lo mismo que no decir nada, por que ni el rendirse, ni el estar desarmados ni el estar en la mar les quitó su carácter de enemigos y de prisioneros de guerra. Esas circunstancias pudieron haber influido en el ánimo del gobierno español

## LISTA DE CARTAS—Detenidas en el correo de esta ciudad. El 18 de febrero las que estan guardadas para sus respectivos dueños á tiempo que sean solicitadas.

A. J. Ruggles.  
Administrador General de Correos.

- Arguillo Juan Aguilera Francisco
- Arguillo José María Avilés Agustín
- Alvarez Ramon Aguirre Joaquín
- Araza Feruín Alvarado Manuel
- Alvarez Mariano Aguirre Fco. María
- Arguillo F. Cornelio Arguillo Martín
- Alvarez Macario Arguillo Marcelino
- Arguillo Efran. isa. Ache Jorge
- Rosales Claudio Boock Jeanne
- Bayona Antonio Bello Dolores
- Brene José Benitran Somoza
- Bonhard Cien Bernález Rafael
- Bermúdez Manuel Bermúdez Santiago
- Brocón Jorge R. Caracaba Eduardo
- Caracaba Eduardo Cdo. de jta. a do Sro.
- Castillo Saturnino Cáceres Manuel
- Curtis James Ser Cabrera An. Mies. de
- Colins Aunter Castillo Eduardo
- Cáceres Manuel Casillo M. de la paz
- Castillo Mariana Cabrera Paulina
- Crisotomo Juanita Chesnut Reny
- Cody John Cook Geo
- Downs A Jorge Doratt Charles
- Zelaya Leandro Dartino Henry
- Desobit Victor Delgado Luiz
- Degadito Yriena Dawson Dr. J.
- Dunlipo Thomas Estrada M. Josefa
- Esquivel de Josefa Sa. Figueroa M. José
- Fenger Madama Ford Borney L.
- Figueroa Francisco Fenger Mamisella
- Funes Atanasto Fisher J. W.
- Garay Mateo Games José
- Gamez Dolores Garcia Ramon
- Gonzales Ignacio Garcia Manuel
- Gutierrez Roberto Garcia Josefa
- Gutierrez Ignacio Ginnes ser J. C.
- Higuán Edward Hues Matilde
- Hughes Codd Co. Hurro Matilde
- Hall H. C. Hartt Joel
- Jimenez Andres Cuadra Gregorio
- Janos Lucas Jarquin Francisca
- Jarquín Domingo Jeanne Madaine
- Jate Antonio María Jones John S.
- Lacayo Fernando D. sr. Lacayo Antó. José
- Lejarza José López Isidoro
- Laxalle Mansiur Lacayo Manuel
- Lejarza José Lejarza José
- Martinez José D. Sr. Mareno Francisco



sesar tantos males! Desde que el Jeneral Walker pisó las arenas de Granada, desde que tube el gusto de estrecharle entre mis brazos, y que oigo de su boca palabras de orden, de paz, de reconciliacion, ideas que estaban al nivel de las mias, lo miré como el Macabeo de mi Pueblo, y lo calificó del hombre que Dios nos mandaba, para enjugar lágrimas, para curar heridas, y para reconciliar la familia Nicaragüense que jenios inquietos habian dividido. ¡Y será malo Sr. folletista alabar encomiar las acciones gloriosas de los hombres! Cabalmente es lo que manda la Iglesia á sus Ministros, yo hubiera visto que el Sr. Jeneral Walker en su entrada á Granada, venia robando, degollando, pegando fuego, á la poblacion, hubiera sido yo el primero en huir de una ciudad tan desgraciada que jemia bajo la espada de un tirano ipero si en vez de un filibustero me encuentro con un hombre de paz, que castiga severamente la mas pequeña demasia en sus soldados, que corre la ciudad con la espada en la mano para conservar, el orden, la vida, y la propiedad. ¿Cómo quiere U. que no lo califique por un amigo de la Religion por un buen cristiano? ¿quiere U. que cambie yo mis ideas por que no cuadran con las suyas? Seria necesaró renunciar á la razon.—Si los Yankes salen á los barrios ó al lago de Granada para robar lo que encuentran, y arrebatar mujeres, el Sr. Cura calla. Nunca he cerrado mis labios para reprehender el crimen cuando lo he visto: doce años ha que estoy sobre las catedras de Granada increpando vigorosamente los vicios; el Sr. libelista me es un testigo. Pero confieso la verdad, que no he presenciado en los que se llaman Yankes, ni una sola accion inhonesta; hasta los rancheros son hombres honrados: para culparme exijo las pruebas al folletista. Si un filibustero de alta categoria le quita su lejitima consorte, á un Democrático de alta clase, y se casa cívilmente con ella por tres años, el Sr. Cura calla. Sr. libelista es U. un embustero. Conozco el hecho á que se refiere, que por la decencia pública no lo puntualizo, solo sepa U. que inmediatamente saqué á la Sra. á pedimento de su marido y actualmente me ocupo en

cultad para encender las hogueras de la inquisicion y quemar vivos á los hombres porque no creen el Cura de Granada no puede hacer bajar fuego sobre Samaria para abrazar el Templo de Garisin: el Cura de Granada no tiene facultad para repetir las quemaduras de Juan Wickly y Juan Hus. M. Maestro Jesus á nadie quemó vivo á nadie forzó á creer lo que no querian creer; á todos nos dejó la libertad mas plena, el fundó la democracia entre las rocas del Calvario; allí ratificó con su sangre la doctrina que de viva voz enseñó por tres años.—Habla con tu corazon *Cara*. *dongo* no quieras con sofisticas razones que no tienes en tu corazon, culpar al Ilustrado Cura de Granada como tu le llamas.

Continúa el Panfletista. Si al tiempo de estarse alzando el Santísimo en el Sacrificio de lo Misa, se introduce un Yanké borracho á la Iglesia con el sombrero calado, y agarra un escudo y se acuesta y se duerme, el Sr. Cura calla. Gran lastima es Sr. libelista que U. no este en Granada, para que U. aprendiese de los Americanos á oír Misa: desde que entran á la puerta del Templo se desmayan, toman un escudo con la mayor moderacion, sin ofender la devocion pública, hacen su breve oracion, y llenos de humildad se retiran. No son como los fariseos del Evangelio, que llenos de ostentacion hacen alarde de virtudes que no tienen; son humildes publicanos que en el silencio de su corazon confiesan su pecado y piden misericordia. En fin Sr. libelista, cuando venga U. á Granada y vea por sus propios ojos lo que yo le digo me hara justicia, y hablara bien de nuestros hermanos Americanos. Le suplico no me vuelva á inquietar con sus panfletos, y deje cumplir con sus deberes á su Cura que tanto lo ha querido y pide á Dios le vuelva el juicio que por su papelucho me parece que lo tiene perdido.—A Dios mi amigo.

Agustin Vijil.

FUNCIONES RELIGIOSAS.—Dice la Gaceta de Guatemala, el día 29 de Enero, se ha celebrado en aquella ciudad, en la iglesia del Cármen la festividad del Señor de Esquipulas, y en Belen la de Maternidad de Ntra. Sra., con la solemnidad acostumbrada.

el gobierno español estaban "rendidos" desarmados ya en la mar y dignos por lo menos de ser juzgados con arreglo á los tratados.

¿Y de que modo debió haber procedido la administracion? ¿Tenia derecho á reclamarlos? La proclama de Fillmore declaró fuera de la lei á los súbditos que reiterasen la invasion del territorio Cubano, negandoles absolutamente toda proteccion, y si despues de esto hubieran, sin embargo, intentado protegerlos, el gabinete habria incurrido en una tradicion manifiesta é injustificable.

El cargo pues se resuelve y se conviene contra la proclama de Fillmore, supuesto que retirará la proteccion nacional á los ciudadanos de la Union que se alistaron bajo la bandera del Jeneral López para la invasion de Playitas; pero bien visto no pudo ser de otro modo.

Nunca olvidamos que desde 1848 el gobierno americano ha tenido siempre sobre si las reclamaciones del consúl español fundadas en los convenios de paz que indudablemente lo ponian en la obligacion de impedir por todos medios los designs agresivos de los filibusteros. A las exigencias del gobierno español no podia contestarse sino rompiendo la guerra é conservando la paz. Si lo primero no quisiera hacerlo el gobierno americano, ni nosotros hemos tenido razon para pretenderlo, necesariamente habia de someterse á lo segundo, mal que le pasase: para someterse fué indispensable la proclama y como consecuencia de ella el gabinete americano ninguna reclamacion pudo establecer por Crittenden y sus compañeros. ¿Cuál pues ha sido criminal indiferencia?

Los pactos nacionales constituyen las leyes bajo las cuales se gobiernan las naciones y si estas leyes no permiten que la una invada el territorio de la otra, los súbditos que lo intentan, infringen dichas leyes. ¿Y debe prometerse á esos súbditos porque han cometido la violacion del derecho internacional? ¿A título de las simpatias que por nuestra libertad sienten los Estados Unidos, debe su gobierno quebrantar sus estipulaciones de paz hollando los principios de la moral de la justicia y de la razon? Con dolor vé un padre, no digamos un amigo, que un hijo es llevado al suplicio

para no haber sido tan bárbaro, tan cruel y tan asesino como fué ejercitando en toda su plenitud el derecho de sacrificar esas ilustres vicinas pero no confundidas con el infujio que esas circunstancias debieron tener en el ánimo del Capitan Jeneral Concha, con el derecho que hubiera de parte del gobierno americano para no consentir que aquel obrara en los términos que lo hizo: no confundamos por consiguiente las obligaciones del gobierno americano con la crueldad y la impolítica del gobierno español.

Si el Sr. Valiente al pensar de otro modo que nosotros ha sido un defensor parcial de nuestros libertadores; si su pasion con el patriota Cubano le ha llevado hasta el punto de ser injusto con el gobierno de la Union, nosotros le dispensamos la injusticia y la parcialidad; pero si á reflexionar de un modo tan extraño respecto á Crittenden y sus compañeros y á establecer con motivo de su desgracia un cargo contra el gobierno americano solamente le ha inducido la mira de descreditar el principio antimonista, no otros seremos inescusables y jamás le perdonaremos el daño que ha ocasionado á la causa de nuestra libertad.

Tomado del Eco de Cuba. N.º 21

**COMUNICADO.**

Y pues que la negra tirania en Centro-América pretende todavía ejercer su fatal influencia sobre la suerte de los pueblos. ¡Cuidado! Y pues que los que se nombran hoy conservadores en Centro-América procederán ligarse para estirpar á los verdaderos Campesnes de la demeracia, á los hijos ustivos y adoptivos del inmortal Washington que residen en Nicaragua para hacer el bien comunal. ¡Cuidado! ¡Cuidado! Y pues que el club Guatemalteco trabaja sin cesar con ansia y desesperacion para repeler los elementos extraños que ahora hai en Nicaragua que tienen por objeto dar la libertad y el progreso á todos los pueblos de Centro-América: pretencion filantrópica que anonada su inveterado egoismo. ¡Cuidado! ¡Cuidado! ¡Cuidado!

- Maria José
- Miguel Enríques
- Maucilio Leon
- Mejía Antonio
- Muñoz Ana
- Martin Monsiear
- Mendez Cirilo
- Morales Jesus M.
- Nrgremont de Marques
- Nuguera José Maria
- Ortega Pedro
- Pazos Procopio
- Poesi Charles
- Pineda Laureano
- Rocha Juan Elifio
- Robleto Dominga
- Rocha Jesus
- Roales L.
- Rust ser Wme
- Salguel Eudabje
- Saeuz Ramon
- Selva H. Pedro
- Saeuz Guadalupe
- Sousmate Ignacio
- Stow W. & E.
- Tenguer Madama M.
- Townsend Jorge
- Vega Fulgencio
- Venero gustin
- Zelalla Leandru
- Zolalla Mercedes

G. H. Wines y compañía expresos mensul para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.

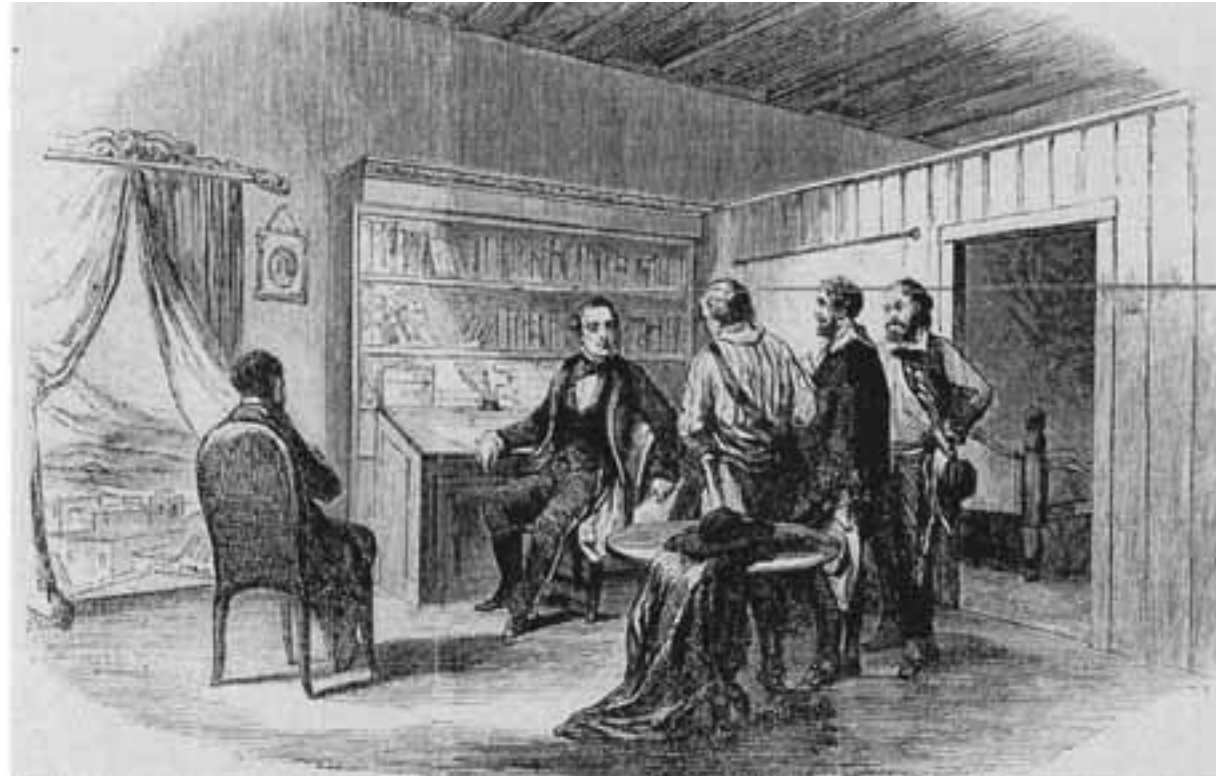
Por la compañía accionaria de transito los vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial; llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus expresos como arriba se expresa, el lunes 14 de febrero con el vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.

Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del espreso será atendido y despachado con prontitud, y en los términos mas razonables.

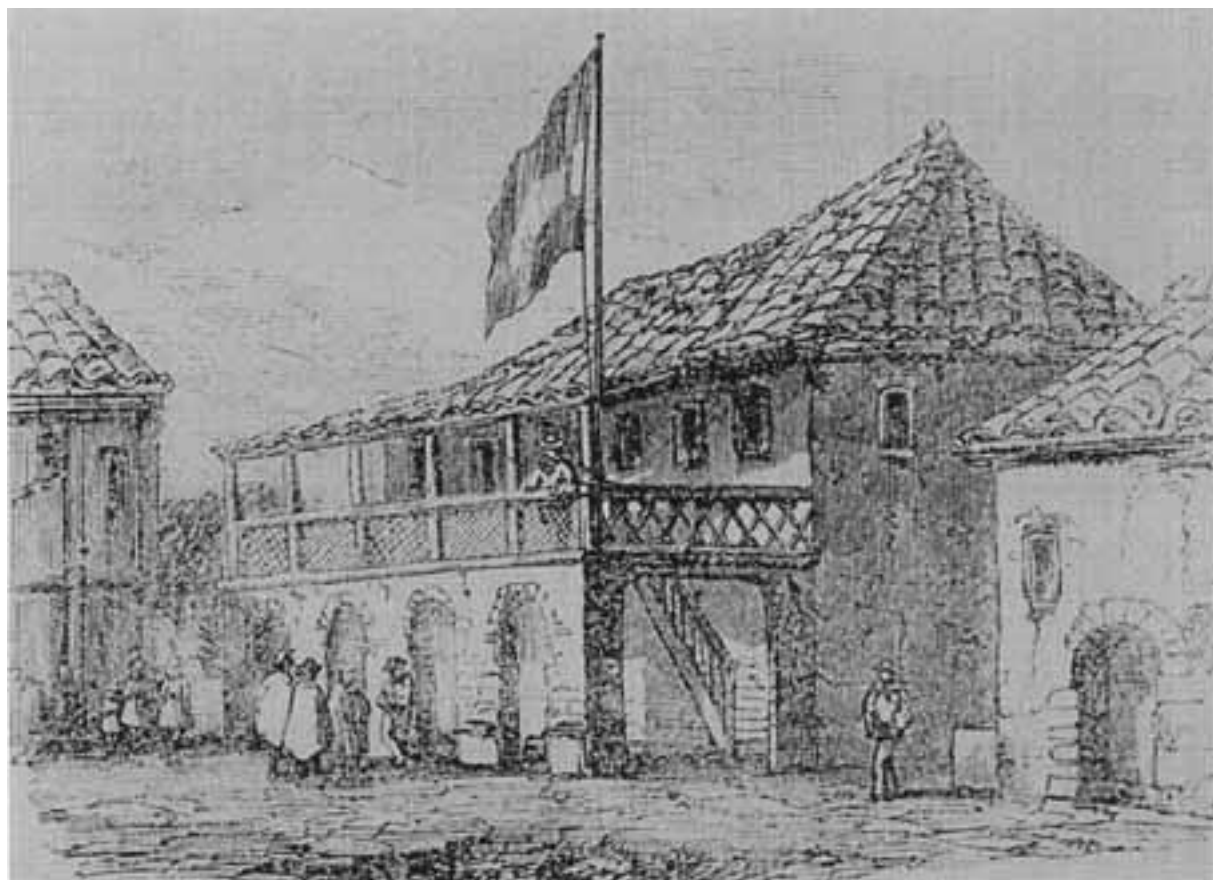
Colecciones hechas en San Juan del Sur, la Bahía de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del transito.

Los precios, mas altos pagados por oro en Puerto y acuñado.—El Tesoro despachará á New York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.

J. A. Zuggles Agente.  
En Casa de la Niña Yrene.  
Don Patricio Rivas Plaza de Granada



El general Walker en su despacho en la Casa Presidencial  
Reception room of General Walker in the President's house



Residencia del general Walker en Granada  
General Walker's residence in Granada

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 19

Sábado, 1 de marzo de 1856

ESTE EJEMPLAR trae la noticia del regreso de Malè a Granada, convaleciente pero siempre gravemente enfermo, aunque "feliz en la creencia que pronto sanará de su prolongada enfermedad crónica", y Tabor expresa deseos de su rápido restablecimiento para que él (Tabor) "disfrute de algún descanso en las incesantes labores de la dirección". Junto con la imprenta, Malè adquirió en Estados Unidos papelería de lujo y ordinaria, libros en español e inglés, una fuerte remesa de papel de periódico y materiales tipográficos, todo lo cual viene en camino y se espera recibir en Granada en pocos días.

En forma semioficial se anuncia que el Presidente Mora rehusa recibir al Comisionado Schessinger.

De los numerosos filibusteros que siguen muriendo en Granada, muy pocos dejan sus nombres en las páginas del periódico. En este número queda registrado James Miller, de 21 años de edad, Tambor Mayor del Primer Batallón de Rifleros, fallecido el 26 de febrero en el cuartel de su unidad en el antiguo Convento de San Francisco. En español sale el decreto N<sup>o</sup>. 176, otorgando la concesión del Tránsito a Edmond Randolph y sus socios, (firmado por el Presidente Rivas el 19 de febrero, pero retenido diez días y dado a publicar por el ministro Ferrer el 29).

Saturday, March 1, 1856

THIS ISSUE brings the news of Malè's return to Granada, "happy to believing that he will soon be recovered from his long and protracted illness," but still seriously ill, and Tabor hopes "for his speedy restoration to the business cares of life" in order that he (Tabor) may "enjoy some relaxation from the incessant duties of the office." Together with the press, Malè acquired in the United States a large assortment of paper —printing and official, Spanish and English books, stationary, plain and fancy, and new printing materials, all of which should arrive in Granada within a few days.

It is semi-officially announced that President Mora will decline to accept Commissioner Schessinger.

Of the many filibusters dying in Granada, very few names appear in the newspaper. This issue records the name of James Miller, 21 years old, Drum Major of the First Rifle Battalion, who died on February 26 in the quarters of Company B at the old San Francisco Convent. Decree N<sup>o</sup>. 176, in Spanish, grants the Transit concession to Edmond Randolph and Associates, (it was signed by President Rivas on February 19, but was held for ten days and issued for publication by Minister Ferrer on the 29th).

## Extractos / Excerpts

### NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

By advices from Costa Rica to the 11th inst, we are semi-officially informed that the Mission of Colonel Schlessenger would not be received. The President of Costa Rica will decline to accept our Commissioner ... Costa Rica will hold aloof from communion with us ...

74 (1)

ARRIVAL OF MR. MALE. —We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival on Friday last, of Mr. Joseph R. Male, of El Nicaraguense, in this city. He came in company with a large number of persons from New York and other portions of the Union, who have manifested great friendship for him during the voyage hither. He is still laboring under a very serious illness ... we hope for his speedy restoration to the business cares of life. The readers of this paper will experience a benefit from his presence and we shall enjoy some relaxation from the incessant duties of this office.

The above article was crowded out last week.

74 (3)

DIED. James Miller, Drum Major of the First Rifle Battalion.

74 (4)

### ROUGH SKETCHES

FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK  
BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. R. B.

I notice that Company D. have hoisted at their quarters, near the Cathedral, a large silk Nicaraguan ensign, which flutters gaily in the wind, and lends quite a gala appearance to their quarters. Long may it wave!

Still the drum and fife are heard almost every morning, playing the most mournful of all music, the dead march, which, as it falls on the ear in the stillness of early dawn, accompanied by the slow and solemn step of the escort, tells us of another comrade called to his narrow and his last home, never again to answer to roll call or command until the trumpet of Omnipotence shall awaken him to the great roll call of nations at the last judgment ...

Early the other morning about the hour of four, a marriage of some parties occupying a good position among the native population, took place in the Cathedral. The ceremony was very fine and imposing, the altar dressed in flowers, and the bride and bridegroom tastily and somewhat theatrically arrayed. —A large party of relatives and friends were in attendance, and the occasion was enlivened by the brass band of the battalion. After the ceremony was concluded, a procession was formed headed by the band, and the party perambulated the streets till day-break, firing salutes of rockets and other fire-works, giving it a very brilliant appearance.

73 (5)

EL DR. T. C. DEVAL tiene la satisfacción de participar á sus amigos y a los habitantes de Granada que ofrece sus servicios como Dentista.

Aquellas personas que quieran ó cuparle pueden frasar á su oficio, situado en la calle de Travezado, Hotel de los Wood.

75 (2)

### AVISO.

Aviso importantísimo para la Compañía de tránsito de este Istmo y para todas las Compañías del Mundo que tengan vapores en la mar del Sur.

Existen en la vega del majestuoso Río Lempa, muchas vetas de carbon de piedra, y como á 500 varas de distancia de estas vetas, hay tambien una mina de Plombajina, cuyos propietarios uno de ellos se encuentra en esta ciudad bastante facultado por sus socios para entrar en cualquier clase de negocios respecto de esta propiedad ...

76 (1)

N<sup>o</sup>. 176

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA  
MINISTERIO JENELAL.

Granada, febrero 29 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

... La República de Nicaragua cede al señor Edmond Randolph y sus socios el derecho y privilegio esclusivo por el término de 25 años de la fecha de este convenio, para transportar a traves de su territorio por una sola ruta, pasajeros y cargas ...

76 (4)



VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) MARCH 1, 1856.

NO. 19.

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### NICARAGUA ISTHMUS EXPRESS.

BETWEEN  
VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.

*Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.*

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency).

Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. ~~50~~  
Passage Tickets and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE.  
Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House!  
SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.  
VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At Don CLAUDIO CURELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.  
H. GOTTFEL & E. CARAZO.  
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-ff

### DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:  
Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of

## El Nicaraguense.

### AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nicaragua is in want of a stable, honest and industrious population; and to insure the fulfillment of her necessities, it only requires that the advantages she holds out to the world should be known. Nothing is requisite but that those in straitened circumstances elsewhere, bound down with poverty, pinched by continual and gloomy starvation, chilled by colds, or doomed to weary and profitless labor in lands where hands are too numerous for the demands of the time, should know how easy it is to live in Nicaragua, and how full of promise the future is, and we should have a ceaseless flow of emigration. It is a hard task to unfold this information, to preach it with a single voice to a world of hearers, to beat it into the heads of those most deeply interested; but the work must be commenced, and in time it must be completed. The epoch is full of revolutions, and we do not despair that a few years will see a gratifying change in the internal condition of this State.—Her wealth has been unproductive too long, but hereafter its wild and uncultivated bounty must become profitable in the economy of providence to the wants of His creatures. There are too many of the poor in this world, to allow this garden plot to lie waste; the spirit of avarice is too feeble to permit a few men to hold in entire control, so much of the common wealth of the world. Gaily and philosophically, we believe the State and government of Nicaragua offers greater inducements to enterprising settlers than any other country in the world. There is no drawback to the offer, either; but it is a bona fide compact, and one that may not be offered for a century again. The Republic owns eleven millions of public lands, all of which, at the time of the survey, was unsettled. The emigrant is offered out of this property, two hundred and fifty acres, to be chosen when and where he pleases, together with other inducements. The fertility of this land cannot be disputed, for its productiveness is a wonder to all who look upon it. The locality selected cannot be far from navigation, and the farthest settlement is near to the route of a feasible railroad. The country seems to have been laid off for railroads and canals; and the ease with which such improvements can be made, is not more patent than the fact that they will be consummated, and that, too, in a short time, to meet the demands of trade. Already two roads are spoken of, and the necessity for a third will soon bring it before the public. A road to Leon is a national project, on which is bent the eyes and engagements of the government, and therefore es-

his same old business in a land where it can be done fully as well, if not better, for a higher price, we challenge him to come to Nicaragua. The teeming earth is ready for his hoe and plough, the towering forest is sighing for his axe, the rich mines are waiting for his pick and pan. God, in his bounty, created one land where all might work together, and we are now appealing for a force to reclaim it from wild waste. Moreover, the commercial artery of the world lies here, and this also promises advantage to the settler. Not only will he have a chance of the earth's markets for his goods, but the trade of all nations will be open to his purchases. He can sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest, for the trades from the uttermost ends must eventually pass from east to west through this State.

These propositions, laid down in a weekly newspaper—a thing of to-day—are nevertheless abiding truths, subject to the demonstration of time. Thousands who shall read, will pass them over, but the great hereafter will remember and verify them. The man in Alabama, next month, who draws his drinking water fifteen miles, and lives on fish caught in a trap, will neglect the offers of our government, and with his posterity die poor; but the next generation will deprecate his memory as one incapable of appreciating the virtues of progress when plainly presented. And he who moves next fall when the crop is gathered, and pays a handsome sum for a farm he will sell next year, when his neighbors converse of his negotiations, they must smile at his ignorance or incredulity, that led him around such inducements to engage in such follies.

However, we shall do our duty, and the fruition must come. In the unfolded records of the future, it is written that this revolution so brilliant in its opening shall go on to consummate the regeneration of a people and the rejuvenation of half a continent.—Half the world's books are already burned, and it will not be many years before the remainder are destroyed in the fulfillment of these prophecies.

### NEWS FROM BELOW.

IREMS FROM VIRGIN BAY.—A correspondent at Virgin Bay writes to us that on the 16th of the present month the alarm of an attack spread through the town, causing quite an excitement. The alarm originated from the firing of a gun by a man somewhat excited.

The orders of the officer commanding the Cushman Guard is that in the event of an attack, the members of the company are to assemble at the office of A. T. company, where the armory is kept under the immediate charge of the Captain. In less than one minute after the alarm, at least thirty men assembled in the street, subject to the orders of Capt. McMurray, and Lieut. Mills, who were about the

### CORRESPONDENCE.

LEON, Feb. 23d, 1856.  
*Zi Nic:* According to promise I write about the road, which is good from Granada to this place, with one exception, which can be easily remedied.—After you leave Granada the first town you arrive at is Masaya, which is a neat little town; one of its principle features is the Cathedral, which fronts on the plaza and which is very handsomely decorated inside and beautifully finished on the outside. The troops stationed here are natives, under the command of Don Ruperto Ramirez, who is a gentleman, every inch of him, and who treats the Americans as if they were his brothers. I am sorry to say that he is sick at present.

The next town of note is Managua, which is very desolate in appearance. The troops that are stationed there, are under the command of a native who is too big for his shoes.

The next place of note is Pueblo Nuevo, which, in my humble opinion, is the cleanest place this side of Granada. The inhabitants are all civil and polite to the Americans, and the boys ought to use them well when they come along to this place.

The next place is Leon, which is the largest city in the State, and the healthiest. Yesterday being the birth day of the immortal Washington it was duly celebrated by officers and men. Salutes were fired during the day, in honor of it. There was quite an excitement created here last evening, by a report having started that the United States had recognized this government, and that French was coming home in this steamer, and many were the conjectures among the men who would be the next minister—Randolph or Ferrer. I don't think that either will go, for they have need of them both here, in my opinion. Now for the boys here. They are on the Plaza every evening drilling, and it must be said that they make a soldier-like appearance, and great credit is due to their respective officers for the efficient manner in which they are drilled, and if the boys in Granada don't look sharp they will beat them all hollow. Sit yourselves, boys.

GRANADA.

## ROUGH SKETCHES FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK, OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. R. B.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,  
Makes the night morning, and the noon-tide night.  
Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honor for an inward toil;  
And, for unfelt imaginations,  
They often feel a world of outward cares:  
So that, between their titles and low name,  
There's nothing differs but the outward fame.

*Shakespeare, Richard III.*

NO. III.

Feeling somewhat restless the other morning, I arose before old Sol had begun to gild the horizon, and started for a little *passee* around the city. Crossing the Plaza, which had quite an animated appearance, the Indians and peasantry, men, women, children and mules, arriving loaded to their utmost capacity with all kinds of produce, edible or otherwise, found under or above the earth—hay, plantains, eggs, oranges, sweetmeats, bananas, yams, beans, sugar and many fruits whose names I could not learn, together with a very large supply of those most hideous and disgusting looking reptiles, iguanas, which seem to be in great demand during Lent, at any rate the supply seems to keep well up with the demand, and I do not think as far as the American portion of the community is concerned, that the supply need be increased. I also noticed a large bowl of alligator eggs, which seem to be looked on by the natives as a decided luxury. I examined one and its odor, which was somewhat powerful, reminded me strongly of old cheese in a rapid state of decomposition, so that I do not think they will ever become a favorite article of food amongst us.

I notice that Company D have hoisted at their quarters, near the Cathedral, a large silk Nicaraguan ensign, which flutters gaily in the wind, and lends quite a gala appearance to their quarters. Long may it wave!

Still the drum and fife are heard almost every morning, playing that most mournful of all music, the dead march, which, as it falls on the ear in the stillness of early dawn, accompanied by the slow and solemn step of the escort, tells us of another comrade called to his narrow and his last home, never again to answer to roll call or command until the trumpet of Omnipotence shall awake him to the great roll call of nations at the last judgment. Comrades lost and dear to us, who shall tell of your many virtues (your vices are forgotten and buried with you) who shall at the distant fireside of homes far removed, speak of the wanderer and the lost one perhaps long mourned for by a dear and loving wife or mother, who shall tell of the fate that has befallen them, and of their

this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Guanajuato, the 23d day of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

VIRGIN BAY, W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

J. H. SIMPSON, 3-24 Broadway, N. York. AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Ojars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses. F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y. Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffman, U. S. Consul Realejo, Nicaragua. j12-1f

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.

THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russell, will ply as a Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. dl5m3

tain of filiment. Another project to build a road from Granada to the Lake Beach, has already engaged the sympathy and adhesion of some of the most wealthy citizens of Granada, and we should feel no surprise if it was commenced within six months. A third most eventually connect Granada with Virgin Bay, Rivas, Agueque, Obraje, Nandaima, and the intervening country. Beyond the feasibility of constructing canals and roads, the country is so located that the traders are always within four days of both oceans, thus giving them an advantage possessed by no people in the world. The farmer, here, can raise the products most esteemed both in the east and west; and without trouble, the either ocean is opened to transport the fruits of his industry. The soil is without exception, as good as any ever filled, and the market free. All the appliances of internal and external navigation have been bountifully extended by nature to this State, and it only requires the necessities and inventions of men to reduce them to utility and profit. There are thousands of acres of land at present unoccupied and uncultivated awaiting settlement; and their fertile tracts are offered by the government as a bonus to the emigrant. No charge is made, but he is simply asked to come and build his home; and with him may come his friends. There need be no unpleasant partings, no misgiving of a sustenance, for nature offers sufficient to live upon without work; no fear of the form of government, but every one may come, not as venturers, but as men certain of their reward. True, they need not come expecting to realize a fortune in a year, or in five; but in a shorter time than any where else, they may expect to reap a competence. The land is given to them, and in five years, this free gift, to say nothing of what improvements may be put upon it, will be worth a fortune. The simplest man can understand and realize this assertion; and if he has studied the history of the West, no one will gainsay it. When Texas became the seat of a new Republic, and he led out inducements to emigrants, few believed in her worth or wealth; but twelve years have converted the poor emigrants into wealthy farmers, and so it must be in Nicaragua, only to a greater extent. Texas never had the advantages that are now offered in this State, nor is there a land at present open to emigration, which, geographically, can present such inducements to men of business. We do not advise any man or men to sell off their possessions in the United States, and come to Nicaragua, if he is pleased where he is. God preserve us from bringing a cloud across the pathway of any contented and well located man; but we appeal to the restless and those anxious to go some where else than when they are. Thousands of such people, good and true, are to be found in all sections of the Union, and to them we address ourselves. Whether he be raising Weathersfield onions in Connecticut, putting lumber in Maine, growing rice in Georgia, cultivating sugar cane in Louisiana, breeding cattle in Texas, digging gold in California, fattening pork in Ohio, milling corn in Indiana, or doing any of the great branches of industry in the United States, we care not, if he wishes to move and desires to follow

first on the ground. The company then patroled around the town, and after spending about two hours under arms, the men were dismissed with the thanks of the Captain for their prompt appearance in the street. On Sunday the Captain drilled his men for an hour and a half at Light Infantry, extending from the centre, from the right, and from the left. Then closing on the same pivots, re-extending, skirmishing and forming rallying squares. The company skirmished around the town to the amusement of all the inhabitants; before dismissing two charges were made, with loud cheers for Walker and Liberty. The writer next suggests that as Virgin Bay is an important place, and somewhat exposed, nine men should be stationed there for military and police duty. These men could form a nucleus around which the citizens might rally, while at the same time the people could always rely upon the sentry to give the alarm, and thus call the Cushing Guards into action. This guard would also be serviceable in preventing the men who come to this country at the expense of government, from deserting so frequently, as is now the case. The enterprising Brothers Garrard have purchased the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Millard has re-opened the California House, where he is doing a thriving business. Lee and Shipley of the United States Hotel are crowded, spreading a most bounteous table. Capt. McMurray has purchased another house and is about to build a magnificent hotel. So says dame rumor. It is contemplated by the Cushing Guards to visit Granada, after the arrival of their uniform from the United States, providing John McKean, Pierce, Marcy and company permit the clothing to come.

Some fellow from California with rather loose notions of law and order, pitched in and whipped half a dozen natives promiscuously last week, and was proceeding to thrash the balance, when Captain McMurray caught him by the throat and marched him off to the lock up, where he rested quietly all night with his feet in the stocks. MINISTER FRENCH.—We learn by the last advices from the United States, that Col. Parker H. French, Minister of Nicaragua, to the United States government, had gone on a tour to the Western States of the Union, and therefore may not be expected to return to this Republic until the steamer after the steamer now due, arrives. Minister French has been received with distinguished consideration in all parts of the Union, and the people everywhere express their decided dissatisfaction at his non-reception by Secretary Marcy.

The Boston Journal mentions a rumor, from a source which entitles it to credit, that ex-Governor Baker, of New Hampshire, is to be appointed Governor of Kansas in the place of Gov. Shannon, who is now on the way to Washington for the purpose, it is stated, of resigning his commission. Gov. Baker has recently sold his property in Concord, N. H., with the idea of removing to the West. He was in Boston on Thursday on his way to Washington,

SURVEY OF SAN CARLOS,

SAN CARLOS, Feb. 24th, 1856.

J. N. Fabens, Esq. Director of Colonization, Nicaragua. Dear Sir: In accordance with instructions from Genl. Walker, I have made and transmitted to him a surveyed plan of the new city of San Carlos, and for the information of those who may desire to locate here or in this vicinity, I hand you the following notes of memorandum and observations made in and around this place. The plateau of San Carlos is of primitive insular formation composed of hard sandstone varying in color from red to white, and suitable for building materials. Its geographical position is latitude 11° 10' N. north, and longitude 79° 45' W. west from Washington, and elevated about 18 feet above the level of the Lake. The main elevation covered by the survey, has a slight uneven surface covered with a growth of bushes and weeds interspersed with a few orange trees. There is every indication that this point was at a no very distant day, an island, as low grounds surround it, which are not yet covered with forests of large growth. The lands bordering the Lake above San Carlos are rich and offer excellent positions for agriculturists to locate their claims. Boarding the river San Juan below, or east of San Carlos, the ground is low, and subject to overflow, but back from the river it rises gradually, offering some of the finest positions for plantations in the State. My meteorological memorandum is imperfect, but they lead me to the belief that San Carlos is as healthy a position for a town of large growth as can be found upon the shores of the Lake. The favorable location too, being at the junction of the Lake and River, and past which must flow the tide of Commerce and emigration, now just beginning as it were, to pour into the Republic, must soon make San Carlos a city of first importance. The Rio Frio debouches into the Lake within one thousand yards of the 'Punta Plaza' and southeast of it. This river swarms with fish, and the water is very much colder than that of either the Lake or river. The Islands in the Lake afford ample supplies of wood and timber for every purpose. It is intended by the government to open a road from San Carlos into the mining region of the headwaters of Indian river, and as this must pass near the San Miguelets, that entire country, so rich in cattle and horses, will be opened to the markets of the Lake, and as soon as the Lake is supplied with steamers and sailing vessels, the region around San Carlos must become of immense value to the State, and lands of every description attain great value. There is no part of the State in which I could so heartily recommend settlers to locate their land permits as in this, and I willingly back my judgment by placing my own in this vicinity. Persons in search of forest lands would well to examine the Rio Frio, as there will soon be a steamer placed upon the Lake to explore that River and ply from San Carlos to all points upon the Lake within its vicinity. Dr. Petit of this place and attached to the garrison, is now making arrangements to bring out a steamer for this purpose. Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. CADY, Surveyor.

lonely graves by the Lake of Nicaragua. But it may be gratifying to those friends to know that every attention is shown at their interment, that their graves are marked and respected, that they have met soldier's fates and received soldier's burial, with all the honors thereto attached, and the thrice repeated platoon crosses the ceremony. R. quiescat in pace.— Peace and quiet to their ashes. Early the other morning about the hour of four, a marriage of some parties occupying a good position among the native population, took place in the Cathedral. The ceremony was very fine and imposing the altar dressed in flowers, and the bride and groom tastily and somewhat theatrically arrayed. A large party of relatives and friends were in attendance, and the occasion was enlivened by the brass band of the battalion. After the ceremony was concluded, a procession was formed headed by the band, and the party perambulated the streets till day-break, firing salutes of rockets and other fire-works, giving it a very brilliant appearance. The improvements which are going on from day to day around us are of a cheering and most extensive nature. Houses which have been long deserted, are being re-inhabited—old buildings are being newly roofed, stuccoed on the exterior, and refurbished and cleaned on the interior. The old barricades which have long been an eye-sore to the city, are being removed as fast as laborers can be employed to do the work; and the fine old church of Alava, on the Masaya road, is also being entirely refitted and whitewashed, and will soon form one of the most attractive features of that portion of the city. Enfeebled by a severe attack of the calentura, or acclimating fever or the country, I have not been able this week to furnish my usual quota of news or sketchy matter of interest, as I have endeavored to do, but the readers of El Nicaraguense will, I know, take the will for the deed and pardon the shortcomings of the present week.

INSANITY FROM HOME SICKNESS.—On Friday last a German was put under restraint in Boston, Massachusetts, as a lunatic, he having purchased a small open boat with sail and oars, and covered it with canvass, except one small aperture to admit his body. He had, also, put on board provisions enough for two weeks, and, thus equipped, was about to sail for Europe, which, he said, he expected to reach in twenty-two days. When asked what he would do when his provisions were exhausted, he said "he had some money and would buy more!"

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT PORTO RICO.—A letter received in New York from St. Thomas, dated December 18th, states that accounts received there from St. John, P. R., are to the effect that business was utterly prostrated by the ravages of the cholera. The number of cases, so far in that city, according to the official statement, being 3500, with the large per centage of 1599 deaths. The disease had not spread in the surrounding country to any great extent.

Speaking of the refusal of the London Times to publish Mr. Buchanan's note respecting the neutrality laws the Montreal Herald says: "Such dishonorable conduct, in a journal marked by such pre-eminent talent and consequently, enjoying so vast and unequalled a circulation, is clearly calculated not only to weaken its own influence, but that of journalism throughout the world."

# El Nicaraguense.

## NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

### GRANADA:

#### Saturday Morning, March 1.

#### To Our Army Subscribers

Hereafter El Nicaraguense will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to our subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR OFFICE.**—In a few days we will be in receipt of a large assortment of paper—printing and official; Spanish and English books, stationery, plain and fancy, and new printing materials. The proprietors of "El Nicaraguense" have completed such arrangements with Atlantic agents, as will enable them to supply the public in the book and stationery trade with goods at a very small advance on New York prices. In the job printing department we are now prepared to execute any orders in the latest style of the art, the material having been carefully selected and experienced job printers permanently engaged.

#### NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

By advices from Costa Rica to the 11th inst., we are semi-officially informed that the Mission of Colonel Schlessenger would not be received. The President of Costa Rica will decline to accept our Commissioner, because this Republic has engaged the services of Americans in its military establishment. If the "forfeigers" under General Walker had been dismissed when the revolution was accomplished, then the messenger of the Government would have been accepted; but while the army is composed as at present, Costa Rica will hold aloof from communion with us. We hope for better things, however.

A courier may be expected from Costa Rica on Monday, and we shall then be in possession of more positive information. The hospitable reception of the embassy, and the calm and pacific reply of that government, inspires us with hope that a peaceable arrangement may yet be effected. Nicaragua will wait awhile and abide the fruits of her present attitude. She is willing to assist her negotiations with a few lessons of experience—to allow her actions to testify to her professions. There is no impatience on our part at a few months' delay—we have only asked peace, and so far there has been no disturbance. This Republic, therefore, in the truce, will not leave any effort undone, to relieve Costa Rica of its ill-feeling and anxiety, which done, a treaty of amity must

#### A WORD TO SETTLERS.

"Where is the best place for us to settle?" was the interrogatory propounded a few days since, by a party of sturdy colonists as we dropped in to pay our Director of Colonization a passing visit. The old resident, however, was in no wise taken aback by the question. He proceeded to give the inquirer information as to the various departments of the State, describing briefly the climate, soil and productions of each, and pointing out on the map the several roads, leading to and through the said districts, showing the facilities of internal communication by land and water, the best markets for native produce, etc. The emigrants listened and examined, seemingly bewildered by the immensity of the field spread out before them—like children in a great log bazaar. There was such a variety of inducements offered in turn, they could decide upon nothing, and like the young man in scripture, though from a very different cause, they "went away sorrowful for they had great possessions."

There are many about town in the like predicament—parties who come into the State to settle but find it difficult to decide upon a location. Now to those who have the time and means to spare, we recommend by all means a jaunt through the State, or at least until they find the spot of their choice. Apart from any ulterior ends to be advanced thereby, such a trip would richly repay the voyager by the sublime scenery of mountain, lake, valley and rolling plain upon which his eye would feast. From the pasture lands of Guanacoste across the Transit road, now literally the highway of nations; through the smiling gardens of fruitful Rivas, all along the shores of the great Lake, tarrying at times at Indian pueblos, snugly sequestered amid grand old woods, and passing numerous water courses on his way till he reaches the mountain scenery encircling Granada, thence on to the thrifty and beautiful town of Masaya and thence across the lava fields, where blight and desolation for the first and only time in his journey will confront him, over the heights of Buena Vista, whence the two great Lakes of Nicaragua and the vast plain skirting their shores, arrest his wandering glances by a panorama of unequalled beauty and fertility—on by the Lake shore of Managua, where the waves toss fretfully, as from a lesser ocean, thence "over the hills and far away," through mountain forests of primeval grandeur, where dwell perchance the panther, the wild cat, the jaguar and the ocelot and "many a plummy thing sitting within the stillness"—and at length, before the frame has begun to realize the burden of fatigue, or the eye has grown weary of grand spectacles, or the ear tired of nature's exhortation to reach the crowning vision of all—the great plain of majestic Leon, to gaze upon the city from the mountain side, as it lies so grand there in oriental calm and solitude—this is certainly a tour to repay one a thousand fold for all the toil and exposure he may encounter upon his way. And if he would go further and realize with yet greater intensity of feeling, the truth of Wordsworth poetic theory, that

"Nature never did betray,  
The heart that loved her," 'tis her privilege  
Through all the years of this our life, to lead

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

##### TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY

First Lieutenant A. F. Rudler to be Captain in Co. F, Rifle Battalion.  
Second Lieut. Charles Horrell to be First Lieutenant in Co. D, Rifle Battalion.  
First Sergeant E. K. Ayers to be Second Lieutenant in Co. B, Rifle Battalion.  
Sergeant Edward Maxwell to be Second Lieutenant in Co. D, Rifle Battalion.  
Second Lieutenant Frederick Chidter to be First Lieutenant in Co. F, First Rifle Battalion.  
B. W. Sammis to be Second Lieutenant in Co. F, Rifle Battalion.  
Dr. Royston, to be surgeon, with the rank of captain.  
C. H. Gray, M. D. is appointed Surgeon of the First Light Infantry Battalion, with the rank of Major.  
C. H. West to be Second Lieutenant in Co. F, First Rifle Battalion.  
W. H. Lyons to be Second Lieutenant, and Commissary to the First Light Infantry Battalion.  
Adjutant of the Colonel—D. Barney Wolf has been appointed to the office of Adjutant of the Colonel commanding in the Oriental Department.  
Sergeant Campbell has been appointed orderly to the Commander-in-Chief.  
Musician John W. de Frewer has been appointed Band Master and ordered to take charge of the field music.

#### FAREWELL BANQUET

##### TO THE OFFICERS OF CO. E. FIRST INFTRY.

One of the most *recherché* parties of the season came off on the evening of February 24d, at Manovill's Hotel in this city, on the occasion of the departure of Co. E, 1st Infantry, from this place. The route was not received until a late hour, but upon the news becoming public, the officers of Co. C. in connection with some members of the staff of the commander-in-chief immediately extended an invitation to the gallant Captain of Co. E, and his subalterns to meet them and their friends at 9 o'clock. Lieut. Morgan and Clinton of the staff, the commissioned officers of the two companies with several invited guests, sat down to a most sumptuous banquet: prepared by the worthy host of the Manovill at scarcely an hour's notice.  
Lieut. Lowery presided supported by Lieut. Morgan and Johnstone.  
Ample justice having been done to the rich viands, the cloth was removed, and soon the popping of the corks announced that the regular toasts were in order.  
The President gave as the first regular toast: Genl. Walker.—The friend of Liberty respected of his subordinates may be he be always considered as was the Father of his Soldiers!  
This was eloquently responded to by Lieut. Morgan of the staff who gave in return: Col. B. D. Fry—commander of the Battalion.—The man who stood first among the iron hail which fell thick around the heights of Chapultepec, on whom we rely now, as then, to lead us forward in the path of duty and danger.  
This was replied to by Mr. West, who gave a most beautiful picture of the military career of the gallant Colonel.  
The President then gave: Our guests of Co. E.—May they in their new quarters be so kindly received that they may never regret the many happy hours we have passed together in this garrison.  
The gallant Captain of Co. E. at this moment entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, and returned thanks, briefly as follows: My fellow-officers of the Battalion—Overcome as I am with a deep sense of the obligations which your kind treatment has placed me under, I can only say in reply that I am unused to speaking in public, and I also labor under much embarrassment, from the position in which you have placed me. I shall endeavor while separated from you, to so conduct myself that the friendly bonds which now unite us in one chain of friendship may never be broken. On behalf of my brother officers of my command, I sincerely thank you.  
Many other toasts were drunk with enthusiasm.

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#### At PECORINI'S can be found the best quality of COGNAC WINES AND CIGARS at moderate prices.

Granada, Feb. 15.

Post Office—Department of Granada, February 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be prepaid. J. A. RUGGLES, Post-Master-General. Granada, Feb. 15.

AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS.—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

##### PORT OF GRANADA.

##### REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

##### GRANADA, March 1, 1856.

##### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27.—Steamer La Virgin from Castillo, with merchandise and troops.  
Feb. 27.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from San Carlos in ballast.  
28.—Bungo Alida, from San Juan del Norte, with merchandise.  
Two huggoes, names unknown, with merchandise.

##### SAILED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for San Carlos, with Government stores.  
29.—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, for Castillo, with merchandise, Government stores and troops.

#### LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN Auctioneer, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

#### French & English Merchandize,

of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Granada.  
The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$30,000.  
From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. De BARRUEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash.  
Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business in different parts of Greytown.  
Terms of sale CASH.  
Granada, Feb. 15.

#### LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

#### MANOVILL'S HOTEL,

where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds.  
J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

#### G. H. WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS,

Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.

G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EX-

press

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Second Lieut. Charles Horrell to be First Lieutenant in Co. D, Rifle Battalion.  
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Dr. Royston, to be surgeon, with the rank of captain.  
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#### FAREWELL BANQUET

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follow. The people of that State are prepared for it, but their government acts with caution. Throughout Central America, the masses have a latent suspicion that General Walker is breaking down the barriers to their enfranchisement; but everywhere they are a bused and misled by selfish men. The most improbable stories are circulated, vouchsafed for by high officials, that the American emigrants have come to rob and waste, and that their career will be marked with pillage. The simple credulity of the people is thus imposed on, and the American name brought in disrepute. A Costa Rica paper now before us contains a proclamation, in which the people are informed by a grandiloquent libel, that the Americans are "invading that State, with ferocious and insatiable appetites, hunting their wives, their daughters and their properties." This is an old story against the Americans, and its constant repetition by men who know its falsity, is convincing proof that the true character of the Americans only requires to be known to be appreciated. The light is slowly breaking, however, and the day of disenfranchisement comes on apace.

Central America will have a better idea by-and-by. Nicaragua will marshal her sister States in a nobler career than intestine broils. As she has done, and will continue to do, with Costa Rica, so she will continue to act with all, until they have been won to fraternity.

**MAIL MATTER.**—The United States mail will close this evening, and go down on the steamer to-night.—The mail sent forward was the largest ever despatched from this city.

For the information of the public, we are requested by the Post Master General to state that all letters for any portion of the world outside of this Republic, must be paid for in advance.

**WENT TO CASTILLO RAPIDS.**—Company B, of the First Light Infantry, has been stationed at the above post, and departed on Thursday night, under First Lieutenant J. R. Baldwin, who will command the garrison. Lieut. Baldwin will relieve Co. A, under Capt. Warren Raymond, which is ordered to report at Head Quarters, in Granada.

**INCENDIARISM.**—Some malicious scoundrel, on Tuesday night, set fire to the schooner Esperanza, on the beach, and before the fire was discovered, she was almost entirely consumed. The Quarter Master General offers a reward of \$500 for the incendiary.

**FLAG STAFF.**—A trim looking poll is at present being prepared for erection in front of the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. Something of this sort has long been required, to assist the public in coming to a conclusion, without being forced to inquire for the State House.

**GONE TO THE STATES.**—Captains Will Morris and J. W. Rider both left this city on Thursday evening en route for the Eastern States. Both leave a host of warm friends behind, and the sixty days of their furlough will be counted over anxiously.

**DRAWING AND MUSIC.**—A native wagon. Lieut. Johnson is responsible for the above.

**PAPERS.**—Captain Collins and Purser Smith of the steamship Cortes, have our thanks for late papers.

From joy to joy!—

he may proceed on through the embowered vales of Oneseatepec, Chichigalpa and Chinandega and thence to Realajo, and look again upon the vast Pacific, and returning visit the mountain regions of Segovia, Matagalpa and Chontales, very rich in gold and silver, and "cattle on a thousand hills." The mountain winds blowing around him shall incite him to higher aspirations and purposes in life; the sentiments of his heart shall be expanded, his philosophy nobler, his Christianity firmer; and if in looking over the many lovely scenes amid which he has journeyed, his thoughts at times have gone back to a sorrowful and suffering brotherhood, of whom he remembers to have heard—if, perchance, he has never seen them naked and starving in the cold regions of the North and he has felt instinctive yearnings to beckon them to new homes where plenty and eternal summer awaits them, who shall blame him? Aye, and if these untenanted fields of wealth and enchantment should haunt his dreams and wakening hours, and forgetful of Mrs. Partington with her map, and Nero Claudius Marcy who mismanages the affairs of the State Department at Washington, he should send messages to those who live in poverty-stricken lands, and hide their want and misery in unwholesome cellars and garrets, and whose little ones are to them not a blessing but a curse, but have as strong arms and stout hearts as those who hunt them down, and in the touching language of Dickens' little Nell, should beg of them to leave their dark rooms and loathsome haunts and come confidingly to the bosom of this inviting land, where they will be sure to have enough, and where they may "sleep in fields and under trees, and have the sun and wind upon their faces during the day and thank God together"—who shall brand him as a criminal for this?

We have wandered from our purpose. There are probably not a few among the new comers who lack the necessary means for a prolonged travel preparatory to settling. To them we would recommend the selection of a location somewhere as early as possible. The necessary information as to the advantages of different points can be obtained at the Colonization office. The sooner such a selection is made, the sooner can a perfect title to the same be obtained, and the sooner will the proprietor be able to realize something from his labor. It costs but little to throw up a log house, to buy a few calves, some pigs and poultry, to clear away and plant a corn patch and a plantation field, and out of the proceeds of a small farm, a family may live comfortably, while their plantation of coffee or cocoa is arriving at maturity. Those who are early enough to secure good locations and who make some improvements thereupon may be sure of a sale for their estate in a few years at a large advance upon present valuation should they desire to leave the country. They are other things to be considered—the country is more healthy than the city—and the pleasant excitement consequent upon some regular occupation is very conducive to health. Then the ownership of land gives dignity and character to the man. He becomes a part of the State—the State regards him not as Hodge, the grower of yams, rice, corn and plantains, but as Cincinnati, the independent citizen who may at any moment be summoned from the plough to honor

and this, the first banquet ever given by the Light Infantry Battalion broke up at 12 midnight. Each one feeling that while such unity of feeling existed among the officers of the army, they were sure of success in all their undertakings.

**HO! FOR CHONTALES!**—In relation to a poster headed as above, and signed by C. W. Webber, we would explain as follows: Mr. Webber who is well known in the United States as the "Hunter Naturalist" and author of six or eight books, consisting of Texas Border adventure and illustrated volumes of natural history, principally projected immediately on his arrival an expedition to Chontales and Matagalpa for the purpose of *explorati-n*—not "mining," as has been supposed.

This enterprise seems to have been mistaken by gentlemen arriving by the last steamer, and even others for a mere mining speculation. Now the fact is, the distinct purpose had in view from the beginning has been to make this, as far as the resources of the country will admit, a scientific exploration, with a view to a complete survey, and report upon this interesting and valuable region.

The government has already expended liberal sums in efforts to receive full reports upon the mineral regions of the State, but has been defeated by the unhappy and premature deaths of the gentlemen employed for the purpose. It is now thought to be time for those gentlemen who come here filled with the liberal spirit of enterprise, and a sagacious forethought of the future of the new State of their adoption, to act in this matter, not alone in view of their own personal interest, but with reference to those of the government.

In furnishing rations and arms the government does all for such an expedition that present conditions can justify, and as the men who compose it will have the opportunity of *locati-n* and "*denouci-n*," mining claims, we do not see that they can justly ask anything more than to be permitted to accompany the party from the Plaza out, to be disbanded on the Plaza in, and then return to work their respective claims or "denouci-nments."

**ARRIVAL OF MR. MALE.**—We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival on Friday last, of Mr. Joseph R. Male, of El Niaguense, in this city. He came in company with a large number of persons from New York and other portions of the Union, who have manifested great friendship for him during the voyage hither. He is still laboring under a very serious illness, though we are happy in believing he will soon be recovered from his long and protracted illness. All the care which could be rendered to a man, has been extended in his case, and it is greatly owing to this that we hope for his speedy restoration to the business cares of life. The readers of this paper will experience a benefit from his presence and we shall enjoy some relaxation from the incessant duties of the office.

The above article was crowded out last week.

**AN OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR COWARDICE.**—A letter from Kazatch Bay states that Mr. Deheuy, second master H. M. crew gunboat Lyon was tried by court martial for cowardice exhibited during the attack on Kibburn. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

**DIED.**—In the quarters of Co. B, San Francisco Church, Granada, on the 26th of February, JAMES MILLER, Drum Major of the 1st Light Battalion, in the 21st year of his age.

He was an excellent and accomplished musician, a good soldier and firm friend to deplore his loss, he was followed to the grave by all the martial music of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, and an escort and firing party from Co. C. Capt. Walker, commanding. *See ter: papers please copy.*

**CAPT. THOMAS J. AVRETT**, First Lieutenant James Jamison, and Second Lieutenant H. Clay Hall, of Co. E, with about 42 men, are stationed at Masaya, twelve miles from Granada. The post is considered one of the healthiest in the State, and the boys appear perfectly satisfied with their new position.

**A Virginia editor**, being introduced to Horace Greeley recently, in the National Hotel, Washington, insulted him with a challenge to fight. One of the correspondents of the New York press interfered, and "conquered a peace."

**SEAPR.**—At Chicago the merchants receive money increased in mourning letters, so as to cheat the post-office clerks. In sixty days remittances to the value of \$20,000 were returned to that city from the Dead Letter office.

**GRANADA HOTEL, WOOD & CO. PROPRIETORS.**

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up and catered for on the American principle, and visitors to and residents in Granada will find there all the advantages of an Atlantic Hotel.

Boarding and Lodging by the day or week, or board without lodging.

A stock of the best Wines, Liquors and Segars constantly on hand.

Granada, March 1—1f

**\$500 REWARD.**—The above reward will be paid to any one giving information that person or persons that set fire to and burned the schooner ESPERANZA, on the night of 26th February last.

Apply to  
Col. THOS. F. FISHER,  
Quartermaster General, Nicaraguan Army.  
Granada, March 1—1f

**\$50 Reward.**

DEPARTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua JAMES RITCHIE, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 28, height 5 feet 8 3-4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter Ritchie to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic.

Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856.

Approved and ordered to be published.  
W. M. WALKER,  
General Commander in Chief.  
L. NORVELL WALKER,  
Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion.

**Wanted.**

A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER.

Apply to  
Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Quartermaster General.  
Feb 23rd

**For Sale.**

THE schooner ESPERANZA, as ahenow lies on the beach at Granada. Apply to  
Col. THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Quartermaster General.  
Feb 23rd

**PRESS.** as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLESAM for San Francisco, and STAB OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything pertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.

The highest price paid for GOLD DUST, and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
At Nina Reinas.  
(Don PATRUCIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.  
Refer to C. MORGAN, New York.  
C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

**WINE & CO'S EXPRESS.**

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

**THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEB. 29.**

CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS

**NORTHERN LIGHT.** CAPT. TINKLEBARGER, N. York: **PROMETHEUS.** CAPT. CHURCHILL, New Orleans, and **UNCLE SAM.** CAPT. BALDWIN, San Francisco.

EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure.  
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
Granada, Nicaragua, Feb. 9th, 1856.

**WALKER HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.**

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars.

Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.  
Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

**\$10 REWARD.**—The above reward will be paid for the return of a REVOLVER which was stolen from my room. It is a large size dragon pistol and is numbered 1920. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.

MICHAEL McCARTY,  
Volligear Company A.  
Granada, Feb. 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices.

C. & E. THOMAS,  
Heina street.  
Granada, Feb. 9.

**JUST RECEIVED**

**PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK**

50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Baltimore Mills.  
100 tins soda and butter crackers;  
10,000 superior Havana segars;  
10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by  
W. TELLER,  
Plaza, Granada.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.

Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. 1f

**WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.**

Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

# Arte Española.

## EL FALSO ARTISTA.

1840.

Una de las hermosas noches de otoño cuando todos descansaban en Roma y la luna plateaba con sus rayos las ondas del Tiber, retrando en ellas los soberbios edificios que adornan la capital del mundo; cuando el pueblo dormía confiado en la seriedad del Papa Alejandro, un hombre á quien los romanos, y á quien la Europa entera admiraban como el artista de su siglo, desceñió el cabello, cubierta la faz de mortal palidez, y con trémulo paso, vagaba por las orillas del río, fijando con aire imbécil su vista en aquellas aguas, testigos de tantas glorias, depositarias de tantos crímenes.

En vano había querido conciliar el sueño en su magnífico lecho; el pesar agudo que lo devoraba en su palacio le siguió al campo.

Después de una hora de silencio exclamó: "Ay! envidian mi nombre, mi gloria! Mi fama es una corona de hierro candente que me abraza y que no puedo arrancar de mí sien! Daria mi palacio, mi casa de campo, mis riquezas todas por calmar mis remordimientos! Ah! yo he hecho siempre todo lo posible por librarme de ellos — y siempre en vano!"

"Yo me he postrado ante el confesionario de un sacerdote; he gemido, he golpeado mi pecho con dolor, he hablado, y el ministro del cielo con terror ha huido al escucharme. Yo he asistido con jóvenes artistas, por olvidar mi pena, a voluptuosas orgías, y cuando el vino espumante rebosaba en los vasos y las hermosas nos brindaban con el placer, ansioso de perder la razón, bebía, bebía, y bebía en vano! Ay! el vino y las mugeres no tienen embriaguez para mí!"

"Para lograr la paz del alma, he seguido á un solitario lejos del mundo, me he consagrado á la austeridad y á la penitencia, y sin embargo, allí también tenía siempre fija, siempre clavada en mi cerebro la execrable idea! En vano he buscado el sosiego en los brazos de un angel, de una mujer pura; las virtudes de una esposa no han bastado á purificar mi alma, ni á acallar los remordimientos! Su voz celestial rethata, me asesina, me llama Ghigi! nombre exe-

## GUATEMALA.

De Guatemala—Por una persona de confianza hemos sabido, y estamos poseídos que las noticias de Guatemala nos hacen afirmar que no hay ninguna demostración de hostilidad ni debe ser esperada de aquel lugar contra Nicaragua. La única noticia en que tal impresion puede ser creída es que Guatemala ha estado reforzando recientemente su Ejército, y de otra manera preparado el Estado para la guerra. Ningun atentado de ofensa se debe esperar del carácter guatemalteco, ni hará atentado ninguno, al presente, pero el Estado mantiene su Ejército para alguna acción en lo futuro. El primer proyecto de una invasión fue favorablemente aceptada; pero la tridanza trajo el consejo sabio, y una campaña ofensiva hizo que declinase. Traducción de la correspondencia de Guatemala á nuestros amigos.

## NOMBRA MIENTOS.

Con fecha 9 de febrero por decreto Gubernativo, fué nombrado comisionado especcia cerca de la República de Costarrica el señor Coronel don Luiz Schlessinger.

Con fecha 11 del mismo por acuerdo Gubernativo fué nombrado Subdelegado de Hacienda el señor Teniente Coronel don Raimundo Selva.

Con fecha 16 del mismo por acuerdo Gubernativo fué concedido el pase al título de Cura interino de la Villa de Acoyapa al señor Presbitero B. don Santiago Solórzano.

Con fecha 20 del mismo por acuerdo Gubernativo fué nombrado Receptor de alcabalas del distrito de san Fernando el señor don Nicolas Mátuz

LOCA PANATICA.—Un comerciante del barrio de San German de Paris, recibió el 16 de Octubre la siguiente carta, de una pariente suya, rica propietaria que habitaba en un magnífico *chateau* de las cercanías de la capital:

"Tú eres mi único heredero, y no quiero hacerte esperar mas tiempo. Hasta ahora he sido feliz; á cada uno su turno para disfrutar de la felicidad. Por otra parte, yo estoy cansada de vivir. Una idea fija me preocupa; mis sueños me anuncian en la eternidad delicias que de go vivamente iré

1.º COMANDANCIA, Y GOBERNACION MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO.—D. U. L.—Leon, febrero 8 de 1856.—Señor Prefecto del departamento.—Con fecha de ayer el Comandante de Chinandega me dice lo que copio.—"Habiendo sido informado este mando por las autoridades de la Villa del Viejo: que el Sr. Leocadio Liona se ha introducido á este distrito sin haberse presentado á ninguna autoridad con su pasaporte correspondiente; mas como viene faltó de requisito, ni menos se ha presentado á las autoridades correspondientes, y que en esta República es bien conocida la conducta del Sr. Liona, tanto mas, cuanto que hai antecedentes que lo acreditan, es por esto que con esta misma fecha he librado orden al Alcalde de 1.º de dicha Villa, lugar en donde él pertenece, para que dentro del perentorio término de tres horas, lo haga salir fuera de la República.—Todo lo que pongo en conocimiento de U. para que dicte las medidas que crea convenientes á este respecto, suscribiéndome de U. atento servidor.—José María Vállestero.

2.º

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda departamental.—Sr. Comandante y Gobernador militar del departamento.—D. U. L.—Leon, febrero 7 de 1856.—Acabo de recibir la comunicacion de U. de hoy en que me inserta la que á U. ha dirigido el Comandante de Chinandega con fecha del dia anterior, impartiendo que el Sr. don Leandro Liona que llegó á la Villa del Viejo sin ningun pasaporte, le mando salir fuera de la República dentro de tres horas, por me dio del Alcalde 1.º de aquella Villa, fundándose segun dice, en la expresada conducta del expresado Sr. Liona.—Yo no sé que un Comandante del distrito de Chinandega, ni ninguna otra autoridad subalterna, tenga derecho para impedir la introduccion de cualquiera individuo que quiera venir á la República.—Si pudiesen hacerlo á su arbitrio, resultarían inculcados todos los principios, y todas las leyes que hacen al territorio de la República un asilo sagrado para todo el que quiera vivir en él. Solo al S. P. E. segun la lei secundaria que reglamentó sus atribuciones, le es permitido mandar sacar de

tura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del departamento Occidental.—I. Montalvan. Conforme Ministerio general del supremo Gobierno de la República. Granada, febrero 21 de 1856.

FERRER.

3.º

AL PREFECTO DE LEON. Ympuesto de su oficio fecha 9 del corriente, el Gobierno de la República aprueba la conducta oficial que U. observó impidiendo la coaccion personal ordenada por el Comandante de Chinandega en que se propuso expatriar al Señor don Leocadio Liona, porque este acto es atentatorio á las garantías públicas y constitucionales que deben ser observadas por todo Gobierno libre. Por tanto, se ha dispuesto el dia de hoy por la Comandancia Jeneral del Ejército la destitucion de tal empleado, sin perjuicio de las responsabilidades que haya contrahido con su procedimiento.

Así contseto su apreciable de orden su prema suscribiéndome de U. atento servidor.

FERRER.

4.º

MANDO EN JEFE DEL EJERCITO DE LA REPUBLICA.

CUARTEL JENERAL GRANADA FEBRERO 21 de 1856.

Señor Comandante y Gobernador Militar del departamento Occidental

Habiendo el señor don Bruno Ribaduya abusado contra los derechos del Gobierno haciendo que Leocadio Liona saliese fuera de la República despatriándole; U. en consideracion á este desórden cometido por dicho señor Ribaduya, prontamente le destituirá del destino de Comandante

No teniendo otra cosa que indicar á U. soy de U. atento servidor. firmado WTM. WALKER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 27 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno

Teniendo informes positivos que en la

creable! Los romanos, los extranjeros, mi mujer y mi hijo, todos me llaman Ghigi—y siempre Ghigi! Nombre usurpado, y al que va unido tanto crimen! Ghigi significa para mí, ingratitude, traición, adulterio, robo, asesinato! Oh! si la muerte fuese la nada! si no hubiese una vida eterna de castigo, donde aun tenga que oír siempre ese terrible nombre: Ghigi—Ghigi!

Cayó, y alzando sus ojos convulsos al cielo, sacó del pecho un pliego grande sellado con tres sellos negros—lo depositó sobre la arena—suspirando por última vez á la ciudad de Roma—al palacio donde reposaban su muger y su hijo—y el ruido sordo que hizo su cuerpo al caer en el agua, fue repetido á lo lejos por el eco, en medio del silencio profundo de la noche.

II.  
A la mañana siguiente, Roma lloraba con ternada la muerte del gran pintor Ghigi. Las conjeturas mas extrañas se hacían sobre la causa de su desastrosa muerte. Su recido en aquella capital, emporio de las artes, le habian hecho abandonar sus pinceles, que le habian grangeado un renombre inmortal. En vano el pontífice mismo habia deseado emplear sus talentos en el Vaticano. El Ghigi se habia negado constantemente. El pliego que habia dejado el infeliz al suicidarse, revelaba un horrible misterio.

El miserable cuyo cadaver habia arrojado las ondas del Tiber, y al que la ciudad entera se apresuró á honrar como á un gran artista—no era Ghigi! Se llamaba ANTONIO FERRAGIO.

Natural de Palermo, y joven disulato, una noche al salir de una orgia con otros compañeros de desorden, insultó á una dama de distincion y asesino al hermano del gobernador de Sicilia.

Huyendo del cadalso, aquella misma noche, solo y errante, cayó al amanecer desfallico á algunas leguas de Palermo. No podia negar el asesinato, por que una de sus víctimas le habia reconocido; ni podia tampoco encontrar un asilo, porque la venganza de las leyes alcanzaria al que le protegiese. Iba á perecer.

Un joven paso en aquel instante a caballo. Al verle pálido, moribundo, víctima tal vez de algunos bandidos, le ofrece generoso socorro; y á fuerza de instancias le arranca el secreto, le monta á la grupa de su caballo, y le da un asilo en su casa de campo. Le

gozar. Por lo tanto, cuando recibas esta carta, ya habré dejado de existir en este mundo; pero viviré sin duda en otro. Mi testamento está en regla, y escribo al notario al mismo tiempo que á ti. Adios.”

El comerciante se apresuró á ir corriendo á casa de su parienta, mas ávido quizás de su vida, y la halló en efecto ahorcada en su alcova. Dios le haya dado esa felicidad que ella buscó por medio de un pedazo de cordel, y que no le han podido procurar en la tierra sus ricas propiedades. Aprovecharán éstas mas al sobrino que á la tia? —o tendremos que contar la historia de otro ahorcado, por ahito, dentro de algunos años?

Caza Moscas.—Un habitante de Saint Omer acaba de hacer un descubrimiento que puede ser de mucha utilidad en ciertos países, y aun ofrece campo á importantes aplicaciones de otro género. Tal es la destrucción de las moscas por el electro magnetismo. Un aparato de fuerza minima; que comunica por medio de un hilo conductor con una lámina de metal aislada sobre placas de vidrio, y atravesada en su longitud por un hilo metálico, es suficiente para un cuadrado de mas de un metro. No solamente las moscas que tocan á la lámina ó plancha no se vuelven á levantar, sino que las que se acercan á su superficie, á 4 ó 5 centímetros de distancia, caen paralizadas. Se provoca la destrucción de las moscas por este medio, colocando sobre la plancha metálica un vaso de ancha boca, tambien de metal, en el cual se ha depositado un poco de azucar ligeramente humedecido.

RAREZA ANGLO-AMERICANA.—Los periodicos del Canadá refieren la estravagancia de un rico habitante de aquel país, que va vestido, de pies á cabeza, con un traje de nueva invencion, compuesto todo ei de pieles de rata. Levita, chaleco, pantalon, cordata, gorra, botines, zapatos y capa, todos de pieles de ratas que aquel ente desocupado se á entretenido en cazar, para presentarse en público singularizándose entre todo el mundo, asemejándose, en extremo á un Esquimal. Cuatro años dice la *Gaceta de Montreal* que ha invertido aquel hombre para—hacerse ridiculo. “Es demasiado tiempo (añada oportunamente el mismo periodico); en nuestro país hay muchas gentes que no emplean tanto en lograrlo, y se salen con la suya admirablemente!”

L. DR. T. C. DEVAL tiene la satisfacción de participar á sus amigos y á los habitantes de Granada que ofrece sus servicios como Dentista. Aquellas personas que quieran ó cuparle pueden frasar á su oficio, situado en la calle de Travezado, Hotel del los Wood. Granada, Marzo 1—1f

la República al que se introduce á ella y pueda perturbar su paz y tranquilidad —En tal concepto comprendo: que el Comandante Ribaduya se ha extraviado librando su orden contra el Sr. Llona, sea cual fuese la conducta de éste; tanto mas cuanto que la ha dado á un Alcalde que no es ni puede ser subalterno suyo—Yo que soi el encargado del cumplimiento de las leyes en el departamento, y por consiguiente el primero que debe dar seguridad á las personas y propiedades, no puedo aprobar este hecho, que como atentatorio á las garantías sociales, deshonra el país y al Supremo Gobernante que tan dignamente lo rije. Voi á dar cuenta al Ministro de Relaciones con este incidente sin perjuicio de mandar al Alcalde 1.º de la Villa del Viejo que no cumpla con la orden del Comandante Ribaduya, que como arbitraria no lo escusa de responsabilidad—Todo lo que digo á U. en contestacion á su citada para lo que haya lugar y al verificarlo, me suscribo su atento servidor—*J. Montalvan*.

3.ª  
Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda departamental—Sr. Alcalde 1.º de la Villa del Viejo—D. U. L. Leon, febrero 8 de 1856.—Por una nota que el Comandante de Chiandega don Bruno Ribaduya ha dirigido al Sr. Gobernador del departamento con fecha 7 del corriente, que se ha servido insertarme me hé informado de que el expresado Comandante dió á U. orden de que hiciese salir de la República dentro de tres horas al Sr. don Leandro Llona—Esta orden atentatoria no debe U. obedecerla: se quebrantan con ella las leyes que permiten la libre introduccion á la República á todos los que quieran venir á ella y se menosprecia la autoridad civil que U. ejerce haciendolo el mero ejecutor de las disposiciones de la militar—Por tanto: le prevengo que no cumpla con la enunciada orden, dejando por consiguiente en libertad de recibir donde quiere el Sr. Llona: debiendo advertir que la precitada orden del Comandante no puede escusar á U. de responsabilidad—Espero recibo de la presente comunicacion para las ulteriores disposiciones que debo dictar—Soi de U. atento servidor —*J. Montalvan*—Conforme con sus orijinales—Leon, febrero 9 de 1856.—Prefec.

ciudad de San Fernando continúa la epidemia del cólera mórbus haciendo estragos; y que por esta causa es indispensable aumentar la fuerza de gendarmes allí establecida, para auxiliar al Comandante de policía de aquel distrito en lo concerniente al cumplimiento de sus deberes; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:  
1.º La fuerza de gendarmes del distrito de San Fernando tendrán diez plazas mas, cuyo aumento estará á las órdenes del Gobernador de policía del mismo distrito con total independencia del Comandante del resguardo de hacienda  
2.º El sueldo del mencionado Gobernador de policía será el mismo que designa el decreto gubernativo de 28 de abril de 832 y será pagado en los términos allí expresados.  
3.º Quedan vigentes las demas disposiciones que no se opongan á este acuerdo.  
4.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. Granada febrero 28 de 1856—Rivas  
Y lo inserto á U para su inteligencia. publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando.  
*FERRER.*

*G. H. Wines y compañía expresos mensual para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.*  
Por la compañía accesoria de tránsito os vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial; llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus expresos como arriba se espresa, el lunes 14 de febrero conectado con el vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New-York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.  
Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del espreso será atendido y despachado con prontitud, y en los términos mas razonables.  
Colecciones hechas en San Juan del Sur, la Bahía de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del tránsito.  
Los precios mas altos pagados por oro en polvo y acuñado—El Tesorero despachará á New-York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.  
*J. A. Ruggles Agente.*  
En Casa de la Niña Yrene.  
Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada



# Parte Española.

## AVISO.

Aviso importantísimo para la Compañía de tránsito de este Istmo y para todas las Compañías del Mundo que tengan vapores en la mar del Sur.

Existen en la vega del majestuoso Río Lempa, muchas vetas de carbon de piedra, y como á 500 varas de distancia de éstas vetas, hay tambien una mina de Plombajina, cuyos propietarios uno de ellos se encuentra en esta ciudad bastante facultado por sus socios para entrar en cualquier clase de negocios respecto de esta propiedad. Haremos una ligera reseña á los que tengan interes en este importante negocio, de la manera en que se encuentra situada la misma de carbon, su calidad es Antrosóit, su situacion es como sigue: A veinte y cinco leguas del puerto sobre pacificas corrientes del venerable Lempa, se encuentran las incontables vetas de la mina de carbon á que nos referimos, en el tránsito de estas veinte y cinco leguas no se encuentra obstáculo ninguno, pues el Lempa corre pacificamente sobre sus aguas sin que obstáculo alguno se oponga á su majestuosa marcha. A sus riveras se encuentran poblaciones que pasan de 500 habitantes, con víveres de toda especie, y á precios tan baratos como los de reas corrientes en los Estados Unidos. El pueblo de san Juan Lempa tiene mas de mil habitantes, y es abundante en toda especie de víveres con un temperatura deliciosa, y facionable, con ríos abundantes y toda especie de comodidades para la vida, es á tres cuadras de este pueblo que se encuentran las diferentes vetas de la mina. En conclusion diremos que verbalmente con los individuos que quieran entrar en este negocio los informaremos de circunstancias que no nos es dado hacerlas por la imprenta.

Granada febrero 27 de 1856.

## REMITIVO.

Es una cosa muy digna de notarse ver al Jeneral don Guillermo Walker en Nicaragua, ¿De donde es este hombre? Aun que la pregunta parezca fuera de propósito

## VENEZUELA.

Tabaco de Barinas.

En la Seccion científica é industrial, que redacta el Sr. Ramon de la Sagra en las columnas del Eco Hispano Americano, trae de ordinario observaciones útiles para la industria de estos paises, encontraremos un saludable consejo, una advertencia que hace en obsequio de Venezuela respecto á la producción de nuestro tabaco de Barinas. Tenemos el gusto de dar colocacion en nuestras columnas á las palabras de aquel científico escritor, con la esperanza de que este ramo de produccion y exportacion venezolana, mejorada segun las indicaciones de quien está al cabo de las causas que han hecho desmerecer al tabaco de Barinas en competencia con el de Ambalema, recupere su primera importancia en el mercado europeo.

"El tabaco de Ambalema, dice Sagra, es objeto de comercio con la Alemania, donde parece que va venciendo al de Barinas, que exporta Venezuela, y con el cual tiene mucha semejanza. El uso del tabaco de Ambalema es muy reciente en Alemania, pues segun los documentos que leemos, apenas hace diez años que fué llevado por la vez primera á Brehmen, donde el consumo ascendió en el día á 15 ó 20 mil tercios ó balas, que se pagan al precio de 332 francos el quintal de 100 libras. Attribúyese la preferencia que obtiene, no á su mejor calidad intrinseca, sino á hallarse mejor empaquetado, y se critica en el de Barinas, el ser cojido verde secado al aire, y no venir bien prensado. Estas advertencias las trascribimos en obsequio de los venezolanos."

A propósito de tabaco, extractamos de la *Revista Industrial del Néo Graciano*, los siguientes párrafos sobre el cultivo de esta planta que forma en Venezuela un ramo de industria y de exportacion no despreciable.

"Frecuentemente se ha hecho el ensayo de cultivar en nuestras tierras la semilla de cuba, y la experiencia demuestra uniformemente que en la primera siembra se obtiene un tabaco de las mismas condiciones que el pabano, pero que en las siembras subsiguientes la misma semilla dejenera enteramente. Se ha observado tambien, que el ta-

## EL VOLCAN DE LA ANTIGUA.

Durante los días 9 y 10 del corriente (ayer y antes de ayer) hemos presenciado en esta Capital algunos de los efectos de una nueva erupcion volcan conocida por "de fuego". Desde como á las tres de la tarde del primer día de los días mencionados, comenzó á notarse una tubé negra y espesa que se elevaba en la direccion de la Antigua, y que fué poco á poco aumentándose, hasta cubrir toda la cadena de montañas que se extienden desde el sur hasta el suroeste de la Capital. Inmediatamente comenzó á caer una lluvia de arena menuda, y de color oscuro, que al caer la tarde se hizo mas sensible. La noche estuvo oscurísima y fue tal la cantidad de arena volcánica que cayó durante toda ella, que ayer amanecieron los patios de las casas, las calles, las plazas, y los campos inmediatos, enteramente cubiertos de esa arena. El horizonte estaba ayer muy opaco, y la niebla no era ya de color negro como el miércoles, sino ceniciento, cubriendo la atmósfera y las montañas, en todas direcciones. No se notó que cayese mas arena.

Este fenómeno procedia, como dejamos dicho, de una erupcion del volcan de la Antigua. Escriben de aquella ciudad que desde las ocho de la mañana del día 9, comenzó á notarse un penacho de humo que se elevaba sobre el cráter del volcan, hasta una gran altura, oyéndose al mismo tiempo un ruido sordo. Continúo tomando cuerpo la nube, oscureciendo el sol y estendiéndose en la direccion de esta capital. Como á la una de la tarde, comenzó allá la lluvia de arena y continuó toda la noche, mas gruesa que la que haya podido causar en las sembraderas. Por lo demas, no se dice que la erupcion haya hecho otros en la Antigua ó las poblaciones inmediatas.

Segun observacion que ha hecho aquí el Sr. Cura Jehi, encargado de la parroquia de Jocotenango, la cantidad de arena que cayó, en la superficie de una vara cuadrada, en el patio de la iglesia, desde las ocho de la noche del 9 hasta las ocho de la mañana del 10, es decir, en doce horas, pesaba seis onzas, seis y media ochavas. El peso específico de esa arena volcánica, mandando el agua destilada como unidad, equivale á 1, 32.

El viento que ha dominado durante la erupcion, era S. O., lo que ha hecho se sintiere mas efectos en esta capital. Quanto tuvo lugar la anterior, en 28 y 29 de setiembre, se percibió aquí mucho menos, porque corría el viento N. E.—*Gaceta de Guatemala, Enero 11.*

N.º 174

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA  
MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada febrero 16 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar al

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO JENERAL.  
M.º 176.  
Granada, febrero 29 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.  
El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes,  
Por cuanto por decreto de 18 del mes corriente se ha declarado revocadas y anuladas las concesiones á la Compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico fecha 22 de setiembre de 1849, la modificación de 11 de abril de 1850, la de la Compañía accesoria de tránsito fecha 29 de agosto de 1851, con las actas de reincorporacion fecha 9 de marzo de 1850. Portanto, estando disueltas y abolidas dichas Compañías, y queriendo reemplazarlas para procurar la continuación del tránsito por este último; en uso de sus facultades

## DECRETO LAS PROPOSICIONES SIGUIENTES.

1.º La República de Nicaragua cede al Señor Edmond Randolph y sus socios el derecho y privilegio esclusivo por el término de 25 años de la fecha de este convenio, para trasportar al traves de su territorio por una sola ruta, pasajeros y cargas, del puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua ó de algun otro punto mas practicable del atlántico al puerto de San Juan del Sur ó cualquier otro punto mas practicable del pacífico, á la opcion de los cesionarios, y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas interiores de la República, durante el término de los 25 años referidos.—Los cesionarios dentro de un mes de la fecha de este convenio, designarán al Gobierno de la República la ruta que ellos elejirán, describiendo la misma para los nombres de los puntos por donde ella pasará y si en algun tiempo quisieren ellos abandonar la que hayan designado, y adoptar otra ó hacer un cambio material de la misma, podrán efectuarlo, obteniendo previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.

2.º Los cesionarios, en consideracion á los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan á pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua un peso por cada pasajero por ellos transportado al traves del territorio de la República.—El pago será hecho en la misma República de

y exentas de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, serán seguros y protegidos contra toda detencion ó interrupcion por parte del Gobierno.

6.º Los cesionarios son obligados á obtener del Gobierno una patente para buque que la compañía ocupe en las aguas del interior de la República y á presentar cada año una lista de todas las embarcaciones ocupadas en la navegacion de la ruta, con expresion de sus nombres, capacidad &c. debiendo el Gobierno dar una certificacion del registro separada de cada buque firmada por el oficial ó empleado correspondiente, cuya certificacion le servirá de suficiente soporte en los puertos donde toque.

Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea de vapores oceanicos entré la ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquier otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atlántico, y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de San Juan del Sur, ú otro de los del pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener durante el término de esta concesion su tráfico, con excepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del Gobierno la compañía no pudiese cumplir sus compromisos por incapacidad, tienen derecho, previas las averiguaciones del caso, para anular ó suspender las concesiones de este contrato.

8.º El privilegio concedido á los cesionarios por este decreto, no excluye al Gobierno; quien podrá tener vapores para el único objeto de trasportar las mercancías y pasajeros que no vayan de tránsito fuera de la República.

9.º Los cesionarios están obligados á conducir en sus vapores á los empleados del Gobierno, la correspondencia del país que vaya ó venga. Lo mismo que sus tropas cuando lo necesite, sin exigir por ello indemnizacion alguna.

10.º La República conviene en proteger y defender á los cesionarios en el pleno goce de los derechos y privilegios concedidos en este decreto, y tambien

yo la repito ¿De donde es este hombre? porque yo no veo mas que á un hombre burlado, es decir á un hombre chiquito ó de pequeña estatura; pero per fin: de donde es? vaya la respuesta: es individuo de los EE. UU. es un hombre real y verdadero, es el que ha venido guiado por el dedo de la Providencia á establecer la paz en Nicaragua, es el que ha venido á engrandecer nuestro pais dándonos respetabilidad áca el exterior haciendo que los gobiernos fuera de los límites de Nicaragua reconozcan su integridad é independencia. Napoleón conquistador del universo, sus primeras territoriales de la Francia, Washington y sus sucesores han hecho lo propio en los EE. UU. Bolívar tambien los demarcó en la América del sur y quien en Nicaragua mejor que Walker Tiemblan los aspirantes porque la gloria es dada á quien por el que dirige al universo, se le ha concedido. Acordáremos de las leyes de las dos tablas en que por aquel dedo fué escrito: no levantarás falso testimonio contra tu prójimo. No hai mejor prójimo que aquel que se empeña á darle vida á su semejante y porque el adolecente se ha de convertir contra su favorecedor? Sigamos al Jeneral Walker, unamos nuestros esfuerzos, proclamemos en union de él libertad é independencia; y seremos felices.

Se continuará

MÉJICO.

Otra revolucion está apareciendo en Méjico; una correspondencia periódica ha sido descubierta proponiendo botar el Gobierno del Jeneral Comonfort y establecer en su puesto el Imperio de Anahuac. El trono estaba ofrecido á Agustín Iturríde primero, y que si él rehusaba, entonces á Haro y Tanaquis. el posterior declinaba, en Méjicano Cortes era el que convenia que fuese el Monarca. El Jeneral Uzaga se ha pronunciado en contra de Comonfort, y parte de la guardia nacional ha salido fuera. Los caminos están llenos de ladrones, y en verdad que todo el pueblo parece estar en la necesidad mas lamentable de un Gobierno parecido al que á la presente está establecido en Nicaragua. Traducción de los periódicos de San Francisco.

baco es mas abundante, resistente y de rápido cultivo en los terrenos situados hacia á las márgenes de rios caudalosos como el Magdalena, pero que es mas fino y aromático en las orillas de los pequeños rios, tales como Laguna y Sabandija en la provincia de Mariquita. Igualmente se han hecho observaciones comparativas de los terrenos, y de ellos hemos obtenido: 1.º que el tabaco necesita para medrar, de un terreno que contenga en abundancia lo que se llama vulgarmente caliche. Así, en los mejores terrenos de Ambalema, ó de la provincia de Mariquita, hemos encontrado la libra de tierra distribuida así:

- Tierra vegetal . . . . . onzas 8 1-2
- Arena y caliche . . . . . 5 1-2
- Arcia . . . . . 2

2.º Que si las veces enteramente llenas producen el tabaco mas suave y aromático, crece con mas rapidez y es mas vicioso y consistente en las pequeñas laderas que tienen sustancias calcáreas en abundancia, ó se manifiestan un tanto rocallosas. 3.º Que abonado el terreno, el tabaco se produce de calidades distintas en esta forma: mejor que todos, el abonado con sal marina; en seguida el abonado con majada; después el abonado con ceniza ó riego de legria; y en último lugar el que no recibe abono alguno.

"Obsérvese tambien que en terrenos de un mismo nivel con poca diferencia, hai zonas mas ó menos propicias para el tabaco. Así, se nota en la provincia de Mariquita, que la region mas feliz para el tabaco es la comprendida entre los rios Magdalena, Venadillo y Guah, y la cordillera central, que descaza sobre Lérida, Guayabal y Mariquita. En las demás zonas el tabaco es abundante, pero bastante áspero y mucho menos elástico y resistente."

"El cultivo del tabaco exige terrenos completamente desmontados ya para cultivar la plaga, ya para que la hoja tenga suavidad. Despues de descajado un pedregal corculento, debe esperarse á que el terreno pierda algo de su vigor exuberante y bravo, con la siembra del maíz ú otra planta alimenticia. Es en el trabajo, ya cuando, que el tabaco prospera sea dificultad, sobre todo si los montes y las cenizas se encuentran bien distantes."

Copiado del Boletín oficial de San José, fecha 30 de enero.

decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Considerando perjudicial tanto á los intereses fiscales, como al comercio en general, importacion y exportacion de efectos mercantiles extranjeros; que al presente se hace por el puerto del Tempis, que en el estero real que desagua en el golfo de Fonseca; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Se prohibe la importacion y exportacion de efectos extranjeros por el citado estero, quedando habilitado el puerto del Tempisque únicamente para el tráfico de pasajeros, frutos y manufacturas de Centro-América que por disposiciones vigentes no esten prohibidos.

Art. 2.º Todo el que contravenga á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior será condenado á perder los efectos que haya introducido ó intente introducir, con arreglo al reglamento Gubernativo de 28 de julio de 1848; que tendrá todo su vigor y fuerza y lo hará cumplir en su totalidad el juez de hacienda respectivo.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Dado en Granada febrero 16 de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.

Al Señor Ministro Jeneral. Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblitos de su mando; esperando recibo.

FERRER.

§ 10 ALBUCAIAS.—La suma expresada se paga por devolver una pistola de Cildro que se la robaron de mi cuarto. Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las que usa la caballeria, el número 1,929 la misma suma se pagará por denunciar al ladrón.

Miguel M. Carthy.

Batallon de Cazadores: Compañia. A.—Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

OJO—SE NECESITA—OJO!

Via bien HERRERO y que sepa berrar muy bien caballos. Dirijase ala Comandancia General.

Gen. THOMAS F. FISHER, Guardia Maestra General.

Nicaragua en el lugar y de la manera que el Gobierno determine.—El Gobierno tiene el derecho de examinar por órden de las personas que designe los libros que se manejen ya sea dentro ó fuera de la República; pudiendo ejecutar este acto cualquiera de sus agentes ó empleados ordinarios.

3.º Todos los artículos que los cesionarios necesiten para el uso de la ruta que adopten con abjeto de trasporte de pasajeros y cargas, tales como carbon, máquinas, víveres, instrumentos útiles y todos los otros materiales indispensables para el objeto, serán admitidos dentro de la República libres de toda clase de derechos, y pueden ser descargados en cualquiera de sus puertos ú otros puntos de su territorio que los cesionarios elejiran, dando noticia en este caso á los empleados correspondientes del Gobierno con una lista de los objetos introducidos, pero los cesionarios no tendrán derecho á importar en el territorio de la República mercancías ú otro art. de comercio para venta ó cambio, sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la lei, y son tambien prohibidos de introduccion artículos ó materiales que sean monopolizados ó prohibidos por la Republica, sinó es que sean para el uso de la ruta y para ser empleados en el trasporte de pasajeros y cargas.

4.º La República concede á todos los vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y tránsitar los puertos, rios y aguas sobre el atlántico, el pacífico y las interiores.—El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualquiera clase; y se le concede á los cesionarios el uso de algunas tierras baldías en las inmediaciones de los puertos, rios y legos del tránsito que les sean necesarias con el fin de establecer casas de trabajo, extractos, oficinas &c. para fomentarlo, no debiendo exceder de diez acres el terreno que se dé, ni ocupar los puntos militares, sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

5.º La República estipula que todos los buques y vapores de los cesionarios y todas las mercancías, terrenos, malas, manufacturas ó alguna otra propiedad de los cesionarios, ó de otras personas trasportadas por la dicha ruta de un mar al otro al extranjero, serán libres

se obliga á no contratar ó ceder á ningun Gobierno, individuo ó compañía el derecho de trasportar pasajeros ó cargas al través de su territorio ni el de navegar por vapores en algunos de sus rios ó lagos, durante este convenio. Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. Dado en Granada, á 19 de febrero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Señor Ministro general."

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, circulacion y publicacion en los pueblitos de su mando, esperando recibo.—D. U. L.

FERRER.

AVISO.

Los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán el 1.º de abril próximo y dias siguientes por medio del Señor don C. J. Martín, vender en subasta pública un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francóesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido muy bien selecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aquí al 1.º de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condiciones serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo trataran por dinero contado.

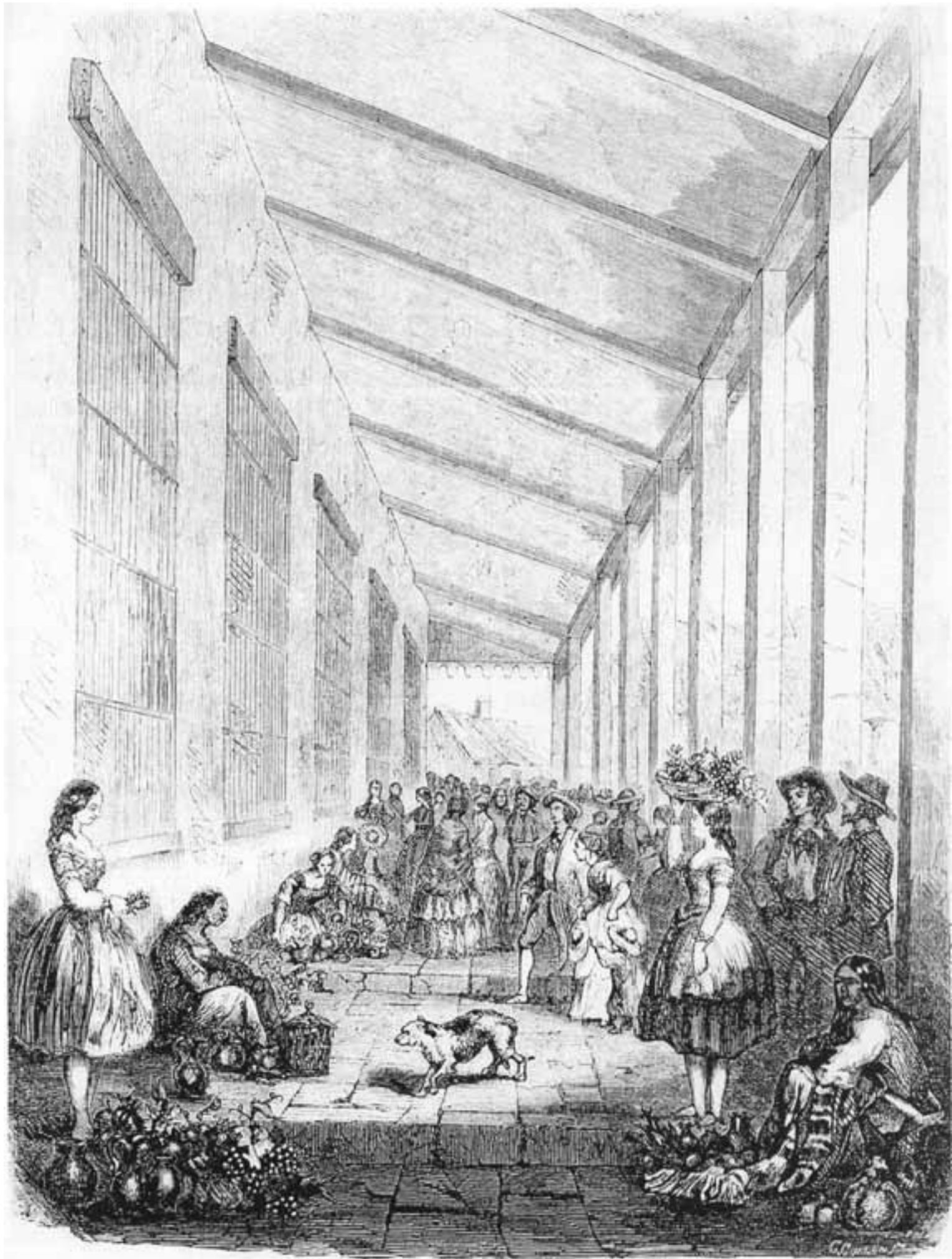
En seguida y despues de la venta de todas sus mercancías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don C. J. Martín la venta en subasta pública de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podran convenir á toda clase de comercio.

PAQUETE.



FRENT Punta Arena é Ystapa tocando en los puertos, internedios. La muy velera goleta americana "JOSEPH" Su Capitán J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por pasaje ó flete veanse con

JAMES CORKHILL, San Juan del Mar. e5-1f



Otra vista del mercado y tiangué granadino  
Another view of the market in Granada



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 20

Sábado, 8 de marzo de 1856

Saturday, March 8, 1856

ESTE SÁBADO, el periódico de Walker juzga improbable que haya guerra con El Salvador ni Honduras, pero en sus columnas queda sin tocar el álgido punto de la Misión de Schlessinger a Costa Rica. La sección "Oficial", en español, trae el discurso del General Guardiola al tomar posesión de la presidencia de Honduras; una proclama del coronel Mariano Mández en que ofrece morir al lado del ilustre Jeneral Walker sosteniendo al Gobierno; y por segunda vez el decreto N.º 176, otorgando la concesión del Tránsito a Edmond Randolph y sus socios, (publicado ya en el número anterior). La "Parte Española" del periódico es tan pobre, que llenan una página con un trivial cuento europeo acerca de un tal tío Bruno y su sobrino Pablo en París.

ON THIS SATURDAY, Walker's newspaper does not consider likely the outbreak of war with El Salvador or Honduras, but in its columns no mention is made of the crucial Schlessinger Mission to Costa Rica. The "Official" section, in Spanish, publishes General Guardiola's inaugural speech in Honduras; a proclamation by Colonel Mariano Mández in which he offers to die alongside the illustrious General Walker fighting to uphold the Government; and for the second time decree N.º 176, granting the Transit concession to Edmund Randolph and Associates, (already published in the previous issue.) The "Spanish Section" of the paper is so poor, that a whole page is filled with a paltry European story about an Uncle Bruno and his nephew, Paul, in Paris.

## Extractos / Excerpts

THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT. —The superintendence of Capt. Edward W. Rawle is fast bringing the Ordinance Department into a most effective usefulness. A large detail of men is constantly employed in moulding ball, making cartridges, and arranging the necessary appliances of those death-dealing instruments, the cannon, in the department. Interminable accessions of sabres, guns, and the other et ceteras of that department are being made, and that branch of the army will soon be thoroughly equipped.

78 (1)

CLEARING AWAY. —The abutment of the old church at the corner of the square by the State House, which has heretofore blocked up half the street leading out in a southeasterly direction from the plaza, is being torn down and the street will soon be opened for public convenience. Heretofore, it had furnished protection for half the nuisance in town.

78 (1)

ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS A VOLCANOE. —On Saturday night, as the soldiers stationed in Massaya were reposing from the fatigues of the day, the volcano of Massaya, or as it is profoundly entitled by the natives the "Hell of Massaya," commenced a lively series of explosions. The sentinel concluding the Chamoristas were upon the town, fired off his musket to alarm the garrison, and Captain Averett promptly turned out the troops to suppress the disturbance. After a calm investigation into the cause of the alarm, it was concluded that the row was a little too strong to be muzzled by the troops stationed at that point, and consequently all hands retired to bed to await for reinforcements.

77 (3)

### RAISING THE FLAG.

From as symmetrical a pole as the primeval forests of the north could furnish, in the centre of our beautiful plaza, floats for the first time, the flag of Nicaragua.

Amid the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and the stirring strains of martial music, its graceful folds were first thrown to the breeze, on the afternoon of Sunday last. ... At a given signal, the guards presented arms, the bells rang, the cannons boomed, the bands struck up and —our flag was *there*. After a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and the guard marched to their posts, three hearty, home-fashioned cheers were given for Gen. Walker, and the public ceremonies were ended. The *boys*, however, were not content with the demonstration given, so, gathering around the flag-staff and producing the *creature*, they speechified and drank toasts under the new flag until the sun-set and it was hauled down. ...

The unsophisticated natives were in a state of profound ignorance of the use for which the flag-staff was destined; and from the day it was first laid upon the block of the carpenter until the hour when the national ensign waved from its graceful apex, the most ridiculously absurd stories were circulated and believed, respecting it. Hundreds of the people of Granada believed that it was for a gallows on which half of the natives would be strung up; while, as many believed it was for a whipping post, at which the Chamoristas were to be thrashed for their contumacy in not giving over their opinions. Happily, however, all these errors have exploded, and the old women who started them are now at fault in one more of their inflammatory reports about the Americans.

The ensign of Nicaragua consists of three stripes, two of sky-blue, with a white stripe in the centre. In the midst of the white is a circular device of the seal of the State and the representation of seven volcanoes, in token of the volcanic range of Nicaragua.

(78 (3))

### Triunfo de la Razon.

El señor Presbítero don Juan Manuel Loredó ha regresado de Matagalpa en donde deseapeñó á entera satisfacion del Gobierno la comision con que fué investido para calmar la exaltacion que se advertia en los indigenas de aquel Departamento.

79 (1)

### AVISO IMPORTANTE!

EN CASA DE TELLER EN LA PLAZA. EL QUE QUIERA hallara toda clase de ROPAS; HECHAS; como CAMESAS finos; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; Y un sin fin de COSAS para los Caballeros y Senoras de la moda; CHALECOS; ZAPATOS, finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, fraques de paño fino; todo lo cual se vende á yrecomos cómodos. Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

79 (1)

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 BETWEEN  
**VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR**



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Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
 Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-1f

**El Nicaraguense**  
**THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA.**

We observe in the message delivered by the President of San Salvador to the Congress, or Congress of the State, a passage in which he urges that body to look with some anxiety to Nicaragua, as this State has been increasing its regular army, and that without giving information of the reasons therefor to the adjoining States. The President of San Salvador is an intelligent officer and one anxious for the welfare of the brave and deserving Republic over which he presides, and therefore, we shall not feel offended at his suspicions, nor shall we criticize very seriously his error in writing such a sentence in an important State paper.

In the first place, Nicaragua is not increasing her army, and therefore the President had no real truthful cause of anxiety. Heretofore, and at all times, the standing army of this State, has varied from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, and in times of war, the number has been increased to twenty-five and forty hundred men. This must be known to the Executive of San Salvador. To-day the army under Gen. Walker does not consist of more than nine hundred men—less than it ever was before—and yet the President of San Salvador advertises upon it as an undue enlargement. It has been the conceded privilege of this State to keep an army of fifteen hundred soldiers, and until another understanding is had, we cannot acknowledge the right of any one to take umbrage at the enlistment of that number of men. When, in the midst of profound peace, the Republic exceeds this limit, then it will be time for neighboring powers to forewarn themselves of the fact.

Further we cannot conceive on what ground the President of San Salvador expected from this State any explanation of her action in enlisting men in her army. In the law of nations, it is a well established fact that one power has a right to *quies* of another, information as to any movement calculated to inspire anxiety; but nowhere is it laid down, or even intimated, that such other power must *not* inform as to its actions. There would be a singular complication of ministerial duties if it devolved upon the representatives of different States to be constantly laying before their respective auditors, elaborate statements of the movements of their home governments; and no person should better understand this difficulty than the author of the President's message of the Republic of San Salvador. But it is useless to dwell upon such a point, and we therefore ask the attention of the people of San Salvador to

**THE ARMY.**  
*General Commanding in Chief*—William Walker.  
*Aide-de-Camps*—Captain W. Alphonso Sutter, Lieut. H. C. Huston, Lieut. J. F. Morgan.  
*Brigadier-General*—C. C. Hornsby.  
*Adjutant-General* (rank of Colonel)—Ph. R. Thompson.  
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*—Lieut. De Witt Clinton.  
*Inspector General* (rank of Colonel)—Bruno Natzer.  
*Quarter Master General* (rank of Colonel)—Thomas F. Fisher.  
*Interpreter* (with the rank of Captain)—John M. Tejada.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.  
*Assistant Commissary General*, (with the rank of Major)—W. K. Rogers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
*Surgeon-General* (with the rank of Colonel)—Israel Moses.

PAY DEPARTMENT.  
*Acting Pay Master General*—Lieut. V. Hooff.

ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.  
*Chief of Ordinance* (with the rank of Captain)—Edward W. Rawle.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

**HAD QUARTERS T GRANADA.**

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION.

*C. Lovel*—D. B. Fry.  
*Major*—John B. Markham.  
*Surgeon*—C. W. Gray.  
*Adjutant*—D. Barney Woolfe.  
*Company*—W. H. Lyons.

COMPANY A.  
*Captain*—Warren Raymond.  
*First Lieutenant*—Win. J. Lewis.  
*Second Lieutenant*—Ghas. Tyler.  
 Company A has just been relieved from Castillo.

COMPANY B.  
*Captain*—John W. Rider.  
*First Lieutenant*—John M. Baldwin.  
*Second Lieutenant*—Jno. B. Green.  
*Third Lieutenant*—Wm. Rakstrau.  
 Company B is at present stationed at Castillo.

COMPANY C.  
*Captain*—L. N. Walker.  
*First Lieutenant*—Elisha Loury.  
*Second Lieutenant*—R. A. Johnstone.

COMPANY D.  
*Captain*—James Linton.  
*First Lieutenant*—Stith.  
*Second Lieutenant*—Stackhouse.  
 Company D is at present stationed at San Carlos.

COMPANY E.  
*Captain*—Thomas P. Averett.  
*First Lieutenant*—J. Jamison.  
*Second Lieutenant*—H. Clay Hall.  
 The above company is stationed at Massaya.

**ROUGH SKETCHES**  
 FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,  
 OF  
**CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.**  
 BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. E. B.

"Wake, Duncan, with thy knocking!  
 I would thou couldst!"—*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A NIGHT IN LA CAMPAGNA.  
 No. 5.

Hist! seat! there are those infernal Grimalkins at their nocturnal revels again, and as during their continuance I might as well endeavor take a trip to the moon, on the old and antiquated legendary contrivance, a broomstick, as endeavor to obtain that necessary solace of fatigued nature—sleep; I give it up in despair and rise from my—no, not bed of down—but a much harder contrivance of wood and bulls-hide, which reminds me at times of that ancient instrument of inquisition and torture, the rack, rather than an invention for the help and assistance of the drowsy god. But do not imagine for a moment that this is written by way of complaint, for we poor worshippers of Mars know not how soon the soft side of a plank or the mossy earth may be our resting place, to which our present lot is luxury, our cots, couches of elder. But it is necessary to understand why I rise at this late hour, between the hours of ten and midnight, when, as the divine William says (of immortal memory), "churchyards yawn, and graves," &c.—but no more on that subject, I prithee Hal, of late we've had enough on't, and it is a right *grave* subject to jest on, and not intending to include anything in this subject of a blue nature, I change it. Well, my chamber is of an ancient and crumbling nature, up three flights of old and battered steps, in their interminability something like Jacob's Ladder; with one end on the ground and the other, I was about to add heaven scarce knows where; the room is of a large and rambling sort, with a portion of three of its sides open to the winds of heaven, not windows but large gaps intended for the better transmission of sound—for know, gentle reader, that it is of all singular and out of the way places for a sleeping apartment, a church belfry, with three ancient bells of a green and verdigreased hue, without a doubt in the "days of auld Lang Syne" cast in Andalusia or Castile. Here with a taper, (no, no poetry, Corporal, if you please) or to descend a step, a naive dip of most attenuated proportions, at this late hour sits Corporal Pipeclay, puzzling his unhappy and disturbed brains as to what will most amuse his comrades at home, and his friends abroad, while underneath and through several large and unsightly and trap like cracks in the old and breaking floor, trodden by gen-

**THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.**  
 BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. B. L. I. B.

Tread lightly, tread lightly, the dead rest below,  
 The bravest of heart and the loftiest of brow,  
 The soldier awakes to his duty no more,  
 And dimm'd is the gleam of the sabre he wore.  
 No more shall the bugle's note call him to arms,  
 No more shall disturb him the battle's alarms,  
 But comrades will cherish in story and song,  
 The memory of brave ones, the staunch and the strong.

Plant the green willow and low let it bend,  
 O'er the grave of the fallen its deep shadows lend,  
 Fitting the gloom its dark foliage may cast  
 Like a pall o'er the memories of happy days past.  
 Where are the friends that so cherished his youth?  
 Where now the mother whose lessons were truth?  
 All have long miss'd from the family hearth,  
 The form that now moulders beneath the dark earth.

No gentle hand murr'd him when dying he lay,  
 No sister to wipe the dread death damps away,  
 But soldiers and comrades gathered around,  
 And though of rough mood yet all hushed was each sound,  
 For they knew at the close of that long summer's day,  
 That the soul of their brother was summon'd away  
 Then came the coffin, and escort's lone tread,  
 And the brave and the honored now sleeps with *the dead.*

**THE YOUNG MULETEERS OF GRANADA.**

Oh, the joys of our evening posada,  
 Where, resting at close of day,  
 We, young Muleteers of Granada,  
 Set and sing the sunshine away;  
 So merry, that even the slumbers,  
 That round us hung, seem gone;  
 Till the lute's soft drowsy numbers  
 Again beguile them on.  
 Oh, the joys, &c.

Then as each to his lov'd Sultana  
 In sleep still breathes the sigh,  
 The name of some black-eyed Trana  
 Escapes our lips as we lie.  
 Till with morning's rosy tinkle  
 Again we are up and gone—  
 While the mule-bell's drowsy tinkle  
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Oh, the joys of our merry posads,
Where resting at close of day,
We young Muleteers of Granada,
Thus sing the gay moments away.

GRANADA, 19th February.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that an agency for the sale of New Orleans papers has been established in this city, where the Weekly Crescent and also the True Delta can be purchased or subscribed for. The New Orleans Delta will always be found at the office of El Nicaraguense. It is to be hoped in time, this agency will grow into a regular Literary Depot, where all kinds of books, papers, and stationery can be applied.

The monster concert which took place in the Paris Crystal Palace was truly a great affair; 740 vocal and 510 instrumental performers took part in it, making 1250 in all. There were 400 sopranos and contraltos, (100 of these were boys,) 150 tenors and 170 basses. The orchestra was composed of 140 violins, 50 violas, 50 violoncellos, 50 basses, 30 harps, and 130 wind instruments, kettle-drums, etc.; the whole under the direction of Hector Berlioz. The prayer by Moses in Egypt was given, accompanied by full orchestra and thirty harps.

According to the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the imports into the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1855, were \$261,468,420—while the exports were \$275,156,846; being an excess of exports of over thirteen millions. Of the exports, over twenty-eight millions were of foreign production. Such an excess of exports is a very favorable indication. More than half the exports, and three-fourths of the imports, are credited to New York and Massachusetts.

The finances of the editor of the Elkton (Ky.) Banner, are in a desperate condition. In an appeal to the subscribers to pay up, he says: "Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury! To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel full, we could not buy enough to pickle a jay bird."

PROFITS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.—The profits of the last year of several of the leading papers of New York are given as follows, by the Mirror.—Where it got its information from it does not say: Tribune, \$95,000; Herald, \$75,000; Journal of Commerce, \$50,000; Courier and Enquirer, \$50,000; Commercial Advertiser, \$25,000.

The Tribune speaking of the enormous city expenses of New York, says: "The amount of money wanted to grease the machinery of government for 1856 is nearly six and a half millions of dollars, or more than ten dollars per head for every man, woman and child in the city."

Gun-barrels have lately been found on the field of Hubbardston battle, in Vermont—some of which, after being buried more than 75 years, contained cartridges that exploded with considerable violence when the barrel was heated in the fire.

The packet-ship John E. Thayer, Captain Sampson, lately made the passage from New York to Liverpool in fourteen days.

creation of bell ringers, from some remote period nearly reaching back to the Deluge, comes up the most unearthly screeches, howlings and yells from the abyss below, (an old crypt of the monastery) that I can only liken it to the revel of friends of the chase of the Black Hunter of the Hartz. But it's only cats! I know it, and knowing it, have no fear, but at the same time can gain no rest. Every few evenings they have meetings—at times convivial, at times diverging into strife—and when they do set to Babel is not to be compared to its horrors in the remotest degree; their concerts or soirees too, are equally disagreeable as the feline lady who sings falsetto, has a remarkably high and sharp voice and indulges principally in the minor scale, especially toward the conclusion of her solos.

If it was not merely that I have the fear of the guard house stocks, or some other previously unknown mode of military punishment before my eyes, I should certainly procure a box of crackers or im-provise a miniature bombshell and launch it with all its destructive principles through one of the afore-said cracks into the middle of the festive circle, (this evening I have reason to believe from the sounds that it is a pacific meeting—a sort of concert) but fears of becoming an incendiary prevent me.

Ah, now there is quiet—the lady presiding, a great, gaunt grey Tabby (I saw her this morning) with a most venerable look, has dismissed the meeting, and all is quiet again except the solitary tread of the vigilant sentry beneath my window, or the sharp click of his musket lock as he sturdily calls his challenge, "Who comes there," and yet I cannot rest but restlessly throw down my pen, and gazing at the strip of blue sky like a wall of deep azure through one of the apertures near my chamber roof, I see a bright particular star or planet, I know not which, (it may be for ought I know—I am no fatalist—the star of my destiny) shining peacefully and so serenely and bright in the summer's sky. A gentle breeze is wafting to my aching brow sweet scents of flowers and fruits as beautiful as the sun ever shone on or the tropics grew, and all speak of tranquil quiet and security. That the future may be as fraught with the blessings of peace, as the past has been with the dread and fearful attendants of war—that our fellow men, east, west, north or sunny south, with willing hearts, sturdy hands and honest manly brows will come over and help us, and make the woods and valleys re-echo with the stroke of the axe, the click of the mill, the whistle of the locomotive and the dear and ever hallowed and home-like sounds of the farm and farm yard, and that our swords may be laid aside to an honorable repose, (by the bye, I was thinking to-day that mine would make a better series of carving knives than pruning hooks,) is the heartfelt and honest wish of your friend Corporal Pipeclay.

WYOMING.—We have on file a beautiful piece of original poetry over the above signature which shall appear next week. The author is requested to occupy his odd hours in conferring similar favors on El Nicaraguense.

A LIBERAL SALARY.—The first Presbyterian church of New Orleans have made overtures to the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, of St. Louis, Missouri, to become their pastor, with the promise of \$7000 salary.

COMPANY F.

Captain—J. Egbert Farnham.
First Lieutenant—Chas. W. Kruger.
Second Lieutenant—Julius Kiel.
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.
Sergeant-Major—A. L. Webb.
Band Master—John W. De Frewer.

The Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Surgeon, and Quarter Master of the Battalion have not yet been appointed.

POSITION OF SAN SALVADOR.—In the Spanish department of El Nicaraguense we publish the fourth of a series of ably written articles, entitled "Crisis Política," reviewing the past history of Central America, and fully approving the condition of the Republic of Nicaragua. These articles have been taken from "El Zed" the official bulletin of the San Salvador, and are most probably published by authority. Their pacific and rational nature should disarm the most timid of all anxiety concerning the position of San Salvador. Notwithstanding the insidious and libellous appeals of Cabanas—notwithstanding the temporary excitement of the people under those appeals, San Salvador still adheres to her ancient faith, and will be democratic despite the seductions of the enemies of Gen. Walker and his history in Nicaragua. Señor Cabanas has failed in his mischief, and he must hereafter descend from his position as one of the directors of democratic progress in Central America. Thus, we see that all disquietude concerning Honduras and San Salvador may be dismissed.

ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS A VOLCANOE.—On Saturday night, as the soldiers stationed in Masaya were reposing from the fatigues of the day, the volcano of Masaya, or as it is profoundly entitled by the natives the "Hell of Masaya," commenced a lively series of explosions. The sentinel concluding the Chamoristas were upon the town, fired off his musket to alarm the garrison, and Captain Averett promptly turned out the troops to suppress the disturbance. After a calm investigation into the cause of the alarm, it was concluded that the row was a little too strong to be muzzled by the troops stationed at that point, and consequently all hands retired to bed to await for reinforcements.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—We understand that it is in contemplation as soon as the proper supply of horses can be obtained to mount two companies of men, armed with Sharp's rifles, sabres and revolvers to be employed as Rangers in the military service of the State. Rumor assigns Capt. L. N. Walker to the command of one company and Captain Waters to the other.

A curious case has just been decided by the Irish court of Queen's Bench, in which the question arose as to the legitimacy of children of a marriage where the father was a clergyman and he married himself. The marriage was held valid.

A French colony in the Orinoco is one of the rumors of the day. Such an arrangement it is contended, would afford an outlet for the inflammable part of the Parisian population, and thus take away one element of revolution at home.

our explanation, and inquire if they are satisfied? It may not be improper in this connection, to call the attention of Central America to the above significant fact. Great anxiety has been expressed in all quarters, at the complexion of our military establishment; but we consider the above exposition of its strength, as the most convincing proof of the pacific intentions of Nicaragua. True, recruits are coming in very rapidly, but soldiers are frequently discharged, a great many die of disease, and scores are detached to labor on the public works. There is no mechanic in the army but such as choose to stay there in preference to hiring to the State for liberal wages; and in all the departments of labor, men are taken exclusively from the military establishment to fill the wants of the government. A double duty is thus found for what strength there is in the military establishment and for this reason the government is anxious to receive reinforcements. Napoleon beautified and enriched France while he maintained her military strength, and so General Walker is attempting to do in Nicaragua. The State is far behind in all the accessories that contribute to internal wealth, and to create them is now the intention of the government. To this end labor is wanted and those who enlist in the army are the only persons to be relied on to do these works. The natives of the country are neither sufficiently industrious or energetic to fulfill the demands of the day, and they must therefore be temporarily superceded by more competent persons.

FROM HONDURAS.—We are in receipt of an extra from the office of the Official Bulletin of the above State, containing the Inaugural Address of Santos Guardiola, the newly elected President of Honduras. The document is conceived in the usual style of such communications, dealing altogether in generalities. President Guardiola, however, plainly avows the disgrace of the State from the many civil commotions that have marked its past history; and honestly confesses that such a condition of anarchy must eventually lead to a dissolution of the government, unless the evil is stopped. He proposes to do this, and also to foster all the interests of the State, while he wishes to encourage the improvements made by modern science in the works of utility. We cannot find a passage in the Inaugural calculated to inflame the people of Honduras against the Republic of Nicaragua; but on the contrary it is eminently pacific.

By private advices from Honduras, we learn, however, that the friends of Senr. Lindo, who was defeated in the contest for the Presidency by Guardiola, are much inflamed at the result of the election, which they attribute to fraud and there is already a strong tendency to another convulsion. The truth of the report we do not vouch for.

MASSAYA.—A gentleman from Masaya informs us that the garrison at that point is remarkably healthy, and in the enjoyment of excellent spirits. The town of Masaya is a very pretty place, the women good looking and the people friendly. Our friend further describes of the place. He has forewarned riding mules since that eventful day.

shall enter the State (during the continuance of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.
Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.
Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.
Art. 4. No dures shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

Art. 5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.
Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and disperse seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic

ST CHARLES HOTEL.

VIRGIN BAY, Proprietors.
The travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on respectable houses. F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y. Refers to Dr. G. A. Gaufluan, U. S. Consul Realjo, Nicaragua.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.
The Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.

Virgin Bay, Dec. 23. 18

WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.
Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.



# El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, March 9.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

It is reported that there is a petition circulating among the merchants of London, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool addressed to Lord Clarendon, and praying his Lordship to take some active steps with a view of preventing any excesses by foreigners who may wish to wage war against the Republic of Central America.

Such a petition indicates singular ignorance of the state of affairs in this portion of the American continent. What signs have there been at any time on the part of any foreigners to commit excesses in Central America? If this petition has any reference to events in Nicaragua, we can say, without the hazard of contradiction, that war has never been carried on in this region so strictly in accordance with the laws of civilized nations as since the advent of the Americans. At least this can be said of the Americans themselves and of the party over whom they have exercised most influence.

If these British merchants, instead of circulating such ridiculous petitions, were to urge Lord Clarendon to settle the Mosquito question and make a treaty of friendship and commerce with Nicaragua, they would do much more to advance their true interests. The present movement in Nicaragua—or if the other States will have it so, in Central America—is calculated to advance the commerce not only of Great Britain, but of the world at large. A firm and stable government here necessarily advances the prosperity of Manchester and Liverpool.

Besides, what evidence is there that any foreigners in Central America desire to wage war with any body—least of all to wage a war of excesses and such aspersions. Have we not almost on bearded knees asked for peace? Have we not supplicated our neighbors for rest and quiet in order that our resources might be developed and our commerce extended? Circulars have been sent to all the Central American States requesting almost begging, them to enter into treaties with us; but as yet they have not condescended to answer them.

There is, however, a limit to our patience; there is a point beyond which our humility cannot go.—The Governments of these States may find that soon will be repaid with a sting. But if we be forced into a war—if against our will the neighboring States drive us to the last resort, the British merchants will find that Nicaraguan armies can teach a lesson of moderation and subordination to the established laws of civilized warfare. They will find that in Central America, as elsewhere, Anglo-Danish arts are the surest guides and firmest supporters of Anglo-Danish arms. Our race have ever been the arch-

## JOURNEYINGS AND ADVENTURES OF "WE THREE."

We three—three is a goodly number, recommended highly by the schools; three cannot always agree, therefore there is room for discussion; two may quarrel, the third arbitrates, or assists the right; so we three started on Sunday morning, leaving the plaza to the sound of martial music, en route for Masaya. Of the road and dust we have nothing to say, suffice it, that we arrived.

Our host received us with a degree of impatient haste that betokened some extreme anxiety; it was Sunday, and after an apology for not furnishing dinner at his own casa, out of respect for the day of rest, and directing us to a neighbor, who with less scruples, having an eye to the dimes our host could not expect, we were hurried off by our amiable and sanctimonious friend to a cock-pit, with the announcement that we might expect music. The Don (our host) took a fine cock under one arm and a package of slashes under the other, and marshalled, we three, to an adobe house, where two cocks were in the death scene, "going it to kill," to the music of two fiddles and a shrill clarinet. We were "in at the death." Under favor of the Don, choice seats were furnished us—a front standee with liberty of the ring, and match his bag bird against the field, we vromosed, and were speedily occupied with a dinner, in lieu of that which our cock-fighting friend could not get up on a Sunday.

A bottle of choice brandy, carefully carried and daintily handled over the dusty road, to garnish our dinner and cheer our friends in Masaya, was nowhere to be found, so we washed down our dinner with *wards* discovered that our heat, with prudent and paternal care had carefully locked up the aforesaid choice brandy in his own closet. This came to our knowledge late in the day, when the Don asked us to join in a drink out of our own bottle to which with a patronizing air, highly comical under the circumstances, he had invited the Captain in command at Masaya. As the liquor soon proved too potent for the Don, we were relieved of his extreme kindness before sundown, and retired at an early hour with high hopes for the morrow. Alas, for all human expectations—man is but the creature of circumstances, we three were human.

It was perhaps about the hour of one in the morning when, we three, found ourselves bolt upright; one (we know it personally) with hair erect and ears pricked; another with a prodigious oath of astonishment; the third unfortunately for our picture, it was dark, Rembrandt would have won immortality with a portrayal of his features—language is inadequate.

Don C. had his whole stud of cocks in our sleeping room, and each individual cock opened with an infernally early salutation to the morn, as we supposed, but to our discomfiture there was no morn, not the slightest aurora "tipped the east with golden wings." The cocks were wofully out of time and beautifully in tune. We were astounded. At the head and foot of our bed we discovered two staunch roosters, and

## DEPARTMENT OF MATAGALPA.

Eight weeks ago the most perplexing source of anxiety to the public, outside of the government, was the reported difficulties with the Indians of the department of Matagalpa. They had quit work and threatened to fight the American soldiers stationed in the town of Matagalpa. Gen. Walker withdrew the Americans and garrisoned the post with natives, at the suggestion of persons conversant with the character of the Indians; but this gave greater dissatisfaction, for the native soldiers committed all kinds of depredations on the people they were sent to protect. Petitions were forwarded to have the native troops replaced by Americans; but the Commander-in-Chief had matured his plan of actions and before the messenger of the Indians had left the city of Granada, a courier was on the road to Matagalpa with orders to the commander of the troops in that department to withdraw altogether from the district.

This occurred some six weeks since, and by the policy of the commander to leave the Indians to themselves, they have been relieved from the arbitrariness of the American and the rascality of the native soldiers; they are no longer subject to insult from the military and peace is the result. A pious Father of the Church, who had been sent into the department to talk with the Indians, has just returned and speaks in the highest praise of the policy at present adopted.—The Indians have returned to their work, the fields are again in cultivation, and contentment is on the face of every one.

The most eminent legislators have sought in vain for means to pacify and reclaim the Indians from their wild and predatory character; but they have never found in books the method to be adopted. No given rules will do for the emergency of an Indian discontent, but all occasions must furnish their own peculiar reports. The character of the tribes must be understood; the real ground of complaint, the hidden cause, investigated; the nature of their desires rightly understood, and then the State can hope to perfect a lasting compact. Such has been the case in this instance. The measures adopted by the commander will preserve the peace of that department unbroken. The Indians have been left to themselves, as are the people of other portions of the State, and in the employment of uninterrupted tranquility, they will rest contented with the government.

The policy of conciliation has not been adopted through any uneasiness at the consequence of a revolt by the Indians; but as a matter of justice to a simple and laboring people. The department of Matagalpa numbers but a feeble population, unarmed and unaccustomed to war, and therefore all idea of force from that direction must be excluded. The government only seeks to extend the shield of its protection over all its subjects, and although the business of the nation has been of most engrossing interest, occupying the attention of the Cabinet almost exclusively, yet sufficient time has been allowed to investigate the affairs of the Indians of Matagalpa and adopt a policy suited to the occasion.

It was important, in another light, that peace

## RAISING THE FLAG.

On a river boat, that standard sheet, Walker's breaks the ice to fall before us, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

From as symmetrical a pole as the primeval forests of the north could furnish, in the centre of our beautiful plaza, floats for the first time, the flag of Nicaragua.

Amid the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and the straining strains of martial music, its graceful folds were first thrown to the breeze, on the afternoon of Sunday last. The interesting ceremony was entrusted to the officer of the day, Capt. J. Egbert Farnham, Co. F, Infantry Battalion, and was witnessed by the greater part of the soldiers and citizens of Granada.

At a given signal, the guards presented arms, the bells rang, the cannons boomed, the bands struck up and—our flag was there. After a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and the guard marched to their posts, three hearty, home-fashioned cheers were given for Gen. Walker, and the public ceremonies were ended. The boys, however, were not content with the demonstration given, so, gathering around the flag-staff and producing the *creators*, they peechified and drank toasts under the new flag until the sun-set and it was hauled down.

Company F, of the Infantry Battalion, seemed to monopolize the duties on this pleasant occasion, Capt. Farnham being officer of the day, Lieut. Kiel officer of the guard, and Private Frank Anderson the first to run up the flag.

The pole was made from the main mast and boom of the schooner Esperanza, and was fashioned into shape by ———, painted by E. Louth and Wm. Quail, and rigged by the officer of the day. The following members of the army manned the guns at the firing of the salute. *Byass Piece*—Sergeant Kulley, Corporal Carroll, Private Shed, of Co. C, and Joseph Loyd, of the Ordnance Department. *Iron Piece*—Corporal Malcolm, and Privates Chas. Brown, James Lee and John Harris. The unsophisticated natives were in a state of profound ignorance of the use for which the flag-staff was destined; and from the day it was first laid upon the block of the carpenter until the hour when the

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At PECORINI'S can be found the best quality of Cognac Wines and Cigars at moderate prices. Granada, Feb. 16.

Post Office—Department of Granada, February 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be prepaid. J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master General. Granada, Feb. 15.

AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS.—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, March 8, 1856.

### ARRIVALS.

MARCH 1.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, from Virgin Bay; with mails, express, government stores and merchandise.  
1—Schr Sarah, Green, from San Carlos.  
2—Two bungaloes with merchandise to owners.  
4—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay; with mails, &c.

### SAILED.

MARCH 1.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for Virgin Bay; with merchandise and Government stores.  
1—Steamer San Carlos, ———, for Virgin Bay; with Government stores and merchandise.  
4—Schr Sarah, Green, with mining and exploring party to Chontales.

G. H. WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS, Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.



By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches. G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything pertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route. The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms. J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

At Niha Ruinas. Refer to Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada, Feb. 15.— C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

## LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL, Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer:— AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

French & English Merchandise, of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Granada.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$80,000. From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. De BARRUEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash. Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A.

DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business in different parts of Greytown. Terms of sale CASH. Granada, Feb. 15.

WALKER HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge. G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER. Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

MANOVILL'S HOTEL, where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds. J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

GRANADA HOTEL, WOOD & CO. Proprietors.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up and catered for on the American principle, and visitors and residents in Granada will find there all the advantages of an Atlantic Hotel.

Boarding and Lodging by the day or week, or board without lodging. A stock of the best Wines, Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. Granada, March 1.

\$50 Reward.

DESERTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua JAMES RITCHIE, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 23, height 5 feet 8 1/4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic.

Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856. Approved and ordered to be published. W. M. WALKER, General Commander in Chief.

L. NORVELL WALKER, Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion.

\$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one giving information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons that see fit to send the schooner ESPERANZA, on the night of 25th February last. Apply to Col. THOMAS F. FISHER, Quartermaster General, Nicaragua Army. Granada, March 1—1f

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices. C. & E. THOMAS, Granada, Feb. 9. Heina street.

Wanted. A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER. Apply to Col. THOMAS F. FISHER, Quartermaster General. Feb 23rd

should be preserved in that department. Some of the best land in the State lays in Matagalpa, and the crowd of emigrants constantly crowding to Nicaragua, makes it necessary that they should have free passage to all parts of the country in pursuit of proper places to settle. Under the present policy, parties of two and three may pass through any section of the country with absolute security. Thus one by one the elements of discord are being allayed, and the wizard force of a new genius is impressing all the affairs of the Republic with a calm and serene expression.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Dates up to the 20th ult., have been received from California. A large number of emigrants were ready to sail for Nicaragua, but owing to some misunderstanding with the government, they did not get a passage down. The seizure of the Company's steamers will probably obviate this difficulty in future. Lieut. Jones, who went to California as a recruiting officer, returned on the steamer. He organized a fine Company but owing to the difficulty referred to above, could not bring his men down. A severe earthquake had visited the city and frightened the people into a prayerful mood, in many cases. The scenes on the occasion were exceedingly ludicrous. The shock was felt throughout the State. The Legislature was still in session, but nothing had been done. A resolution to adjourn on the 15th of March, had been lost.

PROMOTION.—The only promotion in the army during the week past was that of Wm. McDonald as Second Lieutenant in Co. A, First Light Infantry Battalion. OBITUARY. JAMES BATHOLOR NORRIS, son of Julius and PRISCILLA NORRIS, was born at Laurel Hill, Jefferson country, Mississippi, U. S. 21st March, 1854, died in the city of Granada, Feb. 28th 1856, aged one year eleven months and seven days. Death found strange beauty on that polish'd brow, And dashed it out. There was a tint of rose On cheek and lip. He touched the veins with ice, And the rose faded. Forth from those blue eyes There spake a wishful tenderness, a doubt Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence Alone may weep. With ruthless haste he bound The silken fringes of those curling lids Forever. There had been a mourning sound, With which the babe would claim its mother's ear, Charming her even to tears. The spoiler set The seal of silence. So fix'd, so holy, from that cherub brow, Death-gazed, and left it there, He dur'd not steal The signet-ring of heaven.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS. CHAS. A. BACHMANN, SOLE AGENT FOR NICARAGUA.

THE following Papers can be had on application at the Office of the "El Nicaraguense," New Orleans Weekly True Delta; California True Delta; New Orleans Weekly Crescent Daily Crescent. JOHN TABOR, Agent for Granada. Granada, March 8, 1856.

national ensign waved from its graceful apex, the most ridiculously absurd stories were circulated and believed, respecting it. Hundreds of the people of Granada believed that it was for a galleon on which half of the natives would be strung up; while, as many believed it was for a whipping post, at which the Chamoristas were to be thrashed for their contumacy in not giving over their opinions. Happily, however, all these errors have exploded, and the old women who started them are now at fault in one more of their inflammatory reports about the American.

The ensign of Nicaragua consists of three stripes, two of sky-blue, with a white stripe in the centre. In the midst of the white is a circular device of the seal of State and the representation of seven volcanoes, in token of the volcanic range of Nicaragua.

SUPPER TO THE OFFICERS.—On Tuesday evening at the invitation of Mr. William Bowen (a merchant who has recently opened a wholesale and retail store for the sale of wines, liquors, tobacco, flour, &c., adjoining the Walker house on the plaza,) a large party of officers and civilians met at Mr. Woods, the Granada House, to partake of a supper. An excellent supper, well flanked by the wines of Germany, France and Spain, supported by flasks of right good Cogniac was spread, to which the following officers and gentlemen sat down, and of which they heartily partook: Mr. William Bowen, Capt. Farnham, Lieutenants De Witt Clinton, Morgan, Jamieson, (from Masaya,) Lowry, Kruger, Adjutant Wolfe, Doctors Gray and Devall, Capt. Dinker and others. After the feast of reason, came the flow of soul; toasts national, patriotic and convivial were drunk and ably responded to, among which I may notice General Walker, The State in which we live, The Land of our Adoption, The Army, The Ladies, Our Host, &c. During the evening the Band Master of the Battalion, J. W. De Frewer and Mr. George Flynn, musician of Co. E, who had kindly volunteered their services, agreeably diversified the proceedings of the evening by playing the various national airs of many countries, and performing a quickstep entirely new, and dedicated to General Walker, composed by Mr. Flynn. Songs were beautifully executed by Captain Dinker and Mr. De Frewer, while the able and witty remarks of Captain Farnham of Co. F, who was unanimously elected to the chair, were listened to with rapt attention, and greeted with many a round of applause; the meeting did not break up until a late hour, and the only quotation applicable to that dispersal, that we now remember are those few lines of Robert Burns: We are nae fou, We're nae that fou, But just a drappie in our 'ee, The cock may craw, the day may daw, But we will taste the Barley Bree.

MEXICO.—As was stated in a paragraph in El Nicaraguense some two weeks ago, another revolution has occurred in Mexico, and is likely to be successful. President Comonfort reduced the army and attempted to interfere with the Church, when a pronouncement took place and Hero Yrizar, a devoted adherent of Santa Anna's will no doubt make his point of establishing a monarchy in that ill-starred country.

on perches about the room was an array of birds each crowing as chanters ne'er crowed before.—Our curses were not loud but deep, and in the midst of the din we heard the sleepy grunt of our host—evidently disturbed, rather by the exclamations of we three, than by any effort of the cock family.—Morning did at last arrive and with it our host turned out, and the ruling passion still predominating, exclaimed as he pointed to his stud still crowing lustily, "muchos buenos gallos para combatar."

Poco tiempo, we three have discovered, is one of the most valuable expressions in the Spanish language. We expected after our early call, to have started for Tiptapa before sunrise. We had be-spoken coffee and eggs the night before, and at 5 o'clock aroused the inn-keeper—neighbor to our host, to insure the viands. The sun arose, as it always has, and we think always will, in a great heat, but the coffee was not forthcoming—poco tiempo was all the satisfaction we could get, and when that very indefinite period of time did arrive, we found by our chronometers, useless in a poco tiempo land, that it was after seven o'clock—and no eggs. So swallowing a decoction of fluid without name, unless we choose to believe the assurances of the inn-keeper, that it was coffee—a mooted point—we started, our host, Don C. in company. We continued at a rapid pace, and after accomplishing a league, another equally indefinite expression, which to a traveler is as valuable as poco tiempo, Don C. commanded a halt and with many words and indescribable gestures wished us a pleasant trip and waived his adieus. So we travelled on towards Tiptapa. A few hours' ride brought us to San Bruno, a town not laid down in the map, doubtless named in honor of San Bruno, the renowned chairman of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. The town is highly honored by its patronym. San will not gain any laurels therefrom. Here we took the breakfast bespoken at Masaya.

Our friend, he of the fighting cocks, had directed us to call on Don Hilario Gregorio in the town of San Bruno, so on entering the place, we rode up to the best looking edifice in view and were received by an elderly female who claimed the name indicated.—This claim we afterwards discovered, from a neighbor on whom we called, was a very pleasant fiction on the part of the old lady, designing to secure our patronage, for we had without reflection suggested breakfast before asking for the Don. This affair we put down as a trick upon travelers, and entered it as a good joke—the sequel proved that the whole statement was a sell, for no one in the town of San Bruno knew such an individual as Don Hillario. Vos practicia nikit!

Tiptapa! a woe begone, god-forsaken place; we searched an hour for its Alcalde—none could be found—we really believe him a myth. We rode about the solitary streets from house to house looking for fodder for our animals—at last we found a house where they promised sacata. O, goodly land of promise! let the travelers who have the comfort of their beasts at heart, as all travelers should, never rely on promises. We three did, and swung asleep in hammocks thinking the animals busy at fodder, to awake hours after to the reality; our beasts stood beneath a roof piled with fodder just out of their reach—they had not retreated. H. C. S.

jects of something better than ruin. If without the bashfulness of Cive or the stern repacity of last year's, this Western India can have its hands made more valuable and its trade more extensive, surely English merchants will not be among the last to reap the advantages of the change.—Every new want created in Central America by the presence of its adopted citizens charges the market of Manchester, and freighted mags deeply the ships of Liverpool. Why then should their merchants fight against fate? Why should they attempt to avert events which the necessities of the world require.

THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.—The superintendence of Captain Edward W. Rawle is fast bringing the Ordinance Department into a most effective usefulness. A large detail of men is constantly employed in moulding ball, making cartridges, and arranging the necessary appliances of those death-dealing instruments, the cannon, in the department. Interminable accessions of sabres, guns, and the other articles of that department are being made, and that branch of the army will soon be thoroughly equipped.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.—The Alta California says that no notice of the death of Judge G. H. Campbell, of this State, was made in El Nicaraguense and thereupon writes a lecture to the editor of this paper on the impropriety of not publishing such important facts to the world. The Alta will please turn over the files of our paper, and it will then discover not only the announcement of Judge Campbell's decease, but also a very happy obituary notice of the lamented dead.

CLEARING AWAY.—The abutment of the old church at the corner of the square by the State House, which has heretofore blocked up half the street leading out in a southeasterly direction from the plaza, is being torn down and the street will soon be opened for public convenience. Heretofore, it has furnished protection for half the nuisance in town.

RECRUITING.—General Order No. 41 of the Army authorizes the Captains of the different military companies to recruit their complement of men up to fifty men, eight non-commissioned officers, and two musicians, making a total of sixty men in each company.

HARMON MASTER.—We have too long neglected to notice the appointment of Mr. H. A. Carpenter as the Captain of the Port of Granada. As it is never too late, however, to do a good action, we make the announcement and acknowledge our fault at the same time.

RECOVERED.—Col. H. D. Fry, commander of this Department, who has been sick for a short time, we are glad to note is almost entirely recovered. During the illness of Col. Fry, Major J. B. Markham has been in command.

RESERVED.—We regret to learn that Second Lieutenant Jas. E. Kerrigan, of Co. C, First Rifle Battalion, has been forced by his private engagements, to resign his commission in the army, and with regrettable leave for the east on the next steamer.

OFICIAL.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO SUPREMO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS. Comayagua febrero 18 de 1856. Señor.

Las Cámaras Legislativas en uso de sus soberanas facultades, se han servido declarar Presidente Constitucional del Estado al Sr. don Santos Guardiola Benemérito de la patria y Jeneral de División. En consecuencia tomó posesion del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo el día 17 del corriente, y me hago el honor de porticipar á U. este plausible suceso para que se digne elevarlo al conocimiento del Supremo Gobierno de esa República; asegurándole que el mio desea leal y sinceramente la felicidad del pueblo Nicaraguense.—Con toda consideracion me repito de VS. atento y obediente servidor —José Meza.

Al Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua. Conforme—Ministerio General de la República de Nicaragua.

SANTOS GUARDIOLA BENEMERITO DE LA PATRIA, JENERAL DE DIVISION Y PRESIDENTE DEL ESTADO A SUS HABITANTES. Conciudadanos. El voto libre y espontáneo de vuestros Representantes me ha elevado inmerecidamente al rango de Supremo Mandatario, encomendándome el Gobierno constitucional del Estado, para procurar por cuantos medios estén á mi alcance vuestro bien y prosperidad. Pienso y difícil es esta gran mision, pero al mismo tiempo es la mas honorífica y la que satisfará mejor los sentimientos de mi corazon, correspondiendo dignamente á la confianza con que me habeis acreditado. Notoria es la posturacion del país por las inmensas desgracias que ha sufrido, y habiéndose encaminado al desorden revolucionario en épocas pasadas hasta la disolucion y la anarquía; no puedo menos ahora que retroceder por si mismo, y establecer una nueva senda de orden y regularidad—Así lo indica el curso natural de los sucesos—Así lo enseña la historia y la esperiencia de todas las naciones, y así lo demuestran tambien los principios general-s. Por razon y por conven-

ciso repito, señalar oportunamente el mal para que así sea innecesario su remedio. Si la union general de todas las Repúblicas del centro es á no dudarlo el principal valuarte de su defensa y el mas grande poder con que garantizarse puede su existencia, la union y la concordia de los hondureños entre sí, es tambien indispensable en esta vez para su conservacion política, y para concurrir á llenar su deber en la causa comun, cual corresponde de acuerdo con el pronunciamiento de la nacion centro-americana. Cultivaré con utilidad recíproca la fraternal correspondencia que felizmente existe entre este Estado y las Repúblicas vecinas, y promoveré en todo lo posible las amistosas relaciones que convengan con las potencias extranjeras. Tendré un particular cuidado por el adelanto de la ilustracion, y le daré todo el impulso que sea compatible con las facultades del Gobierno.—Todos los ramos de progreso y de industria serán tomados en mi consideracion y protegidos para la dicha Jeneral.—Mas para esto, necesito y si se quiere, exijo en nombre de la patria la comun cooperacion de todos mis conciudadanos, ciertos de que en mi carácter gubernativo, solo encontraré una leal y firme propósito de contribuir á la mejora del país.

Comayagua, febrero 17 de 1856. SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES. Granada, marzo 3 de 1856

Al Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Honduras. Tengo órden del Señor Presidente para contestar á VS. su atenta comunicacion de 18 del ppdo. diciendo: que le ha sido muy satisfactorio saber por ella que el Señor Jeneral de Division y Benemérito de la patria don Santos Guardiola ha sido exaltado á la silla Presidencial de ese Estado por elecciones que las Cámaras Legislativas verificaron en su persona usando de sus facultades soberanas; que acepta los buenos deseos que por el órgano de VS. manifiesta ese alto funcionario en favor de la felicidad de Nicaragua, y que los corresponde cordialmente haciendo solemnes votos por que la actual Administracion de Honduras logre

para cumplir un deber, pero no fallece; y mis principios, sellan con mi sangre el tiempo de la libertad.

Loor eterno á nuestro Gobierno y al ilustre Walker, que han sabido cumplir con su deber al travez de tantas dificultades, y que como marinos diestros en medio de un Oceano borrascoso, han podido con sus luces y circunspeccion, salvar la nave de la Patria. Nuestros enemigos trabajan sin cesar para arrastrarnos para sí, con objeto de que nosotros mismos trabajemos nuestros grillos para aprisionarnos ellos: el siglo de las luces ha difundido sus rayos, y este nos ilumina sus miras á nuestro derechos y deberes. Soldados amigos: si la hora suena, volad á sostener con migo á nuestros libertadores y no á engrosar las filas de nuestros opresores que por mi parte os ofrezco morir al lado del ilustre Jeneral sosteniendo á nuestro libre Gobierno. M. M.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO JENERAL. N.º 176.

Granada, febrero 29 de 1856. Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Por cuanto por decreto de 18 del mes corriente se ha declarado revocadas y anuladas las concesiones á la Compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico fecha 22 de setiembre de 1849, la modificacion de 11 de abril de 1850, á de la Compañía accesoría de tránsito fecha 29 de agosto de 1851. con las actas de reincorporacion fecha 9 de marzo de 1850. Por tanto, estando disueltas y abolidas dichas Compañías, y queriendo remplazarlas para procurar la continuacion del tránsito por este istmo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA LAS PROPOSICIONES SIGUIENTES: 1.ª La República de Nicaragua code el Señor Edmond Randolph y sus socios el derecho y privilegio esclusivo por el término de 25 años de la fecha de este convenio, para trasportar al traves de su territorio por una sola ruta, pasajeros y cargas, del puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua ó de algun otro punto mas practicable del atlántico al puerto de San Juan del Sur ó cualquier otro punto mas practicable del pacífico. a la opcion

de cada buque firmada por el oficial ó empleado correspondiente. cuya certificacion le servirá de suficiente pasaporte en los puertos donde toque.

Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea mensual de vapores oceanicos entre la ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquiera otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atlántico. y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de San Juan del Sur, ú otro de los del pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener durante el tiempo de esta concesion su tráfico. con excepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del

vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y tránsitar los puertos, rios y aguas sobre el atlántico, el pacífico y las interiores.—El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualquiera clase; y se les concede á los cesionarios el uso de algunas tierras baldías en las inmediaciones de los puertos, rios y lagos del tránsito que les sean necesarias con el fin de establecer casas de trabajo, eschaciones, oficinas &c. para fomentarlo, no debiendo exceder de diez acres el terreno que se oede, ni ocupar los puntos militares, sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

5.ª La República estipula que todos los buques y vapores de los cesionarios y todas las mercancías, terrenos, malas, manufacturas ó alguna otra propiedad de los cesionarios, ó de otras personas trasportadas por la dicha ruta de un mar al otro al extranjero, serán libres y exentos de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, serán seguros y protegidos contra toda detencion ó interrupcion por parte del Gobierno.

6.ª Los cesionarios son obligados á obtener del Gobierno una patente para cavar buques que la compañía ocupe en las aguas del territorio de la República y a presentar cada año una lista de todas las embarcaciones ocupadas en la navegacion de la ruta, con expresion de sus nombres, capacidad &c. debiendo el Gobierno dar una certificacion del registro separado de cada buque firmada por el oficial ó empleado correspondiente. cuya certificacion le servirá de suficiente pasaporte en los puertos donde toque.

Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea mensual de vapores oceanicos entre la ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquiera otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atlántico. y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de San Juan del Sur, ú otro de los del pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener durante el tiempo de esta concesion su tráfico. con excepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del

El Nicaraguense, SALE CADA SABADO, POR JOSE T. MALE & Cia. PROPIETARIOS Y PUBLICADORES.

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EL TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en las terminos razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, asia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto aia casa de Cabildo.)

AGENTES. En la Bahía de la Virgen... W. & J. GARRARD En San Juan del Norte... W. N. Wood & Son. En Punta Arenas... Don Dionisio Tiron.

Remitido Despues de una guerra á muerte que durante diez y ocho meses se hicieron los dos partidos en que la República de Nicaragua se dividiera en el infausto Mayo de 1854; despues de una serie no interrumpida de acontecimientos aciagos que en sus consecuencias han pesado sobre los infortunados Nicaraguenses; y despues que el tesoro público y el de los particulares se agotaron quedando aun comprometidos; muy natural era que la nueva administracion planteada á virtud del convenio de 23 de Octubre del año pasado, tropezara con mil y mil escollos que debieran entorpecer la marcha progresiva de un país casi moribundo en todos sus elementos de vida. Mas en tan difícil conflicto. ¿Que partido deba tomar el Supremo mandatario? El que sugiere la sana razón; y la esperiencia en casos semejantes: en efecto, el primer paso que dió fué inspirar confianza á todos los pueblos sin atender á su color político, pues uno y otro partido han sido protegidos en sus vidas y propiedades: uno y otro han sido nombrados para obtener destinos públicos; y uno y otro forman hoy la gran familia Nicaraguense. Muy fácil es concebir los saludables efectos que hova producido al país tan paternal conducta, pues vemos á los pueblos reposar en paz y quietud, y que apesar de la exaltacion de los espíritus inquietos que viven siempre de la discordia y se alimentan con la maldad, no se miran ya blandir mas espadas entre unos mismos hermanos: naménos oyen el terrible estruendo del cañon ni el silbido de las balas. Por dó quiera se vé renacida la confianza, restablecido el órden,



armonizados los sentimientos, reunim el espíritu empresedador. Cada cual es un centinela del Gobierno, por que todos á una voz quieren paz, por que la paz es el mejor bien que los pueblos deben desear, por que con la paz hay asociacion, hay trabajo, hay riqueza, en una palabra hay cuantos bienes puede apetecer el hombre en la vida para llamarse feliz.

Se continuará.

Triunfo de la Razon.

El señor Presbítero don Juan Manuel Loredo ha regresado de Matagalpa en donde desempeñó á entera satisfacion del Gobierno la comision con que fué investido para calmar la exaltacion que se advertia en los indijenas de aquel Departamento.

El señor Comisionado trató de inquirir á fondo los motivos del disgusto, y fué informado de que no habia nada que pareciese desobediencia al Gobierno: que todo el alboroto provenia del modo con que aquellos habitantes habian sido tratados por algunos empleados, por que sus habiudes tienen algo de original; y mas atienden á la voz suave de un ministro del culto, que al ruido de las armas; agregándose á esto, los indisponian; y valíanse de su credulidad é inocencia les hacian creer, que las tropas del Jeneral Walker les arrebatarian sus mugeres y les comertian sus hijos, con mil y mil otras groceras imposturas, sugeridas por la maledicencia.

Quando el Padre Loredo se puso al corriente de estos manejos, empleó los medios de la razon para disuadirlos, y habiéndolo conseguido, se retiró lleno de la satisfacion que naturalmente causa el ejercicio de las acciones virtuosas, dejando á todos contentos y sumisos al Gobierno, sin abrigar la mas pequeña desconfianza, y convensidos ce la maldad con que se los seducia.

Tributamos al Sr. Presbítero Loredo las mas espresivas gracias por el buen éxito de su comision. ¡El cielo premie sus virtudes, colmándolo de bendiciones por haber conjurado la tormenta que los vapores revolucionarios querian levantar en Matagalpa!

AVISO IMPORTANTE!

EN CASA DE TELLER EN LA PLAZA.

EL QUE QUIERA hallana toda clase de ROPAS; HECHAS; como CAMESAS finos; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; Y un sur fin de COSAS para los Caballeros y Senoras de la moda; CHALECOS, ZAPATOS, finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, fraques depaño fino; Todo lo auar se vende á yreos comodos. Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

cimiento, debo seguir estas verdades: debo darles impulso con mi autoridad, y debo cifrar en su desarrollo las mas venturosas y lisonjeras esperanzas. Al obrar de este modo, cumplo con migo mismo, lleno los deberes que se me han impuestos, y sobre todo, me hago la honra de secundar el grito unánime de mis conciudadanos que anhelan incesantemente por la paz, y desean establecer su existencia política sobre bases mas sólidas, mas análogas y mas convenientes. Lamentablemente instruido por nuestras frecuentes revoluciones, y siendo muchas veces testigo ocular de los males que han causado, no seré yo quien procure fomentarlas, ni dé ocasion á tan funestos extravios. La primera necesidad del pueblo hondureño es la paz, y sin este grande elemento de prosperidad, sin este fuerte cimiento de sustentacion política, no puede existir por mucho tiempo su Gobierno, ni conservarse feliz la sociedad.

Estoi intimamente persuadido de que mi administracion jirará libre y espedita, procurando el bien comun, sin que puedan oponérsele objecciones revolucionarias, sino es que la necesidad de la defensa me estreche á aceptar la guerra.—Pero así como estoi dispuesto á observar inalterable esta conducta, protesto no consentir jamás en que se ultraje el decoro nacional, y en que se pierda nuestra independencia.—Defenderé constantemente estos derechos sagrados por que así lo requiere mi deber, y lo demanda el honor y la conservacion de la patria.

Vijilaré con imparcial diligencia por el sostenimiento del orden para evitar los trastornos interiores; haré respetar las garantías de los ciudadanos con el imperio de la Constitucion sin separarme un momento del sendero que me traza y de las obligaciones que me impone.—En todo caso, la lei será el centro de mis acciones, y el único poder con que puedo concebir que en presenencia de todas nuestras desgracias y del inminente peligro que nos rodea, haya todavia quien pretenda prolongarlas con anárquicas ideas y pérdidas objetos; mas no obstante, me es preciso hacer, á mi pesar esta advertencia para prevenir en tiempo á mis conciudadanos, exitándolos á que se fijen en sus verdaderos intereses: me es pre-

afianzar de una manera estable su paz y ventura interiores y exteriores. Y yo al sepresar á VS. estos conceptos que se dignará elevarlos al conocimiento de Sr. Presidente, me doi la honra de suscribirme su atento servidor.

EERMIN FERRER.

COPIA DE UNA PROCLAMA QUE EL CORONEL MENDEZ VA A DAR A LUZ EN ESTA IMPRENTA.—ES COMO SIGUE.

EL CORONEL MENDEZ á sus amigos los Leoneses.

Camaradas: Debeis estar impuestos de mi decision en sostener siempre vuestros sagrados principios liberales, pues desde el lugar donde existia tranquilo, volé dejandolo todo, cuando supe la lucha sangrienta, pero justa, que os oprimia: volé, no á ser un espectador de vuestras desgracias, sino á mezclar mi sangre con la vuestra y á participar en todas partes de vuestros trabajos.

El Dios incomprensible y bondadoso, ha querido que aquellos amigos que nosotros mismos llamamos en nuestra defensa (los valientes americanos) viniesen á dar fin á nuestra contienda de sangre, todo debido á la pericia y valor del digno Jefe que los rige. Ellos nos han dado la paz que disfrutamos: ellos el placer que gustamos de estar en el regazo de nuestras esposas y el de tener en los nuestros á nuestros hijos: ellos nos otienen la cabeza sobre los hombros; ellos nos han brindado con su valor un nuevo suelo en que vivir, y ellos en fin, tienen la frente de la Patria coronada de laureles y humillado con su denucado, el orgullo aristócrata á los pies de la ilustre democracia. Acostios hombres pues, acquiénes se lo debemos todo; á estos Jenerosos y valientes, liberales é intrépidos; á estos es, á los que pretenden hoy algunos malvados, cobardes y llenos de sed de mando echar encima á vosotros mismos, creyendos sin aquellos sentimientos que honran á los mejores hombres, la gratitud. Con migo nada lograrán, porque yo seré firme, como no dudo lo seran vosotros, en seguir defendiendo la democracia; yo no inovendo, como el misero servil, por ilusiones y dinero: mis sentimientos son firmes como el ojo del mundo, que rola

de los cesionarios, y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas interiores de la República, durante el termino de los 25 años referidos.—Los cesionarios dentro de un mes de la fecha de este convenio, designarán al Gobierno de la Republica la ruta que ellos elejirán, describiendo la misma para los nombrados de los puntos por donde ella parará y si en algun tiempo quicieren ellos abandonar la que halvan designado, y adoptar otra ó hacer un cambio material de la misma, podran efectuarlo, obteniendo previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.

2.º Los cesionarios, en consideracion á los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan á pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua un peso por cada pasajero por ellos transportado al traves del territorio de la República.—El pago será hecho en la misma Republica de Nicaragua en el lugar y de la manera que el Gobierno determine.—El Gobierno tiene el derecho de examinar por medio de las personas que designe los libros que se manejen ya sea dentro ó fuera de la Republica pudiendo ejecutar este acto cualquiera de sus agentes ó empleados ordinarios.

3.º Todos los artículos que los cesionarios necesiten para el uso de la ruta que adopten con objeto de trasporte de pasajeros y cargas, tales como carbon, maquinas, vívires, instrumentos útiles y todos los otros materiales indispensables para el objeto, serán admitidos dentro de la Republica libres de toda clase de derechos, y pueden ser descargados en cualquiera de sus puertos ú otros puntos de su territorio que los sesionarios elejirán, dando noticia en este caso á los empleados correspondientes del Gobierno con una lista de los objetos introducidos, pero los cesionarios no tendrán derecho á importar en el territorio de la Republica mercancias ú otro art. de comercio para venta ó cambio, sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la lei, y son tambien prohibidos de introduccion artículos ó materiales que sean monopolizados ó prohibidos por la Republica, sinó es que sean para el uso de la ruta y para ser empleados en el trasporte de pasajeros y cargas.

4.º La Republica concede á todos los

Gobierno la compania no pudiese cumplir sus compromisos por incapacidad, tie-ne derecho, previas las averiguaciones del caso, para anular ó suspender las concesiones de este contrato.

9.º Los cesionarios están obligados á conducir en sus vapores á los empleados del Gobierno, la correspondencia del país que vaya ó venga, lo mismo que sus tropas cuando lo necesite, sin exijir por ello indemnizacion alguna:

10.º La Republica conviene en proteger y defender á los cesionarios en el pleno goce de los derechos y privilegios concedidos en este decreto, y tambien se obliga á no contratar ó ceder á ningun Gobierno, individuo ó compania el derecho de trasportar pasajeros ó cargas al traves de su territorio ni el de navegar por vapores en algunos de sus rios ó lagos, durante este convenio.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. Dado en Granada, á 19 de febrero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Señor Ministro jeneral."

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, circulacion y publicacion en los pueblos de su mando, esperando recibo.—D. U. L. EERRER.

SENOR MINISTRO JENERAL DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA. D. U. L.

Leon, febrero 9 de 1856.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de hacienda del departamento Occidental.

Por las copias autorizadas que bajo los números 1.º 2.º y 3.º tengo el honor de dirijir á US., para conocimiento del señor Presidente de la República, se informará del procedimiento ejecutado por el Gobernador del distrito de Chinandega contra el señor don Leocadeo Llona, que ingresó á la Villa del Viejo, suplicando al señor Ministro que de la resolucio-n que se dicte á este respecto, se sirva dar conocimiento oportunamente á su muy atento servidor.—I. Montalban.

\$500 ALBRICIAS.—La suma arriba espresada se paga á cual quiera que de una informacion oportuna y convincente de la persona ó personas que incedieron la Goleta ESPERANZA, en la noche del 25 de Febrero ultimo.

Dirijase al despacho del Coronel TOMAS F. FISHER, Guarda Maestro General. Granada, Marzo 1.

# Arte Española.

Sábado, Marzo 5, 1856.

DE COMO QUERENDO CHASQUEAR UN FOB-RINO A SU FIC, SUCEDIÓ PRECISAMENTE LO CONTRARIO, CON GRAN CONTENTAMIENTO DEL PRÁXERO.

Es cerca de media noche. Dos hombres se están paseando por el balcón de una casa del muelle Voltaire en París; el mas joven de ellos escucha con visibie impaciencia los periodos de su interlocutor, y logra con dificultad ahogar un bostezo irrispetuoso. El segundo personaje no tarda en como er que se detiene el joven para contar las ventanas del Louvre y las girándulas de gas que se reflejan en las aguas del Sena. Terminando su calculo y viendo que las amonestaciones siguen su curso, se pone á escuchar el ruido del rio al pasar por debajo de los arcos de bronce del puente de los Santos Padres, y finalmente parece absorto en la contemplacion de un magnífico efecto de luna en las olas.

Conclusion! dijo de repente el sermone-ro; Pablo, es menester que te cases sin demora.

Está U. soñando, querido tio? exclamó el joven volviéndose hacia su interior. Uo. Gracias á Dios que ya me escuchas, dijo entonces el tio á su sobrino. Vamos adentro; me atormenta mi reumatismo y podó jugarne una mala pasada.

Nuestro banquero rayaba en los cincuenta. La vida sedentaria que entonces hacia habia aumentado su capital primitivo y des-arrollado por demás su abdomen. El uno y el otro seguian las leyes de una progresion geométrica creciente que era necesario con-tener, so pena de alcanzar el guarismo de la fortuna de Rothschild y de morir de un ata-que apoplético.

Mr. Bruno (que así se llamaba el ban-quero) resolvió aceptar 800,000 francos que se le ofrecían en cambio de su clientela, y comparó en las cercanias de Ingouville las tierras y la quinta de Rocheblanche, delicio-samente situada, en donde podria entre-garse al ejercicio de la caza y combatir los progresos de la obesidad.

Quedábase sin embargo un negocio im-portante por concluir antes de llevar á cabo sus proyectos de retirarse á buen vivir. Las amonestaciones que acaba de dirigir á Pa-blo no eran otra cosa que un preludio indis-pensable para llegar á esta terrible conclu-sion: "Es menester que te cases."

Tutor de su sobrino, Mr. Bruno habia escrito su nombre en la lista de los socios de la casa de banco.

Habiendo visto Pablo que en el espacio de cuatro años se habia duplicado su peque-ña herencia, se mostraba sumamente atenu-

Estonces, Señor sobrino, se servirá Ud, explicarme los motivos de su negativa. Mas tarde los conocerá Ud por ahora, no puedo revelar un secreto que no es exclusivamente mio.

El secreto que me ocultas, caballero, lo conozco!

Ud, tartamudeó Pablo, en cuyo rostro se traslució no poca emocion.

Yo mismo; y sin mas rodeos es este: ama Ud á la baronesa de Aurillac.

Dios! Como se hace...

Que tengo tan buenos informes? No me conviene decirlo a Ud, señor sobrino. Hace seis semanas que encontré Ud. por primera vez á esa baronesa.

Es verdad.

No decañzó U. hasta que se hizo pre-sentar en sus salones.

Lo confieso.

Agradecida por vuestras constantes aten-ciones, no tardó la dama en permitirnos las visitas de la mañana. Desde enton-ces, le comuniqué á U. todos sus secretos. Le inlinué á U. que graves consideraciones políticas exijan que recibiese á mi poka gentes; le confesé U. que un pleito con co-terales hambrientos ponía en cierto modo bajo secuestro la mejor parte de su fortuna...

... Y qué sé yo mas? Sembrantes cuentos son completamente inverosímiles sin embar de prestar diez mil escudos á esa mujer, cuya solvenza me parece mas que dudosa. No titubaria en confesarle cuanto tengo! Pablo herido hasta lo vivo por las sus-pechas que se querian inspirar.

En eso consisto precisamente tu inbecili-dad. Eres un loco! exclamó Mr. Bruno. Afirma la noble baronesa que ha colado en una compañía de seguros los pocos fon-dos disponibles que le quedaban, y es muy natural que haya recurrido á tí para veri-ficar el primer pago del pleito que acaba de comprar en la calle de los Santos Padres. Por manera, tio mio, que me habéis he-cho esperar dijo Pablo en tono de vituperio. Ciertó que sí señor sobrino. Pero no mas interrupciones, que aun no he acabado. Esta mañana, tu ilustre baronesa manifestó el deseo de ir al Havre. Este deseo era una orden para tí...

... Y, siempre porque la dama tiene colocados sus fondos en una compañía de seguros, te propones sacar de mis cajas otros cinco mil francos para costear los gastos de su excursion de placer.

Ni una palabra os he dicho aun sobre el particular! exclamó Pablo, cada vez mas sorprendido.

El tio Bruno se acercó á una de sus cajas fuertes, la abrió tocando un resorte oculto, y sacó de ella cinco billetes de Banco, que entregó á su sobrino, prosi-guendo en estos términos:

Tengo la estambre de no contrariar las inclinaciones de nadie. Mi misma hi-ja, antes de contraer segundo matrimonio,

ya ni destino está unido irreversiblemente con el de a baronesa; me sería imposi-ble acar á otra mujer.—Pablo.

Mi tibiuni! exclamó el tio al terminar la lectura de esta carta, y pronto al parador del ferro-carril!

Sin embargo, nuestros enamorados lle-garon al punto de su destino. Dos días despues de la llegada de Pablo y de la buonesa, hubo un gran baile en Frascati. Ya se habian refugiado los pelucones al rededor de las mesas de juego y la orquesta tocaba una contradanza de Musard, cuando las bailaroras se mitaron de repente con cierta inquietud llenas de celos. Apoi-yada en el brazo de Pablo, Mme. de Aurillac entraba en el salon. Todos los hombres la acogieron con un murmulloison gero y la proclamaron reina del baile. Es menester confesar que la baronesa estaba encan-tadora.

Pablo y su compañera aun no se habian presentado en la sociedad de los banistas; quisieron ver primero al Havre y sus cer-canias. La vispera se habian ensillado en el patio del hotel dos magníficos caballos ingleses, y Mme. de Aurillac, graciosamen-te vestida de amazona y acompañada de Pablo, habia echado su corcel á galope al rededor del puerto y en la playa. Silbieros en seguida al cabo de la Heve y bajaron en direccion á Ingouville y estabani las botadas de elevados álamos y tilos. Habian dejado ya atras á Ingouville y es-taban enfrente de la quinta de Rocheblan-che. Comovió desde luego á la amazona el aspecto pintoresco del panto: y echando en seguida al joven una de esas miradas dió con voz conmovida.

He soñado ameno que habitaba en un sitio como este, lejos del tumulto de las grandes ciudades, lejos de las intriga-s del mar, cuya inmensidad hacia pensar en Dios. En torno de mi retiro, grandes ár-boles como los de ese hermoso parque me enviaban su frescor con mil cantos de pa-jajiles.

Y en ese delicioso retiro vivia U. sola, señora? preguntóle su compañero.

No siempre, contestó aquella. Un hom-bre cuya ternura habia sometido á las pruebas mas duras, me acompañaba algu-nas veces bajo las bóvedas de los árboles del parque, que cobijaban con su sombra nuestras largas pláticas. Meciase nuestra barquilla en las olas de la mar, y toda la naturaleza celebraba con su sonrisa nuestra felicidad... ¡No es verdad, amigo mio, que era encantador mi sueño?

Oh! lo realizaré! lo realizaré! exclamó Pablo.

Una hora despues, se presentó al corres-pondal que le habia indicado su tio, anun-ciendo Mr. Febyrel que cuando mas tarde dentro de cuarenta y ocho horas necesitaba 250,000 francos que aun le quedaban en

puedo permitir ignora U; y es que le amo á U. y que soy digno de su amor.

Como resistir á semejantes palabras? Como fundió e Pablo en protestas de amor y adhesion. ¡No era este el mejor camino que podia seguir?

Durme las veinte y cuatro horas que transcurrieron antes de que se presentasen en el baile, ni la mas leve noche se intrpu-so entre lo dos amantes. En el rostro de Pablo brillaba el contento cuando entró con la varonesa en los salones de Frascati.

Luego que los vió, un personaje de nota talta obesidad; que hacia media hora esta-ta sentado á una mesa de whist, se levantó de repente y dijo á su compañero:

Diablos! ya es tiempo que me retire. Tengo que me reconocio ape ar de la vana negra con que tengo cubierto un ojo. Va-mos; mi viejo Febyrel, sigue representando tu papel.

Aprestose á salir el tio Bruno, y el cor-respondal aprovechó la primera oportuni-dad en que Pablo no servia de caballero á Mme. de Aurillac, para llevarse al joven á uno de los salones que no llenaba la multitud.

Aquí tiene U. los 250,000 francos, dijo, presentándole una cartera.

Esto es maravilloso! exclamó Pablo. De-bió U. recibir la orden de pagar por el telegrama eléctrico.

Sin duda, contestó Febyrel. Ah! joven que se casará U. con su prima...

Nun al exclamó Pablo, con fuerza. La suma contenida en esa cartera, ha llega-do tarde: se le ha anticipado á U. otro comprador.

¿Que dice U?

Y es evidente la persona á quien Mme. de Aurillac da una cita todas las noches. Vamos! no odere U!... Su astucia varone-sa tenia dos cuerdas en su arco. Le enga-ñan á U., querido, le engañan á U.

Caballero! exclamó Pablo, cojitiendo con violencia el brazo de Mr. Febyrel.

Vive Dios... que si le miento á U. en lo mas mínimo, mañana nos batiremos has-ta la muerte! Queda esta convenido. Aho-rra ¡quiere U. orme?

Escuchó, murmuró el joven. Dentro de pose, la señora va á fingir ja-queca ú otra indisposicion, á fin de tener un prétexto para salir del baile. Caballero, mire U. prosiguió Mr. Febyrel, que acaba-ba de volver con Pablo al salon principal, no la ve U. apoyarse en el brazo de su bai-lador? Se lleva la mano á la frente; le busca á U. con su mirada antes de des-mayarse... Comedia, mera mojiganga!

Estése U. aqui, qué diablos! necesita U. pruebas para confundirlos. Ya se aleja; muí bien! Dentro de diez minutos la en-contraremos en el jardín del hotel. Allí se

Apenas habia pronunciado estas palabras cuando una luz tan rápida como resplande-ciente, surcó toda la extension del jardin. Lanzábase á las ármas agitadas de los tilos ser-pientes de fuego, que corrían por el cé-ped inmediato y se entrecaban en torno de las columnas del pabellon. Ilumináronse de repente como por encanto las cercanias, y Pablo no pudo con ener un grito de sor-presa.

Lievole Mme. de Aurillac hacia una es-pañada de cobertizo construido á poca distan-cia y cuyos pilares estaban adornados con guirnaldas de verdura. Debajo del cober-tizo estaba alumbrada con una multitud de luces una mesa ricamente servida. á la cual acababa de sentarse el tio Bruno para hacer honores de una cena espiciosa á un gran número de convidados. Entre otros que figuraban el or-respondal y uno de los princi-pales escribanos del Havre.

El novio de la baron se estava por creer que era juguete de un sueño.

Ah! ah! es usted señor sobrino? le dijo el banquero. Veniga usted acá que le quiero echar un buen sermón!

Ya sabia usted mi determinacion, tio mio, y me dejó usted libre de ejecutarla.

Si, lo mismo me dejaria libre á un loco para correr al rio. Y mis proyectos, cabal-lerito, se figuraba U. que habia de renunciar á ellos? De engañese U. La señora baro-nesa ha tenido la bondad de comprenderme; sabe que le tengo destinada á usted mi hija, y le ruego acepte una de mis mas hermosas propiedades de estas cercanias, en recom-pensa del consentimiento que da á este matrimonio. Le pertenece desde ho-ya la quinta de Rocheblanche con la condic-ion de darme en ella un alojamiento cualquiera y el derecho de azar en sus tierras.

No se lo habia dicho á usted? murmuró el correspondal al oido del joven.

La compañera de Pablo leia mientras tanto con toda calma el titulo de propiedad que acababa de entregarle el tio Bruno.

Conque, señora, la conducta de U. no era sino una odiosa perfidia! exclamó el joven, cuya voz se estremecia de indignacion. Tambien ha aceptado U. como recompensa. Dispenseme U. caballero; su tio de U. le dirije la palabra, interrumpió la baronesa sin manifestar la mas minima turbacion.

Ni mas ni meno, muchacho, dijo Mr. Bruno; tratase de estan par buenamente tu firma en este papel. Es tu contrato matri-monial con tu prima. Despacha, que me muero de hambre!

Antes la muerte! exclamó Pablo recha-zando con desesperacion et contrato que le presentaban.

A esta trágica exclamacion, una ruidosa alegria hizo resonar todos los ecos del jar-din.

El joven, que se veia indignamente bur-lado, quiso hacer nuevos cargos á Mme. de Aurillac; pero esta tom la pluma que le presentaba el escribano, firmó el contrato

con el precioso tío á quien debía su fortuna. Hacía sin embargo un mes que parecía decidido á administrar personalmente sus fondos, y se enaucañaba hasta el punto de recordar que era mayor de edad cuando se le podía alguna explicación acerca de ciertas sumas considerables sacadas de la cuenta de tutela. Pero en esas discusiones suscitadas por su tío, nunca salía Pablo de los límites del respeto.

Siéntate, dijo Mr. Bruno á Pablo, viendo que se quedaban en pie cerca de la ventana. Es matrimonio de que te voy á hablar es un negocio magnífico para tí.

Le agradezco á Ud., tío mío, el cuidado que se toma por mis intereses; sin embargo, Silencio! Me parece que podrías oírme antes de entrar en el capítulo de las observaciones.

Le escuchó á Ud. dijo Pablo, tomando el exabante de una víctima que va al sacrificio.

Cuando me decidí sacarte de Dieppe para traerte á París, continuó el tío Bruno, acababa de casar mi hija con uno de los comerciantes mas ricos de Marsella, noble por mas señas, el conde de Montbruil, que no desdenaba rehacer, por medio de una industria honrosa, la fortuna de sus antepasados destruida por la tormenta revolucionaria. Una muerte prematura disolvió ese matañonío. Tu prima queda pues libre, es muy hermosa y no tiene hijos; duplico con tu favor su dote primitiva, y serás mi yerno.

¡Ni conozco á mi prima! exclamó Pablo sobrecogido.

Cierto que no la conoces. Desde sus mas tiernos años tuve que encerrarla en su colegio, porque además de ser viudo estaba constantemente viajando. Pero poco importa, te aseguro que es muy joven y hermosa.

¿Y quien le asegura á Ud, querido tío, que yo le agradaré?

Quisiera ver ¡vive Dios! que no se enamore locamente de tu persona!

Pero sin embargo, . . .

Vamos, calla! prosiguió Mr. Bruno; ya sé que eres modesto. Has de convenir sin embargo en que hasta ahora no has podido quejarte mucho de los rigores del bello sexo! ¿No eres acaso el primero de nuestros leones? En todas partes te citan como un tipo de elegancia. ¿Donde encuntra través facciones mas nobles que las tuyas, un porte mas majestuoso, una barba mas negra y mejor añilada! Mala peste! ni al Apolo de Belvedere le aconsejaría que se compitiese contigo! Queda pues convenido que te casas con mi hija.

N, tío, dijo Pablo con firmeza, Está Ud, persuadido de que siento profunda-mente no poder acceder á su deseo.

¿Qué significa ese lenguaje, caballero? Significa, querido tío, que, en la imposibilidad de hacer feliz á vuestra hija, solo me resta rogar á Ud eija para ella otro partido.

quiere estar segura del afecto de su futuro marido. Ya puedes ir con la señora de Aurillac; y, si no te basta el dinero que tienes en tu cartera, dirijete á Fehvre, mi corresponsal en el Havre. Teigo á tu disposición el resto de tu fortuna. Tanto peor para tí si te dejas engañar por una intrigante!

¡Ah! querido tío, es la mujer mas noble, mas llena de cualidades adorables. . . .

Y la mas diestra para hacer ver visiones á un tonto, sobre todo cuando estan poco perspicaz como mi señor sobrino.

¡Ah! exclamó Pablo furioso, me darcis una explicacion de esas palabras!

Poco a poco! Si vendrás ahora á desafiarme. . . .

Antes de llegar á extremo con un tío que te quiere, te ruego te informes de cierto individuo que estaba ayer á solas con Mme. de Aurillac, y á quien hubieras visto cohar á tu llegada si no te cegase el amor.

Una palidez repentina cubrió el rostro del jóven. Habia oído ver en efecto, la vi-pera, la sombra de una persona de bajo de una de las ventanas del salon de la baronesa. Antes que sospechar una traicion, habia dudado del testimonio de sus ojos; pero el discurso de su tío acababa de asaltar cruelmente su confianza. Y sin averiguar como habia podido saber tantos pormenores, exclamó:

¡Desgraciada, oh si, desgraciada de ella si me engañase. . . . La mataría. . . .

Y salió precipitadamente del gabinete de su tío.

Bien! muy bien! exclamó el tío Bruno cuando estuvo solo y riendo á carcajadas; aun no ha llegado al término de sus trabajos! Y ella como saldra del pa-o? Vaya, el enamorado tendrá la culpa y habrá de comprar muy caro su perdón. Poco importa, mi amable sobrino se casará con mi hija.

En la mañana siguiente, el tren del ferro-carril del Havre llevaba á Mme. de Aurillac y al sobrino de Mr. Bruno.

Es probable que la baronesa se hubiera justificado, porque el banquero recibió una carta concebida en estos términos:—

"Ya se lo habia dicho á U. . . querido tío: es la mas noble y virtuosa de las mujeres!"

"Ha convenido en la visita del mencionado personaje y en su fuga á mi llegada.

"Pero me ha dado á entender que motivos graves le impedían enteramente de las relaciones que existen entre ella y el hombre á quien recibe de un modo tan extraño.

"No. No me queda duda de que todo esto son causas las razones políticas de que me ha hablado, ó quizá el eterno pleito Y como insistiese todavía despues de esa "confesion tan franca, me pregunté con arrogancia si yo separaba el amor de la estimación, y si le hacia el insulto de sospechar de ella. Me arrojé entonces á, sus pies, la supliqué que me perdonase mi locura, y la acompañé á los baños de mar.

"No me acuse U. de ingratitude, siento que

las cajas de Bruno, Pero antes de la visita de Pablo, el corresponsal del Havre acababa de recibir otra, la del tío Bruno en persona. Por poco se encuentra cara á cara el banquero y su sobrino.

Cree U. que su tutor aprobará el uso que va U. á hacer de este dinero? preguntó Mr. Fehvre al jóven.

Estoi fuera de tutela, respondió Pablo. Sin duda; pero no queda U. esento de las consideraciones que debe á su tío. Soi muy de sus antiguos amigos y me tomo la libertad de hacer á U. algunas observaciones. Si son exactas mis noticias, quiere comprar la quinta de Rocheblanche, para ofrecerla en seguida á una mujer que le engaña á U.

Caballero. . . .

Permitame U.; tengo pruebas. Ayer Mme. de Aurillac dió una cita en el pabellon situado al extremo del jardin del hotel en que U. se ha hospedado.

Es imposible. Dejé á la baronesa á las nueve, y se retiró entonces á su aposento. Sin duda; pero una escalera escusada le permitió salir de él sin ser vista. Caballero!

Quizá esta esquila escrita por ella le convencerá á U., dijo el corresponsal entregando á Pablo un papel abierto. El jóven conoció la letra de la baronesa, y leyó conternido las siguientes líneas:—

"Nos ha seguido U., está muy bien. Po-dremos vernos hoy y los dias siguientes, "de nueve á diez de la noche. Viva U. oent, "to hasta nueva orden.—VARONESA DE AURILLAC."

Cinco minutos despues, Pablo, pálido de furor y devorada el alma por todas las serpientes de los celos, entraba en el aposento de su novia, cuya traicion se hacia evidente. Dios mío! qué miradas de Othello me lanza usted! dijo la varonesa, dando algunos pasos hácia él. Si irá U. á tratarme como á la pobre Desdemona! Estoi segura de que sabe U. de mi paseo nocturno al pabellon del jardin. . . .

Si, señora, merced á esta esquila! dijo el jóven concentrando su ira.

Mire U. que imprudencia cometí! . . . Esta es mi firma; lo confieso con toda humildad, y espero que pronuncie U. mi sentencia.

Justifiquese U., señora; oh! justifiquese U. dijo Pablo juntando las manos y en tono de súplica.

Si exije U. que le dé la llave del enigma respondió la varonesa, será menor que se despida U. para siempre de mí, porque considero como un ultraje las sospechas de U. Ya por segunda vez me juzga U. por apariciones engañosas. Ordene U. caballero, estoi pronta para darle á U. todos los pormenores que me pida.

No! no! nada quiero saber! exclamó el jóven haciendo pedazos el escrito acusador.

Sin embargo, dijo la varonesa con tranquilidad y suave sonrisa; hai una cosa que no

le debe entregar el título de propiedad de la quinta. Infamias exclamó Pablo. Miente U. caballero. Le repito á U. que miente! Y corriendo donde estaba Mme. de Aurillac, se apresuró á sostenerla y á llevarla al hotel.

Me siento mal, amigo mio, dijo la baronesa cayendo en un sillón. He ido al baile únicamente por complacerle á U., porque esta mañana recibí de París una carta muy extraña. El que me vendió la casa de la calle de los Santos Padres duda ahora de mi solvencia y me amenaza con un pleito si á vuelta de correo no le remito el resto de la suma que le debo. Y me es imposible realizar tan pronto 250,000 francos.

Permitame U. que se lo brinde, dijo Pablo, poniendo su cartera encima de un belpotr inmediato.

¿Será verdad!, exclamó Mme. de Aurillac, e. cuyos ojos brilló la alegría. Pero entonces, continuó Pablo con voz temblorosa, es necesario renunciar á la compra de la quinta de Rocheblanche. Ahora sobre todo que queda U. arruinado, amigo mío, dijo la baronesa. Tranquílese usted. la quinta será mia esta misma noche.

¡Ah! luego era verdad, exclamó el jóven con desesperacion.

Y sin responder á esta exclamacion, Mme de Aurillac se levantó de su asiento y dijo con sangre fria:

Espero, caballero, que será usted bastante cortés para acompañarme al pabellon misterioso, que tanta inquietud le inspira. Dará U. el brazo por última vez á la varonesa de Aurillac, "Aun no se ha cumplido el mas doloroso de vuestros sacrificios."

Pecho al agua! dijo para sí el sobrino del banquero, siempre me quedará el recurso de levantarme la tapa de los sesos.

Bajaron al jardin. A medida que se acercaban al pabellon, experimentaba la jóven ligeres estremecimientos, que se comunicaban al brazo de su caballero como otras tantas chispas eléctricas.

Preguntábase Pablo á sí mismo el sentido de estas palabras "Aun no se ha cumplido el mas doloroso de vuestros sacrificios!" Pablo no pudo resistir por mas tiempo á la lucha mortal de la duda y de la esperanza. Habian llegado debajo de una bóveda de árboles, en donde reinaba el silencio. Ningun testigo podia oírlos.

Piedad! señora, exclamó; me muero si sigue U. rodeándose de misterio. Un espíritu infernal, celoso de mi dicha, trata constantemente de desvirtuar á U. á mis ojos, y da á vuestros pasos una interpretación perversa. Oh! si aun debe durar la prueba á que le place á U. sometirme ya me siento sin fuerza para vencer los celos que me corren el alma.

Pablo, respondió Mme. de Aurillac elevando la voz, será menester repetirle á U que le amo y que soy digna de su amor!

y la ofreció en seguida á Pablo. A U. le toca ahora, caballero, dijo respondiéndose.

Pablo creyó que se iba á morir, de gozo al leer estas palabras al pie del contrato, del escribano: "CLARENCE BRUNO, condesa viuda de Montbrueil."

Vamos, prosiguió la graciosa jóven, veo que perdona U. á la baronesa de Aurillac el que haya tomado esteseudónimo para saber hasta qué punto seria amada su prima de U. Harlo tiempo hace vive Dios! dijo entonces Mr. Bruno, que los bribones de los sobrinos chasquean á los tíos; justo es que los tíos chasquen á su vez.

¡Ah! querido suervo, ¡jalá fuesen cono este todos los chacos! respondió Pablo cubriendo de besos la mano de su prima.

—EUGENIO DE MERCOURT.

AXIOMA.—Patencia es un usted muy amable.

G. H. Wines y compañía espresos men-sual para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.

Por la compañía accesoría de tránsito os vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial; llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus espresos como arriba se espresa, el lunes 14 de febrero conectado con el vapor Unete San para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.

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Los precios mas altos pagados por oro en peso y acuado.—El Tesorero despachará á New York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.

J. A. Ruggles Agente, En Casa de la Niña Yrene. Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada.

PAQUETE.

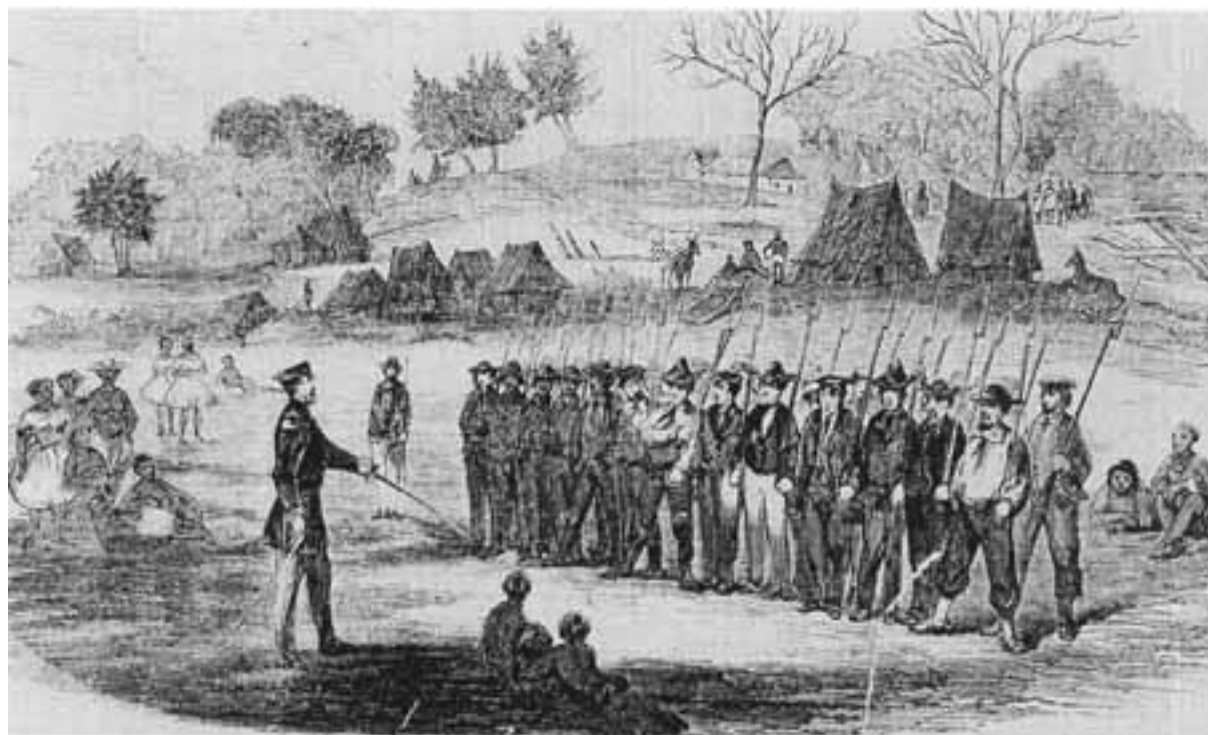
FRENTE Punta Arena é Ystapa tocando en los puertos inmediatos. La muy velera goleta americana "JOSEPH" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por passage ó flete véanse con JAMES CORKHILL. San Juan del Sur. c5-1f







Las tropas de Walker desembarcan en La Virgen, rumbo a Costa Rica  
Walker's troops landing at Virgin Bay, en route to Costa Rica



Formación por escuadras para invadir Costa Rica  
Examining a squad of men, about to depart for the scene of war

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 21

Sábado, 15 de marzo de 1856

Saturday, March 15, 1856

EN ESTE NÚMERO se inicia la guerra con Costa Rica, documentada en la proclama del Presidente Mora el 1 de marzo a los costarricenses, en la proclama de Walker el 10 de marzo a los centroamericanos, en las órdenes a su ejército, y en un par de decretos del Presidente Rivas el 11 y 13 de marzo a los nicaragüenses.

En español sale también, entre otras cosas, la correspondencia oficial con el gobierno de El Salvador en febrero; la proclama del Intendente del Departamento de Oriente Raimundo Selva al recibir el nombramiento de Prefecto el 11 de marzo (por lapsus cálamí fechada mayo); una proclama de Ubaldo Herrera el 13 de marzo, urgiendo a sus amigos, compañeros y conciudadanos que lo acompañen en las filas del Jeneral Walker, siguiendo a éste "hasta que satisfaga la sed de este ambriento suelo dispuesto por la divina providencia hacer el mayor de todos"; y una carta abierta de varios notables al Presidente Rivas, fechada en León el 21 de febrero, pidiendo se convoque a elecciones de Diputados para una nueva Asamblea Constituyente.

THE WAR WITH COSTA RICA begins in this issue, documented in President Mora's proclamation to the Costa Ricans on March 1st, on Walker's proclamation to the Central Americans on March 10th, on the orders to his army, and on two decrees by President Rivas to the Nicaraguans on March 11th and 13th.

In Spanish there is also, among other items, the official correspondence with the government of El Salvador in February; the proclamation of Raimundo Selva on being appointed Prefect of the Oriental Department on March 11th (erroneously dated May); a proclamation by Ubaldo Herrera on March 13th, urging his friends, comrades, and fellow citizens to accompany him in the ranks of General Walker, following the General "until he quenches our thirst by fulfilling what the Divine Providence has ordained for this soil, making it become the best of all"; and an open letter directed to President Rivas by several Leonese notables on February 21st, asking him to call for an election of delegates to a Constituent Assembly.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### GENERAL ORDERS – Nº. 55

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant-General's Office.  
Granada, March 13th, 1856.

The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua having formally declared war, by Decree of March 11th, 1856, against the State of Costa Rica, the Army will be held in readiness to commence active operations.

WM. WALKER,  
General Commanding-in-Chief.  
82 (1)

### WAR WITH COSTA RICA.

By the official publications in another portion of the paper, both in Spanish and English, it will be perceived that we are in the midst of war. The dire alternative has been forced upon us, and we disclaim all responsibility in its origin...

The proclamation of President Mora is a regular piece of Buncombe, and would do credit to a backwoods lawyer. He says a good many things he does not mean, and promises feats he has no idea of accomplishing. He is a weak President, something after Franklin Pierce's model, and no doubt has a Minister quite the counterpart of Mr. Marcy. But they have waked up the wrong man —They have put on airs in the wrong company. General Walker will learn them better manners, while he imposes upon their minds a serious lesson in politics...

82 (1)

### TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party of the Republic, the American force under my command has steadily struggled to carry out the principles for which the Revolution of 1854 was undertaken. In order, however, to consolidate a general peace, we were willing to bury past differences and endeavor to amalgamate the two parties into one...

The self-styled Legitimist Party of Nicaragua has repulsed our efforts at conciliation. They have maintained communication with their fellow Serviles in the other States. They have, by all means in their power, attempted to weaken the present Provisional Government, and have given aid and encouragement to the enemies of Nicaragua outside of the Republic.

In this condition of affairs, nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America... We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

The Troops of the Army of the Republic will assume and wear the *Red Ribbon*.

WILLIAM WALKER.

81 (5)

### EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DE COSTA-RICA A TODOS SUS HABITANTES COMPATRIOTAS!

A LAS ARMAS! —Ha llegado el momento que os anuncie. —Marchemos á Nicaragua á destruir esa falanje impía que la ha reducido á la mas oprobiosa esclavitud: —marchemos á combatir por la libertad de nuestros hermanos.

Ellos os llaman, ellos os esperan para alzarse contra sus tiranos. —Su causa es nuestra causa. —Los que hoy los vilipendian, roban y asesinan, nos desafian audázmente é intentan arrojar sobre nosotros las mismas ensangrentadas cadenas. —corramos á romper las de nuestros hermanos, y á esterminar hasta el último de sus verdugos.

No vamos á lidiar por un pedazo de tierra; no por adquirir efimeros poderes; no por alcanzar misérimas conquistas, ni mucho menos por sacrílegos partidos. No. Vamos á luchar por redimir á nuestros hermanos...

A la lid, pues, Costarricenses. —Yo marchó al frente del ejército nacional. Yo que me regocijo al ver hoy vuestro noble entusiasmo, que me enorgullese al llamaros mis hijos quiero compartir siempre con vosotros el peligro y la gloria.

Vuestras madres, esposas, hermanas é hijas os animan. Sus patrióticas virtudes nos harán invencibles...

Todos los leales hijos de Guatemala, San Salvador y Honduras marchan sobre esa horda de bandidos. —Nuestra causa es santa: el triunfo seguro. Dios nos dará la victoria, y con ella la paz, la concordia, la libertad y la union de la gran familia Centro-Americana.

JUAN R. MORA.

83 (3)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

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## NICARAGUA ISTHMUS EXPRESS,

BETWEEN  
 VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR



Trains will start **DAILY** from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.  
 All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House! SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At DON CLAUDIO CURELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.  
 H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
 Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-f

### DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:  
 Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of

## El Nicaraguense.

### NEW RIFLE BATTALION

By the following general order it will be seen that a second Rifle Battalion has been instituted in the army, and that Col. Louis Schlessenger has been appointed to the command of it:

#### GENERAL ORDERS—No. 54

Head Quarters of the Army  
 Adjutant General's Office  
 Granada, March 11th, 1856

1. Col. Louis Schlessenger is assigned to the command of the 2nd Rifle Battalion, and will organize it from the troops recently arrived, on the same basis as the other Battalions of the Army.

2. The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from this date:
- Capt. J. C. O'Neal of the 1st Rifle Battalion to be Major of the 2nd Rifle Battalion.
  - D. W. Thorpe to be Captain, A company.
  - Fred. Franke, to be Captain, B company.
  - Jno. O'Griffin, to be Captain, C company.
  - F. E. Legray, to be Captain, E company.
  - J. T. Coleman, to be 1st Lieutenant, D company.
  - Anton Seldon, to be 1st Lieutenant, B company.
  - Oba. Faxon, to be 1st Lieutenant, C company.
  - M. E. Bradley, to be 1st Lieutenant.
  - P. Coleman, to be 1st Lieutenant, A company.
  - W. E. Muir, to be 2nd Lieutenant, A company.
  - C. T. Legroo, to be 2nd Lieutenant, C company.
  - C. Bieber, to be 2nd Lieutenant, B company.
  - J. W. Anderson, to be 2nd Lieutenant, D company.
  - A. B. Watson, to be 2nd Lieutenant.
  - J. C. Richardson, to be 2nd Lieutenant, C company.
  - 2nd Lieutenant R. A. Johnston, 1st Light Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Rifle Battalion, and is promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

By command of  
 General Commanding-in-Chief.  
 PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

Post Office.—The Post Master General is having the post office of this city arranged in such a manner as to remind one of the conveniences of the United States. Fine mahogany counters and desks with pigeon holes and shelves in abundance, and side tables filled with late papers; the place proposes to become one of the most popular resorts of the city. The building is the finest in town, and with attention of Tom, and the array of chandeliers that are lighted every night, the post-office wears the appearance of a parlor more than a hive of active and industrious bees. Mr. Ruggles takes a just pride in his establishment, and we do not blame him.

"ROFFINLY" ATTACK.—Lieut. Hall, on behalf of the members of Company B, stationed at Massaya, assures us that the troops at that point did not consider themselves incapable of suppressing the

### CORRESPONDENCE

Rivas, March 10th, 1856.

In my opinion Rivas, is the Eden of, and the most beautiful spot in all Nicaragua. For miles around it presents a most delightful aspect, the country being laid off in well cultivated plantations, yielding all the necessities of life—delicious tropical fruits are here in abundance. Apparently there is but one season, and that an eastern one; the trees continue their foliage throughout the year, giving a cheerful countenance to all around. The plateau or table land on which Rivas is situated presents an undulating aspect, which adds a charm to its appearance, through the windings of which run small limpid streams of light, murmuring waters; the country around for miles is in a good state of cultivation and delightful to behold, but the city of Rivas presents a melancholy contrast to the scenery which surrounds it. Despoiled of all its ancient architectural beauty, it now appears in the garb of a miserable ruin. Its streets, are strewn with barricades, the emblem of that barbarism which has despoiled this fair country of its fair feature, but which the kind interposition of Providence has saved. I have visited the ruins of splendid, ancient structures the lineaments of which are now barely traceable, but once magnificent. The natives here have informed me the cause of those ruins, has been from the severe shocks of earthquake which have visited them at various periods, the last of which happened about nine years ago doing fearful injury. The fierce feuds, which have waged for years back has materially assisted in this destruction. The houses at present occupied by the inhabitants are miserable tenements, kept very dirty owing to the indolent disposition of the people.—The soil producing spontaneously the common necessities of life, has led to this indolence. The streets here are more regular and broader with a better grade; the people here are at present building a very fine church—this church has been in course of erection for the last twenty years, and so slow is the work conducted that the walls are not yet finished; as to its design, it is hard to come to a conclusion, but what little is exhibited is of the Roman style.—The climate is rather temperate, with refreshing breezes throughout the day. They are these cool, refreshing breezes, which fan the fevered brow— which lends such a charm to the atmosphere of Rivas. The sky is as clear as that of Italy. Rivas and its neighborhood abounds in birds of various and magnificent plumage—I verily believe the bird of Paradise is here to be found.

A mile and a half from Rivas is a small stream of water, called by the inhabitants Canto Rio or Sing-ing Brook; whose bed forms innumerable cascades

quite a number of subterranean passages (✓) beneath it, but alas for ungratified curiosity, there has been none of them discovered yet. Some of the boys whom we relieved here, have been digging after treasure, buried by Sullivan when he left, but as the oldest inhabitant says it cannot be discovered until he comes back; (and the last I heard from him was that he had not packed his carpet sack.) I think they will have to wait awhile. The fort is in a very commanding position, and with two guns working on pivots, I would keep it against almost any force, approaching by the river.

Our quarters are not exactly all my fancy painted them, being an old dilapidated frame building used as a hotel when Noah was running on the river in his ark. Noah must have been along here for as the Bible says he had a pair of every living species on board with him, and if such was really the case, he left here one pair of silent-mosquitoes. Pleasant, ain't it, to have both eyes swelled to the size of an orange, lips like bananas and bumps on your cheeks and hands as large as bazel outs? Certainly it is, at least you would think so if you saw us grim and bear it. Oh mosquitoes! if the devil hasn't got 'em in his dominion he is a fool.

But, Mr. Editor, there is 'Balm in Gilead.' We can go a flaking and hunting in spite of them. We have every imaginable species of fish here, from the smallest minnow to the largest shark. It is rare fun to get a good big bite and go to land your fish and see half your line and hook gone, and then hear the boys pray. From light till dark—someindeed, big follower of Isaac Walton & Co., is beating along the bank of the river, ever and anon stopping to throw in where a moment before he saw a fish jump out of the water. We fish with a hook and line, but the natives fish with a long pole with a spear attached, with which in their hands, they stand near the edge of the water and when a fish makes his appearance dash it into him—very rarely missing. This mode may do very well for Job's style, but it don't suit me.

The river at this point is a real beauty, it flows as evenly as the placid bosom of a lake, until it reaches the upper end of town, where the rapids commence, thence rough and swift it floats around the bend to the lower end of the town, where it again assumes its smooth gliding way to the next Rapids. It is fun to see bungoes go over, sometimes they turn broadside to, to quick, and receive a good ducking for their pains; it does not often happen however.

On one of the walls of the fort are written a number of names—among them the following which I will give "verbatim et servatim." JAMES B. SMITH Buffalo, 1850—(I think it means James B. Smith, Buffalo, 1850,) there are quite a number of other

### TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party of the Republic, the American force under my command has steadily struggled to carry out the principles for which the Revolution of 1854 was undertaken. In order, however, to consolidate a general peace, we were willing to bury past differences and endeavor to amalgamate the two parties into one. For this purpose we have, since the Treaty of October last, held in check our old friends the Democrats, and have attempted to conciliate the men formerly attached to the Government of Estrada.

With the same view the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, although differing in ideas and principles from the Governments of the other States of Central America, attempted to establish frank and friendly relations with the neighboring Republics.—Our overtures of peace have been rejected. Our propositions of friendship have not only been disregarded, but treated with scorn and disdain. Contempt and contumely have been returned for the amicable messages we sent to the other Governments. The only reason given for such conduct is the presence of American forces in the State of Nicaragua.

The self-styled Legitimist Party of Nicaragua has repulsed our efforts at conciliation. They have maintained communication with their fellow-Serviles in the other States. They have by all means in their power, attempted to weaken the present Provisional Government, and have given aid and encouragement to the enemies of Nicaragua outside of the Republic.

In this condition of affairs, nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so called Legitimists of this State are either open or secret enemies to our presence on this soil. They owe us for the protection they have had for their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery.

Against the Servile parties and Servile Governments of Central America, the Americans in Nicaragua are bound by the common law of self-protection, to declare eternal enmity. Our proffered friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

The Troops of the Army of the Republic will assume and wear the Red Ribbon.

By command of  
 WILLIAM WALKER,  
 General Commanding-in-Chief.  
 PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General, Nicaraguan Army.

### ROUGH CAMP SONGS FOR MY COMRADES.

SEE TO POPULAR MUSIC BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

NO. 1.

To the Tune of "Cheer, boys, Cheer," by H. Russell.

Cheer, boys cheer, our colors are unfurling,  
 Comrades and soldiers greet them as they rise  
 Death to all foes, defiance at them hurling,  
 Welcome to friends, to kinsmen and allies  
 What though around us all peaceful offers spurning



this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 28th day of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

**F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York.**  
**AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on respectable houses.  
F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.  
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gaudreau, U. S. Consul Realgo, Nicaragua. j12-4f

**CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.**  
TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.  
MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation.  
d15 3m

**UNITED STATES HOTEL.**  
**LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.**  
THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.  
Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. tf

**WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.**  
Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

Volcano of Masaya, on the occasion of its late disturbance; but that they were actuated in their relinquishment of the attempt solely by a feeling of respect for the age and standing of the offender.— Company E, under its present officers, feel perfectly competent to suppress any disturbance which may discover itself in the vicinity of Masaya. We place every confidence in Lieut. Hall, and advise the volcano to *quedado*.

**FROM SALT LAKE.**—We are in receipt of files of the Deseret News, the official paper of the Mormons, from which we learn that the Latter Day Saints are preparing for the formation of a State Constitution, and will in all probability apply for admission into the American Union as a sovereign State, within a year. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State the right to be admitted, provided she presents a Republican constitution, and therefore the petition of the Mormons cannot be denied unless Congress assumes the responsibility of silently abrogating the Constitution, and refuses to admit the new State until its people have abolished polygamy.— There must be an interesting time when the application is made.

**AFFAIRS OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.**—The commission constituted by the decree of government for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, commenced its session in Virgin Bay this week, and will continue until a complete settlement is effected. Col. Kewen left this city on Monday last for the purpose of forming the board.

**NOVELTY.**—As an indispensable feature of progress, a man with a hand organ made his appearance in the streets during the past week, and has drawn crowds of natives in his train wherever he grounded his instrument. The lack of a monkey was the only thing to be observed in the picture different from the usual run of hurdy gurdy grinders.

**IN TOWN.**—During the early days of the week, Major Brewster, commander of the station at Rivas, was in town, and his appearance bore strong testimony to the salubrity of the post which he so competently commands.

Good paying gold mines had been discovered near San Antonio, across the bay from San Francisco, and hundreds of people were flocking thither from the surrounding cities and country. The dirt paid from fifteen to twenty cents per pan.

**SIGHT EXCHANGE.**—Wines & Co.'s Express has perfected its arrangements for the sale of Sight Exchange on New York. This will afford a convenience to the public in Granada, and we are further informed that in a short time the Express will be able to accommodate those wishing to draw on the other cities of the United States.

**THE MAIL.**—The mail will close at this place for the Eastern States and California, on Saturday evening. Letters must be prepared to ensure being sent.

Copies of El Nicaraguense for sale at this office, neatly done up for transmission to any part of the world.

ever which jump the sparkling waters in vapory wreaths, forming a thousand twinkling little stars. Between those cascades the bed of this little stream is level, deep and clear, in which playfully sport the golden trout as ever and anon they display their tiny form and sparkling scales above the surface of the placid limpid waters. To this place resort the greater portion of the people of Rivas in the cool of the evening to bathe their yellow forms in the cool refreshing waters or partake of a vapor bath which art cannot compete with. At times I notice our fellows stealing a march to catch a glimpse of the fair Senoritas, with long dishevelled flowing hair as they wend their way home, sweetly singing their native melodies. I verily believe those native women are the most fairy-like creatures in the world. What a graceful step, so queen-like; what dark-flashing eyes—when bent on you they seem to read your very soul's secrets—the form is Thebe-like, the rounded breasts and shoulders are like the rich moss apple in June. What graceful outlines their luscious forms present in their undulating movements. Certainly Rivas is a Paradise. En chanting—

“Where all is flowery, wild and sweet,  
And naught, not even love, is wanting;  
We think how best had been our lot,  
To live and die in this sweet spot.”  
A SOLDIER IN CO. E.

**CASTILLO RAPIDS, March 5, 1856.**  
**FRIEND ERROR:** I do not want to be anathematised, so I will (perforce mind you) drop you a line. If you do not find it interesting attribute it to mosquitoes and sickness. I have been on the *Masaya* in the swamps of the west and south, and thought I knew somewhat of the genus mosquitoes, but lord help my ignorance, (damn the mosquitoes, if I may be allowed to use the expression,) those penetrating little *bores* of the United States species, give you warning that you are called upon to settle your accounts before presenting their bills; but here they are altogether different—they in the smoothest and oiliest manner possible, not only present but insert their bills into your corpus before you are aware that the have come, and then—oh damn the mosquitoes, I went fishing the other day and would have had good luck were it not for the mosquitoes—went hunting; same result—first night here tried to sleep, ditto, ditto—laughed once and got my mouth full of mosquitoes. Friend Editor this is a great country, especially for mosquitoes—sand—and—mosquitoes. Castillo—beautiful name, very—mosquitoes. A big hill divides the town and mosquitoes into two parts; there is an old dilapidated fort (?) on top of the hill, which is a beautiful retreat for mosquitoes. They say here it was a fort, but my private opinion publicly expressed is that it was one of those calculated residences which we read of in James & Co's yellow covered histories. It has a moat around the outer wall and a place where there was evidently a draw-bridge—it is inaccessible on three sides. On the accessible one is a paved road leading up to where the drawbridge appears to have been. The walls are all, more or less fallen, so that it is impossible to tell its height; where now the top of the walls are, you can see door and window sills. There are

hieroglyphical names but as this is the easiest deciphered, I will send this alone.  
The New York and New Orleans passengers passed through here yesterday. It made it quite lively here for a short time, but like a candle burning in its socket—plaz—out.

Capt. Rider left us on a visit to his friends and to take his boy home; you may be sure we will anxiously look for his return. Capt. Will Morris was also among the passengers.  
Everything is cheap here, (?) washing only two bits apiece, eggs six bits per dozen, chickens *una peso por una*, water mellow one *dolla half*, *John*, fresh beef only semi-occasionally. Upon the whole I must say that Castillo, take it all in all is a good place for lazy people and soldiers, for there is not a moment in the day that they are not occupied killing mosquitoes, “and the cry is still they come.” Oh, Mr. Editor, (if you ever do such a thing,) pray that your afflicted friend may not commit suicide and have the jury return a verdict of “Died through a visitation of mosquitoes.” You might think now that I am down on mosquitoes—well you would be laboring under a slight mistake. I am rather partial to that little devil—so much so that when I catch one I am so much afraid of its getting away that I actually squeeze life out of it, so ardent is my affection for that most infernal institution, *Mosquitoes*.  
You must not imagine that I am crazy. Oh, no, no such thing, it is merely mosquitoes! mosquitoes! mosquitoes!!! Take any shape but that and I will speak in thy praise (Shakespeare Revised.)  
We live magnificently here; on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays we have, first course, codfish boiled and salt cod fish; second course, cod fish balls and cod fish; 3d course salt pork, beans, vinegar and salt; dessert, hard tack, rice and San Juan jallips—all other days the same only more so. I am so dry at the thought of the salt horse and cod that I must “dry up.”  
Yours respectfully,  
P. C. BUCKLEY.

**EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.**—*Destruction of a City.*—On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened, and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page—December 10th. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seem to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped.

**WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.**—The many friends of Capt. J. C. O'Neal, both here and in California, will learn with unmingled pleasure of his promotion by the General in Chief, to the position of Major in the Second Rifle Battalion. The Major is a youthful soldier, but he has won his promotion by the exhibition of talents of a superior order.

Enemies secret or open may close,  
Let them beware, the beacon fire is burning.  
We've a grasp for our friends, and sword for our foes.

**Chorus—Cheer, boys cheer, &c.**  
The red badge of war, now on each heart reposing,  
Sternly reminds us of the coming fight,  
But what care we, boys, the enemy are losing  
Lands and possessions, we fight for the right.  
Unfold our banners, proudly now we hail them  
Symbols of freedom, glancing in the sun,  
Gather around boys to honor and protect them,  
We'll never furl them till our work is done.

**Chorus—Cheer, boys cheer, &c.**  
Victory or death shall ever be our war cry,  
Echoed by thousands, the brave and the true,  
The sword is unsheathed, let the coward now fly,  
But stout hearts may rally around the white and blue.

On then, still on, for progress is our watch-word,  
Each heart beats high, responsive to the call  
Flies from their scabbards the bayonet and bright sword,  
And wait but the word for the opening of the ball.

**Chorus—Cheer, boys cheer.**

**For El Nicaraguense.**  
Years have passed, oblivion's wing,  
Hath shadowed many a hallowed thing,  
That o'er my path in life's young spring  
Shed bright its lustre.

Years have passed, the friends I knew,  
Though many then are now but few,  
And time has made them not so true  
As those of yore.

Years have passed, yet I oft dream  
As backward borne on fancy's stream,  
I see a faint and distant gleam  
Of a single light.

And by it sits beside the hearth  
She who loved me, gave me birth,  
Yes loved me more than all the earth  
Sitting alone.

And the candle's feeble flickering light,  
Shining alone in the still dark night,  
Seems to call home, from his wayward flight  
My mother's boy.  
WYOMING.

**GRANADA, Feb. 26th.**  
The steamboat Belle, running between Sacramento and Marysville, had exploded about nine miles above Sacramento, causing a complete wreck of the boat and killing about twenty persons. As usual the jury returned a verdict that nobody was to blame.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon had been suspended for the winter, and the troops were quietly resting in quarters awaiting the breaking up of the cold weather.  
Capt. Zermer, and the party of Americans under his command who were taken prisoners at La Paz, had been sent to Mazatlan. They were treated with great brutality.

# El Nicaraguense.

## NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

### GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, March 15.

### GENERAL ORDERS—No. 55.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant-General's Office.  
Granada, March 15th, 1856.

The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua having formally declared war, by Decree of March 11th, 1856, against the State of Costa Rica, the Army will be held in readiness to commence active operations.

WM. WALKER,  
General Commanding-in-Chief.

FR. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General N. A.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY

Capt. J. C. O'Neal to be Major in the 2nd Rifle Battalion.

Jan. S. Piper to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Light Infantry Battalion.

First Lieutenant H. Heaton to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain.

Second Lieutenant De Witt Clinton to be Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Captain.

Wm. Rogers is appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Rifle Battalion.

### WAR WITH COSTA RICA.

By the official publications in another portion of the paper, both in Spanish and English, it will be perceived that we are in the midst of war. The dire alternative has been forced upon us, and we disclaim all responsibility in its origin. Nicaragua would have preferred a peaceable adjustment of her difficulties with Costa Rica, as her offers of peace have amply testified; but she does not shrink from the stern arbitrament of the sword. And since war has been thus wantonly thrust upon us, since we are so unjustly assailed, it does not rest at our charge to ask for peace. The enemy must offer terms of reparation for this aggression before Nicaragua can consent to any cessation of hostilities.

The proclamation of President Mora is a regular piece of Buncombe, and would do credit to a backwoods lawyer. He says a great many things he does not mean, and proposes feats he has no idea of accomplishing. He is a weak President, something after Franklin Pierce's model, and no doubt has a Minister quite the counterpart of Mr. May. But they have waked up the wrong man—they have put on airs in the wrong company. General Walker will learn them better manners, while he imposes upon their minds a serious lesson in politics. Such will be the consequence of this piece of parchment to Mr. Mora and his Secretary individually.

To Costa Rica, as a nation, we cannot calculate the consequences. On her rests the blame, and on her must fall the effects. This much we can say, however, that peaceful citizens need apprehend no evil.—The soldiers of Nicaragua come to regenerate not to

race to live in the midst of confusion. It is equally repugnant to its chivalry to oppress the poor and feeble. An American man feels contemned in his own heart if he strikes an inferior, and as all the races of Central America are acknowledged to be his inferiors, he cannot impose upon them with blows.—There is no robbery allowed, and therefore he cannot, if he would, impose upon them in their scanty property. But there is no disposition to do so in any respect, and we need not discuss the point—it is self-evident that men raised as we have been, cannot degenerate into ruffians and savages.

Therefore on what grounds the Times assumes to propose such terms to the United States, we are necessarily in profound ignorance of. Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable to well ascertained laws, and on clearly established principles may justify an interference in the affairs of each other on extraordinary emergencies. The exigency, however, must be extraordinary; and the interpretation of national law exceedingly strict. In the case of Nicaragua, however, we say there is no demand for this interference—no defence for it if attempted. And more, like all unrighteous interventions it must fail. The voice of the age is too much wedded to progress to suffer this great revolution to go backwards.

In consonance with its antecedents, however, the London Times proceeds in its editorial article, to abuse us most foully. Without a reason for its absurd proposition, without a single truth on which to base a defence of its asseverations, the editor launches forth into a series of sentences replete with the most unblushing falsehoods. Consistent with its abuse of republican institutions since the date of its establishment, to-day it republishes the unprofitable slanders with which it pandered to the aristocracy of England twenty years ago. To-day republicans are styled "robbers," "murderers," "pirates," etc., with as much relish as of yore; and the same trenchant sentence that served to detract from the Union and from Texas, is made use of now to characterize Nicaragua and her people. Well informed as the editor of the Times must be, experienced, too, in the process of organizing new governments on this continent, we can but conclude he gave publicity to a statement of his better judgment told him was untrue. His prudent fancy ran away with his reason and thus became the medium of communicating a great slander to the world. There is a greater exhibition of crime to-day in London, than there will be in Nicaragua, until we have degenerated into an aristocracy, where the few monopolize the wealth of the land.

The unutility of these constant detractions should bring them to an end. From time to time they are rebated and still the world moves on rapidly to its great destiny. The democratic element, of which General Walker is the representative, crushes on to its goal of final relief to all the world. The races of men that now live in darkness beneath the shadow of great oppression, whose hearts have never rejoiced in the light of freedom, whose minds are ignorant of toleration in thought and action, must eventually read the actions of the present day, as men read the inscriptions on milestones, directing the road to a great destiny. We leave the London Times for the contemplation of better things.

### EUROPEAN POLICY.

European politicians are blind in their jealousy of the United States. No movement can be engaged in by the Americans on this continent, but the emnity of trans-Atlantic statesmen may be engaged for certain. Their opposition is given without enquiry, and is conducted without fairness. They inconsiderately strike at every step towards the improvement of this continent; and often, in their violence, foreclose the very scheme against which they aimed.—In the annexation of Texas, English intrigue precipitated the event; in the acquisition of California, the negotiations of England consummated the purchase.—

### VIRGIN BAY.

LA VIRGIN, MARCH 13, 1856.

Our settlement presented to-day a more lively and busy scene than I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing since my arrival in Nicaragua. At six o'clock, A. M., the waters of the lake being unusually calm, the steamer La Virgin was hauled up to the wharf, and with infinite joy and relief to the inhabitants, who for the past week had been kept in a terrible state of excitement by the daily reports of invasion by Costa Ricans—disembarked the Excellency Gen. Walker, and three hundred and fifty American troops under command of Col. Schlessinger. Immediately after their arrival outposts were stationed at every point where it was possible to enter or leave the settlement, and strict orders giving that no person should be allowed to pass out. The men with out arms were then marched to Rivas, where they were to be provided for, amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty. The commissary found it very difficult to provision the battalion, but the men seemed resolved to be satisfied, and I did not hear a growl during the day—if I may except the host of curs, who were started out of their native quiet by the unusual bustle and confusion. It is generally believed that the battalion will march on Costa Rica to-morrow. Their first effort will doubt be the seizure of Bona Vista, the destruction or capture of the government stores, mules, cattle, &c. The soldiers are all in excellent spirits and resolved, if they get a chance, to make their first fight tell. There were four companies, all recently arrived, one from New York, under command of Capt. Creighton, one from New Orleans commanded by Lieut. Coleman, a German and French company. The Cushing Guards delivered up their arms to the regulars. Gen. Walker went to Rivas with his staff, and returned this evening about 7 o'clock. I believe he will leave for Granada to-night.

THE CUSHING GUARDS.—This company, formed for the protection of Virgin Bay by the citizens, originally mustered forty members and elected Mr. G. McMurray as their Captain. At first they seemed to take an interest in the duties devolving on them—but the green-eyed monster made his appearance in their ranks, and there are now only fifteen members remaining. Each aspired to office; the parties elected had no control, and the Guards were in a high state of confusion and disunion when they were relieved of their arms by the regulars this morning.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The Messrs. Garrard are about making extensive improvements on their hotel. They intend carrying the building back thirty feet, roofing it anew, erecting pleasant and commodious rooms and surrounding the entire establishment with a piazza. The St. Charles possesses a great advantage over the other hotels of the State, in the shape of a barber's shop on the premises, for the accommodation of its boarders and visitors. The individual presiding in this department is worthy of notice. His resources are said to be legion. He is equally at home in the use of the razor, scissors, lancet and sword, all of which he uses with a grace and ease that would have done credit to the refined barber doctor of Louis the thirteenth. I will advise him to have you print a label for him reading—  
"I do shaving, hair dressing,—and then underneath.  
Print—Cupping and bleeding and drawing of teeth."

THE BUTCHERING CONTRACT.—The people here complain very much of the manner in which the beef is butchered. They hope that the government will compel the contractor to erect a shambles and kill and hang his meat properly, and not allow it to remain as at present. The cattle are slaughtered and left lying in their blood on the hide, cut up and

### ROUGH SKETCHES

FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,

CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

FROM MY CHAIR NEAR THE WINDOW.

No. 6.

During the past week most startling and unexpected changes have taken place; in the first place arrives an ambassador from the neighboring State of San Salvador, with a military escort in a uniform two sizes too large for them and which may have been, and I think probably have been used for the same purpose, for the past generation, by all the surrounding states. Luckily the arrival of this most puissant personage (no allusion intended here to either of the escorts but to the General or Colonel or whatever his rank may be) was but the precursor of the arrival of the La Virgin, on Sunday morning last, with something like 310 troops for the government, and 60 or 60 emigrants. Great were the rejoicings accordingly, and with reason. Among them was a fine company from New York, a German and French company; the latter was composed of as fine men as I ever had the pleasure to behold—many of them old Chasseurs de Vincennes, bronzed with the sun of Africa, and familiar with the use of that most deadly of weapons, the Minnie Rifle; these bringing with them their musicians, formed in their respective positions, and headed by their officers elect, and dwelling in one continuous and lengthened column through the orange groves fringing the lake, up the gentle defile which will soon be the city of New Granada, towards the city, there with drums beating appearing in parade order before the man whom all look to and revere—who holds in his hands the destinies of Central America. This was indeed a sight worthy the living for. After being marched around the plaza, they were conducted by their respective officers to the quarters allotted them—the greater number being quartered in the cloisters of San Francisco church, where they soon, soldier-like, made themselves perfectly at home, and the air was soon resounding with songs of home and fatherland.

On Monday morning the city was started from its propriety by the assumption of the Red Ribbon (the badge of war) by the officers in garrison, and this in connection with the return of Colonel Schlessinger and Captain Suter from Costa Rica whose embassy it appears has proved unsuccessful, set all the curiosities made by the awe-stricken natives, as to its probable meaning. It was soon, however, explained, by the able and satisfactory manifesto of General Walker addressed to the people of Central America, in which, while asking the assistance and conciliating the friendship of all good and true men, friends of peace and the prosperity and progress of the nation yet denouncing the actions and declares eternal war against secret traitors to the nation at home, and open foes abroad. This manifesto was eagerly sought after as soon as they made their appearance from the office of El Nicaraguense, and as eagerly read in the quarters of every company in the city, and seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to not only the new comers, but those who have had better opportunities of judging of the previous policy and strong-mindedness of the source from whence it emanated. Before evening parade the red badge was issued to each man in garrison, and was the occasion of boisterous demonstrations on the part of many who, tired of the monotony of camp life in peace, sigh for the ever changing ones of campaign life in the tented field.

On Wednesday night through some unaccountable circumstance, an alarm was given in garrison about the hour of 2 o'clock, and the different companies in hot haste, though in perfect order, marched to the plaza, but after remaining under arms for a less than an hour, and no further alarm, they were dismissed to quarters. During the early part of the evening of the same night, some three arrests of traitors to

### At PECORINI'S can be found the best quality of COGNAC WINES AND CIGARS at moderate prices.

Granada, Feb. 15.

Post Office—Department of Granada, Feb. 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be pre-paid.

J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master-General, Granada, Feb. 15.

### AGENCY AT POINT AERAS.—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, March 14, 1856.

### ARRIVALS.

MARCH 8.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay; with passengers.

9.—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, from Castillo, with troops and passengers.

11.—Steamer La Virgin, Capt. Scott from Virgin Bay.

12 Bango from San Carlos with merchandises.

13.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, from Virgin Bay with merchandises, &c.

### SAILED.

MARCH 10.—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, for Virgin Bay with merchandises.

11.—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, for Virgin Bay, with troops and ammunition.

14.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, for Virgin Bay with passengers and merchandises.

### G. H. WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS, Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S. Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.

G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything appertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.

The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

At Nina Reinas.  
Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.  
Refer to C. MORGAN, New York.  
C. K. GARIBON, San Francisco.

### LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer:—  
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF French & English Merchandize, of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Granada.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$80,000.

From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash. Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds



of business in different parts of Greytown. Terms of sale CASH. Granada, Feb. 15.

WALKER HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market. The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge. C. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER. Granada, Feb. 9--1m.

LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

MANOVILL'S HOTEL, where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds. J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS. CHAS. A. BACHMANN, SOLE AGENT FOR NICARAGUA.

THE following Papers can be had on application at the Office of the "El Nicaraguense," New Orleans Weekly True Delta; California True Delta; New Orleans Weekly Crescent; Daily Crescent. JOHN TABOR, Agent for Granada. Granada, March 8, 1856.

GRANADA HOTEL, WOOD & CO. Proprietors

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up and catered for on the American principle, and visitors to and residents in Granada will find there all the advantages of an Atlantic Hotel. Boarding and Lodging by the day or week, or board without lodging. A stock of the best Wines, Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. Granada, March 1.

\$500 REWARD. DESERTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua JAMES RITCHIE, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 23, height 5 feet 8-9-4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter Ritchie to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic. Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856. Approved and ordered to be published. W. M. WALKER, General Commander in Chief.

L. NORVELL WALKER, Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion. \$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one giving information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons that set fire to and burned the schooner ESPERANZA, on the night of 25th February last. Apply to Col. THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster General, Nicaraguan Army. Granada, March 1--if

the government had taken place, which rendered the report of an attack more probable.

On Tuesday evening an elegant party was given by Dr. Bernhard (it being the birth day of his excellent lady) at which a large number of officers were present, including Col. Schlessenger, Capt. Sutter, Capt. Farnham, Lieut. Kruger and Kiel and many others. While in the midst of the festivities, the German company marched up outside and saluted the flag of the Prussian Consulate by several appropriate and well executed songs of the fatherland, they were afterwards invited in by the Doctor, and regaled with the best the house afforded. Speeches of welcome were made and replied to, excellent music was given, toasts drunk, and the festivities were kept up uninterrupted by anything that could throw a damp upon the enjoyment of any until a late hour.

COURT MARTIALS.—A General Court Martial for the trial of all prisoners that may be brought before it will be organized this morning. The following officers will compose the court: Lieut-Colonel J. S. Piper, Capt. Warren Raymond, Capt. J. E. Farnham, First Lieut. W. F. Lewis, First Lieut. C. W. Kruger, Second Lieut. R. C. Tyler, and Second Lieut. J. S. Kiel. Assistant Adjutant General De Witt Clinton is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

COURT MARTIAL AT LEON.—A General Court Martial will convene at Leon on the 16th, for the trial such offenders as may be brought before it.—The composition of the court will be as follows: Col. M. B. Skerret, Capt. F. E. Archibald, Capt. W. P. Gayce, First Lieut. Geo. W. Leonard, First Lieut. Charles Harrel. First Lieut. Geo. R. Astin is appointed Judge Advocate.

NOTICE TO LETTER WRITERS.—Persons writing from Granada, to their friends in the Eastern States or California, will direct them to the care of Wines & Co., to ensure a faithful transmission. Correspondents will make a note of this.

We would suggest to the gentlemen of the garrison and citizens, that the appointment of a committee to wait on Miss Pellet, and request her to address the community previous to her departure would unquestionably meet with the approbation of the public.

THE STEAMER.—The steamer San Carlos will arrive at this port on Sunday morning and leave again on Sunday evening. Owing to this arrangement, the mail will not close until Sunday at 12 M.

THE FLAG STAFF.—The flag-staff was taken down the other day for improvements. Yesterday it was again raised and surmounted with the cap of Liberty highly adorned with Democracy's insignia.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to Wines & Co.'s press for late California papers.

OBITUARY.

DEAD.—On Monday, March 10th, Mr. Edwin H. Colby of New York, aged 28 years. "Pure as the mantle, which o'er him who stood, By Jordan's stream, descended from the sky, Is that remembrance, which the just and good Leave in the hearts that love them, when they die." Died in this city, March 14th, A. MINOR, aged 37 years, born in Herkimer county, N. Y. Ohio papers please copy.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices. C. & E. THOMAS, Granada, Feb. 9. Helina street.

WANTED.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER. Apply to Col. THOMAS F. FISHER, Quartermaster General. Feb 23rd

served to customers in the most disgusting manner, and when cooked is black, tough and revolting in appearance. Against this there is no resort but in the government.

THE CALIFORNIA HOUSE.—This house has been in the hands of Mr. Myler, the owner since the first of February, and has much improved under his supervision. Mr. M. has been in Nicaragua nineteen years, and is well qualified to give new arrivals all the necessary information respecting the country. I am more than astonished, with his extensive knowledge of the history of the country, that he has thus long remained without contributing to El Nicaraguense.

RUNNERS.—This disgraceful system of securing business seems to be getting a footing here. A couple of the parties thus engaged had an extensive rough-and-tumble on the occasion of the last transit of passengers. There is sufficient business in Virginia Bay for all the houses now in existence, and it is to be hoped the proprietors will not continue in the practice of keeping lazy loafers around their houses for so reprehensible an object. Where they are, there will no respectable men be.

TRIALS OF THE N. Y. FILLIBUSTERS.—The trials of the gentlemen arrested on the Northern Light are set for the first Monday in April. Nearly all of the individuals arrested at that time had been holding prominent positions in the city of New York, and had sacrificed their all for an opportunity to participate in the glorious struggle for freedom in this country. Many of the parties had served with distinction in the Mexican war. Among them Col. Hall as captain in the N. Y. Volunteers—who on his return was breveted Major by the Legislature for his bravery, and since then has served as Colonel of the Brooklyn Militia. Col. Hall is acknowledged to be one of the most qualified soldiers in the United States.

The case was brought up for trial in the District Court on the 7th February last, and was postponed till April. During all this period many of the parties have been endeavoring to eke an existence, not being disposed or rather not being able to procure a position to suit their qualifications, and daily hoping that the case would be quashed, when they would be at liberty to leave for the bourne of their hopes.

We sincerely hope that the case will not again be put off, and if tried there is no doubt but we will soon have the pleasure of receiving the ill-used gentlemen in our land of promise and fortitude. The names of the parties indicted are Col. Hall, Major Farnsworth, Capt. Creighton, Capt. O'Keefe, Capt. Morrison, Lieut. Lyster, Lieut. Walker, and Mr. J. R. Male.

Capt. Creighton lately arrived here and has gone to Costa Rica in command of Company C, 2nd Rifle Battalion, and will return to New York, in season to secure his mail. Lieut. Lyster, we believe, has received the appointment of Captain, and a furlough to return to New York for trial. He leaves on the next steamer. We sincerely wish him a pleasant time and a speedy return.

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE."—The "Aminidah Sleek" editor of the Cal. Chronicle—introducing extracts in that paper from El Nicaraguense, says: "We extract the following from El Nicaraguense whose statement, of course, cannot be relied on."—Had the surface individual already forgotten that his statement could not be relied on by his brother editors of San Francisco. Messrs. Pickering and Fitch did not believe him, and hired a man for three consecutive nights (to make sure) to count the strokes of their machine, and proved to the satisfaction of the public, that the Chronicle's statement was a lie.

CAPT. FRANK ANDERSON had been received with great eclat in New York. His fellow-citizens gave him a magnificent banquet, and presented him with a very beautiful and valuable sword.

Thus, while striving to retard, Europe has actually accelerated the United States. The cotton fields of Texas and the gold fields of California, the strength of the Gulf of Mexico and the command of the Pacific, all have been prematurely forced into that north-western federation whose growing power already overshadows the ocean. The people of Texas, under the lead of able statesmen, at the time of annexation, were fast resolving to remain independent, when the emissaries of England, after their government had treated the Republic with contumely, commenced tampering with affairs of State. Then the instinct of Americans forced them to forego the sublime conception of Ason Jones in the establishment of a southern republic, with which the trade of Europe might have been exchanged. The idea of nationality was lost in the jealousy of principles, and annexation was the result.

Our exposition does not require further illustration—the example is sufficiently comprehensive to cover the whole argument. European interference in the local affairs of this continent can have but one end—defeat. The slightest acquaintance with distinctive nationalities—the knowledge of ourselves—should teach each statesman this important lesson, that the domestic affairs of nations as of men should be left free from impertinent interference. Time is full of sad memories on the departure of nations from this universal rule.

The past, therefore, should teach to European statesmen the wisdom of re-considering their line of policy. The Central American question presents a new difficulty for their solution, and we suggest that a new remedy be adopted. Past failures are valuable, if rightly interpreted, for they create alternatives. We hope, therefore, that Europe will act with more discretion in the present instance, and thereby approve that experience does not wholly lose its lessons upon her.

The true policy of the trans-Atlantic States never was plainer than at present—no opportunity could be more favorable. The spread of the United States, to check which Europe, and particularly England, has expended so much exertion, can now be successfully arrested. The erection of a new confederation of Republics on this continent, the division of power and sympathy, the creation of a counteracting influence—in full, the institution of a balance of power in this hemisphere—offers the easiest solution to the difficulty imaginable. There are five large States on the western coast of South America—capable of competing with the United States in the production of those agricultural articles so necessary for manufacturing purposes—and these five States offer to consolidate their forms of government in a Republic that shall serve as a rival to the United States. The project is not a speculative idea, but a fact. Then, when we publish its existence to Europe, and ask to be treated as our position and her interest demands, what response would good policy dictate? The answer need not be told—Nicaragua should be recognized at once among the family of nations. Every reason urges this consummation, and that as speedily as possible.

Instead of such action, however, the policy of England, as indicated by the papers, is in accordance with old antecedents. Abuse is wasted upon us in folios where we merit praise. Our friendship is being turned aside, where it should be courted. We are opposed in every form of appeal to public opinion, where we should have been sustained. Thus, if this policy is continued, Europe will again mar its own plan, and consummate a project against which her energies have been directed. And what good can result? The revolution will pursue its inevitable career of success—Gen. Walker will build up a strong American audiology to the United States on this Isthmus—and Europe will force us into a condition of enmity. We are content to await the result, but as a matter affecting the ultimate policy of the world, and one in which Nicaragua must be the architect of immense destinies, we feel an increasing interest in the decision to which European cabinets may come.

destroy; and while an energetic war will be waged against the government of Costa Rica, private property will be held sacred, and personal liberty protected as inviolable. The agitators, however, who have set this war on foot, must hold themselves responsible to a new and different authority from any that ever judged their delinquencies heretofore.

It has been vaguely hinted that Americans captured in battle by the enemy, are to be summarily executed. The truth of the report we must disbelieve, but we assure the army that the General has determined on a fearful retribution, in the event so imminent a proceeding should be attempted. The frightfulness of the retaliation would make a gibbet of the State. But we have no fears of so improbable a contingency, and only refer to it as a rumor.

It is highly probable our army is to-day within the borders of Costa Rica, and in a few days we shall hear of the capture of Guanacoste.

COOL PROPOSITION.

The London Times proposes as a kind of compromise between England and America on the Central American question, that the former shall release all her claims on the Belize, the Mosquito territory and the Island of Ruatan, and the latter shall drive the Americans in Nicaragua out of Central America. The proposition is plain, but like a jug handle it is all on one side—England is the only party to be benefited in a political point of view. She proposes to relinquish her right to stolen property, the title nor possession of which she ever had, provided the United States will engage in a war with Nicaragua. If Uncle Sam closes with the contract, it will be Mr. Marcy's fault, and we must confess that nothing the Secretary of State could do, would astonish the politicians of this quarter of the world. He is an eccentricity, and by right allowed to describe unknown and unheard of curves.

In support of its proposition, the Times advances no reason, asseverates no principle of equity, nor urges a single truthful sentence. It has no fact on which to found so absurd an interference. The history of Gen. Walker in Central America furnishes a record as fair from blot, as distinct from the usual course of destructive war, as can be found in the annals of the world. The only parallel to it is furnished in the triumph of American arms in the Mexican campaign; and even that war was not so free from reproach. The names of certain regiments of United States soldiers will be remembered with sorrow, by the people of Mexico until a new generation has forgotten the traditions of that great fight.

The army under General Walker, has created order where before all was confusion—has instituted legal right, where arbitrary factions settled the title to property. War was carried on in this State, and terror to the entrance of the Americans, with all its horrors. It relieved the government of lives and property, it deplored the citizens, while it protected no one except the captain of the soldiers and his friends. The land was desolated, and to day, at the bare thought of its recurrence, half the population of Granada involuntarily flies to the mountains. A word of battle, and the women and children shudder as with a spasm. They have seen its cruelty, have felt its ravages, have suffered in their families, and we do not wonder that they detest its sounds and features. All this is natural, and it is equally natural that the Americans have suppressed its grossest evils. It is the character of our race to suppress disorder—it is the feature of our people, that they love fair play. No where have they ever lived in lawlessness, no where have they stood idly by when the weak struggled against the strong.—Therefore to suppress the lawless disorder of the State was the incipient step in their government.—It is wholly repugnant to the education of the white



# Arte Española.

Sábado, Marzo 16 1856

## DE OFICIO

**Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores, República del Salvador en la América Central.**

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua. *Cojutepaque, Febrero 13 de 1856.*

Sr. Ministro.—El día de ayer previas las ritualidades legales, tomé posesión del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo del Estado el Sr. Don Rafael Campo Presidente electo para el período Constitucional de 1856; y 1857.

El nuevo Presidente se propone mantener con los Gobiernos de la América-Central las mas cordiales é íntimas relaciones y conservar á los pueblos de esta República en el goze de la paz de que felizmente disfrutan. El advenimiento del nuevo Geff del Salvador se verifica en circunstancias en que la union entre todas las fracciones de la América-Central es mas que nunca necesaria, y en que, las relaciones recíprocas de todos los Gobiernos deben ser leales, francas y perfectas.—Comprendida en toda su extensión por el Sr. Presidente del Salvador la importancia de la situación, no omitirá medio para acreditar al Supremo Gobierno de Nicaragua todas sus simpatías y benevolencia, ya sea en la paz si la Providencia dispusiere que continuemos en este estado ó ya sea en el caso de que azarosas eventualidades nos pongan las armas en la mano para defender de consumo con los demas Gobiernos la independencia nacional.

Tales son los sentimientos en que abunda el nuevo Presidente del Salvador y que me ha ordenado transmitir á ese Supremo Gobierno por el hoy roso medio de V. S. como lo verifico por la presente, aprovechando al propio tiempo esta oportunidad para renovar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de Nicaragua, las seguridades de aprecio y consideracion muy distinguida con que soy su mas atento y obediente servidor.—*B. Hoyos.*

**Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores, República del Salvador en la América Central.**

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.

*Cojutepaque Febrero 20 de 1856.*

Sr. Ministro.—La opinion jeneral de la prensa europea sobre los sucesos de esa República á contar de Octubre á esta fecha: la

ce un Jefe del Ejército del Salvador, quien tendrá la honra de ponerlo en manos de V. S. y de esperar su contestacion.

Con todo respeto me suscribo—Del Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores muy atento y obediente servidor.—*Enrique Hoyos*

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

D. U. L.

*Granada, Marzo 13 de 1856.*

Sr. Ministro de relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Salvador.

Señor:—El infrascrito ha tenido el honor de recibir su estimable despacho, fecha 13 de Febrero próximo pasado relativo á comunicarle á este Gobierno que el 12 del mismo mes tomó posesion de la Presidencia de esa República el Sr. D. Rafael Campo.

Mi Gobierno al imponerse de los conceptos que abraza, comprende el noble propósito de este alto funcionario en mantener fraternales relaciones con todos los Gobiernos Centro Americanos, con cuyos sentimientos está en la mas exacta armonía; y no duda que sabiéndose entender en el modo de lograr tan inestimable objeto, la paz entre ambos Estados será de una manera sólida y estable.

V. S. ha observado muy bien que la union y fraternidad entre los Gobiernos de Centro América, tanto en estas circunstancias como en cualesquiera otras deben ser leales, francas y perfectas; y bajo este concepto mi Gobierno aceptó las muestras de simpatía que á este respecto le brinda el Sr. Presidente del Salvador, como dice V. S., aun en el caso de que azarosas eventualidades nos pongan las armas en la mano para defender de independencia nacional, cuya pérdida jamás veria el mio con indiferencia, ni la recela por que cuenta con un firme apoyo para conservarla. Asi me doy la honra de satisfacer su citada comunicacion, que el Sr. Ministro se servirá elevarla al conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de esa República, teniendo el placer de ofrecerle las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideracion, y de suscribirme su atento servidor. *FERRER.*

## Republica de Nicaragua MINISTERIO GENERAL.

*Granada, Marzo 13 de 1856.*

Señor Ministro de relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado del Salvador.

Señor:—He tenido el honor de recibir la apreciable comunicacion de V. S. fecha 20 del mes próximo pasado, en que se sirve con signar varias especies que establece como antecedentes que le parece conciliarse muy mal con el aumento de fuerza que hace esta República; y con la circunstancia de que la

vada en su conformidad, debo confesar á V. S. que no lo comprendo ni concibe mi Gobierno, y que en tal hipótesis, él se hallaría en el derecho de pedir una explicacion franca acerca de los puntos que fuesen objeto de una duda trascendental á las relaciones fraternales y amistosas que ha procurado y procurará constantemente conservar con el de V. S.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua no se puede permitir asimismo la idea de que el de V. S. le pida explicacion alusiva á los motivos del aumento de la fuerza que se hace en esta República, y á la naturaleza de esta fuerza; por que si este objeto es considerado por el aspecto en que pertenece al regimen interior del Estado, como tal, no es lícito suponer fuese materia de inquisicion para el Supremo Gobierno del Salvador que siempre ha acreditado el respeto que profesa al principio de la no intervencion en las interioridades de otro Estado; y si el aumento de la fuerza se mira en combinacion con la situacion actual de las relaciones exteriores, parece tambien que en ningun modo puede ocultarse al Supremo Gobierno del Salvador, que habiéndose reusado algunos de los demás de Centro-América á reconocer al de Nicaragua, dándole repetidos indicios de hostilidad, al grado de haberle ya uno de ellos declarado explícitamente la guerra; nada mas propio de la dignidad y obligaciones de mi Gobierno que tomar los medios convenientes á la seguridad y respetabilidad del pueblo cuya suerte esta encomendada.

Nicaragua al llamar á su seno como súbditos, y acoger como á naturalizados á oriñarios de otras naciones, tuvo en mira abrir una nueva via á la industria y á las grandes especulaciones de que es susceptible este suelo, y al recibirlos como nicaraguenses en el ejercicio, tiene el de asegurar la tranquilidad y sus derechos. No afianzada por medio de tratados y vinculos convenientes la paz con los Estados vecinos, ¿qué seria de este Gobierno despojado de la fuerza que le sostiene él se espondría á ser la beta de los partidos bajo influencias exteriores en favor de lo que han llamado y siguen llamando Gobierno legitimo. El Gobierno del Salvador es imposible que ni remotamente quisiera la ruina de esta porcion interesante de la América del Centro.

Es pues necesario a juicio del Sr. Presidente Provisorio de esta República, que adoptada por los Estados de Centro-América una política franca y armoniosa, ella dé por resultado la seguridad y tranquilidad de todos; así en el interior como en el exterior para cuya empresa verdaderamente filantrópica, se halla tan bien dispuesto mi Gobierno que está pronto á autorizar Ministros diplomáticos que unidos á los que nombren los demas Gobiernos en el punto que se designe, procedan desde luego á concluir un tratado de garantía tal como lo demandaba la situacion.

cido á la mas oprobiosa esclavitud.—marchemos á combatir por la libertad de nuestros hermanos.

Ellos os llaman, ellos os esperan para alzarse contra sus tiranos.—Su causa es nuestra causa.—Los que hoy los vilipendian, roban y asesinan, nos desafian audazmente é intentan arrojar sobre nosotros las mismas ensangrentadas cadenas.—Corramos á romper las de nuestros hermanos y á esterminar hasta el último de sus verugos.

No vamos á lidiar por un pedazo de tierra, no por adquirir efimeros poderes, no por alcanzar misérrimas conquistas, ni mucho menos por sacrílegos partidos. No. Vamos á luchar por redimir á nuestros hermanos todos de la mas inicua tiranía vamos á ayudarlos en la obra fecunda de su regeneracion, vamos á decirles: "Hermanos de Nicaragua, levantaos: antiquid a vuestros opresores. Aquí venimos á pelear á vuestro lado, por vuestra libertad, por vuestra patria! Union, Nicaraguenses, union! Inmolad para siempre vuestros enemigos. No mas partidos, no mas discordias fratricidas!—Paz, Justicia y Libertad para todos! Guerra solo á los filibusteros!"

A la lid, pues, Costaricenses.—Yo marcho al frente del ejército nacional. Yo que me regocijo al ver hoy vuestro noble entusiasmo, que me enorgullese al llamaros mis hijos quiero compartir siempre con vosotros el peligro y la gloria.

Vuestras madres, esposas, hermanas é hijas os animan. Sus patrióticas virtudes nos harán invencibles. Al pelear por la salvacion de nuestros hermanos, combatámos tambien por ellas, por su honor, por su existencia, por nuestra patria idolatrada y la independencia Hispano-americana.

Todos los leales hijos de Guatemala, San Salvador y Honduras marchan sobre esa horda de bandidos.—Nuestra causa es santa: el triunfo seguro. Dios nos dará la victoria, y con ella la paz, la concordia, la libertad y la union de la gran familia Centro-Americana.

JUAN R. MORA.  
San José, Marzo 1.º de 1856.

## AL PUBLICO.

No se crea que he visto con indiferencia las proclamas de los verdaderos demócratas ni el manifiesto que dió al público el *Jeneral de las armas William Walker*. Mi corazon, mi alma y toda mi existencia co-

## AL PUEBLO NICARAGUENSE.

### DECIMAS.

Al grito de libertad sucumbieron los tiranos, y los votos inhumanos que formó la iniquidad. Union y fraternidad reinen pues en este suelo favorecido del cielo; y ante *WALKER*, deferente, de Nicaragua la jente deponga todo recelo.

De su amigo y bienhechor Nada tiene que temer, debe sí reconocer su gobierno protector.

Cuando el odioso opresor al pobre pueblo abatía, con infame villanía, entonces á su llamado vino *WALKER* denodado con heroica bizarría.

Llegó triunfó sin tardanza del aristócrata fiero: moderado y justiciero es astro de bienandanza.

El es hoy nuestra esperanza, por que á un gobierno legal, altamente liberal, unido por conviccion, prosperando á la nacion promueve el bien jeneral.

Ya vemos los extranjeros como vienen á millares al través de inmensos mares, alegres y placenteros. Cual demócratas sinceros, y con ánimo esforzado, apoyarán los derechos de un pueblo libre ultrajado.

Del gran lago en la ribera, del San Juan en los pensiles, brotarán pueblos á miles con su eterna primavera. Y en su brillante carrera la union y la libertad harán la felicidad de vuestaa patria querida, que obtendrá gloria cumplida, riqueza y prosperidad.

Y la imprenta y el vapor, y las artes y el saber, progresarán por do quier con su influjo bienhechor. Y el activo labrador, el minero el comerciante, y el osado navegante, todos vendrán con presteza á fomentar la riqueza

opinión sobre los misnos espresada por la prensa anti-anexionista de los Estados-Unionos: los hechos correlativos á esos acontecimientos que hoy tienen lugar en las costas de California y en algunos puertos de dichos Estados-Unionos: los términos del convenio en virtud del cual capitularán las fuerzas legitimas de esa plaza y la manera en que se han cumplimentado y cumplen. A las queillas estipulaciones: la aseveracion oficial que ese Gobierno hace de hallarse definitivamente establecido con el asentimiento del pueblo de Nicaragua y dispuesto al propio tiempo á mantenerse en paz y establecer mas estrechos vinculos de union con las demas Secciones de la América Central: todas estas cosas, digo, que acá se esben, parece que constantemente hace esa República conciliarse muy mal con el aumento de fuerza y con la circunstancia de que la fuerza aumentada sea precisamente la de extranjeros mandada no por Jefes Nicaraguenses sino por personas cuyos antecedentes son bien conocidos de los Gobiernos Centro-Américanos así como deben serlo de ese Sr. Presidente Provisorio.

Mi Gobierno en un principio no quiso dar oídos á las advertencias que de dentro y fuera de la República se le dirijan y que por entonces creyó exajeradas y tal vez nacidas del espíritu de las marchas de amistad que deben cultivarse entre ambos países, puesto que no podrian descanzar éstas solidamente, sino es sobre aquella base; y no pudiendo entender en manera alguna que sea otro el espíritu que preside al paso que se ha determinado á dar el señor Presidente de ese Estado; el de esta República, bajo tal concepto, lo acoge con agrado y satisfacción.

Mas por otra parte, debo manifestar á V. S. que antes de recibirse su apreciable despacho, mi Gobierno se hallaba lejos de pensar, que el de V. S. estuviese esperando de él una explicacion franca de su política; por que ha estado en la fundada conviccion de que ésta ha sido bastante explícita en las comunicaciones que anteriormente ha dirigido al del Salvador, así como á los demás de Centro-América; en las cuales ha consignado sus vivos y sinérgos deseos de mantener y estrechar con ellos las relaciones de amistad y fraternidad que son tan necesarias y propias de cultivarse entre las diversas secciones de la América del Centro; y lo que es todavía mas significativo de esos deseos y de la cordialidad de sus sentimientos, los ha excitado con toda la energía y eficacia que ha estado á su alcance, á fin de que, de comun acuerdo, se adopten medios pronto y activos para lograr el restablecimiento de la unidad política Centro-americana bajo un Gobierno jeneral, que sirviera de vínculo verdadero y estable entre sus varias fracciones, sea tambien la mejor garantía de la respetabilidad del país, y el mas firme apoyo de su integridad é independencia.

Si aun pudiese haber algo de oscuro en semejante programa, ó en la conducta observada...

Estos son los conceptos en que tengo órden de contestar á V. S., y al verificarlo, me queda la satisfaccion de renovar las seguridades del distinguido aprecio y respecto con que me suscribo de V. S. atento servidor.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
**MINISTERIO JENERAL.**  
*Granada Marzo 10 de 1856.*

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ho servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Por cuanto fuerzas armadas de la República de Costa-Rica situadas en el departamento de Nicaragua, y especialmente produciendo inquietud y emigracion en el departamento fronterizo del Mediodi por la alarma y continuas amenazas en dicho departamento; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA:**

Art. 1.º Declárase el departamento del Mediodi limitrofe con el del Guanacaste en estado de campaña: todos los habitantes son obligados á tomar las armas cuando sean requeridos para la defensa de la dignidad de Nicaragua y de la integridad de su territorio.

Art. 2.º Toda persona que auxilie á los enemigos ó tenga relaciones hostiles, verbales ó por escrito con alguno de ellos, será juzgado militarmente conforme á las leyes marciales.

Art. 3.º Quedan facultadas todas las autoridades civiles y militares de los pueblos para la averiguacion de los delitos expresados en este decreto, quienes darán cuenta con la informacion sumaria que inscriban, á la autoridad superior militar, y aviso al Supremo Gobierno de haberlo verificado.

Art. 4.º Se autoriza al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe de la República para que por todos los medios que juzgue necesarios y adecuados sostenga la dignidad del Gobierno de Nicaragua ultrajada y amenazada por la República de Costa-Rica.

Dado en Granada, á 13 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro Jeneral.

Y de órden supremo lo inserta á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando recibo.

**EL PRESIDENTE.**

REPUBLICA DE COSTA-RICA  
**A TODOS SUS HABITANTES,**  
**COMPATRIOTAS!**

A LAS ARMAS!—Ha llegado el momento que os anuncié.—Marchemos á Nicaragua á destruir esa falange impía que la ha redu-

mo un soldado de la patria está para sacrificarse en el ara de ella misma. No me precito de ser un soldado valiente cual aquellos que se han dado así mismo honor y gloria á su país: sí me precio que amo mi patria, que posco principios de verdadera democracia, que bajo este sistema por propia conviccion he querido ser como lo soy un soldado. Con este carácter protestaré sosteniendo las libertades públicas, sosteniendo por ellas al Jeneral Walker, nuestro amigo, nuestro pacificador y nuestro compatriota que ansia por la gloria de ver enriquecido el paraíso de donde manan los bienes mas positivos al bienestar de las familias del Universo.

¿Acaso no ois el ruido de ámbos mares pacífico y atlántico? ¿Acaso no ois el clamor universal de que Nicaragua á de ser el emporio del Universo! ¡pues por que no atender al que encabeza la grande obra puesta por el ser de todos los seres? Amigos, compañeros, conciudadanos, sigamos al Jeneral Walker, sigamoslo hasta que satisfaga la sed de este ambiente suelo dispuesto por la divina providencia hacer el mayor de todos. Yo no ofrezco mas que un brazo débil pero constante y con todo el ánimo y valor necesario para hacerme sepultar en el olvido con tal que una vez pueda decirse *yace aquí Ubaldo Herrera.*

Tal es el voto con que os exito á la independencia de nuestro suelo natal y os esfuerzo á que lo sigais para que mutuamente pringemos nuestros sepulcros con verdaderas lágrimas ó que digamos: *viva la paz, viva la union, viva la libertad.*

Granada, Marzo 13 de 1856.

**AVISO.**

Los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. han el 1.º de abril próximo y dias siguientes por medio del Señor don C. J. Martín, vender en subasta pública un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido muy bien se-lecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aqui al 1.º de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condiciones serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo tratarán por dinero contado.

En seguida y despues de la venta de todas sus mercaderías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don C. J. Martín la venta en suastab pública de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podrán convenir á toda clase de comercio.

de este suelo esuberante.

Nicaraguenses, union...  
si es aqueste vuestro anhelo,  
las bendiciones del cielo  
harán feliz la nacion.

La moral la religion,  
y las virtudes sociales,  
endulzarán vuestros males,  
y afianzada la concordia,  
deponga en fin la discordia  
sus furores infernales.

¡Viva el pueblo jeneroso  
que sus cadenas quebranta!  
¡viva la union sacrosanta  
contra el tirano ominoso!  
¡Viva WALKER valeroso!  
¡Viva RIVAS liberal!  
que la dicha nacional  
sabiamente protejiendo,  
Van do quiera promoviendo  
del pueblo el bien jeneral.

*El amigo del pueblo.*

El príncipe Federico Guillermo, hijo del príncipe real de prusia y heredero del trono, ha ido á Ostende á esperar que la reina Victoria regrese de Escocia, para visitar la corte británica. Se cree general-mente que esta visita no debe dejar de tener algun objeto particular, el cual parece innecesario explicar mas.

**PAQUETE.**

FRENTE Punta Arena é Ystapa tocando en los puertos americanos "JOSEPH" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por passage ó flete véanse con JAMES CORKHILL. San Juan del Sur.

**\$500 ALBRICIAS.**—La suma arriba espresada se paga á cual quiera que de una informacion oportuna y convincente de la persona ó personas que incendiaron la Goleta ESPERANZA, en la noche del 25 de Febrero último.

Dirijáse al despacho del Coronel TOMAS F. FISHER, Guardia Maestre General. Granada, Marzo 1.

**AVISO IMPORTANTE!**

EL QUE QUIERA hallar toda clase de ROPAS; HECHAS; como CAMERAS finas; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; CHALECOS; ZAPATOS finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, fraques de paño fino; Y un fin de COSAS para los Caballeros y Señoras de la moda; Todo lo cual se vende á precios comodios. Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada Marzo 12 de 1856. Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes: Por cuanto el Gobierno de la República de Costa-Rica ha rehusado indebidamente el reconocimiento del de Nicaragua interviniendo en sus asuntos interiores. Por cuanto dicho Gobierno ha desairado la dignidad del que ahora rije los destinos de Nicaragua repeliendo la mision amistosa del mes próximo pasado con objeto de establecer una alianza fraternal; y lo que es mas, llamando por ello á las armas á sus habitantes por su proclamacion ofensiva fecha 1.º del mes corriente. Por tanto el Gobierno de Costa-Rica es responsable de todos los males que precisamente va á ocasionar su estraviada conducta y su injusto proceder. Por tanto el Gobierno en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

ARTICULO UNICO.—Declárase la guerra al Gobierno de la República de Costa-Rica; y en consecuencia Nicaragua no responde por los males que produzca esta declaratoria por las razones dichas y por ser con objeto de vindicar su honor y demás derechos que le competen.

Dado en Granada á 11 de Marzo de 1856. Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro Jeneral.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; de cuyo cumplimiento dará el correspondiente aviso." Ferrer.

CARTA DEDICADA AL SR. PRESIDENTE PROVISORIO DE LA REPUBLICA. LEON, Febrero 21 de 1856.

SEÑOR :—Como la cuestion de hoy es sobre la convocatoria á elecciones, y estamos en la conviccion de que por muchos motivos el asunto es de vital interés para Nicaragua, y es urgente y necesaria la realizacion de lo que se adopte, hemos querido presentar á V. nuestros pensamientos sobre el particular, por si le pareciese bien acordarlos.

Asamblea reunida el año de 854 es nula por que fué nula la instalacion de aquel cuerpo, y nula tambien, en todos conceptos lo que por ella se hizo. Y como para hacer tal declaratoria se encuentra embarrasada la Asamblea ordinaria en virtud de no hallarse espresamente consignada esta atribucion entre las que le designa la Constitucion de 838, se sigue que, segun hemos dicho antes, esta Asamblea es impropia para satisfacer las exigencias de la situacion.

Parece, pues, indispensable ocurrir á un medio que al paso que consulte la estabilidad de las cosas, sea tambien prudente y racional, y á nuestro juicio no se presenta otro que el de mandar practicar nuevas elecciones de Diputados á una Asamblea Constituyente, á fin de que este Poder reorganize el Pais de la manera mas adecuada á sus peculiares circunstancias.

Los que han opinado por la reunion de la Asamblea ordinaria han tenido por principal fundamento la conveniencia de que el Pueblo, de un modo mas expedito, elija su gobernante. No desconocemos la importancia de semejante designio, por que aunque el actual Gobierno es incuestionablemente legal, como emanacion de la voluntad de las dos fracciones en que estaba dividido Nicaragua lo que es bien sentido y establecido en el derecho de las naciones; sin embargo no puede dudarse que su caracter es puramente transitorio, y que portanto no debe perderse tiempo en ocurrir al Pueblo á fin de que haga uso de su soberanía en la designacion del Supremo mandatario que deba reir sus destinos; mas todo se conciliará si al convocarlos la Asamblea Constituyente se encargase á los respectivos Colegios electorales el que den facultades especiales á los Diputados para la eleccion de Presidente interino de la República y cuanto sea indispensable á su organizacion, mientras se establece el nuevo régimen constitucional, lo cual es conforme no solo á los principios generales, sino al texto literal del artículo 196 de la Constitucion. De esta manera, al paso que queda satisfecha la mira de los que opinan por la Asamblea ordinaria y el Estado se pone en actitud de suvenir á sus mas urgentes necesidades, no se incidiria en la

tigos oculares del exito brillante que la patria reporto de los jenerales Raul Terrell, Pierzon, Merino, Prem, Saget, é infinidad que se licenciaron y fueron propietarios en el pais despues del triunfo del Benemerito Jeneral Morazan el año de 29. De lo que de iniente no habiamos tratado es, de la entrada del jeneral Walker á Nicaragua, por que en dias pasados se hallaban los periódicos conservadores en lo mejor de combatir este suceso, añadiendo cada cual su mas ó ménos cola, hasta considerarlo preso por órden del gobierno americano de los Estados Unidos. No sabemos por que si se quieren refutar las ideas se desfiguraron los hechos, lo cual no dá la mejor nota de un escritor público de conciencia y de principios. La introduccion del citado jeneral al vecino Estado, apenas es dado aclararla siguiendo el curso del tal acontecimiento con los acontecimientos mismos. El Gobierno Provisorio creado en Leon, sabiendo que se decia en el público que el Señor Marcoleta estaba para mandar una legion francesa reclutada en los Estados Unidos para servir á los granadinos, como en efecto vino y les sirvió hasta la toma de Granada, contrató con Mr. Cole, segun dijimos en el alcance del Rol número 34, la venta del Señor Walker, á condicion de servir al Gobierno Democrático. Esto tuvo efecto, y como tal soldado de la causa liberal, el Señor Walker triunfó de las huestes conservadoras, resultando de este triunfo el Gobierno del Señor don Patricio Rivas aceptado y reconocido por los gobiernos que ántes existieran en aquel Estado. He aquí pues, como los americanos no asaltaron á Nicaragua, como con el mayor frenesi lo repite la colera servil; el Señor Castellon uso de la misma arma de sus adversarios aristócratas, y parece que no ha sido el primero en buscar con la mayor buena fé, el afiancarse de la causa liberal en soldados democráticos extranjeros. Miranda, es gran patriota de Venezuela para redimir á su patria de la tiranía y enarbolar el pabellon de 200 norte-americanos, como se puede ver en el artículo que en este número copiamos del Panameño de la República de Nueva Granada. Morazan, ese hombre histórico, por su talento y pericia militar que tanto honor hace á Centro-América, no buscó mercenarios extranjeros, sino hombres de ideas liberales que triunfando con él no tuviera de que sonrojarse la causa del progreso; invocamos á todo un Raul, de origen francés, y mayor jeneral del ejército unido del Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua.

Hoy ¿con qué exactitud se pudiera juzgar del Señor Walker cuando la imparcialidad se echó en olvido y solo se procuró denigrarlo, llevándose de encuentro al Gobierno del Señor Rivas? ¿Con qué honesto

deslizan a propalar especies falsas, el órgano de la publicidad presenta sus intriga se conoce bastante bien nuestro pais, han acojido la idea de que en Nicaragua solo existen yanques que disponen de las cosas, quedando arrinconados hasta los amigos del Sr. Castellon. Como esto pudiera en el ánimo de los escritores del exterior que quieren ocuparse de los sucesos que nosotros estamos tratando bajo el título de crisis política en la America Central, no estará demas publicar, que los nicaragüenses tienen tropas de hijos del Estado, en cuyas filas se hallan los jenerales Pineda, Valle y otros: que han tenido de directores de política como ministros de Estado, al Dr. don Máximo Jerez jeneral en jefe que fué durante el asedio de Granada, al Sr. Ldo. don Buenaventura Selva y llamados á tomar parte en este empleo de alto rango, los Sres. Ldos. don Francisco Baca, don Norberto Ramirez, don N. Matus, y otros: y en fin, que con la esperanza de aquietar á todo Centro-América y alejar desconfianzas, estos hombres liberales han invitado á todos los gobiernos para la union nacional.

En qué se parece esto á las inspiraciones del representante de Guatemala Sr. Arriola que contra toda regla, y contra toda política solicita que su gobierno se abra paso, (se supone que por el Salvador), para penetrar á Nicaragua? ¿No es esta la vieja mania de humillar á los Estados? Por fortuna las exaltaciones se van disipando y todo quedará reducido á la nada, que de lo contrario, faltaba ver el lance de que el militar guatemalteco dijera en Nicaragua y el Salvador, como en Honduras *sot tibre para hacer en este pais lo que yo quiera*, y en seguidas de esta bron proclamacion comenzar los horrores, ni mas ni menos cumpliéndose la figura del Presbitero Puertas en su discurso de 15 de Setiembre de 1854. Dios salve la República, decian el año de 48 los republicanos franceses y romanos, y esa voz del patriotismo se invoca todavia por todas partes de la Europa para espresar un gran sentimiento nacional. En Centro-América no solo podemos invocar esa palabra, sino añadir, ¡Dios salve al partido del progreso. á quien se le hace ahora la guerra doble bajo pretextos especiosos que los acontecimientos irian poniendo en claro. Este ha sido nuestro pensamiento imperdurable, y bajo tales bases descanzan y descansarán nuestros artículos *crisis política*. El partido liberal es bondadoso por carácter, es humano y huye el choque de las cosas muy tirantes; dá en esto una garantía á sus adversarios. Nosotros que nos preciamos de pertenecer á tal parcialidad, tambien tenemos la satisfaccion de que los conceptos del Rol sean en defensa de los principios, aunque para sacarlos en limpio de las cuestiones

Asamblea reunida el año de 854 es nula por que fué nula la instalacion de aquel cuerpo, y nula tambien, en todos conceptos lo que por ella se hizo. Y como para hacer tal declaratoria se encuentra embarrasada la Asamblea ordinaria en virtud de no hallarse espresamente consignada esta atribucion entre las que le designa la Constitucion de 838, se sigue que, segun hemos dicho antes, esta Asamblea es impropia para satisfacer las exigencias de la situacion. Parece, pues, indispensable ocurrir á un medio que al paso que consulte la estabilidad de las cosas, sea tambien prudente y racional, y á nuestro juicio no se presenta otro que el de mandar practicar nuevas elecciones de Diputados á una Asamblea Constituyente, á fin de que este Poder reorganize el Pais de la manera mas adecuada á sus peculiares circunstancias. Los que han opinado por la reunion de la Asamblea ordinaria han tenido por principal fundamento la conveniencia de que el Pueblo, de un modo mas expedito, elija su gobernante. No desconocemos la importancia de semejante designio, por que aunque el actual Gobierno es incuestionablemente legal, como emanacion de la voluntad de las dos fracciones en que estaba dividido Nicaragua lo que es bien sentido y establecido en el derecho de las naciones; sin embargo no puede dudarse que su caracter es puramente transitorio, y que portanto no debe perderse tiempo en ocurrir al Pueblo á fin de que haga uso de su soberanía en la designacion del Supremo mandatario que deba reir sus destinos; mas todo se conciliará si al convocarlos la Asamblea Constituyente se encargase á los respectivos Colegios electorales el que den facultades especiales á los Diputados para la eleccion de Presidente interino de la República y cuanto sea indispensable á su organizacion, mientras se establece el nuevo régimen constitucional, lo cual es conforme no solo á los principios generales, sino al texto literal del artículo 196 de la Constitucion. De esta manera, al paso que queda satisfecha la mira de los que opinan por la Asamblea ordinaria y el Estado se pone en actitud de suvenir á sus mas urgentes necesidades, no se incidiria en la

Arte Española. SALE CADA SABADO, POR JOSE R. MALE & Cia. PROPIETARIOS Y PUBLICADORES.

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

AVIENTES. En la Bahía de la Virgin, W. & J. GARRARD. En San Juan del Norte, W. N. Wood & SON. En Punta Arenas, Don Dionisio TURON.

El Nicaraguense, Sábado, Marzo 15 1856. DE OFICIO.

A LOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS. Llamada á Nicaragua por el partido democrático de la República, la fuerza Americana que se halla bajo mi mando se ha esforzado en sostener los principios en cuyo favor se emprendiera la Revolucion de 1854. Para consolidar, con todo; la paz jeneral, dispuestos estábamos á sepultar en el olvido las disensiones anteriores y á procurar que ámbos partidos quedasen amalgamados, y no formasen mas que uno. Con tal objeto, desde el tratado de Octubre último hemos contenido á nuestros antiguos amigos los Demócratas, intentando reconciliarlos con los que anteriormente eran afectos al gobierno de Estrada.

Con el mismo propósito el Gobierno Provisional de Nicaragua, aunque difería en ideas y principios de los Gobiernos de los demás Estados del Centro-América procuró establecer francas y amistosas relaciones con las Repúblicas vecinas. Mas nuestras indicaciones pacíficas han sido repelidas; nuestras proposiciones amistosas, no solo se han desatendido, sino que fueron tratadas con desprecio y con desden; en cambio de los mensajes amistosos que enviamos á los demás Gobiernos solo hemos recibido insultos pertinaces; y el único pretexto de semejante conducta es la presencia de fuerzas A-



nicanas en el Estado de Nicaragua. El que se titula partido Lejitimista en Nicaragua ha rechazado nuestros esfuerzos conciliatorios; ha sostenido comunicaciones con los demas serviles de los otros Estados; y por todos los medios que se han hallado á su alcance ha procurado debilitar el actual Gobierno-Provisional dando ayuda y brios á los enemigos exteriores de Nicaragua.

En tal estado de cosas no queda á los americanos de Nicaragua mas arbitrio que tratar con hostilidad á todos los serviles de la America-Central. Gran parte de los que se titulan Lejitimistas en este Estado miran con enemistad pública ó encubierta nuestra presencia en este suelo. Nos deben la protección que hemos dispensado á sus vidas y propiedades, y en cambio nos corresponden con ingratitud y traicion!

La ley natural de proteccion individual nos obliga á los americanos de Nicaragua á declarar enemistad eterna al partido servil y á los Gobiernos serviles de la America-Central. La amistad con que les habiamos brindado ha sido despreciada. No nos queda mas arbitrio que hacerles reconocer que nuestra enemistad puede ser tan peligrosa y destructora como fiel y verdadera es nuestra amistad.

WILLIAM WALKER,

General en Jefe del Ejercito de Nicaragua. Granada Marzo 10 de 1856.

RAYMUNDO SELVA, PREFECTO Y SUBDELEGADO INTENDENTE DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ORIENTE.

A los habitantes del mismo.—Sin ningun mérito mio, y solo por la bondad del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República, he sido promovido á la Prefectura y Subdelegacion Departamental. Acabo de sellar con mi juramento ante la Majestad del Universo el fiel cumplimiento de mis deberes. Ni la amistad, ni el interes, ni ninguna otra conexion civil, me hará faltar á mis obligaciones. La prosperidad, el bienestar; y seguridad de los pueblos del Departamento, es el objeto caro de mi corazon, á estos grandes objetos consagraré todos mis esfuerzos.

Nada tema el pacifico ciudadano, el agricultor infatigable, el artesano laborioso. Tema y tema con justicia, el perverso que inquiete de cualquier modo la tranquilidad de los pueblos: la autoridad inexorable caerá sobre este desgraaciado como un rayo destructor, la clemencia no tendra lugar en mi corazon sino solamente la justicia; sostendré con la ultima gota de sangre al Supremo Gobierno que me ha constituido; cumpliré y haré cumplir las leyes, que son la ejida sagrada de la Sociedad.

Estos son los votos de mi alma.—Granada Mayo 11 de 1856.

Raymundo Selva.

Para la revision total de la Constitucion de 838, con arreglo á ella misma se convocó una Asamblea Constituyente. Reunida esta Asamblea fué convertida en instrumento de un Gobernante jefe de un partido, y se organizó con ilegal exclusion de algunos Representantes que eran del partido de la oposicion; y por consiguiente se hizo nula, y fué tambien nula la Constitucion tiranica que la mayoría de los Diputados que la compusieron, sancionó en 30 de Abril de 854. Los pueblos se levantaron contra ella y este levantamiento produjo una lucha la mas sangrienta y esterminadora de cuantos hemos visto. Un partido sostuvo la validacion de la Constitucion de 854, y otro su nulidad. Pendiente esta cuestion los partidos transijieron; y si hoy, que segun la opinion pública y las necesidades de la situacion debe V. llamar al ejercicio de sus funciones á los supremos Poderes del Estado. ¿Seria justo y conveniente que V. partiese por alguno de los extremos que han sido objeto de la cuestion? ¿Llamaria V. á formar Asamblea Constituyente á los mismos Diputados que estuvieron á la cabeza, de un bando, ó diria que rijese la Constitucion de 854—que ha sido el germen de las desgracias públicas? De ninguna manera.

No pudiendo por las razones espuestas adherirnos al pensamiento de la instalacion de la misma Asamblea Constituyente de 854, vamos ahora á examinar la cuestion propuesta en el Nicaraguense No. 15, con tanto á si sea mas conveniente convocar á elecciones para la Asamblea ordinaria conforme á las reglas establecidas en la Constitucion vijente de 838, ó mandar que se proceda á nuevas elecciones de Diputados á la Constituyente.

La Asamblea ordenaria, á nuestro entender, no podria dar el lleno á los principales objetos que creemos se deben tener en mira para consolidar el orden y regularizar la marcha política del Estado. El mas conocido de estos objetos es el de mejorar las instituciones del pais para haber manifestado la esperiencia la debilidad y complicacion de la carta de 838, siendo muy fácil prever los embarazos en que se encontraría la Administracion pública en cuanto al régimen interior, y aun para asegurar la respetabilidad y buena armonia en el exterior.

No es ménos importante y perentorio el que cuanto ántes se resuelva de un modo incontrovertible que la obra de la

usurpacion de poder que cometió la Asamblea Constituyente de 854 en la eleccion de Presidente, y otros muchos puntos, para lo que no se le habia conferido la facultad especial que aquí proponemos.

En esta nos hemos contraido á indicar á V. sucintamente las principales observaciones que nos ocurren á cerca del asunto presentado en cuestion; dejando á él solo se esterminará. ¿Y el Gobierno á quien sirve, que le ofrece, como lo debe sostener? ¿Y tantos miles de hombres libres que hoy estan en su partido, abandonarian su causa por regalar un triunfo á los serviles que los insultan con el nombre de demacrático filibusteros?

Poco conoce las guerras intestinas y muy antiliberal debe ser el que atenta contra las instituciones del Estado de Nicaragua, bajo el pretexto especioso de arrojarse á los yankees. Gracias que las bases que ha sentado el Gobierno demacrático de aquella República, desde la independencia nacional se pueden considerar allí impercederas, al menos tal es la opinion de la prensa extranjera, expresada en *El Eco de Cuba* que veran nuestros lectores en otro lugar de este numero. De esta consideracion salta la de que trabajarán sin fruto en el Norte los conservadores Irizarri, Marcoleta y Molina, pues aquel Gobierno sabrá distinguir que lo que sucede entre nosotros, no pasa de ser una lucha de dos partidos contendores á quienes hoy ó mañana llega su turno de gobernar. Y si no se comprendiera así ¿qué significaría que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en contestacion al Señor Irizarri que pedía medidas fuertes contra los invasores de Nicaragua, sin hacer, pero ni remotamente, mérito del ejército demacrático del pais que allí existe haya dicho oficialmente que *avance en Nicaragua, y en los otros Estados hispano americanos es muy digna de deplorarse, y todos los amigos de la humanidad querrian mas que los cambios en las formas de gobierno y en las personas á quienes está confiada la administracion, se verificase, ya que considerada conveniente, por medios pacíficos.*

**Crisis política en la América Central.**  
ARTICULO 3.º

Impropio parece calificar de crisis política lo que tanto tiempo podrá durar en Centro-América, ora por la naturaleza misma de las cuestiones, ora por el embrollo que nos han metido los ultraconservadores, ó bien por que el partido liberal, siempre necesitará de tiempo, de prevision y de prudencia para procurar el bien del pais por los medios menos estrepitosos, supuesto es visto que este beneficio nunca dejará de ser resistido por la parte conservadora que con la mayor dedicacion, aglomera investidas y dificultades. Sin embargo no carece de exacta aplicacion á nuestros asuntos políticos la palabra crisis, por que ellos, como se nos presentan en 1856, son una excepcion de otras épocas y no tienen igual, viéndolo el pasado, el presente y el porvenir. En tal concepto, como crisis creemos que dejará de haber hasta el dia en que las cosas encuentren una solucion, mientras tanto no lleguemos á este caso, y haya que seguir observando el jiro de la revolucion, cualquiera que este sea, nos proponemos no variar el mote de nuestros articulos.

Antes de ahora nos propusimos probar con hechos auténticos de nuestros dias y del pais lo que en realidad ha sido la política de Nicaragua, en donde existe, por mas cosas que se quieran alegar, un Gobierno centro-americano, apelando en nuestro caso al testimonio de los gobiernos hermanos de la República que en actos oficiales lo han reconocido. Quisimos así mismo entrar en apreciaciones sobre las vulgaridades que les periódicos de mucho peso tienen el humor de convertir en hechos positivos para alejar hasta lo mas remoto la idea de que unos soldados extranjeros pudieran servir en bien de las libertades públicas, como si no fuéramos nosotros los que

nos se trata al Gobierno de Nicaragua, cuando por sus enemigos se llama filibusteros? No parece sino que el decoro, y el sentimiento de humanidad se hallan distantes del corazon de ciertos hombres, y que la consideracion del jiro tenebroso que puede tomar la revolucion, no ha merecido una mirada compasiva á los fanáticos conservadores que piensan que declarando la guerra á Walker, á él solo se combate y á él solo se esterminará. ¿Y el Gobierno á quien sirve, que le ofrece, como lo debe sostener? ¿Y tantos miles de hombres libres que hoy estan en su partido, abandonarian su causa por regalar un triunfo á los serviles que los insultan con el nombre de demacrático filibusteros?

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Con qué libertad obran los serviles cuando encuentran agentes poderosos que los escuchan. A fé que entre nosotros no lo hacen, por que saben que apenas se

hayamos entrado a considerar diversos hechos. Creemos en fin, que el partido liberal triunfará por que está arraigado en la opinion del pueblo, y esta creencia fundada nos fortalece para augurar un porvenir venturoso á la Nacion. ¿Y por qué no, cuando la Providencia protege al inocente y lo eleva sobre sus enemigos? Tomado del Rol de San Vicente n.º 4.º

**POESIA.**

La poesia es "un mundo sustancial". ¿Quién calculará las vastas fuentes de félicidad y adelantamiento, que el dominio de la imaginacion nos ha revelado. Aquí miramos el poder, la majestad, la hermosura y benevolencia de la humanidad, en sus formas reales. Pensemos por un momento del nuevo mundo de séres que el genio ha creado, y que la poesia, los ha echo—de todos los corazones. ¿Quién es el que no está sin compañeros, á cuya alma los entes maravillosos del corazon y fantasía del poeta son sus costumbres visitantes? En esa grande variedad de caracteres individuales, que el genio ha creado de los mas grandes elementos de nuestra naturaleza, no hallamos compañeros y amigos tan geniales y verdaderos, como los que vemos diariamente? No sôis amigos de nuestro entendimiento y nuestro corazon? No esparcen los relámpagos del romance, é inspira el pensamiento del poeta? El arteano se contentará con la vista de sus amigos, en su trabajo diario. La aristocracia de la convencion pueden creerlo muy bajo, pero el canto de Miriamo se une con el sonido de su martillo, y mas dulces recuerdos de la gracia y de la hermosura que el genio formo. Pueden vagar al rededor de él, con todos sus encantos! ¿Quién mediría la felicidad del muchacho, cuando por la primera vez lee las realidades de Robinson Crusoe, y repasa con trémulo delirio ese libro inspirado y simple? Todas las obras ficticias son reales para el pesador; y sus héroes respectivos forman una turba de conocidos y amigos, que nos causa cierta emocion inexplicable al oír decir sus nombres. Tenemos amigos para todos los humores; confortadores para toda tristess; una gloriosa compañía de inmortales, que espersen su dulce influencia en los tormentos y gustos de nuestra vida. Figuras que están en "el desierto de los pensamientos." sufimiento y gozo; mitigando el infortunio, dando un gusto especial á la delicia, tocando la cuerda heroica de nuestra naturaleza con un noble sentimiento; entendiendo en estos corazones, y discurrendo tanto en la salud, para bendecir, animar, y consolar.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Walker en El Castillo,  
entre el Gran Lago y el Caribe

Walker at Castillo,  
midway between Lake Nicaragua and the Caribbean Sea

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 22

Sábado, 22 de marzo de 1856

Saturday, March 22, 1856

A PESAR DE HABER TRANSCURRIDO UN MES desde que Malè regresó a Granada con la nueva imprenta, Joseph R. Malè & Cía. (es decir, Malè & Tabor), siguen sacando el periódico de Walker en el mismo formato y con los mismos tipos de imprenta viejos.

En inglés, a falta de noticias de combates del ejército invasor en Costa Rica, una gacetilla pinta color de rosa el avance de Schlessinger en el Guanacaste; otros artículos hablan de las minas de Chontales, la Semana Santa en Granada y una inesperada enfermedad de Walker. En español, hay una proclama del Presidente Rivas fechada el 18 de marzo; un artículo firmado por *El amigo del pueblo*; "Guerra con Costa Rica" (traducción del editorial de la semana anterior en inglés); por tercera vez sale el decreto del 19 de febrero otorgando la concesión del Tránsito a Edmond Randolph y sus socios; y para llenar la cuartilla, un viejo cuento tomado de *El Mercurio* acerca de "Un Tigre que devoro a dos Frailes y dos Hombres mas".

ALTHOUGH ONE MONTH HAD PASSED since Malè returned to Granada with the new press, Joseph R. Malè & Co. (that is to say, Malè & Tabor), on this Saturday continue printing Walker's newspaper in the same format and with the same old fonts as before.

Lacking news of any battles fought by the army invading Costa Rica, an item in English paints with rosy hues Schlessinger's advance into Guanacaste; other articles tell about the Chontales gold mines, Holy Week in Granada, and a sudden illness of General Walker. In Spanish, there is a proclamation by President Rivas dated March 18; an article signed by *The Friend of the People*; "Guerra con Costa Rica" (translation of the previous week's English editorial); for the third time, the decree dated February 19th granting the Transit concession to Edmund Randolph and Associates; and to fill in the page, an old tale reproduced from *El Mercurio*, telling about "A Tiger that ate two Friars and two other Men."

## Extractos / Excerpts

LONESOME. The town looks dreary and lonesome since the departure of the troops for Costa Rica. The Americans in town now number about four hundred and fifty men, of whom three hundred and over are attached to the army.

85 (3)

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GOLD MINES OF CHONTALES.

BY HON. GEO. H. CAMPBELL.  
*In accordance with instructions  
from the Office of Colonization.*

85 (4)

### SICKNESS OF GEN. WALKER.

The city has worn a thoughtful look since Thursday morning. On Wednesday night Gen. Walker complained somewhat of indisposition. In the morning it was reported that he was worse. No person could escape the solemn impression—for the welfare of all was too deeply linked with that of the Commander-in-Chief, to feel quiet when he was sick. Never did the genius of a single man impress so thoroughly as then—never did the mysterious influence of a human mind manifest its power more completely. Today General Walker is almost wholly recovered. Providence afflicted him but for a time, that the army might know how essential he was to its safety.

86 (2)

### FROM THE ARMY.

The latest news from the army of invasion against Costa Rica, under Colonel Schlessinger, informs us of the successful advance of the troops beyond Tapao. No signs of resistance have been manifested, and no difficulty was apprehended in the re-capture of Guanacoste. The army of Costa Rica has continued to retreat into the interior of that State ever since the forces of Nicaragua made their appearance. The forces under Colonel Schlessinger are in the enjoyment of remarkable health and feel confident of victory. They are all mounted on good horses captured from the enemy. The movements of the army of invasion depend so much upon circumstances, that it is impossible to conjecture where they will proceed from Guanacoste. Reinforcements will soon be forwarded, and it is intimated that the Commander-in-Chief will soon take the field in person.

86 (2)

### *El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.*

A SUS HABITANTES.

El Gobierno de Costa-Rica ha declarado la guerra á Nicaragua sin motivo alguno, y es necesario defendernos ...

Los que se oponen torpemente á la marcha progresiva del siglo, los que han querido colocar á los pueblos en la horrorosa alternativa de ser sacrificados en defensa de sus instituciones, ó ser verdugos de ellas, esos son los que trabajan en los Estados con la mira de precipitar á sus Gobiernos contra nosotros ...

COMPATRIOTAS: —Para establecer una paz duradera, y mantener en todo evento la dignidad de Nicaragua, lleno de confianza, cuento con vuestra cooperacion. No debo reconocer entre vosotros acepciones ni partidos. Soy el jefe de una sola familia. Estais convocados hoy para elegir las Supremas Autoridades que deben regir la República. Preparaos para llenar dignamente tan importantes objetos.  
*Patricio Rivas.*

Granada Marzo 18 de 1856.

87 (2)

### Guerra con Costa-Rica.

Las publicaciones de oficio, que se encuentran en otra parte de nuestro periódico, tanto en español como en inglés, darán á conocer a nuestros lectores que nos hallamos en estado de guerra. Se nos ha puesto en esa dura alternativa, y no somos nosotros quienes deben cargar con la consiguiente responsabilidad. Nicaragua habria preferido un arreglo pacífico de sus dificultades con Costa-Rica, y ámplias pruebas se encuentran de ello en sus ofertas de paz y armonía ...

88



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

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GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) MARCH 22, 1856.

NO. 22.

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 H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
 Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. 319-ff

**DECREE.**

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:  
 Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of

**El Nicaraguense.**

**THE BANANA TREE.**

A NEW MATERIAL FOR THE PAPER MANUFACTURE.—"Of the making of books," said Solomon, "there is no end." In our day the pithy observation of the wise man of the distant past, is oft repeated with added earnestness. The press fairly realizes the idea of perpetual motion—and unceasingness has actually been felt in interested quarters, as to where the fodder for its capacious maw was to come from. It seems that the rag-gatherers experience a demand beyond their powers of supply. In this dilemma queries have been set on foot for a substitute in the manufacture of paper. The New York Herald, we believe, has offered \$5,000 to any one who will produce them such a substitute. We make our bid for the here with the following translation of a French paper in the port folio of Mr. Fabens, our Director of Colonization. The matter is worth looking into. Should the writer be correct in his statement, we have another important branch of industry open to our colonists. Every where throughout the State are plantain (or banana) fields in production, and the question as to what becomes of the stocks after the fruit is plucked, like the interregnum as to where all the shivered politicians and empty bottles go, has never been satisfactorily answered. We see by our last exchanges that two new paper mills have recently been established in California. So we have a Pacific as well as an Atlantic market open:  
 (Translation.)  
 Mr. Vidal de Livingston, Cayenne, French Guiana: My DEAR FRIEND—I desire to call your attention to the Banana culture. With this plant so useful, but so little appreciated in Cayenne, I wish you to experiment, that in the end you may obtain a product which shall double its value. Here is the matter.  
 Up to the present time the entire available product of the banana tree has been its fruit, which at the rate of 50 centimes a bunch, gives so far 700 francs to the hectare, (about two-thirds of an acre), a sum insufficient to warrant this culture in the neighborhood of towns. But if, by a very simple and easy method, you could double its product and make it yield 1500 to 1600 francs to the hectare, then the question has quite another aspect, and the banana tree heretofore undervalued becomes lucrative and interesting.  
 It is proved conclusively by the experiments and report of M. Fremont, that the trunk of the banana tree contains in great quantity a fibre especially fit for making paper and the exporting of which to Europe could be pursued on an immense scale.  
 Let us take a single hectare and see what it will produce. We will begin by setting out the slips in squares ten feet apart, two only in a hill, that

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GOLD MINES OF CHONATALES.**

BY HON. GEN. H. CAMPBELL, *Colonization.*  
 In accordance with instructions from the Office of

*Sir*—In order to carry out the objects set forth in your instructions, which I received on the 28th of November, 1855, I immediately embarked on board the schooner Sarah for Virgin Bay, where I procured some articles necessary for my expedition that could not be had in Granada. As soon as I had completed the object of the trip to Virgin Bay, I returned to Granada, and on the morning of the 7th of December, again embarked on the Sara, having with me the party which was to accompany me to Chontales. Besides myself, the party consisted of two gentlemen from New York, who were interested in gold-mining at Libertad, a gentleman from Granada, who desired to see the mining country, a guide, two men who had been furnished by the Comandante-in-Chief of the Army, to aid in carrying out the objects of the expedition, and my servant.  
 We sailed on the evening of embarkation, and early the next day anchored in a bay near the mouth of the Santa Clara River. After some delay, a barge came off to us from shore, and we succeeded in engaging it to take us to Santa Clara, the hacienda of Don Juan Sandoval, about two miles up the river. The distance from the port of Granada to the mouth of the Santa Clara is about thirty miles.  
 We had expected to find animals at Santa Clara, to take us to the mines, but Don Juan was unable to supply us, and we were obliged to send a courier to Juigalpa, fifteen miles distant, to procure them there. The estate of Don Juan Sandoval is a cattle range of about three thousand acres and has upon it at the present time about one thousand horned cattle and a few horses. The country here is what is generally termed broken, consisting of hills and valleys, bearing very much the appearance of the lower range of the Sierra Nevada in California. The valleys are covered with excellent grass in great abundance, and here the herds of Don Juan find good grazing during the entire year; the moisture of the atmosphere and the occasional showers during the dry season being invariably quite sufficient to prevent the country from becoming parched. The proprietor of the cattle estate estimates the value of the estate, not by the number of acres it consists of, but by the number of cattle upon it. The present price of cattle estate, in the District of Chontales, in which District Santa Clara is situated, is six dollars per head. The price always includes the dwelling house on an estate, any improvements that may have been made on the ground, and such personal chattels as are necessary to the business of cattle raising.  
 During my stay at Santa Clara we heard of a silver mine on the estate, but upon full inquiry found it had never been opened, and that it would be useless to visit it. Some specimens of ore, however, taken from the surface of a vein which crops out of the ground, about two miles distant from Don Juan's house, exhibited traces of silver, but not in much quantities.  
 On the morning of the 10th, our courier returned from Juigalpa, bringing with him a sufficient number of animals for our use, and in half an hour we were upon the road. Juigalpa was to be our stopping place that night, and we pushed along diligently, arriving about dark. The road from Santa Clara to

**DECLARATION OF WAR WITH COSTA RICA, EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY HAS BEEN ON THE GO.**

The attitude and animi into which every one had fallen, induced by the enervating effects of a tropical climate and a tropical sun seems to have, (as if by magic) been shaken off, and in its place you see intensely eager and expectant faces awaiting with anxious impatience the arrival of each Atlantic and Pacific steamer, and well-coming with hearty exclamations, the reinforcements who arrive with despatches from the South as to the safety of Colonel Schlessinger and his little band of warriors, who by this time must have trodden the soil of the enemy, and as speedily made it their own, for with us it is ever onward—there is no retreat. Even among the natives this feeling of exultation, induced by the shadows of coming events, is largely felt. The red ribbon, the badge of war, has been by them pretty generally adopted, war nations and news are the subjects of general conversation and as an example of how far the electric current of the hour has revived the dormant spirit of chivalry in these descendants of the Spanish conquistadors; I actually had the pleasure the other day of seeing a native officer, after giving his *oporda* the benefit of a good polishing which it greatly required, go through the sword exercise at the expense of great mental exertion and intense personal perspiration. From that moment I have imbibed hopes of the regeneration of this people from the poco templanza of ages. Since the day, too, of the declaration of war between the better and more wealthy classes of the citizens and the officers in garrison. Nightly, now, it is becoming the custom in little parties of four or five to visit the different residences of our prominent citizens, and there in conversation, in music or in song, pass the eventide away. This is as it should be, and provides for a want which has long been felt. Many of our people, fresh from the luxuries and comforts of home, long for a few hours of retirement and relaxation, where, in the refining and humanizing presence of the ladies they may once more mentally picture the scenes they have left—it may be for ever.

**DECLARATION OF WAR WITH COSTA RICA, EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY HAS BEEN ON THE GO.**

The course of General Walker in reference to Costa Rica and his honest, frank and manly manifesto seems to have been generally received with favor throughout the State, and I understand it has drawn to his standard many wavering adherents of other and hostile factions. When will they begin to learn that he is the chosen instrument of a manifest destiny, and that though by their puny efforts they may for a moment stem the current, it will eventually render the torrent more dreadful in its ravages and engulf them in its onward course.  
 It is Passion Week, we are reminded (it is an impossibility to forget) of it by the incessant ringing of the bells, the bells, the bells, from noon till night from night till early morn, one continuous jangle and clank and toll, and each day a procession which is far more pious and lively, figures of saints, the best gala dresses, silks and springs and lace muslin and dark eyes, and unlimited sunshine. Who would not live in Granada?  
 The health of the city during the past week has greatly improved, though we have had a few deaths by fever. It is thought the Light Infantry Battalion will march for the seat of war on the arrival of reinforcements, owing to a large quantity of jerked beef having been ordered, also a number of barrels of sacks. These, however, are merely camp rumors.

All the gold mines of Chontales, yet opened, are embraced in an area of not more than five miles, and are situated near the rivers Mica and Bola, which are branches of the Blewfields river. These rivers afford an abundance of water power, and upon them are situated the mills which serve to pulverize the ore of the district. These mills are all *arastros*, shallow tubs of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms paved with stone, upon which sometimes two and sometimes four stones of three or four hundred pound weight each, are caused to revolve, somewhat in the manner of an upper mill stone. Into the irregularities and crevices of the pavement is put quicksilver, which readily amalgamates with gold whenever in contact with it, and into the tub is thrown the ore, after being broken into fragments the size of a hen's egg. I understand that the *arastros* in use at Libertad will pulverize about five tons of the ore daily. There are about a dozen of these *arastros* at work in Chontales, are propelled by water power and all situate on one or the other of the rivers above named. One belonging to Padre Sosa, of Baco is the best, and this is by no means a perfect machine.  
 It would be useless to name all the mines that have been "discovered" in the neighborhood of Libertad, as a description of one will answer very well for all. They are quartz veins of from six inches to four feet in thickness—very soft, being much decayed, and more friable than most of the quartz rock of California, North Carolina and Georgia. This is quite apparent, not only from the appearance of the rock itself, but from the fact that a single *arastra* can pulverize five tons daily. The vein of the highest point, to be raised to the surface at the highest point. The custom is to break out as much ore with an iron bar as a man can carry in a leathern bag, on his head, up a notched log set on end, to the surface, and then to pack it on a mule or an ox to the *arastra* for reduction to powder. By this slow process is done all the quartz mining in Chontales.  
 I took great pains to ascertain the amount of gold usually produced from any given quantity of rock, and in answer to my inquiries on this point, was sometimes amused with most extravagant stories of the immense richness of this or that mine. I carefully noted all the information gathered from a series of diligent inquiries, and *ad demum* fully safe to set down the average amount of gold to the ton of ore, as at least two ounces. I desire it to be understood that I believe the rock, by proper working, will yield more than two ounces to the ton, and am fully convinced that the amount above named is about the average obtained from all the mines that are under operation, and obtained, too, by a manner of working which is unnecessarily wasteful.  
 Having found the quartz mines to fully sustain the report I had heard of them at Granada, I set about making inquiries for surface mining. A gentleman who had been a trader at Libertad, informed me that some years ago he purchased several ounces of coarse placer gold, which the person who brought it in said he dug on the Bola river, some miles below the town. Another person had heard of placer diggings on the same river, above the town, but neither could inform me of the precise localities in which surface gold had been found. The river was too high to admit of a "prospect." I was satisfied from what I had seen of the quartz veins that there was surface gold in the neighborhood, and that the reports concerning *placers* on the Bola were not without

out foundation; yet it was impossible to produce any further proofs than these reports, and I set about examining the dry ravines. Having selected a spot where I deemed it advisable to sink a hole, I began a search for proper tools to work with, but could not procure either a pick, a shovel, a spade or a washing pan. At the house of Libertad, and as an addition to these annoying circumstances, the inhabitants insisted that no gold would be found where I desired to dig. I, however, succeeded in procuring a pointed iron bar and a horn spoon that would contain about a pint of earth, and with these went to work in a spot where the bed rock could be more easily reached than elsewhere. Scraping up a spoonful of earth from the ledge, I washed it, and the result was about three cents' worth of fine gold, a prospect sufficiently rich to satisfy me that the ravines of Libertad can be wrought to good advantage, as any one acquainted with placer mining will at once see from the result of my experiment.

The District of Chontales is not only a gold country, but is also rich in mines of silver. All the gold mines before referred to contain more or less silver; but in the immediate vicinity of Libertad is a mine belonging to the Padre Sosa, and which is now being wrought by an intelligent French miner lately from San Salvador. Much of the ore contains sixty to seventy per cent. of silver, as well as considerable quantities of iron, and which is now being brought to the coast for exportation. There are also mines of silver at Bacoa, Juigalpa, and at points nearer the Lake, which are reputed to be very rich. As I had not an opportunity of visiting these mines, and know of them only by report, I do not deem it advisable to set forth the rumors that reached me, from time to time of their great wealth. That they are, however, worthy the attention of the enterprising miner is beyond a question.

Having concluded my observations at Libertad, on the 21st of December, we procured animals and took up our line of march for Granada, stopping that night at Juigalpa. The next day we reached the hacienda San Lorenzo, and we remained over night. The distance from Juigalpa to San Lorenzo is said to be 24 miles, but it is probably not more than 20, and the road is mainly over a level plain, covered with rich grass, upon which we saw many rich cattle grazing. From San Lorenzo we proceeded to the Malacotoy river, and remained over night at a point about five miles beyond El Paso. The ground from San Lorenzo to Malacotoy is covered with a heavy growth of timber, much of it Brazil wood. Its proximity to the Lake must render it exceedingly valuable at no distant day. The valley of the Malacotoy is also heavily timbered, not only with Brazil wood, but great trees of mahogany, and other trees which would make excellent timber. There are a few clearings on the banks of the river, and in them I observed the finest plantain patches, cane and corn fields that I have met with anywhere in the State;—cane such as a Louisiana planter never dreamed of, and such corn as would be a marvel in Kentucky. The distance traveled this day was about twenty-five miles, over a road generally level and good.

We left the Malacotoy at 4 o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 24th, and arrived at El Paso a little after sunrise. About an hour's time was consumed in crossing in a bongo, and swimming over our ankles, when we were again on the road, and in a short time heard the welcome roar of the surf on the shore of Lake Nicaragua. Our route lay down the shore between the beach and the border of the little Lake Granada, until near the city, when it bore off to the right, and in a short time our day's work and our journey was ended. The distance traveled was about twenty miles.

The last day's travel was to me one of continued interest and novelty. N. Y. P. H. B. 11-11-56

Juigalpa is over an uneven country, the hills being chiefly great masses of scoria or tuffa, and sometimes occasional outcroppings of granite and varicose slate of the tertiary sand. There are, however, fine valleys of agricultural land between these hills, nearly all of which have cattle grazing upon them, but not enough to keep down the grass. The grazing estates of San Pesevita and San Nicolas are the only ones on the route worthy of notice. On each of these there are some thousands of cattle. The distance from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is about fifteen miles, and the road is merely a bridle path, in some places very bad and difficult to travel over. A good wagon road could, however, be made over the entire distance without great cost.

Leaving Juigalpa early in the morning. We proceeded on our course to Libertad, and for several miles passed over a beautiful and fertile plain, upon which cattle were grazing when we began to ascend the foot hills of the great chain of mountains that run through Chontales, and which may be regarded as the border of the mineral country. As we ascended we found the country to be bare of underwood, and the hills covered with grass to their very tops. I here began to look for indications of gold, though we were ten miles distant from what is known as the gold region, and at once observed the red earth and small angular pieces of quartz, etc., which are held to be sure indications of gold in California. As we proceeded onward, rising at every step, these and other "gold signs" continually presented themselves to our view, and we became satisfied that we were passing over a golden country, though there were no appearances of "prospecting" ever having been done there, and notwithstanding that the inhabitants insisted that the gold region was much farther onward. I very much regretted my inability to make a thorough examination of some of the ravines in this vicinity, but night was coming on, we were wet to the skin by a driving rain, had no tools to work with, our animals were very much fatigued with the day's travel, and we had fully eight or ten miles of muddy trail before us, before we could hope to find shelter. We therefore proceeded on to Libertad, where we arrived a short time before dark, and here we took up our quarters. The distance from Juigalpa to Libertad is about twenty miles, the road being a bridle path, generally pretty good but which could be much improved by a little care in the selection of a route which should not lead so immediately over the tops of hills as the present one does, and which is not all necessary, either on account of distance or any other account.

Libertad is regarded as the centre of the mining region of Chontales, and here I remained for the 13th until 21st of December, making such observations from time to time as circumstances would permit. As it rained nearly all the time during our stay, it was with great difficulty that I could procure guides to point out to me some of the localities which I most desired to visit. I, however, fortunately made the acquaintance of Don Ramon Foley, who was one of the party that first discovered the gold mines of Chontales, and to him an indebted for much information concerning them. These mines were discovered by Don Ramon and some companions some seven years ago, and were worked with success down to the time of the breaking out at the late revolution when Don Ramon and his workman were pressed into military service. During the revolution but little was done at mining, and it was only very lately that operations have again been commenced. Each "mine" consists of an excavation made in the earth near the vein of auriferous quartz, and in several instances these excavations are quite inefficient to lay enough of the vein bare to exhibit the quality of the "bleed" with any considerable certainty. All the gold is very fine, and it is quite equally distributed throughout the rock, as is the usual case with fine gold in quartz veins. This fact is an important one, inasmuch as it is a sure proof to the experienced miner that he may have a mine in the working of such a vein with a certainty that it will yield an equal average and not "run out."

Libertad is adapted to the soil and climate have been received at the Department of Colonization, where settlers may obtain samples at cost and charges. In the lot are several packages of Virginia Tobacco, imported by Messrs. Green, Hunt & Allen, Tobacco Merchants, San Francisco and forwarded without charge by Wells, Fargo & Co. Express. Among the recent importations of articles of utility from the United States we note two first mills, imported by Major Heiss, which are to be put in operation in the city immediately. There are also cakes and loaves of Wherry's John McBean's Progress is the word. In avant.

PERSONAL.—Senor Marchardo, of the Island of Cuba, whose arrival at Leon was chronicled by our correspondent on the 23d ult, we are pleased to see, has returned to Granada in excellent health. He reports everything quiet at Leon, and the people in high spirits at the news of war with our insubordinate neighbor Costa Rica. Senor Marchardo has suffered much for the cause of independence in Cuba, and has many warm friends and sympathizers here, both among the native and American population.

LOSSOME.—The town looks dreary and lonesome since the departure of the troops for Costa Rica.—The Americans in town now number about four hundred and fifty men, of whom three hundred and over are attached to the army.

Lieut. Johnstone, of U. S. has been appointed Adjutant of the Second Rifle Battalion under Col. Sabl-singer, and nothing I have this week written gives me greater pleasure to record. He is my friend and I am proud to rank him among the few I really respect and love. May he be as useful and as successful in his new field of activity, as when on the battle fields of Palo Alto or Cerro Gordo. As a comrade and a soldier I can not wish him more. Several very agreeable rumors have been within the last few evenings, given at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, which is now also the temporary residence of Mrs. E. J. C. Kewen. This fact alone, from the fact of their being so little American female society in Granada, renders these little parties or *conversaciones* remarkably agreeable, and when diversified by the sweet voice of a lady, accompanied by that romantic instrument, the guitar, the charm is indeed complete, and the only regret that can mingle is that the evenings are so short. The field music of the Battalion with several amateur volunteers accompanied the lady of Col. Thompson the other evening with a serenade which was politely and kindly responded to by the Colonel, in a manner which they will not soon forget.

In concluding this week's *exchange*, allow me to add to friends abroad who wish a home a luscious spread lakes, and waving forest trees, with fruits plentiful, and but too common, with the produce of the temperate mingled in friendly and rich profusion with those of the tropic. Such an one you will find in Nicaragua, with a government as paternal, as liberal and as free, as that under which you now reside, with cities sprinkled here and there, from which the accumulated rust and sloth of ages is already by the attrition of the Anglo-Saxon race, gradually being worn—to one and all who can truly appreciate the lesson given in the beautiful stanza of Byron, we would say come over and help us.

"He who has learnt the duty which he owes, To friends and country, and to pardon foes, Who models his deportment as may best Accord with brother, sire or stranger guest, Nor roars reform for senate, church and bar— In practice, rather than in precept, wise, Bids not his tongue, but heart, philosophy— Such is the man the poet should revere: As joint exemplar of his life and verse."

IMPORTATIONS.—A quantity of garden and other seeds, adapted to our soil and climate have been received at the Department of Colonization, where settlers may obtain samples at cost and charges. In the lot are several packages of Virginia Tobacco, imported by Messrs. Green, Hunt & Allen, Tobacco Merchants, San Francisco and forwarded without charge by Wells, Fargo & Co. Express. Among the recent importations of articles of utility from the United States we note two first mills, imported by Major Heiss, which are to be put in operation in the city immediately. There are also cakes and loaves of Wherry's John McBean's Progress is the word. In avant.

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the trunks may be of good growth. This will give you 1800 bunches and at the price of 50 centavo will give a result of 900 francs. Then by using the trunks, as described, Mr. Eremenzifz you will find that each will produce 2 kilogrammes (4 pounds) of fibre suitable for the manufacture of paper. 1800 trunks will give over 3600 kilogrammes, or in round numbers 34 tons—worth an average price of 250 francs a ton in the Havre market.

Now what is the work necessary to convert the trunk of the banana tree into material for paper making. It is, as you will see very easy and simple. Cut the trunk in two or three pieces, which press with a mill like those used in crushing the sugar cane. When the juice is extracted, boil the fibrous matter in kettles filled with water mixed with a small quantity of soda and lime. Then wash in tubs of clear water, taking care to heat it well in order to wash off any gum that may remain.—finally dry it in the sun and pack it in bales. Such is the entire process which is both simple and economical.

**ROUGH SKETCHES**  
FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,  
CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.  
BY CORPORAL PIPELAY, L. I. B.  
LIFE IN GRANADA—ITS SOCIETY—GARRISON ITEMS.

No. 7.  
A star has risen in the western sky, Whose light doth seem like Heaven's lustrous eye, Like radiance from Aurora's dazzling throne. No comet's wildness marks his wondrous birth, Or lightning's gleam that flash and darken earth— But brilliant as the moon's side's fervent rays, It shines with steady and increasing blaze.  
E. J. C. Kewen.

Corporal Pipeclay has at length taken to himself a room-mate—a friend; one who disturbs not his pipe, upset his ink, nor enrages him by entering during the small hours of morning persisting in saying "we won't go home till day break," or other profane and factitious legends. A lady taking pity on his utter loneliness has (do not smile I beg, dear reader) I do not at present require your congratulations) presented him with a parrot, one of the most verdant hue. Not gifted with the power of speech, it is unable, like Poe, even to bore him with its eternal "nevermore" or like other birds of the same genus, but of larger growth, for evermore reminding me of the unaged wren of crackers; but yet it has faults, (and who has not?) and they are principally these: like the roosters of the country, it often mistakes the hour of midnight for daybreak and breaks my slumber by most discordant sounds, which I veritably believe the bird thinks renders me intense enjoyment from their continuity. And also: bipolitical opinions we have differences, as I have not the slightest moral doubt, but it has continued imbibed from some family with whom it has had a temporary residence and the disadvantage of a misdirected education, friendly opinions towards some of the leaders of the hostile factions; as at times it evinces the utmost hostility towards the red badge in my button hole, which I have recently assumed. These faults though, I have no doubt by close confinement to the monastic discipline and strict *regule* of the Corporal's chamber, will in time be eventually effaced and a healthier tone given to its general conduct.

Life in Granada, ever changing, ever gay. Now faces arrive in myriads by every steamer, from the far sources of the Mississippi and the sunny regions of the Everglades—a panorama, if I may use the term, of stout and willing forms and stern hearts—who arrive, receive orders and depart. Since the

this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.  
Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.  
Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.  
Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.  
Art. 5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their right thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23rd day of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
VIRGIN BAY,  
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.  
THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equalling the first hotels in the Atlantic States.

F. H. SIMPSON, 224 Broadway, N. Y. City,  
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c. Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c.; and all kinds of suitable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses.  
F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.  
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffran, U. S. Consul Realajo, Nicaragua. 112-11

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.  
TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.  
MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15m 2

UNITED STATES HOTEL,  
LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.  
THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.  
Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. 11

WTEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.—  
Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS  
BIBLIOTECA  
www.enriquebolanos.org

DUTY OF THE NATIVE CITIZENS OF GRANADA

There is considerable complaint that servants cannot be had, and that the price of market produce is daily being increased. The demand for neither of these articles has been augmented sufficiently to im-

HOLY WEEK IN GRANADA.

Since Sunday last the city of Granada has been in a state of great religious enthusiasm. The Holy Week with all its imposing ceremonies, its grand and solemn incursions, its infinite commemorations, has been upon us.

On Sunday last, the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem was commemorated. At the church of the Atalaya a temporary shrine of palms was erected, with in which as placed the figure of the Son of God. In front of the shrine or tent, was a long row of palms, between which the people formed in procession. At eleven o'clock, Father Vilij, accompanied by the officers of the church and the dignitaries of the city, passed into the shrine, and after the proper ceremonies, an ass richly caparisoned was led forth and the figure of Christ mounted upon it.

On Tuesday and Wednesday other processions were formed and the figure of Christ was carried through the streets, accompanied by figures of the Virgin Mary and San Sebastian. This was to commemorate his humiliation, when the Jews crowned him with thorns, and mocked him as King of the Jews.

On Thursday, Inocencio Santa, the Parrochial church was lighted up and ornamented in the most appropriate manner, and during the day the company of Christy Trial was rehearsed. President Rivas and Minister Ferrer were present on the occasion, and had seats arranged near the oratory from which Father Vilij delivered his eloquent discourse.

At night, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The church was illuminated with numerous candles, and the devout ceremonies continued until 12 o'clock, when a procession was formed and marched to the church of San Sebastian. From the time of the early and fighting until the hour of twelve, the congregation continued to increase and soon the whole paved space in front of the church, was invaded by men, women and children.

The night was lovely as a fall moon would make it, and every thing was beautiful and sublime. At twelve, exactly, the signal of departure was sounded, and the procession formed and marched away through the streets and after a while returned to the parrochial church.

Yesterday the trial, condemnation and burial of Christ took place, when the images in the churches and many of the public places in the city were shrouded in mourning. The solemnities were most impressive during the entire day, and few could withhold their admiration for the most scrupulous principles of this people are most scrupulously upheld.

Resurrection will take place, when the plaza and the parrochial church will be the scene of many interesting ceremonies. To-morrow, the feast of Easter takes place, and is considered the most important of all the public days known to the Roman Calendar. During Thursday, Friday and a great portion of Saturday, no work was done. The bells of the

new offers better inducements to Europeans, than the United States has presented within twenty years. It is a new country, with a soil unexplored, forests of every variety, iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and all kinds of wood, superior water powers, and other valuable sources of wealth, with cheap living and labor. All her thousand resources are to be developed, all her means of wealth are to be multiplied, and the greatest progress must realize the object. The State is full of sleeping energies which only require the galvanic influence of life to quicken them into powerful action. The wealth and force of Europe, now pent up for employment, can here find a vent—the ill-paid thousands of the world, working for hard task-masters, can acquire in Nicaragua independence, homes and contentment.

The ship canal that should connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans need no longer be that up, because the capitalists of the United States are not able or willing to undertake the work; but we can draw the contract into the hands of those most anxious to accomplish the undertaking. We are no longer bound down to the American policy but may contract with any nation, fearless of having our rights violated either by force or intrigue. If the United States has forced us into this position, and if it should benefit Nicaragua at her expense, she has no one else to blame than Mr. Maye and those who follow his opinions.

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when we left the Maluco, and we were sent to the ship, objects of great interest. I have seen in every variety that we find our continent and made our march through the plains and over the hills, and among the grand trees, took the benches of which hundreds of falling monkeys would look down upon us with apparent curiosity. In the branches of a tree with many trunks, of the human species, several of these animals had congregated and seemed to be deliberating on some important matter, as we passed under them. Pedrons were searching the beach for their breakfast, and from time to time, large alligators would slide lazily into the water as they became alarmed at our approach. The whole was viewed through a single lens, as our journey was about to end, we forgot the hardships and the inconveniences we had encountered, and almost forgot that we were not to continue our adventures.

The road from the Maluco to Granada is nearly level, and is a goodly path. With a very trifling expense it might be made a great wagon road. Such a road would be a great benefit to Nicaragua. My countrymen, I think, that the district of Chontales, which I was especially directed to examine, I took in rather of gold and silver; that the entire valley is a gold country, and that silver mines exist not only in the gold country proper, but in the region bordering the Maluco; that copper, iron and coal are to be found, not only to develop these resources, but to exhibit agricultural wealth that will astonish those who are not familiar with the luxuriant growth of vegetation that exists in some parts of this District, and which can only be borne by a more fertile soil.

It is not possible for me to do, I respectfully present the paper of my proceedings. Gen. H. Cayula, to Hon. J. W. Payne, Director of Colonization, Granada, Dec. 24th, 1856.

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At DECOORINS can be found the best quality of COGNAC WINES and CHAMPAGNES at moderate prices Granada, Feb. 15.

Post Office—Department of Granada, February 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be pre-paid. J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master General. Granada, Feb. 15.

AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS.—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF GRANADA. REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, March 22, 1856. ARRIVALS. March 16.—Steamer San Carlos, Socum, from Virgin Bay with freight. 18.—Steamer San Carlos, Socum, from Virgin Bay with dispatches. 18.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay, with passengers. 20.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay.

SAILING. March 16.—Steamer San Carlos, Socum, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and merchandise. 18.—Steamer San Carlos, Socum, for Virgin Bay. 19.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for Virgin Bay. 20.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for Virgin Bay, with passengers, &c.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS, Sole-Monopoly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger, and carrying of the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches. G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, commencing with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything pertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route. The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent. Don Paradero Rivas, Plaza, Granada. Refer to C. MORGAN, New York. feb 15-56 C. K. GARIBSON, San Francisco.

LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE. ON THE FIRST OF APRIL Messrs. A. DE BARBUCEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF French & English Merchandise, of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Nicaragua.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$30,000. From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. De BARBUCEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash. Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARBUCEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds

of business. Mr. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business.



of business in different parts of Greytown. Terms of sale CASIL.

WALKER HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article procurable by the market.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER. Granada, Feb. 9-1m.

LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving emigrants, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable Hotel, under the name of

MANOVILL'S HOTEL,

where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid bar and very comfortable beds.

J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

CHAS. A. BACHMANN, SOLE AGENT FOR NICARAGUA.

THE following Papers can be had on application at the Office of the "El Nicaraguense," New Orleans Weekly True Delta; California True Delta; New Orleans Weekly Crescent; Daily Crescent.

JOHN TABOR, Agent for Granada.

Granada, March 8, 1856.

GRANADA HOTEL, WOOD & CO. Proprietors

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up and catered for on the American principle, and visitors to and residents in Granada will find these advantages of an Atlantic Hotel.

Boarding and Lodging by the day or week, or without board. A stock of the best Wines, Liquors and Segars constantly on hand.

\$50 Reward.

DESERTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua JAMES RITCHIE, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 28, height 5 feet 8 3/4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter Ritchie to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic.

Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856. Approved and ordered to be published. WM. WALKER, General Commander in Chief.

L. NORVELL WALKER, Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion.

\$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one giving information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons that set fire to and burned the schooner ESPERANZA, on the night of 25th February last.

Apply to Col. THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster General, Nicaraguan Army. Granada, March 1—1f

man of wealth and enterprise, has just arrived in Granada with his family and a number of laborers, and intends opening a extensive wagon and carriage establishment. He has all the material ready with him, together with several light vehicles, which will be in readiness for use. The want of such an establishment has been most seriously felt in this city, since the advent of the Americans, and we take great pleasure in chronicling the fact that the want will soon be supplied. So soon as Mr. Malouin can arrange his establishment, we may expect to see a new feature introduced in Granada.

SANITARY.

An order has been issued by the Prefect of the city that all the proprietors must whitewash their houses, in order to disinfect the atmosphere. The order is not only a good sanitary regulation, but it is desirable as a matter of appearance. The city of Granada, ragged with war, required renovation, and the health of the city needed some purification from the taint left by the late sickly season.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. HITCHCOCK, Esq.—Among the unpleasant deaths of the week we are called on to announce the death of Mr. GEO. H. HITCHCOCK, of New York. Mr. Hitchcock came to Granada by the last steamer, but was unfortunately seized with fever on the 12th instant, and notwithstanding the continual attention of kind friends, and the best medical advice, expired at noon on Thursday last. Mr. H. was one of the most promising merchants of New York, and ranked high among that special class which has raised the mercantile credit of that city to its present honorable eminence. He entered into business for himself at the age of nineteen, and at the time of his death was a leading partner in the well known firm of Chas. I. Kane & Co., of Nos. 31 and 33 Pine street. Mr. H. came to Nicaragua with a large invoice of goods, and also with the view of making a proposition to the Government for a line of propellers between New York and Greytown; and his death is therefore to be regretted as a loss to this country, as well as to his native city.

Nearly all the prominent residents of Granada, Spanish, Foreign and American, attended at his funeral at his funeral and his body covered with the American flag and adorned with Masonic symbols, was buried before the grand altar, in the San Francisco church. Officers of the army deposited him in his resting place, and Col. Fry, who is at the head of this department, read the burial service.

Mr. H. was about 37 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

GEORGE ALEXANDER SCHOOR, born at Schenckberg, Saxony, 25th of April, 1838, aged 17 years 10 months and 21 days.

The most heartfelt and sincere thanks, both in his own name, are hereby offered to all the gentlemen, who so kindly assisted in giving him the last honors and proved their friendship and esteem by attendance upon this mournful occasion.

G. PR. BESCOTER AND FAMILY. H. WIDEMANN AND FAMILY. Granada, March 18th 1856.

DEPARTURE.—In this city, on Friday, March 21st, THOS. W. MARTIN, from Carlisle, Penn aged 28 years.

His parents are now living in Carlisle, and it will doubtless be a matter of sorrow to them that the deceased received through his short sickness of four days, all the attention which kind and constant friends could bestow, and that in the final testamental will which the living show to the dead, he received the honors of a good and brave man's burial.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices. C. & E. THOMAS, Granada, Feb. 9.

churches were made that the animals turned out to graze, and the fires in the kitchens extinguished. No work was done by the laborer or his master, but every one gave up his time to the service and honor of the crucified Son of God.

Express Office.—Mr. Bugles is reducing the Express business in this State to a degree of order quite unexampled in the public. The office of Wines & Co's Express is fast being filled up with machinery, desks, counters, shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, etc., and it seems the appearance of a San Francisco establishment. The discharge of business, too, is done of in a manner quite as rapid and complete, considering the means, as is exhibited anywhere, and equal faithful agents be found throughout the State. The office would be a source of innumerable benefits to the people. But in many places the agents will not attend to their duties, and much fault is thus unjustly thrown upon the shoulders of Mr. Bugles. He hopes, however, to arrange these deficiencies, hereafter, when every thing will move on like clock work.

REAL ESTATE.—The plan of the lower portion of the city, extending from the present town to the beach, saving being laid off, a healthy demand has sprung for lots near the levee and on the principal streets. The Director of Colonization, however, has not allowed of anything like speculation on these lots, but has held them at a regular government price, which allows all to enter the market and purchase property. Persons are also restricted in the number of lots they are allowed to purchase, which when considered with the price, is the only equitable policy to be pursued in distributing the benefit of the purchase between the public and the buyer. Lots are held at from fifty to three hundred dollars.

ADVERTISED TO THIS CITY.—The Commission appointed to wind up the affairs of the late Accessory Transit Company, having closed all the evidence in the case that could be obtained at Virgin Bay, has finally adjourned to this city, and heretofore the sessions of the Commission will be held at Granada.

Messrs. Randolph and Kewer are at present in this city, and will probably resume the sessions of the Commission next week.

THE CABINET.—Since the accession of General Arce to the Cabinet of the President, the Government is constituted as follows:

Secretary of State.—Don Sebastian Salinas.

Minister of War.—Don Maximiliano Jerez.

Minister of Hacienda.—Don Fermín Ferrer.

Minister of Public Credit.—Don Francisco Baeza.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Capt. Hardy, of the Nicaragua Navy, while inspecting his pistol last Sunday evening, accidentally discharged one of the loads, the ball from which took effect in his left arm, inflicting a serious flesh wound. Capt. Hardy left on the steamer the same night for Virgin Bay.

CORRECTION.—The Court Martial convened in this city last Saturday, adjourned on Monday, after trying two prisoners for sleeping on their posts. One of the parties was acquitted and the other convicted. But the sentence of the latter, on the recommendation of the Court, was remitted by the General.

MISFORTUNE TO SENOR RAMIREZ.—On Sunday night last, Senor Norberto Ramirez, while coming to this city from Leon, was thrown from his horse and in the fall his leg was fractured near the thigh. He is now in this city, and will soon be able to attend to his business.

Now open.—Mr. Kingsland has just opened a new stock of Fine Goods, Clothing and Groceries in the corner building formerly occupied as the Colonization office. His assortment is probably the best in town, and has excited quite a demand.

lost in the consideration of one subject, and that subject was felt to contain the fate of a nation. But with the characteristic will of the American people, every man ultimately made up his mind that the Government would soon be able to attend to business. And the prophetic knowledge of three hundred men did not falsify his intuition. To-day General Walker is absent wholly recovered. Providence afflicted him but for a time, that the army might know how essential he was to its safety. Thursday and Friday the doors of the General's quarters were closed, that the utmost quiet might be maintained. Col. Moses, the head of the Medical Department of the Army, was unremitting in his attentions to the patient.

FROM THE ARMY.

The latest news from the army of invasion against Costa Rica, under Colonel Schlessinger, informs us of the successful advance of the troops beyond Tapacho. No signs of resistance had been manifested, and no retreat into the interior of that State ever since the forces of Nicaragua made their appearance. The army of Costa Rica has continued to advance under Colonel Schlessinger are in the enjoyment of remarkable health and feel confident of victory. They are all mounted on good horses captured from the enemy. The movements of the army of invasion depend so much upon circumstances, that it is impossible to conjecture where they will proceed from Guanacaste. Reinforcements will soon be forwarded, and it is intimated that the Commander-in-Chief will soon take the field in person.

LOCAL EXTRAURY BATTALION.—It is probable this Battalion, under command of Col. B. D. Fry, will leave for Costa Rica during the coming week. The General is crowding his troops with such rapidity upon the enemy that the Republic of Costa Rica will scarcely have time to call upon the militia before her allies are over-run with Americans. It is reported that many of the wealthy planters of that country are already shipping their property out of the country.

SEAMEN OF FATHER VIGIL.—An effort is being made to have the Seaman which was delivered on Thursday, by Father Vigil, printed in a pamphlet for general circulation. It was an effort of great talent, and richly deserves to be printed both in Spanish and English and disseminated throughout the State.

PERU.—We were gratified on Friday evening at receiving a visit from Mr. George Wilkes, a gentleman of world-wide literary reputation. He is in excellent health, and will probably remain in this State several months. Mr. Wilkes is at present connected with the New York Herald.

THE MAIL.—Owing to the tardiness of the steamships from California and New York, we are enabled to publish another paper prior to the departure of the mail. The Post office and Express will close as usual, as the steamer arrives from Virgin Bay.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF INVASION.—The Rifle Battalion under command of Col. M. B. Severin, has been ordered to this city en route to join the Army at present invading Costa Rica.

REMOVAL OF ALEX. HEAD QUARTERS.—It is reported, though we are not officially advised of the fact, that the head quarters of the army are to be removed to Frijas during the continuance of the war.

KNOWN.—The Parochial church last evening, during the Sermon of Father Vigil, contained at least three thousand persons, of whom two thousand, at the lowest calculation, were women. The seats were truly beautiful.

most withheld all correspondence with that State. She has shot the door in our face, and it would be the lowest self-abridgment if we should kneel before some attendance is manifested. The United States has of her own accord, excluded the American policy from consideration by the strict usage of Nicaragua, and we are therefore left to consider the only one open to the parents of the Republic.

Hitherto, it has been the avowed intention of this Government to exclude European influence from acquiring a footing in this country. A strong and just jealousy has always been felt, that if English capitalists were once allowed a foothold in the Republic, it would be followed up by aggressions from English diplomacies, until at last the State would become an appendage of Great Britain. The present condition of Mexico justifies the ancient jealousy of this people, for Mexico, through her national debt, is now so thoroughly subject to the interference and intrigue of English capital and ambition, that the nation cannot act without being propelled by this secret influence. It is a condition of servitude the most appalling, and at the same time the most engaging, for all nations to throw it on, are characterized as acts of bad faith and repudiation. The slavery of debt overshadows all the energies of the Mexican Republic, and until it has been cast, that unfortunate State will continue in its present unsettled condition. The same unhappy consciousness would have befallen this country but for the patient jealousy of its early statesmen. Of all the others and attempts at negotiation for the purpose of opening a ship canal between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean, it has been especially provided that Americans should control the work—but none has it been allowed to England the privilege of engaging in the enterprise. Nicaragua has always been American—has always acted in favor to the Monroe doctrine—Englishmen have never been favorites in this State. The weakness of the Government was the principal argument in favor of this restrictive policy; and so long as Nicaragua felt herself unable to repel foreign aggressions, so long she had no alternative but to guard against foreign interference. To-day, however, she is a new State. Civil war has ceased to divide her powers, and she can now concentrate her energies to repel aggressions from without. She can, therefore, so fit the aid of foreign capital without fearing the power of foreign bayonets. She need be jealous no longer, for the power of the State stands to protect her rights and dignity.

The policy, therefore, of inviting the capitalists of Europe to engage in constructing such vast works of general improvement as the State most needs, assumes a paramount interest, and becomes the most important and profitable to be filled by the Government. We require a ship canal and certain railroads—we must have quartz machines and saw mills—all of which the State is too poor to build, and we must therefore solicit the aid of foreigners. If we can not obtain such aid favorably with London than New York, and we decline to do so in favor of those who treat us with disdain—if we can take cheaper in Liverpool than Boston, why should we not go direct to Europe? What object have the commission merchants in the United States, but that we should buy of them rather than their original sources? The effect, say the sailing crew, might be seen when we export, does not only the responsibility, but may be sent direct to the manufacturer. The merchants of Hamburg, of Antwerp, of Bordeaux, and Liverpool will but as readily look us as to the merchant in New York, and thereby we should save the costs and commissions which are now the profit of the United States. Let us have a direct communication had with the countries, and a direct communication with the countries, and a direct communication with the countries. We thereby, not only buy in the cheapest and best in the market, but we create a strong friendship in the midst of that from which has come the crowd of illustrious people who have populated the United States. The tide may be divided, and England may receive the blessing. Nicaragua

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# Arte Española.

Sábado, Marzo 22 1856.

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**JOSE R. MALE & CIA.**  
PROPIETARIOS Y PUBLICADORES.

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### PE OFICIO

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Marzo 18 de 1856.

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

### EL GOBIERNO.

Deseario organizar plenamente el Ministerio, para que los asuntos públicos marchasen con la rapidez y el acierto que exige la situacion; en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA.

- 1.º Nómbranse Ministros interinos del Departamento de Relaciones y Gobernacion al Sr. Ldo. D. Sebastian Salinas, del de Guerra al Sr. Jeneral Dr. D. Maximo Jerez, del de Hacienda al Sr. Ldo. D. Ferrn Ferrer; y mientras este último vuelve al ejercicio o del de Crédito público, lo ejercerá el señor Ldo. D. Francisco Baca.
  - 2.º El Sr. Ministro Jeneral lo comunicará a quienes correspondan; Granada, Marzo 18 de 1856.—*Rivas.*
- Y de orden Suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando.—*FERRER.*

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

### MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto lo que sigue.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

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

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua; á sus habitantes,

Considerando que la República no debe permanecer por mas tiempo sin el funcionamiento que segun la constitucion vijente de 838 debe ejercer el P. E. ni mas de un año sin las Cámaras Legislativas: que las circunstancias que le han obligado á un réjimen excepcional no obsta á que en el entretanto se le me al pueblo para que ejerza su soberania en el acto sagrado de eleccion y en el aumento de instalacion de los SS PP. de la misma República: siendo conforme el espíritu del tratado de 23 de Octubre del año próximo pasado: que al procederse á elecciones sea con arreglo á la referida Constitucion: teniendo á la vista el artículo 63 de la carta fundamental por el que aun sin necesidad de convocatoria son válidos los actos de eleccion periódica Constitucional: habiendo transcurrido ya algunos periodos sin verificarse dichos actos: de conformidad con el dictamen del Consejo pleno de Ministros y en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Se convoca al pueblo de la República para que con arreglo á la ley de 19 de Diciembre de 838 proceda á la eleccion de todo los Diputados, Senadores y Suplemento Director, con las modificaciones que expresan los artículos 2.º y 3.º

Art. 2.º Las elecciones primarias se verificarán el segundo domingo del mes de Abril próximo: las de distritos el tercer día del mismo mes y las de departamentos el primer domingo de Mayo siguiente debiéndose organizar los respectivos electorios segun el art. 62 de la citada ley de Diciembre.

Art. 3.º Los Diputados y Senadores electos se reunirán en Juntas preparatorias en la ciudad de Managua el día 25 de Mayo próximo, haciendo la calificación de ley.

Art. 4.º El Gobierno cuidará de que los actos electorales se practiquen con toda libertad, y las Cámaras Legislativas ejerzan con la misma sus altas funciones.

Art. 5.º El Secretario del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion es encargado del exacto cumplimiento del presente decreto, que se imprimirá circular y publicará con la debida solemnidad en todos los pueblos de la República.—Dado en Granada á 19 de Marzo de 1856.—*Patricio Rivas.*—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. D. Sebastian Salinas.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando esperando recibo.

Salinas

## LOS AMERICANOS Y LOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS.

Llamados los americanos á Nicaragua por el partido democrático de esta publica para ayudar al pueblo á sacudir el yugo de una aristocracia ambiciosa, egoísta, egoísta, que jamás supo hacer otra cosa: lo tiránicamente, hacerlo retro y fomentar las discordias civiles que tantos males han atraído sobre estas desdichadas rejiones, los americanos no han de pelear hasta aquí la alta misión que les confiere este pueblo generoso y magnánimo en los años de la tribulacion.... Los americanos, pueblo pacífico, emprendedor, industrial, eminentemente progresista y amante de la libertad, están pues llamados á regenerar este pais introduciendo en él los adelantos industriales, las instituciones políticas y el espíritu de asociacion y de empresa, que tantos prodijios han obrado en el Norte de América y en los estados de Tejas y California despues de su incorporacion á los Estados Unidos.

En efecto ¡qué eran esos países antes de la mencionada época! Vastos desiertos árido, sin comercio, sin industria, sin relaciones con el mundo civilizado. Y ¿y qué son? Tejas es un estado próspero y rico, con una agricultura opulenta y un comercio floreciente, extendido por medio de las grandes rios navegables, que ántes no arribaban sino las piraguas de algunas tribus salvajes. Y California, ese inmenso é inagotable depósito de los tesoros del mundo de colon, el punto de concurrencia abierto á las emigraciones y á las especulaciones de todas las naciones de la tierra, á quienes enriquece, enriqueciéndose á sí misma en cambio de los tesoros que ofrece al comercio de ambos mundos.

Si pues los americanos llevan á tomar parte las artes, la industria, la riqueza civilizacion, la paz y el orden social basado en el Santo principio de la Libertad, está en los intereses de Centro-América el estrechar más y mas los vínculos de union con el gran pueblo americano, para neutralizar las causas funestas de inveterados males y evitables abusos que los llevan á su ruina inevitable, poniéndolos á merced de enemigos domésticos que esperan un momento favorable para atacarlos, como ha sucedido no

ciento por uno, os dará gloria y prosperidad y hará que nuevas poblaciones agrícolas e industriales se identifiquen con vosotros formando así una fuerte cadena de intereses comunes. Esta es la obra santa de la actual civilizacion, la superstitcion del egoísmo, la opresion, y el furtivo aparato de los tronos, y revestido con las galas sencillas del progreso social, fundado en la libertad y la verdadera democracia, que une á los hombres como hermanos, sean cuales fueren sus creencias y nacionalidades, cual miembros de una sola familia, que es la humanidad.

Vuestra causa ¡oh Nicaraguenses! es la causa comun de los hombres libres, de todos los países. No lo dudeis, ellos simpatizan con vosotros, por que en todas partes hay opresores y tiranos que se llaman lejitimos; y así como de Nueva-York y de Nueva-Orleans, de Cuba y de California vendrán de todas partes los hijos de la libertad, á engrasar vuestras falanjes y sostener la causa santa de vuestra independencia nacional, por que aquí, á la sombra de vuestras leyes protectoras, hallarán una nueva patria los oprimidos de todas las naciones. No temais pues esas vanas amenazas con que se pretende intimidaros, La guerra exterior para la cual debeis unirnos como un solo hombre, será el mal pasajero, merced á las sabias medidas que adopta vuestro gobierno, y á la acertada distribucion de tropas por todo el estado. Bienes inmensos serán el resultado del presente órden de cosas, una vez consolidado vuestro Gobierno, y los enemigos del progreso nicaraguense sucumbirán ante los sagrados nombres de LIBERTAD, LEYALDAD Y FRATERNIDAD.—**Un Cubano.**

### REMITIDO.

Sres. Redactores del Nicaraguense. Estimaré á Vdes. se sirvan dar cabida en sus apreciables columnas al siguiente remitido; á cuyo favor viviremos eternamente agradecidos.—Somos de Vdes. atentos y seguros servidores, Q. B. S. M.

Desde fines de Octubre próximo pasado la paz reinaba en Nicaragua; y por consiguiente sus habitantes gozabamos de quietud, de tranquilidad. El propietario emprendía sus negocios con ventaja: el labrador sacaba el fruto de la tierra con provecho: cada ciudadano tenia garantías en su vida, en su hacienda, y hac a uso de sus derechos sin

para ambas Repúblicas: pues ella fué bruscamente intimada por el Gobernador de territorios. ¡Que política tan extravagante! Que hecho tan escandaloso! Que proceder tan extraño! Es menester que nuestros amigos los Norte-americanos hijos adoptivos de Nicaragua vayan á darles algunas lecciones de cortesania á esos hermanitos que no se han podido civilizar todavía, y á quienes les es desconocida la ciencia de la diplomacia.

Nuestro Gobierno no ha podido mirar con indiferencia semejante ultraje atentatorio á su dignidad y á sus fueros patrios; y se vio obligado á vindicar su honor y á defender sus derechos, declarando la guerra al Gobierno de Costa-Rica en Decreto de 11 del corriente. ¿Qué razon tenia el Presidente Mora para desconocer al Gobierno nuestro sean cuales fuesen sus funcionarios? Somos libres é independientes, y podemos llamar á que nos manden los que mas de nuestra voluntad sean, sin tener que contar para esto con ningún Gobierno ni ciudadano de otros Estados? Somos independientes, repetimos, y no tienen que entrometerse en los caminos que de Gobernantes hagamos.—Si nuestra bendiccion tanto les interesa como ellos dicen, ¡porque no vinieron á hacer una mediacion pacífica cuando nos destrozabamos con otros hermanos? Mejor es y mas verdaderos amigos nuestros son los Norte-americanos, que renunciando de sus derechos patrios, vinieron á poner término á nuestras desgracias trayendonos la paz. Ellos han ayudado á dar perfecta seguridad al Gobierno que dejaron establecido los que ántes luchaban y á garantizar á todos los adictos á uno y otro bando beligerantes, obediencia y haciendo obedecer el tratado de paz y amistad celebrado por los dos Jenerales de los Ejercitos enemigos, facultados competentemente por sus respectivos Gobiernos, quienes lo ratificaron y cumplieron en todas sus partes.

Mil y mil embustes y falsedades contra nuestros aliados vierten de sus labios y dibujan con su pluma los enemigos de nuestra marcha de civilizacion, de nuestra independencia, de nuestra libertad. Pero en vano se esfuerzan para llevar al cabo sus indignas miras. Nuestra causa esta sentada ya sobre bases de bronce: nada tememos; y lejos de sero, enorgullecidos, les haremos entender que sus invectivas son insignificantes: ellos serán escarmentados si no se arrepienten, vuelven en sí y reconocen su deber.

Los demócratas Nicaraguenses.

### POESIA.

DEDICADA AL BELLO SECO NICARAGUENSE.

### GLOSA.

La mujer es bonjeor.  
Corre el hombre en este mundo  
De pasiones ajitado,  
Como corre el mal airado.

“El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes. En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.

Art. 1.º El 22 del corriente pasará el S. P. E. en visita al Departamento Occidental.
Art. 2.º El Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto. Dado en Granada, á 19 de Marzo de 1856.—Patrio Rivas.
Y de Suprema orden lo traslado á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—Salinas.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada Marzo 19 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue:
El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.
Habiendo decretado en esta fecha su traslación al Departamento Occidental en clase de visita: en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Durante la ausencia del S. P. E. queda facultado el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de la República para la conservación del orden y seguridad en los departamentos de Oriente y Mediodía; poniendo en ejecución todos los medios que conduzcan al objeto.
Art. 2.º En consecuencia: las autoridades civiles y de Hacienda de los mismos departamentos obedecerán sus órdenes.—Dado en Granada á 19 de Marzo de 1856.—Patrio Rivas.
Y de Suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—Salinas

Tenemos el gusto de comunicar que el 19 del corriente se instaló el Consejo pleno de Ministros compuesto de los Sres. Salinas, Jerez, Ferrer y Bacá; el primero de Relaciones; el segundo de Guerra; el tercero de Hacienda y el cuarto de Crédito público; y que este Consejo de acuerdo con el honorable Sr. Presidente de la República ha acordado la convocatoria del pueblo á elecciones de Supremas Autoridades; de la misma República; y dictar medidas de paz y de fraternidad con todas las Secciones de Centro América, hermanos y amigos naturales de la de Nicaragua.—Dios protegerá estos desdichados señores de los hombres que hoy rijen los destinos de la Patria.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.

A SUS HABITANTES.

El Gobierno de Costa-Rica ha declarado la guerra á Nicaragua sin motivo alguno, y es necesario defendernos. He hecho cuanto he podido por conservar la paz y las mejores relaciones de amistad con todas las Secciones de Centro-América; pero los hombres insensibles á los sufrimientos del pueblo; los que no temen oír los clamores de la humanidad, quieren todavía multiplicar las escenas de sangre y esterminio entre nosotros. Con pretexto de que las fuerzas americanas vienen á comprimir y dominar el país; con este pretexto se procura el aniquilamiento de los nicaragüenses; perpetuando las usurpaciones territoriales, y estableciendo bajo la influencia de los antiguos relictarios de la independencia, un Gobierno opresivo y tiránico. Yo os protesto, y os hablo con el corazón en las manos: que con la cooperación de los Americanos de Nicaragua, se presenta á los amantes de la Libertad y del progreso, el mas brillante teatro de honor y de gloria; y que muy lejos de venir á oprimiros, existen aquí para ayudarnos á cimentar las instituciones liberales.

Pero, ¿je acaso necesario al Gobierno hacer semejante protesta? ¡Al Gobierno de un país, que aunque pequeño, ha consignado recuerdos y monumentos de su firme adhesión á la independencia é integridad nacional, que las ha defendido con todos sus esfuerzos, y que por ellas ha derramado la sangre de sus mas caros hijos? Nicaragua puede preciarse de haber acreditado su civismo con hechos positivos y recientes que han pasado á presencia de sus hermanos. Y entonces ¿porqué se finje ahora que los Nicaragüenses consistan en su degradación?
Los que se oponen torpemente á la marcha progresiva del siglo, los que han querido colocar á los pueblos en la horrorosa alternativa de ser sacrificados en defensa de sus instituciones, ó ser verdugos de ellas, ¿son los que trabajan en los Estados con nosotros; pero yo emplearé los medios convenientes á fin de patentizarles la verdad, y que no crean las mentiras y calumnias de los enemigos de Nicaragua.

COMPATRIOTAS.—Para establecer una paz duradera, y mantener en todo evento la dignidad de Nicaragua, lleno de confianza, cuento con vuestra cooperación. No debo reconocer entre vosotros acepciones ni partidos. Soy el Jefe de una sola familia. Estais convocados hoy para elegir las Supremas Autoridades que deben reir la República. Preparaos para honrar dignamente tan importantes objetos.—Patrio Rivas.
Granada Marzo 18 de 1856.

ha mucho en Yucatan, ó de cualquier poder extranjero que intente dominarlos y despojarlos de su nacionalidad.

La verdad es que los pueblos de Centro-América! que los Norte-Americanos han enseñado y están enseñando á ser libres á los pueblos de la Europa y de la América, y que así en mi poltre entender, vosotros gnarais mucho en todos scutidos, uniéndose de corazón, analgamándose, é idéntificándose si fuese posible con los nobles Washington, con ese pueblo emigrado gresista que hará valer para v. ellos mismos y para el mundo inmensos tesoros de todo.

Por el sistema contrario, es decir, atrayendo á los extranjeros ofreciéndoles paz, y seguridad en sus intereses, derechos y garantías sociales, y la facultad de adorar al Ser Supremo segun les dicte su corazón, por el sistema contrario, digo. Los Estados Unidos del Norte de América; se han levantado como por encanto á la cumbre de la prosperidad; y la inmigración extranjera se cuenta muy próximamente por mil hombres diarios en dicho país, ha poblado aquellos estados con una rapidez asombrosa, de que no hay ejemplo ni en la historia antigua ni moderna.

Seguid, pues, ¡oh nobles nicaragüenses! la obra comenzada por una sabia inspiración del Jefe de la Libertad, y no temais las amenazas de los hombres injustos y animados por miras mezquinas, y agitados por pasiones destructoras, quisieran sumiros de nuevo en la anarquía, y precipitaros en el furor de los partidos políticos que por tanto tiempo os han dividido y desgarrado el seno de esta infortunada República. Seguid repartiendo vuestras fércoces tierras á los extranjeros que vengan á cultivarlas, que estas os retribuirá

ser por ello molestado ni inquietado; El Gobierno se ha interesado sin emitir medios que estuviesen á su alcance por afianzar esc precioso don de que tantos beneficios derivan sobre los que lo disfrutan, en cambio de las innumerables males que nos causó la guerra fratricida que destruyó y aniquiló á nuestra naciente República. Ya no se hacia mención de partidos políticos, y el que contra este precepto del Gobierno faltaba, era severamente escarmentado. Nada, en fin, teniamos que desear los Nicaragüenses en época tan laudable y feliz, solo que para siempre se fijara sobre nosotros esa aureola resplandeciente de paz, de gloria, de felicidad. ¡Ah! pero ésta ya no existe: se deshizo como el polvo que el viento desmenuza: hu

yó de entre nosotros como la fortuna huye de quien no tiene suerte para conseguirla: la vimos, pero no la gozamos; ó la comenzamos á gozar pero no la concluimos.

Hoy aparece nuestro Nicaragua como un nuevo centro de guerra: pero de una guerra que sin razon justificable se le hace, solamente por que algunos hijos de Centro-América creen que la política de esta República puede estenderse sobre las demas secciones, cosa que no les puede bien acomodar, porque á ser cierto, esos monopolios de mando y de comercio en ciertas y determinadas familias y otros tantos rastreos intereses, desapareceria. Y si algunos hijos de Nicaragua hay que se han conspirado contra su Gobierno yéndose á ayudar á fomentar, ó fomentando aquél mismo la tea de la discordia, contra su patria, es por que son de aquellos hijos estériles que no escuchan la razon ni se guían por ella: hombres llenos de capricho que no se conforman con que hallan sucumbido para siempre los sucios manejos políticos de la administración relegada; pasiones, quieren volver á entronizar á sus despotas funcionarios.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua nunca pensó, segun bien lo entendemos, hacerle la guerra á ninguno de los Estados; en prueba de lo cual hemos presenciado los hechos de procurar la firme armonia y amistosas relaciones con los Gobiernos de Centro-América, y aun mas; como estaba informado de las hostiles preparaciones que el de Costa-Rica tomaba para invadir este territorio, nombró y envió sus Comisionados á aquella República para que arreglasen pacíficamente las cuestiones pendientes entre ambos países; Y ¡cuál fué el resultado de esta comision! Que se regresó del puerto de Puntarenas sin haber seguido tenido la ocasion de hacer sus proposiciones de amistad y demas objetos benéficos

Quando brama el aquilon.
Y si nada en la tormenta
Calmar sus afectos puede,
Y á la mujer solo cede,
La mujer es lo mejor.
¿Ves cuanta flor peregrina
ostenta la primavera,
En el bosque y la pradera
Con inefable primor?
Si á una bella la comparas
El conjunto al contemplar
Siempre, siempre has de esclamar:
La mujer es lo mejor.

¿Ves esc cielo estrellado
Cuánto brilla y resplandee;
Bellezas cuantas ofrece
De los astros el fulgor?
Aunque admires su escelencia
Y su brillo sin segundo,
De cuanto hay bello en el mundo
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si es del hombre fiel amiga,
Si sabe ser buena esposa,
Y tierna madre amorosa,
Es ánjel de bendición.
Asi en ella el hombre cifra
Su honor, su dichosa calma,
De la familia es el alma,
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si en la virtud encumbrada;
Entre desdichas y afanes,
Del mundo á los huracanes
No cede puro su honor.
Si en el cifra solamente
Su bien mayor en la vida,
Y su gloria esclarecida,
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si tiene una alma elevada,
Un corazón generoso,
Y un carácter bondadoso
Que el tiempo nunca alteró;
Y para mí, cual mi amiga,
De afectos tiene un tesoro,
Ay! yo á la mujer adoro,
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si triste el hombre angustiado,
Sumido en amargo duelo,
No encuentra humanal consuelo
En el techo del dolor,
Y piadosa una mujer
Le prodiga su asistencia,
Llena de benevolencia,
La mujer es lo mejor.

En fin si forma otros seres
Valerosos, decididos,
De amor á la patria henchidos,
¡Llenos de virtud y honor.
Entonces ay! para el hombre,
Es cual iris de bonanza,
Cual jonio de bienandanza,
La mujer es lo mejor.

¡Terna flor, centro del alma,
Sensible, anjelico ser;
Siempre admiro en tí mujer,
La bondad, la compasion!
Y pues contemplo afectuoso
Las dotes que tu alma encierra,
Siempre diré que en la tierra
La mujer es lo mejor.



# El Nicaraguense,

## DE OFICIO.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 19 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Por cuanto por decreto de 18 del mes corriente se ha declarado revocadas y anuladas las concesiones á la Compañía del canal marítimo pacífico fecha 22 de Setiembre de 1849, la modificación de 11 de Abril de 1850, la de la Compañía accesoria de tránsito fecha 29 de Agosto de 1851, con las actas de reincorporación fecha 9 de Marzo de 1850. Por tanto, estando disueltas y abolidas dichas Compañías, y queriendo reemplazarlas para procurar la continuación del tránsito por este istmo, en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA LAS PROPOSICIONES SIGUIENTES:

- 1.ª La República de Nicaragua cede al Señor Edmond Randolph y sus socios el derecho y privilegio esclusivo por el término de 25 años de la fecha de este convenio, para transportar al través de su territorio por una sola ruta, pasajeros y cargas, del puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua ó de algun otro punto mas practicable del atlántico al puerto de San Juan del Sur ó cualquier otro punto mas practicable del pacífico, á la opción de los cesionarios, y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los ríos, lagos y aguas interiores de la República durante el término de los 25 años referidos. Los cesionarios dentro de un mes de la fecha de este convenio, designarán al Gobierno de la República la ruta que ellos elejirán, describiendo la misma para los nombres de los puntos por donde ella pasará y si en algun tiempo quisieren ellos abandonar la que hayan designado, y adoptar otra ó hacer un cambio material de la misma, podrán efectuarlo, obteniendo previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.
- 2.ª Los cesionarios, en consideración á los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan á pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua un peso por cada pasajero por ellos transportado al través del territorio de la República.—El pago será hecho en la misma República de Nicaragua en el lugar y de la manera que el Gobierno determine.—El Gobierno tiene el derecho de examinar por medio de las personas que designe los libros que se manjen ya sea dentro ó fuera de la República pudiendo ejecutar este acto cualquiera de sus agentes ó empleados ordinarios.

San Juan del Sur, á otro de los del pacífico á mantener durante el tiempo de esta concesión su tráfico, con excepción de los peñones ordinarios de mar y navegación; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del Gobierno la compañía no pudiese cumplir sus compromisos por incapacidad, tiene derecho, previas las averiguaciones del caso, para anular ó suspender las concesiones de este contrato.

8.ª Los cesionarios están obligados á conducir en sus vapores á los empleados del Gobierno, la correspondencia del país que vaya ó venga, lo mismo que sus tropas cuando lo necesite; sin exigir por ello indemnización alguna.

9.ª La República conviene en proteger y defender á los cesionarios en el pleno goce de los derechos y privilegios concedidos en este decreto, y tambien se obliga á no contratar ó ceder á ningun Gobierno, individuo ó compañía á el derecho de transportar pasajeros ó cargas al través de su territorio ni el de navegar por vapores en algunos de sus ríos ó lagos, durante este convenio. Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada, á 19 de Febrero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Señor Ministro general.

Y de orden supremo lo inserta á V. para su inteligencia, circulación y publicación en los pueblos de su mando esperando recibo.—D. U. L. FERRER.

Acepto los términos de los decretos de la República de Nicaragua fecha 19 de Febrero de 1856. garantizando á mí y mis asignatarios el privilegio de transportar pasajeros y bagaje al través del istmo por el término de veinte y cinco años. Firmado, Edmundo Randolph.

### AL PUEBLO NICARAGUENSE.

Libertad, igualdad, fraternidad! Cereca de cinco años hace que la tiranía descargando su mano de hierro sobre la infortunada Cuba, cupome en suerte el ser una de sus primeras victimas. Proscrito por aquel execrable gobierno, perseguido á muerte por mi carácter independiente y mi amor acendrado á la libertad, permaneci siete meses en los campos de Cuba, hasta que malogradas todas nuestras esperanzas con la derrota de todas nuestras partidas locales y expedicionarias, y la muerte del padre de nuestra revolucion el inmortal Narciso López, me vi forzado á abandonar el suelo patrio, y con él todo cuanto hay mas caro para el corazón de todos los boniferos. Sin patria, sin amigos, privado de mis mas caras afecciones, desde entonces

la educacion no ha pulido sus asperezas. De consiguiente para que el pueblo adquiera el carácter moral y las dotes sublimes que forman el nudo y la gloria de la humanidad, se le educacion pública y privada el objeto de que nos mas fervientes hanelos: procurémos, promover la reforma de enviejadas, hábitos perniciosos, y costumbres destructoras de todo buen progreso social que desaparezca, si es posible, esa nube de ignorancia y esos errores funestos que ofuscan el horizonte de esta hermosa república; fin de que el pueblo de Nicaragua esté convenientemente preparado para la nueva era de regeneracion que le aguarda, y no esté á merced de ambiciosos demagogos que despojan de sus derechos naturales, que le hacen el instrumento ciego de sus pasiones políticas, y por la discordia y la guerra civil le conducen á su ruina inevitable. Entonces, y solo entonces, con la conciencia de sus derechos y deberes, la ley mandada, el orden público será respetado en todas partes, y la sediccion reprimida. Entonces, y solo entonces podrá congregarse el pueblo nicaraguense con verdadero espíritu democrático para discutir y promover los intereses comunes, y los empleos públicos serán al patrimonio, ni el privilegio esclusivo de ninguna clase de la sociedad, concediéndose á la virtud, ni al nacimiento, ni á la riqueza, y si solo á la virtud acrezolaba al mérito; selarecido, á los talentos útiles, y al puro y entera patriotismo. Entonces y solo entonces podrá Nicaragua afianzar su libertad al azar paz y ventura, riqueza y prosperidad á la sombra de leyes justas establecidas únicamente por el voto unanime de sus propios hijos, y de consiguiente compatibles con el interés jeneral.

¡Union nicaraguense! Olvidad lo pasado si quereis conservar lo presente y lo porvenir. No mas partidos encumbrados en una lucha fratricida... No mas discordias entre vosotros de todo bien social... Haced tiempo habéis sufrido los horrores de la guerra civil... Una gran parte de vuestra ciudad, ántes rica, floriente, llena de vida y animacion, está hoy reducida á un monton de miserables escombros, en cuyas ruinas solitarias yacentes mejores hijos. ¿Y cuál ha sido la causa de tan triste desastre? ¿Por ventura fué algun poder extraño el que inflamó entre vosotros la tea de la discordia, el que incendió vuestras edificaciones, el que taló vuestros campos, que desoló y saqueó una parte considerable de vuestro capital, el que lanzó en

bre ella pesa la responsabilidad, y á su cargo deben quedar los efectos. Mas podemos decir que los ciudadanos pacíficos no tienen que temer daño alguno. Los soldados de Nicaragua vienen á rejerse, no á destruir; y al paso que se hará guerra enérgica al Gobierno de Costa-Rica, las propiedades personales se estimarán sagradas, y la libertad de los ajitadores que han puesto esta guerra en planta han de dar oportuna cuenta de sus hechos ante una autoridad nueva y distinta de las que hasta ahora han conocido de sus delitos.

Se ha indicado vagamente que los Americanos, á quienes el enemigo coja en el campo de batalla, serán sumariamente ejecutados. Preciso es que nos neguemos á creer que esto sea cierto; pero aseguramos al ejército que el Jeneral esté determinado á adoptar terrible represalias, en caso de que proceder tan inhumano se ponga en planta. Las represalias convertirán todo el Estado en una horca. Pero no tenemos contiñencias tan improbable y solo aludimos á ella como uno de tantos rumores.

### VARIETADES.

#### Un Tigre que devoro dos Frailes y dos Hombres mas.

Hay un recuerdo horrible de un suceso acaecido en el convento de San Francisco de esta ciudad. Es este uno de aquellos sucesos que costaría trabajo creerlo si no existiesen las personas que fueron testigos oculares en ellos, y si no existiera ademas la notoriedad pública que es mas atendible todavía. El suceso que vamos á referir es conocido de todos, pero nosotros lo hemos tomado aqui de un actor en él, del Sr. Iriondo, en un libro por esta providencia.

El 10 de Abril de 1855, un lego, del convento de San Francisco, debia profesar á las 9 ó 10 de la mañana, y al efecto se habia confesado y comulgado una hora ántes y hacia oracion en la Iglesia hasta que se llegara el momento de pronunciar sus votos. Creyendo ya ganada la hora se levantó del altar donde estaba orando y se dirigió á la sacristia. Mas cuál fué su sorpresa y horror cuando al abrir la puerta de la sacristia se encuentra frente á frente con un tigre de desmesurado tamaño! El pobre lego dió un grito de espanto y de horror y trató de volver á la Iglesia huyendo de costumbre y se arrojó sobre su víctima. De un solo manotón hace volar el cráneo del desgraciado lego, y clava sus garras en el rostro y pecho de la víctima, que se convierte en cadáver ántes de un muerto. Los sesos y la sangre, del infeliz que habia corrido á mares, quedaban estaxapados en la puerta de la sacristia, corriendo parte de esa sangre, hasta

bridad ha dado al convento de San Francisco. Hemos visitado todos los lugares de esta trágica escena y hemos visto con horror que aun existen las manchas de sangre del lego, en la puerta de la sacristia, de un color pardusco y ya casi imperceptibles por el trascurso de los años. Se ha querido dejar allí esas manchas de sangre, en recuerdo y testimonio de aquel tristísimo suceso... El Mercurio.

EL COMERCIO CRISTIANO.—Ayer se han rematado, en pública subasta, al mejor postor, un Santo Cristo, un San José y una Virgen. La adjudicacion se hizo por seis pesos. Las imájenes rematadas habian recibido ya el culto de su dueño: y debemos suponer que estaban benditas por la Iglesia.

Entre los curiosos que presenciaban esta escena hubo uno á quien le ocurrió preguntar si aquellas imájenes se venderian por que no sabian hacer milagros, á lo cual contestó otro al parecer bien informado, que habian pertenecido á una pobre mujer que tuvo que hacer con la justicia y que un subdelegado se los quitó y los mandó á la venta para pagar cierta suma. Nosotros no aseguramos sino el hecho del remate que se efectuó en pleno sol, y á la vista de un concurso numeroso.

Este hecho da lugar á reflexiones que nosotros no queremos hacer, por que está visto que ciertas gentes dan mas valor á las palabras que á los hechos.—Mercurio.

### AVISOS.

G. H. Wines y compañía espresos mensuales para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.

Por la compañía accesoria de tránsito los Vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial; llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus espresos como arriba se espresa, el lunes 14 de febrero conecido con el vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.

Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del espreso será atendido y despachado con prontitud, y en los términos mas razonables.

Colocaciones hechas en San Juan del Sur la Bahía de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del tránsito.

Los precios mas altos pagados por oro en polvo y acuñado.—El Tesorero despachará á New York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.

J. A. Ruggles Agente. En Casa de la Niña Yrene. Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada.

3.ª Todos los artículos que los cesionarios necesiten para el uso de la ruta que adopten con objeto de transporte de pasajeros y cargas, tales como carbon, máquinas, víveres, instrumentos útiles y todos los otros materiales indispensables para el objeto serán admitidos dentro de la República libre de toda clase de derechos, y pueden ser designados en cualquiera de sus puertos u otros puntos de su territorio que los cesionarios elegiran dando noticia en este caso á los empleados correspondientes del Gobierno con una lista de los objetos introducidos, pero los cesionarios no tendrán derecho á importar en el territorio de la República mercancías ni otro art. de comercio para venta ó cambio, sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la ley, y son tambien prohibidos de introducir artículos ó materiales que sean monopolizados ó prohibidos por la República, sinó es que sean para el uso de la ruta y para ser empleados en el transporte de pasajeros y cargas.

4.ª La República concede á todos los vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y transitar los puertos, rios y aguas sobre el atlántico, el pacífico y las interiores.—El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualquiera clase; y se les concede á los cesionarios el uso de algunas tierras baldías en las inmediaciones de los puertos, rios y lagos del tránsito que les sean necesarias con el fin de establecer casas de trabajo, estaciones, oficinas &c. para fomentarlos, no debiendo esceder de diez acres el terreno que se dé, ni ocupar los puntos militares, sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

5.ª La República estipula que todos los buques y vapores de los cesionarios y todas las mercancías, terrenos, malas, manufacturas ó alguna otra propiedad de los cesionarios, ó de otras personas transportadas por la dicha ruta de un mar al otro al extranjero, serán libres y exentos de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, serán seguros y protegidos contra toda detención ó interrupcion por parte del Gobierno.

6.ª Los cesionarios son obligados á obtener del Gobierno una patente para cada buque que la compañía ocupe en las aguas del territorio de la República y á presentar cada año una lista de todas las embarcaciones ocupadas en la navegacion de la ruta, con expresion de sus nombres, capacidad &c. debiendo el Gobierno dar una certificación del registro separado de cada buque firmada por el oficial ó empleado correspondiente, cuya certificación le servirá de suficiente soporte en los puertos donde toque.

7.ª Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea mensual de vapores oceánicos entre la ciudad de Nueva-York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquiera otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atlántico, y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de

he vagado incierto por playas extranjeras, como la nave á merced del huracan. Sin poder por ahora hacer nada en favor del suceso que me vió nacer, pobre y desvalido, yo he venido como el náufrago impelido por la tempestad, á acogerme á la protección de la república nicaraguense, y á ofrecerla mis débiles servicios como amigo fiel de la libertad, como partidario acérrimo de los sagrados derechos del hombre.

¡Nobles hijos de Nicaragua, Yo me congratulo con vosotros por los triunfos que habeis obtenido contra el partido lejitimista, que hollando la libertad se convirtió en tirano de la patria y opresor de sus hermanos. . . . Sí, yo me congratulo con vosotros á nombre del progreso y la libertad, por la eleccion de vuestro Jefe general, en Jefe, que cual Jemio tutelar de esta naciente república vino á poner término á la opresion de aristocracia y al furor desenfrenado de los anarquistas. . . .

¡Salud pues al pueblo nicaraguense! ¡Salud mil y mil veces á los jefes militares, y al digno Presidente de la República, que tan acertadas medidas han tomado para asegurar la dicha y la prosperidad de este país sobre los grandes principios de libertad é igualdad que son la salvaguardia de los derechos sacrosantos del pueblo! . . . ¡El pueblo! palabra colectiva que revela el poder, la fuerza, los derechos y los intereses generales de las naciones. . . . ¡El pueblo! palabra misteriosa y misteriosa que anuncia el conjunto de todas las clases de la sociedad. . . . ¡El pueblo! palabra que representa el poder legal inalienable é imprescriptible que Dios y la naturaleza han dado á las mayorías contra las usurpaciones de los tiranos que se dividen el dominio de la tierra y la posesion esclusiva de todas las ventajas sociales. . . . ¡El pueblo esta palabra simpática ha hallado siempre un eco en mi corazon. La vasta y grandiosa idea que ella revela, ha sido siempre desde mucho tiempo el móvil de mis mas ardientes deseos, y el triunfo de los sagrados derechos del hombre, la esperanza mas dulce de mi vida; y el objeto constante de mis continuos y reiterados esfuerzos. . . .

Lejos de mí toda idea esclusiva, todo espíritu de partido en favor de ninguna clase de la sociedad. El pueblo es la humanidad: ella está en todas partes bajo variadas y diferentes formas como Dios en la naturaleza, mas para que el pueblo sea lo que debe ser, es necesario, es indispensable educarle, pues el hombre es como una piedra bruta cuando

la tumba, y ha militado y dejado en lamentable hordandad á tantos y tantos de vuestros desventurados hijos? No, nicaraguenses vosotros os labraisteis vuestra propia ruina, y a vosotros toca no el sostener poderes que cayeren ya por que caer debian, sino procurar á consolidar mas y mas el nuevo orden de cosas, que es una garantía de progreso de prosperidad y bienandanza para el país. No se puede esperar el bien de la República cuando este se sacrifica al bien particular, ni cuando los partidos políticos se anteponen á las mas graves exigencias de la patria. Las Repúblicas no tienen una base sólida sino cuando apoyan en las virtudes de los ciudadanos; y la abnegacion heroica del propio interés es la mejor ofrenda que se puede hacer en las aras de la patria.

En fin, Nicaraguenses, no llevéis á mal que un extranjero os dedique estas breves observaciones, porque desea ver asegurada vuestra existencia política sobre las bases sólidas de Libertad, igualdad, Fraternidad. . . .

**El amigo del pueblo.**

**Guerra con Costa-Rica.**  
Las publicaciones de oficio, que se encuentran en otra parte de nuestro periódico, tanto en español como en inglés, darán á conocer á nuestros lectores que nos hallamos en estado de guerra. Se nos ha puesto en esta dura alternativa, y no somos nosotros quienes deben cargar con la consiguiente responsabilidad. Nicaragua habria preferido un arreglo pacífico de sus dificultades con Costa-Rica, y amplias pruebas se encuentran de ello en sus órdenes de paz y armonía, pero no rehuye el severo arbitramento de la espada. Impuesto que se nos obliga tan arbitrariamente á entrar en estado de guerra, supuesto que tan injustamente se nos acomete, no debe esperarse de nosotros que vayamos á implorar la paz. El enemigo ha de ofrecernos términos de completa reparacion por esta agresion, antes de que Nicaragua consista en la cesacion de hostilidades.

La proclama del Presidente Mora pretende á la clase de las que tienen por objeto producir mas bien ruido que efecto, y haria ciertamente honor á un abogado de aldea. Dice él muchas cosas que no quiere decir, y propone hazñas que no cree el que puedan ejecutarse. Es un Presidente débil, algo parecido á Franklin Pierce, y tiene sin duda algun Ministro que pueda representar el papel de Mr. Marcy. Pero se han equivocado de valientes con quienes no saben lo que es intimidar. El *General Walker* les enseñará mejores modales, y les dará el mismo tempo una sarta leccion de política. Tales serán las consecuencias de la proclama para el Sr. Mora y para su Secretario.

Por lo que hace á Costa-Rica no podemos calcular cuales serán las consecuencias. So-

el tiempo mismo. El tigre en seguida agarro su presa y la arastró hasta la sacristia donde comenzaba á devorarla. Mientras tanto, el guardian del convento oyo los primeros gritos del lego y se dirigió á la sacristia por la puerta que dá al claustro. Pero el tigre apenas sintió abrir la puerta, dejó su presa en la tras sacristia; pasó á la pieza donde habia muerto al lego y se precipitó de nuevo sobre el guardian. Este quiso huir, pero la fiera alcanzó ántes de pasar el umbral de la puerta, y sin que le diera tiempo para un ay! de agonía, y mucho menos para pedir socorro, lo asíó entre sus garras y lo despedazo como al lego. . . .

El feroz animal, volvió entonces donde habia dejado su primera presa, á la sazón que entraban algunos hombres que habian ido en busca de socorro. Sin embargo, el primero que se atrevió á pasar los umbrales de la sacristia, fué igualmente victima como los dos frailes. . . . El señor Iriondo entonces, llevó su jente por la quinta, por donde llega hasta la sacristia por una pequeña puerta. Mas el tigre habia salido de la sacristia, tomado el lado del claustro que termina al fin; en la puerta vislumbra por donde habian entrado á la quinta, oyeron estas voces, "¡aquí esta, allá vá, favoréscame!" En seguida se oyó el ruido sordo del tigre que desgarraba esta cuarta victima, con la misma ferocidad que las anteriores. . . .

Después de esto, el tigre volvió á la sacristia donde parece que habia establecido su fuerte defenza. El Sr. Iriondo, acercándose con sus hombres silenciosamente, cerró la puerta que caia al claustro, dejando al tigre encerrado en la sacristia. En seguida no encontraron otro aditrio que el de abrir un agujero en el techo para matar el tigre.

Efectivamente de allí consiguieron matar á balazos aquella fiera que en un momento habia destrozado cuatro hombres. El modo como se explica la presencia del tigre en la Iglesia es el siguiente:

El convento de San Francisco está sobre la barranca misma del río, que en sus creces inunda las islas que están allí cerca. En una de esas inundaciones, en que es fama que salian los tigres hácia la poblacion, en busca de tierra firme, el tigre de que nos ocupamos, pasó de la isla al río y de allí á la huerta del convento, que por esa parte del río tiene unas murallas muy bajas. De la huerta pasó por una puerta muy pequeña, á una pieza igualmente pequeña, y que está ocupada con varios sacristia, y que está ocupada con varios muebles y utensilios viejos, del servicio de la iglesia. De allí el tigre, encontrando una puerta abierta, penetró hasta la sacristia, y seguia su camino al templo mismo, cuando encontró su primera victima!

Los habitantes de Santa-Fé se horrorizan todavia cuando recuerdan y narran este espantoso suceso, que tan triste cele-

Los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán el 1.º de Abril próximo y dias siguientes por medio del Señor don C. J. Martin, vender en subasta pública un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido muy bien selecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aquí al 1.º de Abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condiciones serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo tratarán por dinero contado.

En seguida y despues de la venta de todas sus mercancías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don C. J. Martin la venta en subasta pública de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podran convenir á toda clase de comercio.

**PAQUETE.**



**FRENTE Punta Arena é Ystatermediatos.** La muy velera goleta americana "JOSEPH" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por passage ó flete véanse con **JAMES CORKHILL.** San Juan del Sur. e5-4f

**\$500 ALBRICIAS.**—La suma arriba expresada se paga á cual quiera que de una informacion oportuna y convincente de la persona ó personas que incendiaron la Goleta ESPERANZA, en la noche del 25 de Febrero último.

Dirijase al despacho del Coronel TOMAS F. FISHER, Guardia Maestre General. Granada, Marzo 1.

**AVISO IMPORTANTE!**

**EN CASA DE TELLER EN LA PLAZA**

EL QUE QUIERA hallará toda clase de ROPAS; HECHAS; como CAMISAS finas; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; CHALECOS; ZAPATOS, finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, frescas de paño fino; Y un fin sir de COSAS para los Caballeros y Señoras de la moda; Todo lo cual se vende á precios comodos. Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

**IMPRENTA DEL NICARAGUENSE**  
frente á la casa de Gobierno.

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 23

Sábado, 12 de abril de 1856

EL SÁBADO 22 DE MARZO DE 1856 Walker manda trasladar el cuartel general del ejército de Granada a Rivas. La imprenta lo acompaña, mas antes de que la instalen en el nuevo local, Walker, ejército y periódico retornan a Granada el 8 de abril. En consecuencia, en Rivas no se publica una sola página y el No. 23 se imprime en Granada por partes entre el sábado 12 de abril y el lunes o martes de la siguiente semana. En la confusión del momento (tras la cruenta batalla del 11 de abril en Rivas), en la primera página dejan marzo y varían las fechas en las páginas interiores. En este número no hay nombre de propietario ni publicador. La hoja es de menor tamaño, debajo de 11" x 16". Por primera vez usan los nuevos tipos de imprenta, pero el periódico sigue siendo de solo cuatro páginas, ahora de cuatro columnas por página, y dice que en adelante saldrá dos veces por semana, los miércoles y sábados.

Naturalmente, la guerra con Costa Rica, con las batallas de Santa Rosa y Rivas, prácticamente monopolizan este ejemplar.

Saturday, April 12, 1856

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856, Walker orders to move the headquarters of the army from Granada to Rivas. The printing office of his newspaper goes alongside the army, but, before they are ready to operate, Walker, army, and printing press move back to Granada on the 8th of April. As a result, not a single page is published in Rivas, and issue #23 is printed piecemeal in Granada from Saturday, April 12 to Monday or Tuesday of the following week. In the confusion of the moment (after the bloody battle at Rivas on April 11), they put March instead of April on the front page, and print different dates inside the paper. No proprietor or publisher is identified. Leaf size is reduced to slightly less than 11"x16", and the new fonts are used, but the paper still has only four pages, now only four columns per page, and thereafter it will be "semi-weekly," to be published "every Wednesday and Saturday."

Naturally, the war with Costa Rica, with the battles of Santa Rosa and Rivas, practically monopolize this issue.

## Extractos / Excerpts

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE SOLDIERS. On the arrival of Gen. Walker in Rivas, on the afternoon of Monday, the 30th of March, a military parade of all the soldiers in garrison was ordered on the plaza. At five o'clock the greater portion of three battalions mustered on the square, forming a truly formidable looking military array. One thousand soldiers deployed in sixteen companies, moving in such order, and in such spirit, as to infuse a new feeling among the troops. The array created an enthusiasm not to be suppressed, and as the column defiled past head quarters, three thundering cheers were given for "Walker." The occasion was full of energy and spirit, a glimpse of sunshine after a heavy cloud. The defeat at Santa Rosa had cast a gloom on every one, and even the General did not escape without a ruffled brow. When the cheers were rendered, however, Gen. Walker advanced to the door and cast his glance down the solid array, and as his eye met the steady look of those old companions who had conquered with him when he mustered but fifty-six followers, and he saw the firm set countenances on those who *felt* the disgraceful route at Santa Rosa, the old calm came over his face again. Another cheer was given, when the General advanced in front of the column and addressed the soldiers in a speech of great force and eloquence. We shall not mar the production by any imperfect report, but wait until we give it in full. Suffice it to say, the address was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and as the troops marched off the plaza, every one felt that confidence was again restored.

89 (2)

### MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

From Granada to Rivas, and back. 89 (3)

Traveling Printing Office.  
From Granada to Rivas, and back. 89 (4)

ROUTE OF SANTA ROSA. 90 (1)

SECOND BATTLE OF RIVAS!  
*Six hundred Costa Ricans killed!*  
*American loss Thirty!*  
*Total Route of the Enemy!* 90 (2)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY  
LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED  
AND MISSING 93

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO. COMMISSION

89 (1)

### EL JENERAL WALKER ANTE EL MUNDO CIVILIZADO

92 (2)

### ACTO DE CLEMENCIA.

Eran las 6 de la tarde del día 1º del corriente: un inmenso jentío estaba reunido ante los muros de la nueva iglesia que á medio construir se vé en la plaza principal de Rivas. Dos hombres estaban parados al pié de dichos muros, el rostro vuelto hácia el concurso, y á su lado estaba un sacerdote que ejercia su sagrado ministerio, ya con el uno, ya con el otro, preparándose, al parecer con una calma y serenidad ejemplares, para recibir el golpe mortal y comparecer ante el Eterno. A la distancia como de unos diez pasos estaba un piquete de soldados con sus fusiles, como quien aguarda el momento de la ejecucion. Esperábase ya solamente el fatal mandato que había de lanzar dos desgraciados á la eternidad, cuando una voz que parecía venir del Cielo clamó ¡¡Perdon!! En un momento resonaron por toda la plaza mil vivas y aclamaciones en honor del Jeneral Walker, que es firme y justiciero á la par que benigno y clemente, y mas quisiera tener siempre que premiar, que verse forzado á castigar á cualquiera de sus soldados.

92 (4)



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SEMI-WEEKLY PUBLICATION.—The size and price of El Nicaraguense, and also the price, are somewhat altered from their former condition, and we hope the change will suit our subscribers. The size of the paper is somewhat reduced, while its appearance is improved, and the cost modified. It is printed for the benefit of Americans in the country, and the necessity for a speedier dissemination of the news, and to issue the paper semi-weekly instead of weekly, as heretofore. To regulate the price will be as heretofore, giving two papers each week, with a double amount of reading matter. We hope the alteration will satisfy the public, and we assure that we have made it at considerable expense.

PROCEEDINGS

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSIT COMPANY. The Commission of the Transit Company from the Government of Nicaragua, and the various events which have taken place since the organization of the same, are the subject of the following report. All the business of the Commission on the subject of the Transit Company, and the various events which have taken place since the organization of the same, are the subject of the following report. The Commission of the Transit Company from the Government of Nicaragua, and the various events which have taken place since the organization of the same, are the subject of the following report.

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EL NICARAGUENSE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I. GRANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. No. 23.

These matters will ere long see light in the report of the Commissioners, when the Accessory Transit Company will find that, although their conduct was necessarily unrebuked while this Republic was struggling through that intestine war so happily terminated, yet now the day of retribution has come, and the inauguration of a new era in the annals of this land has been signally marked by a speedy termination of the abuses of the Transit Company, as by any event since the treaty which established the present firm and peaceful government.

The new company of which Edmund Randolph, Esq., is the grantee have arrangements made for the establishment of a new line of ocean steamers under their charter, and we are informed that the first steamers of the line have already left the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States and may soon be expected to arrive in this country. In our next issue we will be able to give information of the proceedings of the Commissioners so far as justifiable before their labors are completed. We know enough of the matter they have in charge, and of the character of the gentlemen in whose hands it now rests, to be assured that a thorough investigation will be had.

Meanwhile we listen with complacency to the comments already made by our Atlantic contemporaries; they will soon discover that the entire powers of the Transit Company are a matter of grant from this government, and that to this government, alone, the Transit Company is responsible. The report of the Commission will place things in a clear light, till when we withhold all strictures.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—On the arrival of Gen. Walker in Rivas, on the afternoon of Monday, the 30th of March, a military parade of all the soldiers in garrison was ordered on the plaza. At five o'clock the greater portion of three battalions mustered on the square, forming a truly formidable looking military array. One thousand soldiers deployed in sixteen companies, moving in such order, and in such spirit, as to infuse a new feeling among the troops. The array created an enthusiasm not to be suppressed, and as the column defiled past head quarters, three thundering cheers were given for "Walker." The occasion was full of energy and spirit, a glimpse of sunshine after a heavy cloud. The defeat at Santa Rosa had cast a gloom on every one, and even the General did not escape without a ruffled brow. When the cheers were rendered, however, Gen. Walker advanced to the door and cast his glance down the solid array, and as his eye met the steady look of those old companions who had conquered with him when he mustered but fifty six followers, and he saw the firm set countenance of those who fell the disgraceful route at Santa Rosa, the old calm came over his face again. Another cheer was given, when the General advanced in front of the column and addressed the soldiers in a speech of great force and eloquence. We shall not mar the production by any imperfect report, but wait until we give it in full. Suffice it to say, the address was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and as the troops marched off the plaza, every one felt that confidence was again restored.

FIRST OF APRIL.—The day of All Fools passed without any particular observance in Rivas. The only hoax practiced, was got up by Co. A. Two pistols were charged with powder and a shooting match came off, in which one of the parties ret. The news that a man was killed soon spread over town, and crowds rushed to the quarters of the company to see the unfortunate victim. A man was laid out, but when some inquisitive genius lifted the sheet that covered his head, the deceased, was found with his thumb upon his nose and the fingers wagging very slowly in the last agonies of a suppressed laugh.

STILL THEY COME.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of F. A. Fabens, Esq., our Consul at San Francisco, to a friend in this city, by which it appears that there are a few more of the right sort left in California;

"Dr. Jones goes down on April 5th, also Mr. Moses, the Druggist, and many others, all good fellows, as you will agree after making their acquaintance. A goodly number leave to-day on the Cortes. There are many people here who are only waiting the news by the Uncle Sam before making their final preparations to start."

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

On the twenty-second of March, orders were given to move the head quarters of the army from Granada to Rivas, and in three days the work was done. The various departments of the army, Ordinance, Quartermaster's, Commissary, etc., were packed up with promptness, and in the space of time mentioned above, the entire outfit of a large force, was transferred from one point to another.

In Rivas the various departments were organized, and immediately commenced operations. The quarters were better than in Granada, but the marketing was bad, the streets dusty, the nights windy and after one or two days experience, all hands repented of the movement and sighed for Granada. Rivas is undoubtedly a very healthy point, and Col. Moses, Surgeon General of the army, informs us that a delay of two weeks at that point would have cleared the hospital of its sick. It is also well situated for defence, as a military point, and a few companies of American soldiers in the Plaza, would render it almost impregnable.

On the third of the present month, orders were again issued in Rivas for a general movement of the army, and on Friday night, every thing connected with the camp was on board the steamer San Carlos, together with eight hundred soldiers and about two hundred men attached to the army in different capacities. From Virgin the boat pointed her bows to San Carlos and steamed across the Lake, while the soldiers were in a tumult of enthusiasm, impressed with the belief that the General was bent on an immediate invasion of Costa Rica. Arriving at San Carlos, Co. D, Capt. Linton, of the Light Infantry Battalion, was taken on board and again the steamer started down the River San Juan. A few miles further and we met the two river steamers, and all the troops were embarked on these and again started downwards. The impression that Costa Rica was our destination, now became a fixed fact, and sundry baskets of provisions, but on the probability, were voluntarily given up. But the greatest certainties are liable to change; and so the company found a short time afterwards, when all the soldiers but one company were ordered on shore, and the boat again started off with the General and Co. C, Capt. Kelley, on board. With them the boat went to Castillo Rapids, where Capt. Kelly and his company was stationed, and the boat bouted her head and returned to the landing, shipped the men, and in a little while was again alongside the San Carlos. The greatest imaginable disappointment was felt, but every one thought the General knew what he was about, and while many a wishful eye was turned towards Costa Rica, the ready hearts of the men went along with the Commander-in-Chief. A short trip up the Lake on the opposite side from Virgin Bay, soon brought us to the city of Granada, where under a pressure of active work, the boat, with all her soldiers, passengers and cargo, was discharged in four hours and the various departments, on Wednesday, were again actively at work in their old quarters.

Wednesday, news was received that the enemy had taken Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, and was advancing on Rivas. In three hours more, the army was in marching order, paraded on the plaza, headed by General Walker and off for the whereabouts of the foe. Granada is quiet although many of the people are leaving for the country, fearful lest we shall have a battle in the city. Still the plaza is well filled with market women, and all reasonable people feel perfectly assured of their safety.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—A man named Campbell, on Wednesday last, shot a man named Mooney through the body, inflicting a wound of which he died in a very short time. Campbell was immediately arrested and placed in confinement. It is difficult to give the correct particulars in the midst of so many stories concerning the origin of the difficulty.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.—During the absence of the General-in-Chief from Granada, Col. Piper, of the Second Rifle Battalion has been in command of the Oriental Department. Companies A and C, Captains Raymond and Farnham, were stationed at Granada.

TRAVELING PRINTING OFFICE.—For twelve days previous to Wednesday, the office of El Nicaraguense has been indulging in a warlike excursion. Gunpowder and printing ink—the two most potent elements of the age—have been "thick as three in a bed"; while columns of type have marched in the same crowd with columns of soldiers. The topographical engineers and typographical operatives worked together in the same harness—the pen and bayonet pointed in the same direction, and mingled in graceful communion. The army protected the printer, and in turn he must shield the army—the history of the times must be fairly printed, that no malicious author may impeach the valor of the soldier, or sander the honesty of our common enterprise. In these enlightened days, the Press is a necessity in all public matters.

When General Walker left Granada to establish his head-quarters at Rivas, it was thought necessary to establish a newspaper at that point, and accordingly we boxed up half of our printing office and despatched it thither. The work of moving a press, imposing stones, stands, galley-furniture, and forty kinds of type is no easy matter, particularly when it is done in a hurry and without removing the type from the cases. Yet in one week our office was removed and ready for operations. In Rivas, however, owing to the uncertainty in the movements of the army, and the work necessary in the re-modelling of the paper to its present form, we were not prepared to publish El Nicaraguense for several days, when the army was commanded to move on, and as a matter of course we packed up and moved on with the General. After a trip to Virgin, a passed across the Lake to San Carlos, a voyage around Ometepe and Apateros, on Tuesday last we found ourselves, with the printing office, typos, and everything else, safely landed in our old quarters at Granada, where we are perfectly satisfied to remain.

During the entire trip we have been favored by the different officers of the government in every possible way. The printing material has been handled with the greatest delicacy, and at dispatch used in forwarding the office. To Captain Carpentier, Harbor Master of the Port of Granada, to Captain Slocum of the steamer San Carlos, to Col. Fisher and Capt. Cook of the Intendencia Department, and to Gen. Goicouria, we are under especial indebtedness. Every facility was readily extended, and the whole trip made as pleasant as the necessary anxiety of a removal would allow.

The paper has necessarily been suspended during the two weeks of the trip for which we beg the indulgence of our readers; and in resuming the regular publication of El Nicaraguense, we do so with the hope that no future interruption will ever occur in its issue.

ACT OF CLEMENCY.—In Rivas two soldiers, one a German and the other a Chieno, were caught asleep on their posts, as sentinels. A Court Martial was ordered next day, and on the trial both of the culprits plead guilty. The Court pronounced the penalty of Death prescribed in the articles of war, and the Commander-in-Chief approved the finding. Next day was fixed for the execution. The fatal day came, and as the hour of execution approached, all the Americans in the city, together with large crowds of the natives, assembled on the Plaza. The officer of the day led out the prisoners between two rows of soldiers, and the solemn procession moved on to the mournful music of the Dead March. A spot was selected in front of the unfinished church, confession administered, the shooting party stationed, the bandages tied, the culprits placed with their backs against the wall, and everything made ready for the fatal word. An unusual stiffness pervaded the crowd and every one felt a growing sympathy for the fortunate beings thus self-condemned. Both themselves with fortitude, particularly the Ch who was one of the original eighty who first came into Granada with Gen. Walker. As the fatal minute came, a pardon was proclaimed from Gen. Walker, and instantly a thousand voices proclaimed the magic word. The Chieno was raised on the shoulders of the crowd and carried in front of the General's quarters, where a round of cheers was given. The clemency of the General met a responsive chord in every heart.

During our sojourn at Virgin Bay when an attack was momentarily expected, Col. Fry proposed loading a cannon with our stock of job type, whereupon our devil remarked that he had read in history that Cadmus introduced letters into Greece, but it was Fry who would introduce letters into the Creasers.

POST ADJUTANT.—First Lieutenant Kruger, of Co. F, has been appointed Post Adjutant to Co. Piper, commander of this post. No better selection could have been made.

# El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Monday Morning, April 14.

## ROUTE OF SANTA ROSA.

On the 26th of March, 1856, two hundred and eighty Americans, or men professing that nationality, under command of Colonel Louis Schlessinger of the army of Nicaragua, at the hacienda of Santa Rosa, eighteen miles from Guanacoste, in this Republic, met a body of the Costa Rica army, variously estimated at from six hundred to a thousand men, and in the course of fifteen minutes received a terrible defeat. No such event is recorded in the history of American arms, if we except the sack of Washington city. All the advantages of nature and place were in our favor; the prestige of American valor was at stake, and the effect of a defeat, all conspired to win the battle; but none of these causes, nor all of them, saved us from a disastrous and disgraceful route. Every soldier on the ground or away, feels as we have written. We cannot injure the truly brave, therefore, by coloring over the affair at Santa Rosa, thus placing it on an equality with those actions which are deserving of commendation. The reward of the soldier rests in the appreciation of his meritorious actions above those who fall behind him—where is his taken, then, the craven is mentioned in the same paragraph.

We have no official report of the action, but from what we gather of those who were there, the route is wholly attributable to the commanding officer. Our troops had stopped at the hacienda of Santa Rosa for dinner, and at the time of the attack, were all engaged in eating. No picket guard was detailed, nor any other precaution adopted to avoid an attack. Suddenly an alarm was given, and before the confusion in our camp subsided, the enemy poured in a destructive volley.—The troops were thrown into a momentary panic, when Col. Schlessinger gave an order to the German and French companies to fall back to secure a better position. This command was misconceived as an order to retreat, and accordingly a rapid flight was commenced by those companies. The Colonel followed as he says, to rally the fugitives; but his movement was construed into a flight, and soon the route became general. Our troops fled in every direction, scattering themselves wildly over a barren and mountainous country, with the topography of which they were wholly unacquainted. Fearful of passing along the road lest they might be captured by scouting parties of the enemy, they broke up in small parties, and after a fearful journey over mountains, through thick chapparal, without food or water, the poor fellows arrived in Virgin Bay, in straggling parties, worn down with fatigue, ragged, bare-foot, and almost naked. The indignation of the army at the loss of the fight, was divided in its sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers. A loud and indignant expression was uttered against the commander of the expedition, and by no other persons stronger than by the men and officers who had failed under him. Liable as human actions are to be misconceived, liable as all men are to rest under untoward fortunes, we shall withhold any censure of our own until the court martial at present inquiring into the matter shall render its decision.

It is almost impossible to mention the names of those deserving credit, in any battle; and more particularly in one to which so little credit is due as to the affair at Santa Rosa. But the general voice of the army has been so unanimous in honoring one company and certain officers, that we should be shutting our eyes to a public fact, if we did not designate them. The old Voltigeurs, now commanded by Capt. Rudler, was the last company to leave the field, and not then until the day was nearly lost. The loss by this company was terrible, and the enemy will long have occasion to remember the Voltigeurs.

Major O'Neil, who is justly esteemed the Murat of the army, won unmeasured praise from all the soldiers, not only for his brave action on the field, but for his sympathy to the sufferers afterwards. Adjutant Johnson, a favorite officer in garrison, is highly spoken of for his endeavors to restore order and stop the flight. Corporal Kelly, of Co. A was so highly spoken of to the General, that he was promoted to a Captancy on his return.

U. S. Consul.—Dr. J. C. Tuckon, U.S. Consul to Honduras, arrived in the last steamer, and will leave by the first opportunity for the scene of his duties.

## Second Battle of Rivas!

Six hundred Costa Ricans killed!—American loss thirty!—Total Route of the Enemy!!

Rivas has again been the field of a bloody conflict. On the morning of the 7th inst., intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, a force of 1500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. As the information was authentic, there was no time to be lost on the part of Gen. Walker in making ready to repulse the enemy. By daylight on the 8th inst., a force of 500 men including 100 native troops were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. Gen. Walker in person was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th inst., within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas. Early on the morning of the 11th, the march was resumed. Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the Democratic force instead of entering the city by the usual route from Granada, came in by the road leading from San Jorge or Virgin Bay.

The troops without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. The Battalion under command of Lieut. Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity, that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Costa Ricans shunning an open fight precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortified houses, and from those places of protection and concealment continued an unrelenting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution, to take possession of the city.

The order to charge was given, and the gallant Lieut. Colonel followed by his intrepid soldiers, rushed heedless of peril, into the face of the menacing danger, and with the loss of four men only succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed at the southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Capt. McCurdle, a most excellent and intrepid artilleryman. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the discomfited Costa Ricans. Chagrined and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several bold attempts to repossess it, but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi Rifle, intimidated their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment. In the meantime fifteen or twenty Riflemen had stationed themselves on the roof of a building from which they could plainly discover a large body of the enemy on the back streets. A continuous fire was kept up by those gallant fellows, and at least a hundred of the enemy fell from their destructive aim. The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders and 300 of them in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following the retreat of the 300, about 12 o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Capt. Waters of the Rangers, who held possession of the tower surmounting the unfinished Cathedral on the north side of the plaza, immediately communicated to Gen. Walker, information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to prevent the occupation of the town. In the meantime Capt. Waters and his Rangers from their convenient position opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the Democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce firing at the enemy from all four of the corners of the plaza.

The north-west corner was held by Col. Don Bruno Natzmer and Maj. O'Neil, with their command, and over a hundred dead bodies of the enemy, gave signal proof of the gallantry of those officers and the intrepidity of their men. The south-west corner was in charge of Captains Rudler and Mason with their companies, and that with the exception of the position held by Lieut. Col. Sanders, was the one from which the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Those brave officers and their trusty men maintained their ground against a concealed foe, with a firmness and courage deserving of the highest commendation. Some of our noble spirits in the exhibition at this point of fear-

less and undaunted courage fell martyrs in the cause of democracy. Among these, it should not be deemed invidious to mention Lieut. Morgan of Gen. Walker's Staff, and Lieut. Doyle of the army, men of as sterling heroism and as true hearts as ever belonged to humanity.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning, until noon. Four hours of unremitting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy too, seemed to have become wearied of the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharpshooters adventuring chances at a long distance. The temporary cessation of violent hostilities by the enemy was discovered, however, to be a ruse, for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the north-east corner of the plaza, whence unharmed they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the plaza. This stratagem of the enemy was discovered by Lieut. Gay, whose timely and vigilant service doubtless saved the lives of many of the Nicaraguan soldiers, and terminated more speedily the sanguinary conflict. Information of the movement of the enemy was communicated by him, and volunteers solicited to make a desperate charge upon the position they coveted. Ten true and fearless men, armed with rifles and Col's revolvers, were all that were required, and instantly the requisite number fully equipped for the perilous expedition were ready to engage the foe. This number was composed of officers, among whom were Capt's Houston and Sutter of Gen. Walker's Staff; Col. Kewen, volunteer aid to Gen. Walker; Maj. Roger's of the Commissary Department; Maj. Webber, Capt's Beckenbridge and Mahon, Lieut's Winters, Stith and Gay. A few privates also volunteered, increasing the number to thirteen. Crossing the street under the fire of the enemy, they pressed through the corner building that was sought to be possessed by the foe, to the far end of the corridor which was partially barricaded by an adobe wall or breastwork. From that position they cautiously surveyed the approximating enemy, and hastily determining the plan of operation, the order to charge was given, and with a yell and a bound they rushed in the direction of the picket fence behind which the enemy were cautiously making progress. The yell was immediately responded to by a volley of thirty guns; but as the attack was so sudden, the disconcerted foe were unable to aim with precision, and the only damage effected was a single wound inflicted upon the head of Capt. Beckenbridge, not interfering at all with his prosecution of the charge. The fence was gained without any loss, and thence a brisk fire opened upon the retreating enemy.—They fled for protection behind a neighboring building, whence, with more security, they could prevent pursuit. It was necessary, however, that they should be driven entirely from that vicinity, and in order to get a position to effect that object, it was necessary to cross a street exposed to the enemy's fire.

It was a hazardous experiment, as the opposition force was ascertained to be more than a hundred strong. Nothing daunted however, the thirteen essayed the perilous adventure, and although the bullets whistled in fearful proximity to them, not a man was killed or wounded. The position they sought was gained, and then in earnest the crack of the rifle became the death knell of the foe.—The enemy with great obstinacy sought to maintain their ground, and returned the fire with apparent zeal and eagerness. In this engagement Capt. Hueston, of the General's Staff, fell mortally wounded. With his parting spirit escaped the pulsation of a true and valiant heart. He was a man of fine attainments, of noble and generous impulses, and exemplary heroism. As an atonement for the death of Capt. Hueston, not less than thirty of the enemy were made to bite the dust. The fire of the remaining twelve became too disastrous for the Costa Rican braves, and they were compelled again to relinquish their position and seek greater security elsewhere. They began a precipitate retreat but were hotly pursued by their assailants. Fortifying themselves behind a broken adobe wall, they again turned upon their pursuers, and opened a determined fire. In this assault Lieut. Gay was slightly wounded on the head, and Louis, known as "French Louis" was killed. Lieut. Gay was in the first battle of Rivas, and in all the subsequent conflicts in Nicaragua, and in a bolder and more determined man never lived.—He died from an excess of gallantry, from reckless exposure to the enemy's fire. He was the projector of this assault, and to him may be attributed in a great measure the triumph of the day. The enemy still pursued, made good their retreat, and little execution was afterwards effected. The fight on the plaza had almost entirely ceased.—During the remainder of the day, and until late at night, there was no firing except from a few of the enemy, who throughout the conflict maintained their concealment, and with Minnie Rifles menaced every visible inimical object. The possessors of these weapons were evidently Englishmen and Germans, who had long experience in the use of that deadly instrument. The majority of American killed fell at the hands of those foreign miscreants, who have allied themselves with servilism against the Liberal party of Central America.

This battle of Rivas—the second one fought in that city by Gen. Walker—was warmly contested. The struggle was a long and a stout one, and the

Liberals were compelled to fight a long and a stout one. The number of bullets that fell upon the Liberal force, and considering the great security afforded them from barricades and breastwork buildings, it cannot but be deemed a proudest triumph yet achieved by the Liberal party of Nicaragua. The officers commanding the American force were all gallant men, and nobly discharged their duty. Gen. Walker was cool, firm and possessed throughout the entire engagement, for several hours maintained a steady position on horseback. He manifested an excitement and betrayed no uneasiness as to the result, and exhibited a calm and subtle consciousness of ultimate victory. Col's Fry, Maj. Don Bruno Natzmer, Lieut. Col. Sanders, Maj. Brewster, Parkham, O'Neil, who in command of the Battalion, display a degree of heroism and gallantry that will result of beneficial results. These were nobly supported by their subordinate officers, many of whom sacrificed to their intrepidity, some by a heroic death, and others by numerous and painful wounds. Adjutant General Thomson, too, was conspicuous throughout the engagement. The Staff of Gen. Walker exhibited remarkable firmness and daring, as the melancholy whistles of Hueston, Clinton and Morgan give ample testimony. Capt. Sutter a son of the Virginia staff remains, but a braver spirit, no one who would become becoming gallantry fell not on that field of battle. Col. Kewen, the volunteer aid of the Commander-in-Chief who was slightly wounded in the leg, returns with a reputation far beyond of the field equal to the best. His conduct speaks of as gallant and encouraging in the extreme.

It is due to the noble force to state that they were in the hottest part of the engagement in the early part of the morning, and maintained themselves with exemplary courage. The loss of their brave and excellent commander, Don Machado, affected them with profound grief, but their more more intrepid officers were gallant men, and they sustained themselves with great honor.

The battle of the 11th of April, 1856, will long be remembered by the Costa Ricans. Their loss in killed alone, cannot fall short of six hundred men—and of wounded and deserted no precise estimate can be formed. The only retreat of the three hundred and a subsequent abandonment of Rivas are sufficient indications of their overwhelming defeat. The American loss does not exceed thirty, and the number of wounded is the same. The Costa Ricans who fled in bravado and pomp exceeded the limits of Nicaragua, and were going to exterminate the "plebeian filibusteros." Gen. Walker displayed a leniency, determined to teach them a lesson of propriety for future example, and forbore to profit by the instructions they received. At last whether they remain and succumb, or retreat or not, it will not take them long to learn the disagreeable fact that Gen. Walker is ready and willing at all times and seasons, to employ himself in the general task of affording them a lesson in instructions, calculated to produce more lasting impressions.

At ten o'clock on Saturday a courier arrived from Leon with news of the most gratifying character from the north. The proclamation of President Rivas had been received by the States of Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala in a friendly mood. Our commissioners were with cordiality by the people and authorities the spirit of peace manifested itself among classes.

San Salvador has repudiated her recruits, and is now detached from the League of States arrayed against Nicaragua. The President disclaims any hostile intention towards this Republic, and denies his sympathy to Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

Honduras and Guatemala are also peaceably inclined. The enlistment of soldiers has been suspended, and the law levies dissolved. All the States north of us are now at peace with Nicaragua, and we may expect to have a long and quiet when the war with Costa Rica is settled.

Ennon.—We in error on our first page in assigning Col. Piper to the command of the Second Rifle Battalion. He is Lieutenant Colonel of the First Light Infantry Battalion.

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

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

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAILS.  
WINES & CO. will make up a mail for the Atlantic States and California on the 12th inst., and forward the same through their Express.

ESTADENCIA GENERAL.  
Granada, April, 1856.  
ALL persons who have advanced either money or effect to the Government, are hereby required to present the same, with the documents in this office, to the General, for the purpose of settling all standing accounts. By order of DEL. J. D. GARCIA, Intendente General.  
G. J. F. ...

Parte Española.

Sábado, Abril 12 1856.

SE PUBLICA LOS MIÉRCOLES Y SABADOS,

DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO. Gradada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De orden del Sr. Intendente General, Domingo de Guzmán.—Col. J. F. J. primer asistente de la Intendencia General.

El Presidente Provisional de la república á los nicaragüenses.

COMPATRIOTAS.

Ha venido á visitar el departamento occidental... me en mas inmediata comunicación con el Gobierno de Honduras, S. M. y Guatemala, con quienes Nicaragua solo desea buenas inteligencias y una amistad real y sincera, de que resulte la existencia feliz de los Estados, regidos por sus instituciones peculiares.

No quiero la guerra, mucho menos entre los hermanos y amigos naturales. No hay necesidad de un rompimiento, y estoy dispuesto á poner todos los medios que concurren á la consolidación de la paz. Y intento he destinado ya comisiones para que se celebren tratados de alianza y amistad. El Señor protegerá estos desiguales.

NECESIDADES.—Si mis esfuerzos tuvieran el efecto que es de esperarse el destino de los que actualmente rigen los destinos de estos Estados, gozaréis de todas las benedicciones de la paz y de la libertad. Si por el contrario, la guerra se prolonga para la defensa de la patria, os del triunfo de vuestra libertad. Marzo 20 de 1856.

DE LAS VIRTUDES AL PUEBLO.

18. P. E. La república se ha dignado publicar en el periódico intitulado El Nicaragüense. Y es tanto mas para mí el aceptar este honroso nombramiento, cuanto que en su desempeño he tenido que satisfacer los votos manifiestos de la razón, como amigo del pueblo, como defensor de los principios en que se apoya la sanidad de la libertad. De consiguiente mi único deseo al empreñar la referida misión, es corresponder dignamente á la confianza con que vuestros altos funcionarios se han servido distinguirme, promoviendo hasta donde alcanzan mis facultades, la difusión de las luces, la educación popular, y con ella el bienestar, el progreso y la prosperidad de esta naciente república.

Poco, muy poco podria yo hacer en vuestro favor y en el de los nobles nicaragüenses! si solo contase con mis débiles recursos; pero cuento con vuestra benevolencia; y sobre todo con vuestros conocimientos, y con vuestra cooperación y acendrado patriotismo para que me ayudeis á sostener y llevar á cabo la parte que me corresponde en la grande obra de vuestra regeneración social. Invariable en mis principios, firme en mis convicciones democráticas, desde hoy me contemplo como un ciudadano de esta república que me ha abrigado en su seno, y que miro como una patria adoptiva; de consiguiente nada podrá separarme de la senda que me trae el honor en cumplimiento del serado deber que me pone la confianza de que se ha servido darme el supremo gobierno de la república.

Vosotros, que al presente identificado con vuestros intereses, miráis vuestros triunfos y vuestras glorias, y vuestras amenazas y vuestras amenazas la tranquilidad, el progreso de la república, y el progreso de la república.

confianza el brio y la abnegación de nuestros amigos, las acertadas medidas del Jeneral en jefe, y la decisión del pueblo en el noble empeño de sostener sus derechos bárbaramente vulnerados.

¡A las armas, nobles nicaragüenses! Hay una unión, armonía y buena inteligencia entre vosotros, y no hay que temer los ataques de un enemigo tan injusto como caprichoso, que pretende daros la ley en vuestra propia casa, interviniendo en el arreglo interior de vuestros negocios domésticos...

Nuestra causa ¡oh Nicaragüenses! es la causa de todos los hombres libres, y no dudeis que ellos vendrán, como han venido ya de todas partes, á sostener el sagrado pabellón de la libertad, que es el emblema Santo de la alianza común de los pueblos; que el gran pueblo americano tambien os ayudará á sostenerle á despecho de su torpe y vacilante gobierno; y que los esfuerzos de un pueblo generoso y magnánimo que combate por su independencia serán coronados con el triunfo, y con la vergüenza y el escarmiento de sus enemigos.

¡Nicaragüenses! como amigo sincero del pueblo, amante de la justicia y de la igualdad, yo no he venido aquí á fomentar discordias ni partidos políticos destructores de todo bien social; he venido, sí, como un hermano que se interesa vivamente por vosotros que desea la unión cordial de los ciudadanos, y que anhela con todas las veras del corazón ser tan solo un mediador entre vosotros, para apagar si es posible, la tea incendiaria de la discordia, que por tanto tiempo ha sido la causa funesta de vuestra ruina común...

Ya lo he dicho, y no me cansaré de repetirlo. Olvidad lo pasado, si queréis conservar lo presente y lo porvenir. Sea pues la conservación del orden de cosas presente nuestro solo interes, como debe ser nuestra sola garantía de progreso, de prosperidad y bienestar. ¡Ciudadanos! ¡Viva la unión que nos hará fuertes é invencibles! ¡Viva la libertad! ¡Viva la independencia! ¡Viva el Jeneral en jefe! ¡Viva el gobierno Supremo de la república!

Francisco Aguero Estrada

CENTRO-AMERICA

Y EL ESTADO DE NICARAGUA.

El monstruo de la guerra ha vuelto á levantar su erguida cabeza, y vomitando sangre y fuego, y llevando por todas partes la muerte y el esterminio, va á llenar de luto y desolación los infortunados campos de Nicaragua.

El gobierno de Costa Rica tuvo á bien decretar en Marzo último que todos los prisioneros de guerra de cualquier nacionalidad que fuesen, cogidos con las armas en la mano, y al mando del Jeneral Walker, serian fusilados inmediatamente.

El día 25 del mismo mes, el gobierno de aquella república fusiló bárbaramente diez y nueve prisioneros de guerra habidos en la memorable acción de Guanacaste; y claro es que el Jeneral Walker y los suyos no se quedarán cortos en este punto, cuanto les llegue su vez.

Centro-América será pues el teatro sangriento de una matanza horrible y de una guerra fratricida, solo porque las pasiones de los hombres mas bien que los consejos de la prudencia, deciden casi siempre de la suerte de los pueblos. ¿Y quién será responsable de tan deplorable y atroz carnicería? El que con su conducta altanera provocativa é insultante, ha repellido todos los medios prudentes de paz y conciliación, dando al mundo tan funesto ejemplo, y obligando así á sus enemigos á la represalia. Dignos hijos de los españoles, ellos han seguido siempre la senda que les han trazado sus bárbaros proenitores ahonde y aqueude los mares.

Centro-americanos, la guerra civil estermiadora que habia desolado á Nicaragua llegaba á su término, y á vosotros tocaba precaver todo insulto y defender vuestros fronteras de ulteriores ataques; pero no atizar de nuevo la discordia aun no bien apagada entre vuestros vecinos, ni intervenir á fuerza armada en el arreglo de los negocios domésticos de Nicaragua.

La intervención del Jral. Walker fué solicitada por una gran mayoría del pueblo de Nicaragua, puesto que triunfó del partido contrario que estaba en el pleno ejercicio del poder: ella fué un mal, si se quiere; pero un mal necesario para poner término á la anarquía y á la guerra civil, y al en-

carnizamiento de dos partidos iguales destructores: ella produjo un gran bien, la cesación de las hostilidades, y la creación de un nuevo orden de cosas que mejoró la situación aflictiva y desconsoladora del pais, y que era una garantía de prosperidad y de progreso para el porvenir. La vuestra ha encendido de nuevo la tea de la discordia, y ha renovado la guerra civil con todos sus horrores, solo por satisfacer vuestro orgullo nacional, y la torpe ambición, y otras malas pasiones de algunos hijos de este desventurado suelo, y lo que es peor, por rendir este sangriento homenaje á las exigencias de la opulenta Albion que os instiga y os da armas contra los americanos.

Así es ¡oh pueblos de Centro-América! como habeis abierto la puerta á un torrente espantoso de males. Las pasiones, aun mal sofocadas, estallarán con nuevo y mas terrible furor, las venganzas y los resentimientos que tan imprudentemente habeis fomentado, llevarán á todas partes fuego destructor, y mientras que todos sufriran las consecuencias de una guerra fratricida nadie puede prever cual será su término, una vez desencadenadas las pasiones de un pueblo que lleva estampada en su frente con caracteres indelebles, la negra mancha y el funesto baldon de sus eternas guerras civiles.

En vano queréis detener las grandes ideas de progreso social, y la marcha del siglo en que vivimos. Las ideas irán adelante, y el siglo no puede retrogradar.... En vano queréis contrariar los instintos nobles, generosos y hospitalarios de este infortunado pueblo que jamás conoció la libertad sino de nombre; y que agobiado bajo el peso de la desdicha, busca un remedio á los males y desgracias de todo jénero que le legó la conquista y dominación española, en la alianza al progreso, á la civilización y á la libertad de la Joven América. Porque queréis privar á este pobre pueblo, con su pereza y apatía senilares, con su fanatismo y añejas supersticiones, con su inveterada ignorancia, con sus hábitos guerreros y destructores, fruto maldito de sus eternas guerras civiles, porque queréis privarle, decimos, de la civilización pacífica y bien hechora de la imprenta, del vapor y el telégrafo; de esa civilización que hace fraternizar á todos los pueblos de la tierra bajo la égida santa de la libertad; que llena las ciudades como por encanto, de escuelas y periódicos y salones de lectura, difundiendo la luz y el progreso por todas partes; que hace florecer los campos con los bienes inmanos de la agricultura y los transforma bien presto en puestos comerciales y ciudades populosas; que tiene su apoyo en el trabajo, en el comercio y la industria; que puebla los rios de vapores que son el vehículo de la riqueza industrial y mercantil, y poniendo en activa comunicación los lugares mas distantes por medio del vapor y del telégrafo, asegura la dicha y la prosperidad de los pueblos?

¿No escuchais la voz de los ancianos de Nicaragua que deploran las desgracias de su infortunada patria durante medio siglo de ruina y desolación permanentes bajo el azote de la guerra civil? ¿No veis esos esqueletos de ciudades arruinadas, solitarios escombros, que mas que habitación de vivos, parecen sepulcros de las desolados pueblos?

¡Centro-americanos! Al fin conoceréis vuestro error.... La guerra que habeis fomentado dará por do quiera frutos de maldición que vendrán sobre vosotros y sobre vuestros hijos y algun día depluraréis sus terribles consecuencias; pero quizás demasiado tarde.

VANAS PRETENSIONES.

Sabemos que el Sr. D. José María Estrada residente en Honduras, ha manifestado allí pretensiones de ser presidente de la república de Nicaragua para alarmar á su antiguo partido concitándole á la rebelion contra el actual gobierno de Nicaragua. Por lo tanto nos ercemos en el deber de demostrar con datos irrefragables, que no siéndolo antes del tratado de 23 de Agosto último, mucho menos podrá serlo en las actuales circunstancias.

En efecto, si el gobierno del Sr. Chamorro era ilegítimo, porque hoió la constitucion vijente de 838 desgarrando así su título de director del Estado, porque su presidencia de la nueva república de Nicaragua...

¿Cómo puede ser que la del Sr. Estrada... que fué creada en medio de las hogueras, de las violaciones y deprecaciones, de la guerra, haya podido adquirir legitimidad? Así es como se engañan los mismos hombres que inventan el error.

Si pudo hacerse al pueblo la primera usurpacion del poder electivo que es inherente á los gobiernos representativos, despues que la asamblea constituyente habia declarado terminantemente que á ella correspondia nombrar el primer presidente de la república ¿porqué violar hasta la misma ley que habia emitido la asamblea refractaria? ¿Porqué si ella dijo, que los demas presidentes debian ser electos por el pueblo en el modo y términos que establecia su constitucion proyectada y no publicada, no se cumplió con este precepto, sino que la misma asamblea aun diminuta por no haber concurrido á ella toda la representación del Estado, volvió á nombrar segunda vez el presidente para hacer habitual la usurpacion?

Se ha dicho que esa asamblea diminuta nombró al Sr. Estrada en virtud de facultades que tenia para el caso que faltase repentinamente el presidente Chamorro; mas esto afianza mas y mas nuestras convicciones para negarle aun los visos ó apariencias de legitimidad. Es muy claro que la referida asamblea constituyente convocada solo para omitir la ley fundamental, no pudo establecer la de elección de presidente que debia ser creación de la constitucion que se iba á dar; y que entretanto esto sucediera, estaba naturalmente en obervancia la carta de 838, mácsime en lo de para organizacion, sin la cual no debia permanecer el Estado. Luego si el Sr. Estrada fué electo presidente á consecuencia de dicha ley inconstitucional, fué nula, de ningún valor ni efecto su elección bajo este respecto. Lo fué tambien, por que suponiendo de alguna existencia la precitada ley, no se le puede atribuir alguna á la vez que la facultad de ejercer el poder ordinario estaba limitada hasta el mes de Enero próximo á la emision de aquella ley.

Ahora bien, si la elección del Sr. Estrada fué hecha, como realmente sucedió, casi un año despues de la citada fecha, no queda duda que con doble dosis de impotencia, si así puede decirse el poder constituyente violó las instituciones del Estado, para darle un presidente de partido que no pudo ser ni provisorio.

Por otra parte, conforme al art. 128 de la constitucion vijente, muerto Chamorro debieron abrirse los pliegos de los senadores insaculados, para repóner por el orden de sus números la falta absoluta de director. Estrada no era un senador de los insaculados, y los pliegos los dejó perdidos Chamorro en su fuga repentina de Leon. Luego ni en este concepto pudo ser legalmente director; luego fué un gobernante intruso de los pocos pueblos que tuvieron la debilidad de reconocerle. Con esto crece haber demostrado cuan vanas son las pretenciones del Sr. Estrada.—Un fiel democrata nicaragüense.

A ULTIMA HORA.

Se acaban de recibir cartas de amigos de San Miguel, Estado del Salvador fechas 15 del presente informando: que los comisionados de este Gobierno habian llegado á esa ciudad y que fueron recibidos con la acostumbrada hospitalidad de los Salvadoreños.—Se nos informa que toda hostilidad de aquella República acerca de esta se habia desvanecido.—Que las reclutas se habian mandado suspender y que quisieron en libertad, todos los soldados que se habian acuartelado á consecuencia del temor de invasión.—Se ha revocado la orden que se dió para que se entregara al pretendido Presidente de Nicaragua, don José María Estrada, doscientos fusiles y quinientas paradas. Que nuestros comisionados, serian cordialmente recibidos por el gobierno del Salvador en Cujetepeque, no debiendo creerse que habrá guerra de los otros Estados bajo ningún pretexto. De esto se deduce, que los demas gobiernos de Centro-América han sido mas operosos y sabios, que el gobierno de Costa Rica.



**DE OFICIO.**

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
**MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.**  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue:

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

En atención á que no debe tener efecto el decreto dictado en esta ciudad el 25 de Mayo de 1855, contraído á que los Alcaldes Constitucionales de las cabeceras de algunos distritos ejerzan indistintamente las funciones de jueces de 1.ª instancia; en uso de sus facultades.

**DECRETA.**

Art. único.—Queda derogado en todas sus partes el citado decreto de 25 de Mayo de 1855, y en consecuencia, vijentes las leyes anteriores.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Gobernacion.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, esperando recibo.—Salinas.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
**MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.**  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

**EL GOBIERNO.**

En atención á que las circunstancias demandan la separacion de los mandos políticos y de Hacienda de este departamento para que la accion de uno y otro sea mas expedita, en uso de sus facultades

**ACUERDA:**

1.º Nómbrase Prefecto del departamento Oriental al Sr. coronel D. Trinidad Salazar con el sueldo de ley.

2.º En consecuencia, el actual Prefecto continuará en el ejercicio de la subdelegacion de Hacienda.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
**MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.**  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

El Gobierno, en uso de sus facultades

**ACUERDA.**

1.º Su encarga al Sr. D. Francisco Agüero Estrada de la impresion de los documentos oficiales en el periódico Nicaraguense con la gratificacion de cincuenta pesos mensuales que se le satisfarán del Tesoro público.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.—Rivas Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia, esperando recibo.—Salinas.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
**MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.**  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Siendo necesario en las actuales circunstancias que durante la ausencia del Gobierno quede en esta ciudad un Comisionado especial suyo para proveer á los casos urgentes; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA.**

Art. 1.º Se nombra al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer Comisionado del Gobierno en los departamentos de Oriente y Mediodía, para que durante su ausencia, se ocupe de los objetos y obre con arreglo á las instrucciones que por separado se le comunicarán.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia todas las autoridades de los departamentos expresados obedecerán sus órdenes.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Gobernacion.

da, á 22 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Gobernacion. Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.—Salinas.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
**MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.**  
Granada, Marzo 22 de 1860.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua; á sus habitantes.

Considerando que las urgencias del momento demandan ocurrir á un empréstito forzoso en calidad de indemnizarlo con seguridad lo mas pronto que sea posible; atendiendo á que para obrar con la justa proporción, es conveniente que de entre los mismos propietarios salga la calculacion; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA.**

Art. 1.º Se exigirá en esta ciudad un empréstito forzoso de ocho mil pesos derramado entre los propietarios, cuyo capital productible escada de dos mil pesos.

Art. 2.º Una Junta compuesta de tres individuos que al efecto se nombrarán, procederá hoy mismo á hacer el derrame, y formada la lista, la pasará al Subdelegado de Hacienda para que intente á los comprendidos en ella la entrega de la proporción que les toque, por terceras partes, la primera de presente, y las dos restantes con intervalo de cinco días cada una.

Art. 3.º El Subdelegado es autorizado para usar de los apremios que juzgue convenientes, atendidas las necesidades públicas.

Art. 4.º Los prestamistas serán reembolsados con órdenes sobre la mitad de los productos de la Aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte.

Art. 5.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Marzo de 1860.—Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos esperando recibo.—Salinas.

**POLITICA.**

**EL JENERAL WALKER**

**ANTE EL MUNDO CIVILIZADO.**

Al trazar estos renglones, y al ver que tantas veces prevalece el mal contra el bien estaríamos tentados á creer que el principio y el deseo del bien han desaparecido de la faz de la tierra, si no estuviésemos preparados contra las sugestiones de la malicia, y si nuestras mas profundas convicciones no nos hiciesen ver lo contrario.

En efecto algunos papeles Centro-americanos, otros de los Estados- Unidos, y no pocos de la prensa europea, no se cansan de proferir calumnias contra el Jeneral Walker, considerándole cual otro Atila, y llamándole á él y á los suyos una horda de bandidos, usurpadores de la autoridad pública de Nicaragua, que roban, asesinan y vilipendian bárbaramente á sus vecinos, afirmando que es necesario aniquilarlos ó echarlos fuera del país para asegurar su libertad é independencia.

Mas no hay que extrañar esta conducta y este lenguaje, por que tal ha sido siempre la suerte de los hombres que en cualquier tiempo se han distinguido por que se han separado de la senda comun, aun cuando se hayan consagrado con heroica abnegacion al bien de la humanidad, por que han tenido que chocar con envejecidos abusos, errores funestos, preocupaciones é intereses arraigados.

Sócrates fué condenado á tomar la cicuta porque combatió los errores de su época con las armas de la razon y la filosofía; Colón fué tenido por un loco visionario, y como tal despreciado por sus contemporáneos, por que concibió la existencia de un mundo ignorado hasta entonces; Galileo fué tratado como un impio por haber sostenido la teoría del movimiento de la tier-

ra; y el mismo Jesucristo sufrió una muerte de cruz ignominiosa, por haber predicado y enseñado la Santa doctrina que desde entonces ha rejenerado el mundo.

Al Jeneral Walker, pues, lo ha tocado en suerte el ser el mártir de la libertad é independencia nicaraguense. Llamado por el partido democrático de esta república, que ya empezaba á desesperar de su triunfo contra el partido lejitimista de Chamorro, que habia hollado la constitucion del Estado, él vino de California al socorro de Nicaragua cual otro La Fayette en favor del jeneroso pueblo americano. ¡Y por qué inesplicable anomalía, ese mismo pueblo que tan justos honores tributó al héroe de la Francia, poniéndole siempre á la par del inmortal Washington, porqué inesplicable anomalía, digo ese mismo pueblo, ó mas bien ese gobierno, se complace en difamar y considerar como un mero usurpador á un hijo suyo que no ha hecho otra cosa que volar á la defensa de un pueblo libre oprimido, con tanta gloria, abnegacion y desinterés como el héroe de la Francia? ¡Por ventura los hijos de Washington y de Jefferson han dejenerado ya del noble carácter y elevadas ideas de sus mayores? ¡Y será posible que así abandonen á sus hermanos, cuando las fuerzas reunidas de los estados de Centro-america quisieran anonadarlos, porque con ánimos jenerosos han venido al socorro de un pueblo libre que combatia heroicamente para derrocar el despotismo y recobrar sus usurpados derechos? ¡Mengua sería y baldon eterno para el gran pueblo americano, si solo oyendo la voz del egoismo, y envuelto en el tenebroso manto del interés nacional desatendiese la voz del paisanaje, de la justicia y la libertad!

Ahora bien, si el gobierno actual de Nicaragua se ha constituido despues de terminada la lucha, por un convenio entre los dos partidos beligerantes, cuyo artículo 2.º nombró presidente provisional de la república por catorce meses, al Sr. D. Patricio Rivas; si el 5.º previno el olvido de todo los agravios y ofensas políticas; y el 12.º v último, que los gobiernos anteriores y existentes durante la guerra cesarían totalmente despues del referido tratado; si por artículos adicionales el Jeneral Walker fué reconocido Jeneral en jefe de los ejércitos de la república etc. etc.: si este gobierno así constituido terminó la guerra y restableció la paz de la república: si él marcha de mejora en mejora, por las vias del progreso y la legalidad; si ha nombrado su ministerio compuesto de hombres que por su sensatez, buenos antecedentes y acendrado patriotismo, inspiran la mas alta confianza al país: si ha publicado libremente el decreto de 19 de Marzo inmediato pasado para convocar el pueblo á fin de que ejerza su soberanía en el acto sagrado de eleccion, y en el agosto de la instalacion de los SS.º PP. de la república para poner término al gobierno provisional que habian reclamado las circunstancias, ¿cómo se pretende sostener con el mas impudente descaro á la faz del mundo, que el Jeneral Walker ha usurpado todos los poderes públicos, que oprime tiránicamente al pueblo nicaraguense y le tiene reducido á la mas completa y vergonzosa servidumbre? Los actos libremente ejercidos por el S. P. E. de la república evidencian lo contrario.

Digan pues lo que quieran los enemigos del progreso de esta república, públicos son los actos de su gobierno como Jeneral en jefe del ejército nicaraguense. Justo é imparcial con todos á la par que firme y enérgico, él no conoce otras distinciones que las del mérito, los talentos útiles, y los servicios hechos á la patria; y nada mas lejos de la verdad, que la asercion de que el Jeneral Walker escluye á los hijos del país de los empleos de la república, por que dicen quiere dominarlo todo como un tirano de Nicaragua... ¡Falsedad, calumnia, impostura...! Díganlo si no, los empleados civiles y militares hijos del país, que hay en los diferentes ramos de la administracion pública, desde el presidente y demas altos funcionarios del S. P. E.; desde los jenerales, oficiales y demas empleados, hasta los ajenos subalternos del último grado, en ambas administraciones civil y militar... Díganlo si no, los extranjeros de diferentes nacionalidades, empleados tambien en el ejército y en otros destinos al servicio del Estado...

Al trazar estas últimas líneas en honor de la verdad y de la Santa causa del pro-

greso, de la libertad, é independencia de Nicaragua, me complace muy mucho en hacer mencion del honroso nombramiento que de Jeneral de Brigada é Intendente jeneral de Ejército, acaba de obtener nuestro amigo y compatriota el Sr. Domingo de Goicouria, que con tanto celo, compabnegacion y patriotismo, ha trabajado siempre por la libertad de Cuba nuestrafortunada patria. Este nombramiento como el de algunos otros de mis compatriotas para desempeñar diferentes puestos de honor y de confianza en el ejército y la administracion pública, acabarán de demostrar hasta la evidencia, que el Jeneral Walker en la parte que tan honrosamente desempeña en el gobierno de esta república, no busca otra cosa que el progreso y el bien del país, que en gran parte le confiara sus destinos cuando en los días aciagos de la tribulacion invocó su proteccion para poner término á la opresion del partido lejitimista, y á los horrores de la guerra civil.

En fin, exentos del espíritu de partido, y de los intereses mezquinos que animan á los enemigos del progreso y de la independencia de Nicaragua, nosotros que vemos en la union y concordia de ámbos pueblos un gran bien, no solo para Nicaragua, sino para otros muchos pueblos de la América; nosotros que hemos contemplado con placer indefinible, la marcha progresiva que ha emprendido Nicaragua en los pocos días de paz que le han dejado sus enemigos bajo el réjimen actual; nosotros declaramos á la faz del mundo, que consideramos como un hecho providencial la venida del Jeneral Walker; y la inmigracion extranjera en este país, como necesaria para asegurar su rejeneracion social, y con ella los bienes inmensos de que le ha privado hasta aquí su adverso destino.

¡Honor pues al digno Jeneral Walker! ¡Honor á la democracia y á la union nicaraguense! ¡Honor á la libertad y á la independencia de la república!—E. S.

**ACTO DE CLEMENCIA.**

Eran las 6 de la tarde del día 1.º corriente: un inmenso jentío estaba ante los muros de la nueva iglesia, medio construído se ve en la plaza principal de Rivas. Dos hombres estaban al pié de dichos muros, el rostro hácia el concurso, y á su lado estaba un sacerdote que ejercia su sagrado ministerio, ya con el uno, ya con el otro, hablando, al parecer con una calma y serenidad ejemplares, para recibir el mortal y comparecer ante el Eterno. A la distancia como de unos diez pasos estaba un piquete de soldados con sus fusiles, como quien aguarda el momento de la ejecucion.

Terminada ya la triste mision del ministro, este se retiró del referido lugar, ocupando su puesto un hombre que llevaba dos lienzos blancos en una mano. Al acercarse, uno de ellos se levantó el cabello despejó la frente con serenidad, y apoyó la cabeza en el muro, como quien espera resignado la ejecucion de la fatal sentencia. Acto continuo el de los lienzos hizo su oficio, vendando á uno y otro, como costumbre en semejantes casos.

Esperábase ya solamente el fatal momento que habia de lanzar á los desgraciados á la eternidad, cuando una voz que provenir del Cielo clamó ¡Perdon! ¡Imajín el lector cual sería el júbilo y el alboroto del pueblo, que identificado con los reos esperaba triste y cabizbajo el término de sangriento drama que iba á presenciarse. En un momento resonaron por toda la plaza mil vivas y aclamaciones en honor del Jeneral Walker, que es firme y justicie la par que benévolo y clemente, y mas siera tener siempre que premiar, que verse forzado á castigar á cualquiera de sus soldados.

IMPRENTA NICARAGUENSE.

Presente á la ca del Gobierno

**PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,**

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. C. J. McDodald appointed Quarter Master General of the army.

H. A. Hutchins appointed Second Lieutenant.

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

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

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

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

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

**LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.**

**LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.**

**COMPANY D.**  
KILLED.—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Keller, Privates John Bradley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5.  
WOUNDED.—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Perry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

**COMPANY E.**  
KILLED.—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2.  
WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 3—aggregate 4.

**FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.**

**COMPANY A.**  
KILLED.—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, Rorrer. Total 2—aggregate.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant A. Pittman, Privates S. Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4.  
MISSING.—A. Du Jan, L. Pache, Total 2.

**COMPANY B.**  
KILLED.—Privates Bradley, — Stone. Total 2.  
WOUNDED.—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Henry, Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8.  
MISSING.—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

**COMPANY C.**  
KILLED.—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total 3.  
WOUNDED.—Capt. Caycee, Lieut. Latemer, Privates Woolf, Barker.  
MISSING.—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total 3.

**COMPANY D.**  
KILLED.—Capt. Hartell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, Whites Barston. Total 4—aggregate 5.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Hutchings, Privates Puizer. Total 2.

**COMPANY E.**  
KILLED.—Privates Knox, Logan, — Clerc, Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total 7.  
WOUNDED.—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Private J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total 3—aggregate 5.  
MISSING.—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Crag. Total 4.

**COMPANY F.**  
KILLED.—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurray, Duocub. Total 3.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Dunnican, Sergeant Halliday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Langedale, Cody. Total 7.  
MISSING.—Cody.

**COMPANY G.**  
KILLED.—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, De Laney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hershman, Townsend, Mitty, Winchester. Total 11—aggregate 12.  
WOUNDED.—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dollan, Ferguson. Total 10.

**SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.**

**COMPANY A.**  
KILLED.—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2.  
WOUNDED.—Private Howell.  
MISSING.—Private Strawhouse.

**COMPANY B.**  
KILLED.—Sergeant Stocke, Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Esate. Total 5.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Ketter, Privates Leslie. Total 2.

**COMPANY C.**  
KILLED.—Private Edwards. Total 1.  
WOUNDED.—Private Lockwood. Total 1.  
MISSING.—Corporal Roden. Total 1.

**COMPANY D.**  
KILLED.—None.  
WOUNDED.—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total 1—agregate 2.  
MISSING.—Privates Jeandrew, Hackley, Raves. Total 3.

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 24

Sábado, 19 de abril de 1856

AL IGUAL QUE EN EL ANTERIOR, en este número no hay nombre de propietario ni publicador. La hoja mantiene el menor tamaño, el periódico sigue siendo de cuatro páginas y cuatro columnas por página, y aunque no salió el miércoles, repite que sale dos veces por semana, los miércoles y sábados.

La segunda batalla de Rivas sigue monopolizando este ejemplar.

Saturday, April 19, 1856

AS IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK, in this issue no name of proprietor or publisher is given, leaf size remains smaller, the paper still has four pages and four columns per page, and although no paper was published on Wednesday, it again says it is published biweekly, every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Second Battle of Rivas continues monopolizing this issue.

## Extractos / Excerpts

"He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." ...

... the star of destiny is in the ascendant and it leads forth a bright and glorious train pointing out a brilliant future for Central America. Costa Rica will be the first to join the procession, keeping step to a new and lively march. Thoughtlessly she has entered the ring, and her conquest will be as sure as the coming day. A momentary success has heated the imagination of her soldiers and swelled her anticipation into unwanted proportions. —The "man of destiny" is at the head of the Nicaragua troops, and ere the Costa Ricans are aware, he will be upon them with the avenging sword and the deadly rifle to wipe out all disasters and sweep away every foe. There is no such word as fail with General Walker, and the brave troops under his command are all confident of the victory. From this time forward there will be no halting, no holding up, no rest for the enemy, until his country is overrun and his capital bows to the flag of Nicaragua. Costa Rica has taken the sword and the sword shall be her portion.

95 (1)

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

95 (4)

UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA.  
Murder of American Citizens!  
*Forcible letter of the American Minister  
to President Mora.*

95 (3)

BATTLE OF RIVAS.

96 (2)

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING

96 (4)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

96 (1)

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DEL EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De orden del

Grig. Gral. *Domingo de Goicouria.*

Intendente General.

97 (1)

Segunda Batalla de Rivas!  
*Seiscientos Costarricenses muertos!*  
*Treinta Americanos!*  
*Total derrota del enemigo!*

97 (2)

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

98 (2)

¡¡LIBERTAD, IGUALDAD, FRATERNIDAD!!

98 (2)



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...the sword shall perish by the sword. He that is at all times and under all circumstances a terrible calamity, a fearful evil, a great misfortune. A war of aggression, of invasion, of destruction is ten times more disastrous to the invaders than to the invaded, unless the cause be a just one, and the act justifiable before God and the world. We are in a state of foreboding...

EL NICARAGUENSE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I. GRANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. No. 24.

he will be upon them with the avenging sword and the deadly rifle to wipe out all disasters and sweep away every foe. There is no such word as fail with Gen. Walker, and the brave troops under his command are all confident of the victory.

THE GOLD WASHINGS OF CHONTALES.—The Gold Washings of the Department of Chontales have been for a long time a subject of deep interest as well to the government as to individuals. To determine their real value and to develop as far as possible their richness, several parties have recently gone to the quartz regions prepared to remain if the washings paid.

PRESIDENT MORA'S PROCLAMATION.—Before the departure of Gen. Walker from Rivas, an official Bulletin, issued by President Mora, was posted on the out-posts of our army.

John R. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General in Chief of the Army of Nicaragua: All the filibusters taken with arms in hand will be subject to all the rigor of the law, which in this is death.

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

JOHN R. MORA. Rafael S. Escalante, Sub. Sec. of Dep. of War. Appended to this was the following list of persons taken prisoners at Santa Rosa, and subsequently shot on the 25th of March: James Salomon, Ireland; John Perkin, Italy; Andrew Constantine, Samos; Manuel Grego, Corfu; Theodore Lidcker, American; Henry Dnnn, Ireland; Isaac A. Rose, American; Henry Johsieder, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Johnit, Germany; Peter Connan, Ireland; James Hollin, Ireland; Antoine Porau, France; David Koch, Germany; William West, Prussia; Francis Narvaez, Panama; and Theodore Heining, Prussia.

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

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

UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA.

Murder of American Citizens!

Forcible Letter of the American Minister to President Mora.

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

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

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

2. Thomas Walsh, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 23 years.

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

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

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

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

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

9. Kenan, citizen of Pennsylvania, aged 30. All of whom died immediately (except Long who lived 8 or 10 hours) from the effects of said shots. Also Michael Katchford, a citizen of Jersey City, was wounded and another man, unknown to me or these persons killed or wounded had any arms or made any resistance of any kind whatever.

The forces then broke open the doors of the store, broke open trunks and robbed the dead persons and others of money and valuables, watches and jewelry. On the following morning the steamer Virgin came into Harbor and this deponent was sent by an officer to request the Captain to come ashore. He went aboard, and remained on board, leaving the forces of Costa Rica in Virgin Bay and came with the steamer to this place.

The conduct of the Costa Rica troops was barbarous and savage, for after the unarmed persons were shot and lay gasping for life on the ground, they brutally stabbed the wounded—through and through, many times with bayonets and swords.

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

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

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

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

JNO. H. WHEELER. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Granada, April 15th, 1856.

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

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

CHARLES MAHONY. Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 15th April, 1856. JOHN H. WHEELER.

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

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

Given under my hand this 15th April, 1856. O. CUSMINE. Late Agent of the Accessory Transit Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled. Proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and murdering them without any mercy?

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

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

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

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

Your obedient servant, J. H. WHEELER, Minister of U. S. A.

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

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

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

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

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

# El Nicaraguense

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, April 19

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. C. J. McDonald appointed Quartermaster General of the army. Resigned.

H. A. Hutchins appointed Second Lieutenant. Francis B. O'Keefe appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.

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

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

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

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

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

Lieut-Col Piper promoted Col 1st Light Infantry.

Major Brewster promoted Lieut-Colonel 1st Light Infantry.

Captain Anderson promoted as Major 1st Rifles.

First Lieut Stith promoted Captain 1st Rifles.

First Lieut Leonard promoted Captain 1st Rifles.

Second Lieutenant John S. Jones promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Dolan promoted First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut A P Potter promoted First Lieut.

Second Lieutenant A A Ready promoted First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Major Huston Webb promoted Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant J R Chechester promoted Second Lieutenant.

First Sergeant G F Bearnell promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Gardner promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant Robert Milligan promoted Lieutenant.

Private Geo. Farran promoted Second Lieut Artillery.

Private Wm Langford promoted Second Lieut.

Private A A Moore promoted Second Lieut.

Private Chas Jordan promoted Second Lieut.

Private James Coleman promoted Second Lieut.

Private W H Mathews promoted Second Lieut.

Private Cooper promoted Second Lieutenant.

Private Francis Peters promoted Second Lieut.

Private James W. Halladay promoted.

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

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

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

Hart appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

Captain Henry Duseuhury appointed Assistant Adjutant General.

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

A. Swingle appointed Captain of Ordnance.

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

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

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

## BATTLE OF RIVAS.

In our last issue, in relation to the second battle of Rivas, we stated that "the Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the West side of the plaza, and the East side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry." In making this statement we committed an error, which justice and a sense of duty requires should be corrected. The mode of attack was arranged and ordered after the following manner: Companies A, B, C and D, of the 1st Rifle Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Col. Sanders, were required to begin the assault from the North side of the plaza, and simultaneously from the South side, a charge was to be made by Companies E, F and G, under the lead of Major Brewster. The former Companies were officered respectively by Captains Anderson, Rudler and Mason. They were the first to reach the plaza, and although not exceeding eighty men in the aggregate, they pushed forward, through a galling fire, with fearless intrepidity. The small command under Major Brewster displayed signal gallantry and did remarkable execution. Company E leading the advance lost seven killed, and five wounded. Among the latter were Captain Frank Anderson, one of the original "fifty-six" of the Vesta, who was wounded in the arm and side, and Lieutenant T Dolan, who was wounded in the arm. In the first battle of Rivas Capt Anderson was twice wounded, and although scarcely recovered from the former afflictions, with a truly commendable heroism he ambitioned to encounter the perils of a second engagement. In this last conflict he was afflicted again with two severe, but happily, not dangerous wounds. The perseverance and gallantry displayed by this officer merit the encomium of every officer and member of the Liberal Army of Nicaragua. Company F, formerly Voltigeurs, but transferred to the First Rifle Battalion, under the direction of Capt Rudler, a most gallant and meritorious officer, sustained itself with a courage inferior to none. Its killed and wounded was little less than that suffered by its associated company. Company G, under Capt. Mason, was the greatest sufferer in the conflict in the number of killed and wounded. In view of the smallness of the number composing the companies under command of Maj. Brewster, and the extremely perilous position to which they were exposed, too much credit cannot be awarded to the fearless officers assault.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

STAFF—KILLED—Lieutenant Camp to the General.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—KILLED—Capt Hueston and Clifton.  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—KILLED—Lieut Stall.  
QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—KILLED—Capt Cook.  
ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT—WOUNDED—Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield.  
UNATTACHED—WOUNDED—Lieut. Terry.  
NATIVE FORCES—KILLED—Capt. archado, commander of the native forces.

### LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

#### COMPANY D. ALION.

KILLED.—Capt. James Linton, Kellet, Privates John Bridley, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5.  
WOUNDED.—Privates Joseph Springs, Terry (wounded accidentally on the return). Total wounded, 2.

#### COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Wm. Gould, George son. Total 2.  
WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant James C son, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Leamer-Adams. Total 3—aggregate 4.

### FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

#### COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Rorrer. Total 2—aggregate 3.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant A. Pittman, P. Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4. Missing—A. Du Jan, L. Fache, Total 3.

#### COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Privates Bradley, Stone. Total WOUNDED.—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lie Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Her Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8.  
MISSING.—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

#### COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Priv. Barhouse, A. G. Gates. Total 3.  
WOUNDED.—Capt. Caycee, Lieut. Latimer, Privates Woolf, Barker.  
MISSING.—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilli Total 3.

#### COMPANY D.

KILLED.—Capt. Harell, Privates Blackba Finn, Whites Barstow. Total 4—aggregate 5.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Hutchings, Priv Bulger. Total 2.

KILLED.—Privates Knox, Logan, Le C Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total 7.  
WOUNDED.—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. D Private J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total aggregate 5.  
MISSING.—Privates Gray, Total 4.

#### COMPANY F.

KILLED.—Sergeant Chestnut, McI ney, Duncan. Total 3.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Dunnican, day, Privates Burns, Ferncy, Wil Cody. Total 7.  
MISSING.—Cody.

#### COMPANY G.

KILLED.—Lieut. John Doyle, Privates McMahon, McGrath, De Fisher, Miller, Hermsman, Townes chester. Total 11—aggregate 1.  
WOUNDED.—Privates Latta, Mil Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Ma guson. Total 10.

### SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

#### COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2.  
WOUNDED.—Private Howell.  
MISSING.—Private Strawhouse.

#### COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Sergeant Stocki, Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Este. Total 5.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Ketter, Privates Lessle. Total 2.

#### COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Private Edwards. Total 1.  
WOUNDED.—Private Lockwood. Total 1.  
MISSING.—Corporal Roden. Total 1.

#### COMPANY D.

KILLED.—None.  
WOUNDED.—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total 1—aggregate 2.  
MISSING.—Privates Joandrew, Hackley, Reeves. Total 3.

### MOUNTED RANGERS.

KILLED.—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut. W. Winters, Private Scott. Total 1—aggregate 2.  
WOUNDED.—Sergeant Corniff, Sergeant Evelyn Private Lyncey, Barry, McFard, Howard. Total 6.

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

# Parti Española.

Sábado, Abril 19 1856.

PUBLICARA

LOS MIECOLES Y SABADOS,

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

## AJENTES.

Bahia de la Virgen... W. & J. GARRARD  
Juan del Norte... W. N. WOOD & SON.  
Arenas, ..... Don DIONISIO TIRON.

## PUBLICACION SEMI-SEMANAL.

mañano y la forma de *El Nicaraguense* y tan u precio, han sido algun tanto alterados, y os que el referido cambio de ninguna manera de convenir á los suscriptores. El tamaño se ha reducido algun tanto, mientras i aparicion es mas frecuente, y su costo se dificado. El aumento de los Americanos en ais, y la necesidad de comunicar y difundir onto las noticias, nos ha inducido á publicar ro periódico dos veces á la semana en vez de como hasta el presente. El precio para los ptores permanente será el mismo, dandoles úmeros cada semana, que contienen casi el en la estension de las materias que encierra presion. Esperamos que dichas mejoras satis al público, á quien podemos asegurar que eos han costado considerables esfuerzos y tra- y no poco aumento en los gastos de publica-

## DE OFICIO.

### TENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

odos los que hayan hecho suplementos efectos ó efectivo para el ejército se sentarán en la oficina de esta Intenden- General con los comprobantes necesa- , á fin de proceder á la correspondien- quidacon.

De órden del

Gral. Domingo de Goicourio.  
Intendente General.  
Thomas F. Fisher,  
imer asist. Intendente General.

LE ACCION DE LOS ESTADOS-UNIDOS DE AME- RICA EN LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

A. S. E.

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

Granada, 15 de Abril de 1856.

Señor:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A nombre del pueblo de los Estados- Unidos y de su Gobierno protesto contra esa infame conducta; y aseguro á V. E. que el Gobierno de los Estados- Unidos aunque V. E. se halle ayudado por aliados envidiosos y poderosos, hará indagaciones acerca de esos actos de violencia ilegal y que sino se dan esplicaciones y satisfaccion tomará las medidas necesarias para proteger la vida y propiedades de nuestros ciudadanos, y vindicar el honor de la nacion.

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

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

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

JNO. HWHEELER.

Ministro de los E. U.

## Segunda batalla de Rivas!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

El Teniente Gay se halló en la primera batalla de Rivas, y en todos los conflictos subsecuentes en Nicaragua, y jamás ha existido un hombre mas valiente ni mas

determinado. Murió por un exceso de valor, habiéndose espuesto sin precaucion alguna al fuego del enemigo. El fué el que proyectó el mencionado asalto, y puede atribuirse en gran manera el triunfo del día. El enemigo aun perseguido, acabó de realizar su retirada, y poco mas se hizo despues. El combate en la plaza casi habia ya enteramente cesado. Durante el resto del día, y hasta muy adelantada la noche, no hubo mas fuego, excepto el de algunos pocos enemigos que en medio del conflicto se mantenian ocultos, y con rifles de Mínnié amenazaban á todos los objetos visibles del enemigo. Los que poseian estas armas eran evidentemente ingleses y alemanes que tenian larga esperiencia en el uso de tan mortal instrumento. La mayoría de los americanos muertos cayeron á manos de esos miserables extranjeros que se han aliado al servilismo contra el partido liberal de Centro-América.

Esta batalla, la segunda dada en Rivas por el Jeneral Walker, fué vigorosamente sostenida. La lucha fué larga y penosa, y los liberales se vieron compelidos á batirse con todas las desventajas. El número de los serviles era 4 veces mayor que el de los liberales, y considerando la gran seguridad que les ofrecian las barricadas y casas fortificadas, no podemos dejar de considerarle como el triunfo mas glorioso y como el mas completo que jamás haya obtenido el partido liberal de Nicaragua. Los oficiales que mandaban las fuerzas americanas todos se portaron como valientes y cumplieron noblemente con su deber. El Jeneral Walker estaba sereno, firme, y lleno de presencia de ánimo durante la refriega, y por muchas horas se mantuvo á caballo firme en su posicion. El no manifestó escitacion alguna, no descubrió ninguna inquietud en cuanto al resultado, sino mostró siempre una tranquilidad y sublime conviccion de que al fin obtendria la victoria. Cois, Fry y D. Bruno Natzmer, el Teniente coronel Sanders, el Mayor Brewster, Markham y O'neil en el mando de los batallones desplegaron un grado de heroismo y bizarría que no pueden dejar de producir buenos resultados. Ellos fueron noblemente sostenidos por sus oficiales subalternos, muchos de los cuales pueden dar testimonio de su intrepidez, unos con heroica muerte y otros con numerosas y graves heridas. El Ayudante Jeneral Thompson tambien fué ilustre por su intrepidez en todas partes, durante la refriega. El Estado Mayor del Jeneral Walker exhibió notable firmeza y osadía, de lo cual dan el mas alto testimonio las sentidas muertes de Houston, Clinton y Morgan. El Capitan Sutter solo queda del Estado Mayor, y ninguno de los que sucumbieron en aquel campo de batalla, desplegó mas valor ni mas brío y oportuna bizarría. El Coronel Kewen, ayudante voluntario del Comandante en Jefe que fué levemente herido en una pierna, vuelve con una reputacion de valor en el campo de batalla que nadie sobrepuja. Su conducta es considerada como bizarra, ejemplar y animadora en extremo.

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

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

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

#### ¡¡LIBERTAD, IGUALDAD, FRATERNIDAD!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

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

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

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

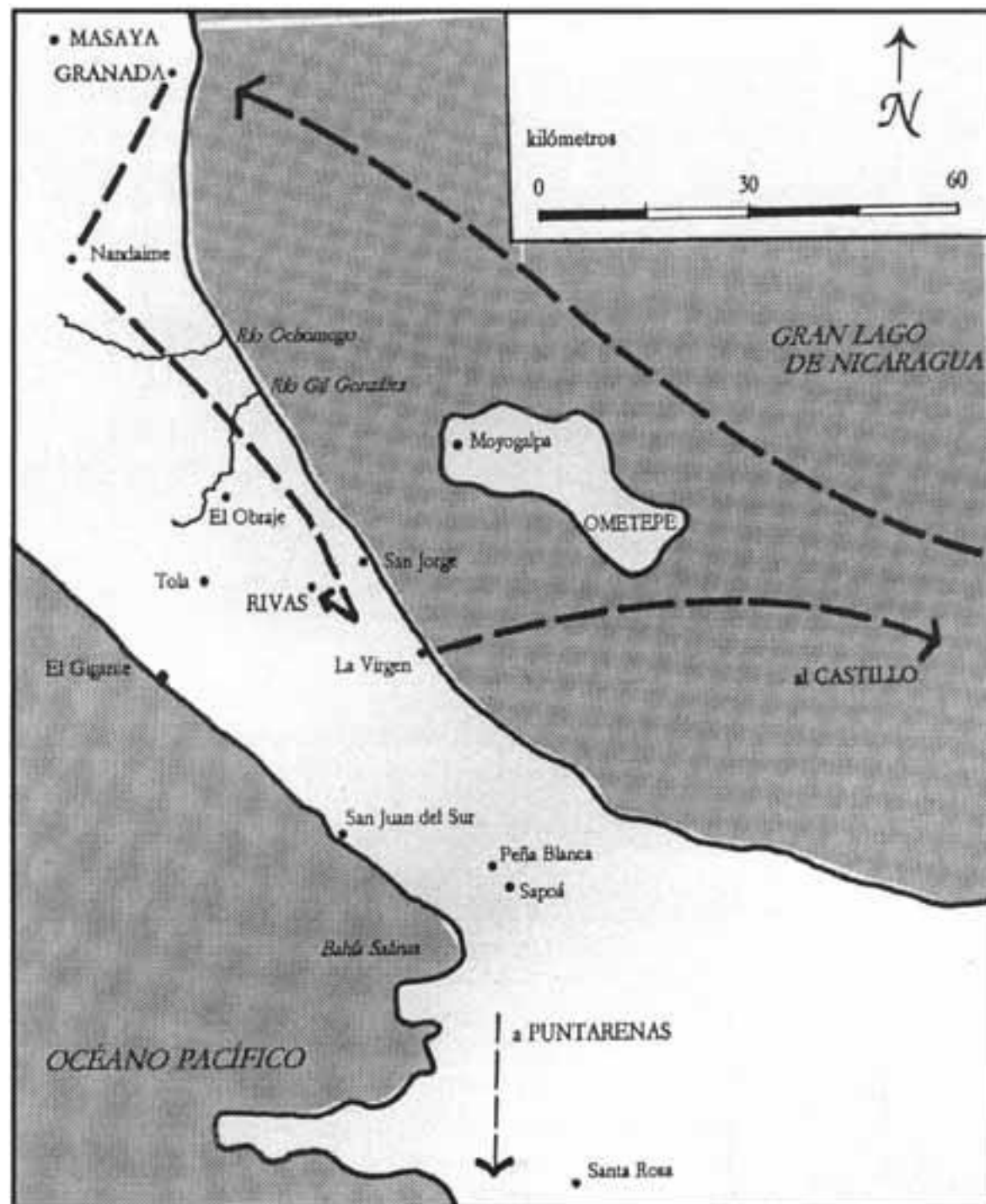
OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL,  
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of

Brig. Genl. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA,  
Intendente General.  
THOS. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAILS.  
WINES & CO., will make up a mail for the Atlantic States and California on the 16th inst., and forward the same through their Express, at 12td  
G. H. WINES & CO.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Las estratagemas del general Walker  
Walker's "ruse de guerre"

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 25

**Sábado, 26 de abril de 1856**

SEGÚN INFORMA EL NEW-YORK TRIBUNE el 1 de mayo de 1856, Joseph R. Malè falleció en La Virgen en abril. Sorprende que en EL NICARAGUENSE no se encuentra la noticia del fallecimiento de su fundador y "dueño".

Tras la muerte de Malè, este #25 del 26 de abril de 1856, trae a John Tabor de "dueño", dice ser de nuevo un semanario, introduce una cabecera de letras más grandes y aumenta de tamaño a ocho páginas, de cuatro columnas cada una, formato que conservará hasta el último número. De las ocho páginas, por lo menos cinco y a veces más de seis serán en inglés.

La noticia principal en este número es la inauguración de la nueva línea del Tránsito de Morgan & Garrison con los 200 reclutas filibusteros que desembarcaron en Granada el 22 de abril, haciendo de ese martes "un día de sol" para William Walker.

Con el ejército tico en posesión del istmo de Rivas, los pasajeros a California quedan varados en Granada, y con los nuevos reclutas Walker forma un Segundo Batallón de Infantería Ligera y una Compañía de Caballería, aprestándose a reanudar la lucha contra Mora.

**Saturday, April 26, 1856**

AS REPORTED BY THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, May 1, 1856, Joseph R. Malè died at Virgin Bay in April. Surprisingly, EL NICARAGUENSE did not record the death of its founder and "proprietor."

After the death of Malè, this issue #25, Saturday, April 26, 1856, is again a "weekly," John Tabor is now "Proprietor," a larger masthead is introduced, the size is increased to eight pages, four columns per page, the format it will keep until the end. Out of the eight pages, at least five and at times more than six will be in English.

The most important news in this issue is the opening of the new Transit line by Morgan & Garrison with 200 filibuster recruits landing in Granada on April 22d, which made that Tuesday a "Day of Sunshine" for William Walker.

With the Costa Rican army in possession of the isthmus of Rivas, the California passengers are stranded in Granada, and with the new recruits Walker forms a Second Light Infantry Battalion and a Mounted Company, preparing to resume the war against Mora.

## Extractos / Excerpts

As comets periodically flash athwart the skies startling and terrifying mankind for a moment, so in the moral world humanity is at times affrightened at the appearance and acts of some monster in human shape. To the long list of bloody and inhuman monsters must be added the name of John Rafael Mora, President of Costa Rica.

99 (1)

### DAY OF SUNSHINE.

... The arrival of two hundred recruits in good health and spirits, added another ray to the illumination.

99 (3)

### THE PROSPECT.

... A foreign enemy is indeed upon our soil. Mora is undeniably within our limits. Ha! Perhaps to-day he sits, like the haughty Persian upon the hillside ...

100 (2)

### FACTS FOR THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

... Breathing no words of vengeance and uttering no words of future revenge against her, we leave Costa Rica to the fate awarded her by the united voice of the civilized world, and the punishment due for her barbarous and inhuman policy towards Nicaragua.

102 (1)

### GEN. WALKER'S STRATEGY.

... The recent battle at Rivas was the result of a series of movements which from beginning to end were conducted by Gen. Walker with a completeness and success that places him high among the ablest Generals of the age.

102 (3)

EXECUTION. —Campbell, who shot Mooney on the day of the departure of our troops for Rivas, was tried by court martial on Tuesday and condemned to death. He was executed on the Plaza on Thursday morning, in the presence of the whole army and a large concourse of people.

101 (1)

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY. —The Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday evening, while the Army was on General Parade in the public plaza, transmitted a letter from President Rivas, complimenting the troops on the achievements of the 11th of April, and returning the thanks of the nation for the steadfast courage of the army during the protracted fight of seventeen hours.

101 (4)

MILITARY COMMISSION. —A military commission ... assembled at 12 o'clock, to-day, to try Gabriel Lacayo, charged with treason against the Republic.

101 (4)

### VICTORIA DE SARAPIQUI.

El Jeneral Walker habia enviado unos 30 hombres á ocupar la entrada del Sarapiquí en el San Juan, para impedir que los de Costa-Rica cortesen la comunicacion exterior con esta plaza, y acaso sorprendiesen la guarnicion del Castillo Viejo.

Los costarricenses en número de 250 á 300 hombres que vieron el Sarapiquí ocupado por las fuerzas de Nicaragua, atravesaron por tierra hasta situarse en la confluencia de ambos rios.

Las fuerzas del Jeneral Walker aumentadas ya con algunos voluntarios de la expedicion que venia de los Estados Unidos, batieron á los Costarricenses el dia 10 del corriente, los derrotaron completamente, los pusieron bien puesto en la mas vergonzosa fuga, y siguiéndoles la pista, les mataron de 25 á 30 hombres, habiendo solamente dos heridos y un muerto en las fuerzas de Nicaragua.

¡Honor y gloria á los valientes de Sarapiquí! ¡Honor y gloria al Jeneral en Jefe! ¡Honor y gloria á todos los amigos de la libertad y de la verdadera democrácia! Y mengua y baldon eterno al partido agitador lejitimista, que tantas calamidades ha atraído sobre este desventurado suelo!!!

104 (4)

IMPRENTA DEL NICARAGUENSE

frente á la casa de Gobierno.

106 (4)



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

NO. 25.

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**PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.**

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**JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.**

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

As comets periodically flash athwart the skies startling and terrifying mankind for a moment, so in the moral world humanity is at times affrightened at the appearance and acts of some monster in human shape, who unsatisfied with the regular but toilsome road to fame, leaps at one bound into the scorching gaze of his notoriety by the deeds of a single day. To the long list of bloody and inhuman monsters that have at various times appeared upon the stage of action, and filled the ear of nations with the noise of their deeds of cruelty and blood must be added the name of John Rafael Mora, President of Costa Rica and General-in-Chief of her armies in the present war with Nicaragua. Heretofore, wars between civilized states, have always been conducted upon certain well known rules that secured to the vanquished soldiers of either party, their lives, and by the chances of combat their ultimate liberty, either upon parole or by the exchange of prisoners; and only among the most barbarous tribes of men, where the laws of nations and the comity of civilized powers were unknown, has the practice of murdering prisoners to cold blood been followed, and even among such barbarous tribes the rights and safety of innocent and unarmed neutrals have ever been guaranteed.

A few years since a burst of indignation went up from the four quarters of the world against Haynau of Austria, when on entering Hungary he allowed his soldiers to strip and whip the women of some of the vanquished Hungarians; but what will now be the verdict of all civilized nations where the fact is published, that between fifteen and twenty-five unarmed and defenceless American citizens, men, women and innocent children have been massacred in cold blood by the Costa Ricans under the immediate command of their President, Juan R. Mora.

After Mora's proclamation of his determination to shoot all prisoners of American birth taken with arms in their hands, it was not too much to expect that so far as it referred to combatants and the soldiers of Nicaragua, he would carry it into execution; but no one would or could think that the flag of a power friendly to Costa Rica at least, would be wantonly violated upon the soil of Nicaragua and the citizens of that friendly power be murdered in cold blood while protesting their innocence and invoking the sacred protection of their national banner. Not men alone, but feeble and defenceless women, shrieking for help, and appealing to the humanity of the savages, together with the smiling, helpless babe at the breast, drinking its last draught of life from the flowing blood of its mother, all are indiscriminately put to death by the orders and under the eyes of John Rafael Mora. Has the chief magistrate of the petty state of Costa Rica been suddenly bereft of his reason, that he thus flings down the gauntlet to the world and casts aside the restraints of the laws of nations? Does he imagine that the insidious allies, France and England, who are covertly helping him with arms and means, will sustain him in a war of extermination against

the whole American race? Is he so lost to common sense that he cannot see the effects of his cruel and bloody deeds and has he no fears that an avenging arm will be raised upon him, before which even France and England combined will quail with fear? And last of all has he no feelings of humanity left to identify his race, and link him with all mankind in their responsibility to God? And suppose he escapes now from the storm that is gathering around, will his own person be safe from the avenging blow that may fall upon him of Costa Rica in the war with Nicaragua, he present chief has branded himself Cain like, and wherever he may wander in future, or whatever may be his fortune, the voice of execration will ring in his ears and pursue him to his grave. These deeds of blood and cruelty so far from frightening the American soldiers in the army of Nicaragua, but serve to stimulate them in battle and nerve their arms to avenge upon their enemies the death of their brother soldiers and fellow-countrymen.

**PERSONAL.**—We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Chas. Callahan, a gentleman connected with the New Orleans Picayune, and at present in this State on business of that office.—The staunch adherence given by the newspaper with which Mr. Callahan is connected, should, recommend him to the favor of the Nicaraguense more than any word we can utter.

Mr. Duffy, the correspondent of the New York Tribune is in town, and has also favored us with a call. The latter gentleman is very much prepossessed in favor of this country, and we shall no doubt have soon a just and favorable advocate in letters to the widely circulated paper of which he is the correspondent. The Tribune has indulged in a very fair judgment of the present movement, and we hope to see its columns arrayed in favor of the rapid settlement of Nicaragua.

**POLAND MERGED IN RUSSIA.**—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from St. Petersburg, Jan 21st, says: "An immense sensation has been created in the capital by the positive declaration of the Emperor that he intended to be crowned King of Poland, in May next. He has also issued orders for commencing operations. The Empress will accompany him, and will likewise be crowned. She will take with her the heir presumptive of the crown, and will invite the most distinguished ladies of the empire to her court. The Emperor, it is further said, will add to the title of King of Poland that of Duke of Lithuania, and that the nobility of the duchy will take part in the coronation."

**NEWS ITEMS.**—The papers received on Tuesday, bring no news of the missing steamship Pacific, and the hope that she will ever be heard from again, is continually lessening.

The most important item of news from Europe is that a son and heir has been born to the French Throne.

The doings of the European Peace Conference have been kept with great care from the public, and nothing definite is known of its action. The general impression was that peace would be made.

Commodore Isaac McKeever died at the Gosport Navy Yard on the 1st of April. He entered the service in 1809.

**A NEW PHASE OF SOUTHERN SLAVERY.**—A gentleman residing in Richmond, writing to his friends in Boston, says: "The number of free negroes who have applied to the Legislature this winter for the privilege of choosing masters and becoming slaves has been so great, that a general law has been passed permitting them to do so. They are mostly those who have been slaves, but have been emancipated. The reason they give is that they cannot provide for themselves, and want masters who will provide for them in return for their labor."

**HONDURAS.**—We have received through the politeness of Col. Selva, a copy of the Official Gazette of Honduras, dated 30th of March. It contains no news of importance, being principally composed with the official documents relating to the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

**DAY OF SUNSHINE.**

Monday was gloomy—the rain and clouds threw a lonesome shadow on us, damp and chilling.—Tuesday came, all sunshine—the peak of Bonabacho penetrated thousands of feet into the clear azure and crystal. The fresh breath of the south curled the Lake with frosty edge-work, and bowed the plumes of the clouds. The death of so many good men at the fatal fight of Rivas, the sorrowful sight and memory of the wounded, the uncertainty about the coming of the steamer and the receipt of recruits, the approaching campaign and its train of mournful consequences, together with the unusual dullness of camp life, all conspired to make the town solitary and silent.

About seven o'clock, however, the quiet was broken by the loud boom of the steamer's gun, and a general thrill of anxiety responded to the report. The measure of anxiety was full, and not an American but felt nervous to hear the news. Was the New York steamer in with recruits? The arrival of the steamer was of paramount importance, and the announcement that the Orizaba had actually come, was equal in its influence to five hundred men. The success of the new line inspired confidence in every department of government, and assured the most skeptical that no action taken by Nicaragua had been done without mature consideration. The Transit Company was not dispossessed until it was known that no permanent evil would ensue; and the prompt commencement of the present line, assures us that the State had matured its plan of a new and better line before it disorganized the old one. So far, a grand and jubilant streak of sunshine beamed in upon our pensive reflections.

Then the arrival of two hundred recruits in good health and spirits, added another ray to the illumination. The continued tide, which adverse circumstances had impeded for a time, still rolls its flood of daring spirits to our assistance. The new impulse created in the United States by the declaration of war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the probable coalition of Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador against us, will result in urging forward a host of emigrants. Gentlemen well posted as to the public opinion of the United States, assure us that the feeling in favor of Nicaragua is becoming stronger every day, and in some portions of the southern states it is actually growing intense. Another month of uncertainty regarding our safety, would arm thousands of gallant spirits; and when it is known at home that European powers are interfering to drive Gen. Walker from his position, no influence can stay the aid and sympathy in favor of this Republic. All these considerations, grasped with the forecast and consistency of the American intellect, threw another ray of light among the dancing beams of that sunshine which illumined last Tuesday.

And last, but not least, came the fight of the Sarapiquí, in which a small handful of our army met and drove back five times their number of the enemy. The conflict was short and decisive, and taught the foe another lesson, while it added another ray of light to our day of sunshine. True, a tear dims its lustre, for while we record the dashing exploit, thought makes us spectators, and the tall gaunt form of Lieut. Rakestraw, with a soul as capable of fear as the sword he wore, falls before the fight is won. No better man was ever raised from the ranks, and the pile of dead enemies on the field, did not atone for his individual death.

Taken all in all, the day was bright as the night was dark behind it. All was contentment again, and every face wore a new smile, if we except the mysterious man whose mind impels this revolution, and whose all-confident soul looks into the complications that surround us and evolves from the apparent chaos a routine of symmetry and order.

**OFFICIAL BULLETIN.**—During the stay of the President and his Cabinet in the city of Leon, a regular official Bulletin has been published in that city, containing the decrees of government and the circulars of the heads of Departments. We copy this week some important State papers from the Bulletin.

GRANADA, April 10th 1856.

**FRIEND TABOR:**—On Wednesday last, I made my first visit to the city of Masaya and was surprised as well as pleased to note the general thrift of that town and the surrounding country, differing in these respects from Granada or any other place I have seen in Nicaragua. Large plantain and cornfields lined the road on either hand and the people seemed to be in the utmost confidence, and from whom all seemed to anticipate great deeds in behalf of Nicaragua. Several persons who have been noted heretofore as warm partisans of the Servilists have come out openly in favor of the Democrats and are now as warmly in favor of Walker. This augurs well for the future of Nicaragua. When her native sons shall bury their past differences and partisans discords and unite for the general good and in defence of their native soil, the state will present an impregnable front to all her foes and be able to bid defiance to attacks from without as well as to treason within. The health of Masaya is now most excellent and the troops stationed there (natives) were all in high spirits. The people still regret the death of that brave soldier and excellent officer, Capt. Averette, of Company C. All is quite at Masaya and Nindine and no sign of an enemy to peace and order was seen by our party either going or coming, and I shall long remember this pleasant trip to the interior and especially to Masaya its lake and the volcano. **CRUSA.**

[Communicated.]

**JUSTICE.**—On a careful perusal of the two reports of the "Second" battle of Rivas, I note the omission of Lieut. John S. Jones' name. Believing it to have been unintentionally omitted in those reports, common justice to a gallant and meritorious officer requires that mention should be made of the part he took in the late fight at Rivas. Lieut. Jones was not unattached as reported in the list of wounded but was attached to Col. Fry's staff. He gallantly led the charge on the street east and in the rear of the Plaza, at which time the enemy numbering 40 strong were dislodged, he receiving a severe wound, his Bowie knife miraculously saving his life. More than this it is unnecessary to state as all who saw Lieut. Jones on the field of battle, will testify to the gallantry and indomitable courage displayed by him. He is now suffering from a severe wound, but is doing as well as can be hoped.

Acting Lieut. Wm. Winter attached to Capt. Waters' Co. Rangers, was noted during the battle for cool bravery, and who was mortally wounded, won the admiration of the whole army. His loss is severely felt by his companions in arms here, and will be by his friends in California.

**EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.**—Letters received in this city by the last steamer convey the cheering intelligence that the spirit of emigration which peopled Arkansas, Texas, Oregon and California would soon manifest itself in favor of this Republic. In Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and some of the north-western states, the eyes of hundreds of farmers are turned in this direction, and every item of news is picked up with avidity. This rich adaption of the soil to agricultural products and the unrivalled commercial advantages possessed by the country, together with its great mining resources are facts rapidly making their way into the public mind, and the result will be a strong tide of emigration to a state so favored in every respect. Men of wealth and energy are engaged in this movement, and already enquiries and engagements have been made for places of settlement. Several gentlemen in Galveston are now making preparations to start immediately, and some locations of farms have been made on the San Juan River. We shall welcome them all and they may rest assured of a cheering reception by the government.

**COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.**—The last invention is a plan for cooking without fire, described in the Scientific American. The invention is a combination of tin cooking dishes, placed one above another, the bottom of one vessel fitting on the top part of the dish below. In the lower dish of all a small quantity of quick lime is placed, and then by means of a tube, cold water is introduced upon the lime. Chemical action generates intense heat, whereby the articles on the dish are quickly cooked, ready for the table.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, April 26.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Captain A. F. Rudler promoted Major of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion.  
H. L. Porter appointed First Lieutenant of Ordinance.  
A. Schwartz appointed Captain of Artillery.  
Leonidas McIntosh appointed Major of the 2d Battalion Light Infantry.  
James Walker appointed Captain of Co. A, 2d Light Infantry.  
James Mullan appointed Captain Co. B, 2d Light Infantry.  
L. Englehart appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Light Infantry.  
Geo. W. May appointed First Lieut. Co. A, 2d Light Infantry.  
F. W. Polk appointed Second Lieut. Co. A, 2d Light Infantry.  
F. W. Polk appointed Second Lieut. Co. C, 2d Light Infantry.  
Robert Glenon appointed Second Lieut. Co. C, 2d Light Infantry.  
Calland Paysour appointed First Lieutenant and attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Hornsby.  
First Lieutenant George R. Caston assigned to the staff of Brigadier-General Hornsby.  
L. D. Hart appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

**SECOND LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION**—The recruits received by the last steamers were immediately formed into a new battalion of Infantry, and are now daily drilled in the tactics of that branch of warfare. The battalion is formed of good looking men, and for the time they have been in service, their drill is accomplished with great ease and order. The Battalion is officered as follows:

Major.—Leonidas McIntosh.  
Captain Co. A.—James Walker.  
Captain Co. B.—James Mullen.  
First Lieutenant Co. A.—Geo. W. May.  
First Lieutenant Co. B.—B. F. DeLaney.  
First Lieutenant Co. C.—L. Englehart.  
Second Lieutenant Co. B.—Robert Glennan.  
Second Lieutenant Co. A.—W. J. Montjoy.  
Second Lieutenant Co. C.—F. W. Polk.

**ON A PAR WITH THE ENEMY**—At the battle of Rivas the principal damage done to the American soldiers was inflicted by a party of concealed foreign mercenaries, who, fortified behind walls and towers, out of danger, shot down our men with cowardly precision. The range of the Minnie musket enabled them to pick off our officers at a great distance; and the advantage was taken without compunction for the brave spirits that fell before these unseen foes. Many of these fatal guns were captured by our troops and brought home. Gen. Walker immediately had them examined to see if our muskets could be improved, and on trial it was found that a decided improvement on the Minnie could be made. Capt. Rawle immediately set the Ordnance Department at work, and he now reports on hand a large supply of the new material, which, on trial, has proved of greater force and accuracy than the arms of the Costa Ricans. The force is still at work, and in a few days the soldiers can be armed with muskets more desperate than any yet ever tried in Central America.

**A NEW BRASS BAND**—By the steamer Charles Mergan, a very full and efficient brass band, under the charge of T. G. Adkins, arrived in this city. Their performances, at the head of the column of recruits that entered the city on Tuesday last, gave unusual satisfaction, and raised the spirits of the boys to fighting pitch. The natives flocked around in large crowds, and everybody seemed to feel inspired under the magic influence of American tunes. The band has performed several serenades, on which occasion the city hardly fails to turn out.

**PLEASANT**—The weather for the past week has been decidedly more pleasant and cool. The prevalence of light clouds during the day obscures the sun and relieves us from the heat which heretofore made the afternoon most uncomfortable. With the advent of pleasant days, comes the improved health of the garrison.

**RESIGNED**—Lt. Col. Jas. S. Piper having been promoted as Colonel of the First Light Infantry, resigned his position as Commandante of this Post and took command of his battalion.

**COMMANDER OF THE POST**—Brig. Gen. D. B. [Name] has been appointed Commandante of this post.

## THE PROSPECT.

There always will be croakers. Goldsmith's picture in the "Good Natured Man" is not overdrawn. Therefore we are not surprised that there are some at present in Granada, who stand lugubriously on the street-corners and predict terrible things. They are an admirable squad of ravens, these fellows! They tell us that a foreign enemy is on our soil—that communication with our friends abroad is cut off—that the army is illy provided with the necessaries of life—and that nothing awaits us but defeat and death! Job's comforters that they are! What would these respectable gentlemen have? Is the achievement of a nation's independence, think they, the pastime of an idle hour? Have they ever read of the old republics, and how their sons fought and bled for liberty? Have they even read the history of the great republic of the North? Have they forgotten, or have they never heard of the feed the army? Are they aware of how our mortal hero, who had left the peaceful and enchanting shades of his own Mount Vernon "to stake life and all that makes life valuable on the new issue of his country's independence—who asked no recompense and sought no object but her welfare"—bore up during the succeeding year against the most discouraging and disheartening circumstances that mortal man ever encountered, and came forth brighter and ten thousand fold more glorious for the ordeal? Do they even know of what true heroism consists—"to toil, to suffer, to conquer difficulties, and finally, in failure and heavy suffering, to arm the obdured breast with stubborn patience as with triple steel?"

A foreign enemy is indeed upon our soil, led on by machinations that were woven but for his ruin, and elated by a temporary success, caused by a melancholy act of traitorism—Mora—the President and commander-in-chief of the forces of Costa Rica, is undeniably within our limits. One severe rebuke has already experienced for his presumption. "But," say the croakers, "he is not disheartened. Fresh accessions to his force are daily made!" Ha! Perhaps to-day he sits, like the haughty Persian upon the hill side, and as his eye roams over the tented plain, peopled with his many thousand soldiers and phalanxes of foreign mercenaries, he imagines that he has but to come to conquer. Has Mora read the stirring lines of Byron upon the sequel of that proud campaign?

"A king sat on the rocky brow,  
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis,  
And ships by thousands lay below,  
And men in nations all were his—  
He counted them at break of day,  
And when the sun set where were they?"

Let the President of Costa Rica go back to San Jose, and send thence his supplications for peace, or his ambitious schemes may terminate more ingloriously than those of Xerxes. A spirit is here aroused, and not only here, but wherever the hearts of great people beat free and untrammelled, that the phalanxes of Servilism can meet but to their own dismay and ruin.

But when these croakers tell us that our friends abroad have forgotten or deserted us, then it is that they become truly objects of human pity. If these unhappy individuals really think so, for Heaven's sake, let them be off on the wings of morning to the Behring's Straits, Patagonia, or the "land lying east of Chinese Tartary," and boast no more of their line and lineage. Forgotten by the descendants of the men who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill!—forgotten by those who yet remember the closing battle of American Independence at New Orleans, and years later the broad platoons that in open day went marching southward to assist in the achievement of like blessings for the young republic of Texas!—forgotten by the brave old pioneers of the boundless West—by the lonely mountain trapper on the windy hills! Deserted by those who aided so nobly in the cause of Grecian independence in 1826—who have hailed with such exultation the day-star of French republicanism as often as it has glimmered above the horizon—who were so lavish of their opulence with Kossuth and every other worker in the cause of freedom! Oh, then, indeed, has the love of liberty, which blazed like a fire, gone out "like the last sough of an old song!" The watchers by that sacred flame are weary—the lamp of their chivalry has burned to the socket! How different the reality! From the pine forests of Maine to where the Rio Grande mingles its turbid waters with the ocean—from New York to San Francisco—through all the length and breadth of the bold, free land we have

left behind—there is but one sentiment and one prayer, "God speed liberty and the right!" The future is indeed brilliant before us. We are struggling amid the last shades of night; but in imagination we behold the East already dappled with the fore gildings of the rising sun. Let us greet it like the Arabs, not dispirited by the gloom of night, but refreshed by its repose, and when we "strike our white tents for the morning march," let it be with hearts grateful to Him who has permitted us to be foremost in the glorious work of a people's disenfranchisement. No more croaking!

## PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The politics of the United States of North America are rapidly approaching a crisis. The next Presidential election will develop a series of events of which the principal actors in their production can surmise but little, and of which those not actually behind the scenes do not dream. It is not long since Daniel Webster declared the struggles of all the old parties. Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Democracy with its various subdivisions, Hard-Shell, Soft-Shell, and Half-Shell, will all be swallowed in the slavery question. The next grand struggle will be between the North and South—between those who would abolish, and those who would perpetuate slavery. Douglas, by his repeal of the Missouri Compromise measure, threw the bone of contention between the two grand sections, and now a terrible struggle for the prize is inevitable. It is ominous, too, that both at the North, and in the South, the dissolution of the Union is freely discussed. The South is not adverse to it, because when left to themselves they can cherish and protect their "peculiar institution;" and the North is inclined to favor it, as it can thus, it is supposed, the more easily crush it out. But as those who run in the Presidential scrub race will give tone and complexion to the contest, we will now give the names of the persons who are most likely to enter as competitors, and leave our readers for the present to discuss the chances.

Millard Fillmore has been already nominated by the Know-Nothings at their Convention in Philadelphia, on the 22d of February. His nomination does not please his party as a whole, and it is expected that upon his return from Europe he will decline. In his own State he is especially unpopular; so much so that the Albany State Register, the official organ of the party, utterly refused to recognize him, and proposed to run George Law as an independent candidate in his stead. Fillmore may, therefore, be set down as "no whar," and Know-Nothingism as *non est*.

Democracy has not yet made its nomination, and will not until June. Buchanan, Pierce or Douglass are its possible candidates; but, as in its later efforts, some "great obscure" may, at the last moment, be put into the saddle, and jockeyed through. Buchanan has, by his steady conservatism, made many friends in both sections, and is, at present, the popular democrat at the North. He was expected to return from the Court of St. James about the middle of the present month in order to enter at once into training. Those who advocated his claims to the Presidency were confident of his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention, and consequent success. Pierce is the most popular at the South, but could scarcely carry one Northern State. He has lately resorted to several expedients to regain his popularity; but his most ardent admirers fear he will fall far short of his aim. Douglass, although more talented than either, is suspected by the South, and condemned by the North, his present prospects are, therefore, somewhat dubious.

Fragments have been flying off little by little from all the political parties of the Union during the past three or four years, until an immense aggregate had fallen away. This astonished the old political tricksters by resolving itself into Know-Nothingism; and this again having been torn into shreds, is gradually giving way before, and resolving itself into a great Northern combination under the name of a Republican party. One after another the Northern States gave ample evidence of its strength, and the late never-to-be-forgotten struggle for the chairmanship of Congress, and its final triumph in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks to that important position proves at once its strength, and its inflexible determination to carry out the fundamental principles of its creed, which is, an uncompromising opposition to negro slavery. To carry out this idea they are willing to make every sacrifice, not excepting the Union itself. At a Convention held by them at Pittsburg, Pa., in last February, they published an address to the people of the United

States, in which their hostility to slavery was set forth with much force and ability.

Wm. H. Seward is the Republican champion in Congress, and there was some talk of putting him forth as its nominee for President, but the absolute certainty of the undivided opposition of the entire South convinced them of his ineligibility. Banks was also spoken of, but he was already at enmity with all the slaveholding States. After a careful inspection of all the heads which overlooked the common level, the Republicans have singled out Col. Fremont, who is presumed to be a Southerner with Northern principles. Be this as it may, he is openly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and as this is to be the issue, the Republicans could not, probably, have pitched upon a less objectionable man. Col. Fremont is the son-in-law of Col. Benton, an item in his favor. He is young, vigorous and without political antecedents; besides his late Mariposa grant makes him one of the richest men in the Union or the world. Those who have watched his politics know how much success depends upon money.

**POSITION OF THE ENEMY**—From the most reliable advices we can gather, the Costa Rican army still occupies Rivas, Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. No movement has been made on the part of Gen. Mora, and it is concluded that he is uncertain what to do. The Northern league against us broken up, the people of this State refuse to pronounce against the government, and Costa Rica is left to its own resources.

An alarming fatality prevails among the troops at Rivas, and great numbers are dying off from its effects. The disease is in the shape of dysentery, and soon kills those that it afflicts.

It is very difficult to obtain subsistence for the army in Rivas, and therefore a large portion of the stores are brought from Costa Rica. It can hardly be possible that the enemy will maintain his present inactivity during the next month, and considerable curiosity is felt to know what the next movement will be.

**PARKER H. FRENCH**—A general rumor having obtained circulation that Col. Parker H. French had been entrusted by the government with its business negotiations in New Orleans, we think it but justice to the public at large to deny the statement as altogether groundless. Col. French has no connection whatever with this government; and as an evidence of this, we are warranted in saying that he is at present engaged in doing the Republic of Nicaragua all the injury his genius is capable of. He at least aims this intention, and persons coming from San Juan del Norte say he is not allowing his determination to rest quiet. Fortunately he can do no material damage.

**MOUNTED COMPANY**—The services of the new Mounted Company which recently arrived from New Orleans, on the steamer Charles Morgan, under Capt. Davenport, have been accepted by the government for four months. The men will be mounted as soon as possible.

**FROM HONDURAS**—We understand from Honduras that President Guardiola, of that Republic, had ordered all the Legitimist party into the interior of the State from the borders of Nicaragua, and taken other steps to exhibit her pacific intentions towards this country.

**FROM THE NORTH**—We learn that the fortifications now being erected around Realjo are in such a condition of advancement that a very short time will see that place completely defended against any enemy. Leon is already so well fortified that no fear need be entertained for its safety against any force that can be brought against it.

**POSTAL**—The mail for the Atlantic States and California will be made up on the 2d of May. The balance of the world will be served at the same time, says Post Master Ruggles. The El Nicaraguense, in its new dress, and better filled than ever, will be issued in time for the interesting occasion.

**BRIGADIER GENERAL HORNSBY**—This distinguished officer, a general favorite with the army, arrived in town on Tuesday on the steamer, and was received by his many friends with a hearty grasp of the hand.

**INDISPOSED**—We very much regret to learn that Mr. Edmund Randolph, is at present in Leon confined to his bed from sickness.

**COL. WHEELER**—The United States Minister left for Leon on Saturday last, and has not yet returned.

**HEALTHY**—Granada is now more healthy than at any period since the advent of the Americans.

Written for El Nicaraguense.  
**THE FILLIBUSTER.**

BY OWEN DUFFY.

Sing not to me of the deep blue sea,  
In calm, or commotion;  
Or the seaman brave who steers the wave  
Of the wild and surging ocean.  
Let parsons pray, the live-long day,  
And in pious clamor bluster—  
The life for me, the life for me,  
Is that of a fillibuster.

Fond memory dwells on the magic spells  
Of the fair ones left behind us;  
And the beauties there—beyond compare—  
How close to their hearts they bind us!  
But, to write our name, on the scroll of fame,  
Together here we muster;  
For the destiny of the brave and free,  
Is that of the fillibuster.

Our battles done, our victories won,  
Our names enwrap in glory;  
How youth, and age, on history's page,  
Will marvel at our story.  
Gird on your arms, nor fear alarms,  
No cause can e'er be juster;  
And, never yield, on the battle field,  
The cry of the fillibuster.

**VICTORY OF THE SARAPIQUI.**

On the 10th of the present month, the garrison of American troops stationed at the mouth of the Rio Sarapiqui, which empties into the San Juan about sixty miles above San Juan del Norte, ascertained that the enemy were cutting a road through the country down to the coast, by which they hoped to communicate with Point Arenas. A party was immediately despatched to reconnoitre, and it was discovered that the engineers had progressed to the river Sarapiqui. Two hundred and fifty Costa Ricans sustained the working party. It was immediately determined to attack the enemy, and Captain Baldwin immediately led a party of forty men, consisting of regular soldiers and a few volunteers, down to the river and awaited the approach of the enemy. When the Costa Ricans appeared a volley was fired by our troops, quickly followed by another, and in a few moments the enemy fled, leaving twenty-four men dead on the field. The wounded of the enemy were taken away, and it is not possible at present to give any information as to the total number that suffered at the hands of our gallant boys.

We are filled with sorrow in announcing the death, in this engagement, of Lieutenant Wm. Rakestraw, and also the wounding of Lieutenant John B. Green. Both of these officers are spoken of in our reports in the highest terms. The gallantry of the troops is also much extolled. The post on the Sarapiqui is at present manned by eighty men, who feel confident of being able to hold it against any number of the enemy. The position is an important one, as it commands the only route to the city of San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica.

**ARTILLERY.**—The General has given orders for the immediate organization of an Artillery corps, and the detail has already been made. Several heavy pieces of ordinance are being mounted, and additions will be made as fast as possible. The want of artillery was felt most seriously at Rivas, and very effectual service was rendered by a small four pounder captured from the enemy. We shall soon have a formidable park of artillery.

**EXECUTION.**—Campbell, who shot Mooney on the day of the departure of our troops for Rivas, was tried by court martial on Tuesday and condemned to death. He was executed on the Plaza on Thursday morning, in the presence of the whole army and a large concourse of people.

**NAVAL ITEMS.**—Commodores Slocum and De Brisott are both rusticated in this city at present.

**COLONIZATION.**

The continual influx of settlers and the many delicate points at issue relative to land titles, etc., which can only be put to rest by a native tribunal, has rendered necessary the appointment of a commission, possessing more extended and varied powers than those heretofore accorded to the Director of Colonization. The commission, which embraces in its members the best legal talent of the country, will sit at Leon, or wherever the State capitol may be permanently established. The appointment of this commission gives additional guarantee to our friends abroad that Nicaragua is in earnest in inviting emigration to her shores, and colonists may rest assured that the titles obtained by them to the grants they occupy, will be perfect. It will be seen that the present Decree in no way conflicts with or annuls the preceding one of the 23d of November last, but is executed to carry its provisions more fully and formally into effect:

The Supreme Government has been pleased to issue the following decree:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the citizens thereof:

With the view of expediting and perfecting the execution of the Decree, relative to colonization, passed 23d of November last, in the use of their functions,  
**DECREE.**

Art. 1. A Direction of Colonization shall be established to carry into effect the provisions of the above cited Decree of the 23d of November last.

Art. 2. The Direction shall be composed of three individuals appointed by the Government, whose salary shall be hereafter fixed, and whose place of business shall be at the capital.

Art. 3. The members shall meet on such day as they may appoint, and choose a President, a Vice President and a Secretary, either in or out of the Board.

Art. 4. The functions of the Direction shall be: 1st. To receive petitions which immigrants must make in writing on stamped paper. 3d. Touching the assignment of public land, and in conformity with the said Decree of 23d November. 2d. To see that the grantees comply with the obligations specified in the 3d, 4th and 5th Articles of the said decree, and make the corresponding declaration. 3. To establish a Registry of lands granted in each Department. 4. To appoint agents who shall aid the direction in selecting suitable tracts and whatever else concerns its functions. 5. To mark out the boundaries between public and private lands, by surveyors or skillful persons, with the consent of those interested. 6. To prepare topographical plans in each department, so that the public land may be distinctly designated from the private as well as the amount allotted to each *pueblo* for plantation and pasture. 7. To record in the Registry Books the changes of occupation, when an actual occupant disposes of his tract to another person, which sale shall be null unless the bill of sale shall bear statement that the same has been recorded.

Art. 5. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern.

Done in Leon this 29th day of March, 1856. (Signed) PATRICIO RIVAS.

**DRILL ON THE PLAZA.**—It is a cheerful sight in the afternoon to see the efficiency, with which the troops are acquiring the regular drill. The Light Infantry Battalion under Col. Piper, and the Rifle Battalion under Col. Sanders, are respectively drilled for one hour in the afternoon. In the morning the various companies drill under their respective company officers.

**STILL IN LEON.**—The President and his Cabinet is still in Leon, and will remain until circumstances allow of his return to Granada. It is impossible to conjecture at present when his Excellency will return.

**LETTER FROM MISS PELLET.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 30th, '56.

*Ed. El Nicaraguense:* Gladly do I remember to execute the task promised, for it is highly pleasurable. New Orleans has but one voice in regard to Nicaragua and Americanizing Central America; nor is there a doubt expressed—if it rises to the lip it is not uttered—of the success of the means now in operation for this object. Walker and Walker's army, President Rivas and the Nicaraguan government, what is, and what is to be—are toasted, huzzaed and prayed for, and for them is the solemn benediction uttered; all this both in public and in private. And should it not be so? Are there not here a thousand, aye, ten thousand hearts beating in warmest sympathy with hearts in that Eden of their hopes, and as the report of war! with whose very name the chill of fever creeps through the shivering frame of sister, mother or one dearer, as war's red badge—albeit it is there but the badge of Democracy—gleams on their vision, even while the glory of a brave young officer, or the honor of a high private, loyal in noblest deeds to his officers, his General, his adopted country, causes the cheek to glow, even during the shiver of fear. What else but the spontaneous prayer sent silent up to heaven, in thought, if voice nor eye utter it—what else would be the natural action of the pious heart? And then perhaps in going to church Jackson's monument is passed, and the remembrance of the valor that saved the city with its thousand homes, increases all these emotions. Walker, too, does "take the responsibility" sure that a future age will honor him, says the gazer.

New Orleans, as ever, at this season is busy, is gay. Theatre, opera, concert, and ball still follow and interming'e, nor is the lecture, either, forgotten. Nicaragua is an especial theme. Dr. McBean, by urgent request, has prepared a second lecture for April 2nd. The merchants and capitalists request it, that they may know how to make profitable investments. I only wish other cities, and villages and rural districts were as much interested as New Orleans and vicinity, in the triumph of American principles and the introduction of American customs, in the country of which the Bishop of Leon truly said, "We only want an infusion of your people, to make this land an Eden of beauty and the Garden of the world." But the arrival at Granada from this city will confirm all I have said.

Yours, &c., S. PELLET.

**THEY BURIED HIM LOW AT THE DEAD OF NIGHT.**—On Thursday, Capt. —Cook, who was wounded in the left breast at the battle of Rivas, while heading a charge against the enemy, died from the effect of the wound. He was buried at twelve o'clock that night, with the honors of war. The American brass band played the funeral march, and the ceremonies were otherwise conducted in a manner to pay the utmost respect to a lion hearted officer. The memory of Sir John Moore's burial in the Peninsula war, was strongly brought to mind on the occasion.

**RETURNED.**—Mr. C. J. McDonald and Dr. Cole, gentlemen who were missed after the return of the army from Rivas, and concerning whom much solicitude was felt, arrived in this city in the early part of the week. They had both been rusticated in the neighborhood of Rivas, much against their will, however, and no doubt felt as happy as we did on their safe entry into Granada. Mr. McDonald expresses an utter contempt for starvation, as he has demonstrated that a soldier can live and grow fat in a plantain patch.

**THE ORIZABA.**—We are pleased to learn from the passengers who came out by the Orizaba on her first trip that she is a vessel of superior sailing capacities. Her state rooms are superiorly ventilated; her waiters very attentive and obliging, and her officers extremely courteous. Her tables were served during the entire voyage in a style not excelled by any first class New York hotel. She did not consume on any day more than thirty tons of coal, whereas the usual amount consumed by both the Northern Light and the Star of the West never fell short of forty, whilst it sometimes exceeded fifty tons.

Notwithstanding this great difference the trip of the Orizaba was shorter than the average of those other vessels, and this will show her capacities to still greater advantage when it is understood that, on some days, she consumed but very little over twenty tons. The passengers were so well pleased with their accommodations on board, and the never ceasing attentions of Captain Tinkler and Purser Hatch, that upon their arrival in sight of Punta Arenas, they tendered them a vote of thanks, a copy of which was sent to the New York papers for publication.

**THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.**—The Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday evening, while the army was on General Parade in the public plaza, transmitted a letter from President Rivas, complimenting the troops on the achievements of the 11th of April, and returning the thanks of the nation for the steadfast courage of the army during the protracted fight of seventeen hours.

**MILITARY COMMISSION.**—A military commission to consist of Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby, Col. Bruno Natzmer, Col. E. J. Saunders, Lt. Col. P. Selya, and Maj. A. F. Rudler, with Surgeon N. A. Ingraham as special Judge Advocate, assembled at 12 o'clock, to-day, to try Gabriel Lacayo, charged with treason against the Republic.

**DR. PHINNEY.**—We do not know as yet if we can congratulate the public that Dr. Phinney, of California, has located in this city, but we know that he is here, and if persuasion can accomplish any thing, it is altogether likely he will remain. The Dr. is as well qualified to manage the diseases of the country as any gentleman in the State, and we hope to see him engaged in the business.

**DIED.**—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. John S. Jones, died on Thursday night. He deserved to live for the good of his adopted country.

**Reduction in Subscription.**

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday, at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

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

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

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

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAILS.**

WINES & CO., will make up a mail for the Atlantic States and California on the 24th ult., and forward the same through their Express at 2d.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, April 26.

## FACTS FOR THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

Henceforth, military contests between States claiming to be civilized, have universally been governed by certain well known rules that secured to the vanquished of either party the lives, safety and ultimate liberty. And even, if by the chances of war, in the heat of the engagement, or the excitements of the moment, excesses have been committed by the troops upon either or both sides, yet after the battle was over and the contest ended, the captured prisoners were treated with humanity, and liberated upon their parole or by exchange. This system forms one of the most distinguished features of difference between civilized nations and savage tribes, and even between semi-barbarous nations, *priz ners of war* were at least secure in their lives, and could indulge reasonable hopes of future freedom.

It has been left for Costa Rica, claiming to be a civilized state, to throw off the wholesome and proper restraints of national comity, and on entering upon this war with Nicaragua, descend to the level of the most degraded and barbarous tribes, in her policy towards our troops which the changes of battle have unfortunately placed within the power of her Generals. The cause, as well as the character of nations, is judged by their treatment of a fallen foe, and every act which is not in accordance with the laws of God and humanity, when weighed in the court of the civilized world, is set down to the advantage of those upon whom it is inflicted, and no plea in justification of inhuman acts is admitted, where national rights and the claims of sovereignty are the stake at issue. And even the arbitrament of war cannot be resorted to by civilized states, unless the parties to the contest can plead in bar a sound claim and a just cause. Montesque has said, "no war can be justifiable that does not involve some great principle of national comity or sovereignty, and not then until every reasonable effort has been made by the parties to settle their dispute amicably."

The softening influence of civilization and Christianity have long since discarded and condemned wars of extermination, and between feeble states struggling for existence, they are as inadmissible and inhuman as they are foolish and destructive. The war now raging between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, is the work and choice of the former. She refused to receive our commissioner bearing offers of peace and with the refusal declared war against us, and announced her determination to exterminate us. There was no irreconcilable dispute about boundary lines or state sovereignty, no infraction of treaties, complained of, no violation of individual rights involved; and with none of these pleas to justify her course, she invades our territory, burns our towns, lays waste our fields, inhumanly murders our soldiers which she takes prisoners, and in her blind zeal in a bad cause, she violate the flag of a neutral and friendly power, takes the lives of her citizens without respect to age or sex, and destroys their property. And when the day of reckoning comes, as surely it will come, what plea can she put in—what reason can she urge against the vengeance that will punish to the extreme these violations of treaties and the laws that govern the conduct of civilized states towards each other in war as well as in peace?

Thus has Costa Rica, by her blind devotion to the cause of Serviles, rebels and traitors, involved herself in a contest with the United States as well as Nicaragua, and if a national flag be not a mockery, national honor a myth, and treaty stipulations an imposition, she must answer at the bar of nations for her departure from those rules of conduct that should be the guide of all states in their military contests with each other. It will not answer to plead the fact that Gen. Walker and a portion of the soldiers under his command are "fillibusters" and pirates. Gen. Walker is the lawful Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies of Nicaragua, and the soldiers under him form the defensive arm of an independent State. Nor will it do to say that Walker and his men are foreigners and therefore dangerous to the peace of Costa Rica, for the plea might be raised by Nicaragua against the foreigners in the armies of Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala.

Nicaragua has the same right to invite foreigners to enter her army that Guatemala and Costa Rica have to incorporate into theirs the citizens

of France, Belgium, England and Germany; and when she invites foreigners to settle upon her lands, build up her cities, extend her commerce and pursue within her borders all the various avocations of life, she but follows the example set by the other States of Central America. With these facts and examples to plead, all standing out clearly to the view of mankind, we fearlessly appeal to the judgment of the world for the justice of our cause and the rectitude of our motives, and now that Nicaragua is placed in her proper position before the nations of the earth, we look forward to the future with brighter hopes and a calmer courage.

Breathing no words of vengeance and uttering no words of future revenge against her, we leave Costa Rica to the fate awarded her by the united voice of the civilized world, and the punishment due for her barbarous and inhuman policy towards Nicaragua. Henceforth, Juan Rafael Mora will wander through the world an object of hatred to all men, the mark of the avenging rifle, with the brand of Cain upon his brow and the stigma of blood upon his name, while his deeds of death will only serve to "point a moral" and fill up a "tale of horror."

**COMING DOWN.**—Sometimes the people of the United States desire to travel and wait for convenient methods in which to accomplish their wishes. At other times they become too impatient, and make conveniences. Nothing stands in the way when the fever takes them, but with the perseverance of beavers, they *bust* the hulk of an old vessel, and with a sailor's skill soon fit her out for a voyage around the poles, if necessary. There is nothing like it, and ever and anon the public is paralyzed at the announcement that a party of adventurers have gone down to the sea in a hulk on which a trader would not trust his last. Such we predict will be the case if the Nicaragua fever continues, that hundreds of daring spirits, fearless of perils by flood or field, will be sailing out of the ports of the United States unacquainted with the navigation of these seas, in unshaken vessels, and uncertain as to the ultimate, but bound to engage in the wars of Nicaragua.

In fact a late New Orleans paper says the brig Eureka sailed from that port the day before with adventurers for this country, and as she departed, hundreds of hearts and prayers went along with the brave boys.

**ENGLISH INTERFERENCE.**—The Boston Herald says that an English and French frigate had sailed from Panama for the purpose of defending Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, from an attack by General Walker. We consider this report as altogether improbable, for we do not believe as yet that those two powers are prepared to interfere so openly in the war at present prevailing between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The existing hostilities spring from no act of ours, but result directly from the declaration of war by Costa Rica, after this country had made honorable overtures of peace. Any interference therefore in favor of the original aggressor, would be without excuse, and of so flagrant a nature as to provoke the determined hostility of the other American States. We cannot, therefore, attach full credit to its truth.

**AN EXPLANATION.**—A letter from Washington assigns as the reason of Col. Wheeler's recall, that he has failed to correspond with his government every steamer, and has not kept it posted up in regard to the affairs of this country. From our knowledge of the assiduity with which the United States Minister has been engaged in the official duties of his office, both of a public and private nature, we feel confident the above explanation is incorrect. There must be something behind, of a political nature, to actuate the United States government in this particular, and in justice to Col. Wheeler we hope to see it made public.

**NOMINATION.**—Colonel Don Trinidad Salazar has been appointed Prefect of the Oriental Department, and Lieut. Col. Don Raimundo Selva as Sub-Delegate of Hacienda. Gen. Don Jose Maria Sarría has been appointed Prefect of Occidental Department, and Don Miguel Robelo Sub-Delegate of Hacienda. Don Luiz Marin has been appointed post master at Leon. Don Francisco Carreon has been appointed Governor of Police in the District of Chinandega.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of April 1st, says that Mr. Hiss, of Kentucky, formerly Minister to the Central American States, arrived in Washington on the 31st ult., he having been sent for by the President, to consult with in regard to Central American affairs. It is said, if he will supersede Mr. Wheeler as Minister to Nicaragua.

## GEN. WALKER'S STRATEGY.

Successful strategy in military affairs, by which one General for a time deceives and misleads his antagonist until by a sudden movement he obtains a complete advantage over the foe, is one of the evidences of a commander's abilities and soldier-ship.

The recent battle of Rivas was the result of a series of movements which from beginning to end were conducted by Gen. Walker with a completeness and success that places him high among the ablest Generals of the age. The limited means at hand, the smallness of his force, want of necessities almost indispensable in an army, the movement across the Lake, the return to Granada unseen by the enemy, the rapid march upon Rivas, the surprise and battle in the streets, the route and terrible slaughter of the Costa Ricans, altogether, when fully considered and carefully weighed, form one of the most brilliant campaigns and sparkling chapters in military operations upon record; and we venture the assertion that, when all the attendant circumstances and the results are known to the world, its verdict will be in accordance with these facts. It was known to Gen. Walker on the 5th inst., that Mora was advancing at the head of at least 2500 men, well armed and carefully drilled, and believing that the Costa Rican General would not, even with that disparity of forces in his favor, venture a battle in the field; and being equally well aware of the difficulties that would attend a siege in either Virgin Bay or Rivas with his small force—which he could not divide with safety—he determined to abandon both, and by a movement down the Lake and river, that would induce Mora to believe he was retreating upon San Juan Del Norte, ultimately fall back upon Granada, and from thence march upon the Costa Rican army and take them by surprise at any point they might occupy. The ruse was completely successful, for Mora was misled into the belief that Walker had abandoned Nicaragua, and was far down the San Juan with his few "ragged and frightened fillibusters," and that now he could soon exterminate the native democrats and restore to power his treacherous allies—the Serviles. And had a thunderbolt suddenly fallen from the skies upon his army, whilst he was nursing these blissful and happy ideas, he would have been far less surprised than he was on the morning of the 11th when he was roused from his dreams by the terrible crack of American rifles and the charging shout of the Nicaragua troops. Gen. Walker intended that Mora should receive and act upon the opinion that the Americans were frightened away and had taken the steamer as their quickest means of escape from the Costa Rican braves. His crossing the Lake towards San Carlos, the passage down to Castillo to change the Company stationed there, not only deceived but confirmed the deception of his foe, and so profoundly secret did he keep his own counsels and plans, that his own troops knew nothing of his intentions until they had returned to Granada, and been again ordered to march!

Mora had been given time to arrange his plans for a march upon Granada, to concentrate all his disposable force in Rivas preparatory for the march, whilst not a Costa Rican had a thought that Walker and his Americans would ever meet them or dare to trouble them again. Thus off their guard, they were stolen upon by the "man of Destiny" and his heroic band, and in two hours six hundred Costa Ricans fell before their irresistible attacks, and had not hunger and fatigue, before and during the battle, unnerved their arms and impaired their strength, not a Costa Rican would have been left to return to the field to exercise his brutal cowardise in the butchery and mutilation of their wounded foes.

The chivalric and fearless exposure of Walker's men to the very blaze of battle, their dashing courage amid the very bullets of their covered foes, may serve to teach Gen. Mora that his enemies are as unconquerable as they are fearless, and afford him some glimpse of what will be his own fate should the fortunes of battle ever place him within the range of American rifles.

The red record of the 11th of April, inscribed upon the walls and pavements of Rivas should be a task for his constant study, and the shrieks and wails of dying women and children at Virgiu as they fell before his cowardly butchering troops, should sound constantly in his ears until the stroke of vengeance falls upon his own head, for

"Time at last brings all things even,"

as Juan Rafael Mora will learn ere the war he is now waging upon Nicaragua is brought to a final close, and he has fully answered for the crimes he has committed "against the laws of nations, of humanity and of God," since he has been within the borders of our State.

**ANOTHER ADVOCATE.**—We see by the New Orleans papers that Miss Pellet, a lady of many friends in Nicaragua, delivered a lecture in that city on the 9th of April on the subject of Nicaragua. The lady has a reputation broad as the nation that gave her birth, and with the sober and earnest, her words will have great weight. Miss Pellet may have a mixture of that eccentricity which generally accompanies true genius; but she is a woman of remarkable character, and one whose good opinion is much to be prized. Her conclusions are not capable of purchase, and therefore they are valuable as the convictions of her reason. The enthusiast who sustains Nicaragua as a day dream or an excitement, is not reliable as an adviser; but the clear headed exposition of a rational mind in favor of the perpetuity and prosperity of the enterprise, wakens thought and action in the midst of permanence. The emigration we need to consolidate the civil government, does not hurry off with excitement, but waits until soberness has detailed the prospects and advantages of new projects. It is cautious, for it is troublesome to move with all its wealth and comfort; and therefore, while we applaud the progressive feature of our people, and welcome the young and ardent to these lands, we still continually long to see old age and its train of homes and hearts coming into the State. There is so much of good and benevolence in an old farmer's life, that we cannot constrain the wish to be in the happy circle of his joys; and it is only by appealing to the judgment of such men that they will consent to move their families and fortunes to Nicaragua.

Miss Pellet is just the advocate to produce this revolution. Her fame is one of reason and charity, and she will be believed. No enthusiasm can warp her mind from a just perception of the true condition of affairs, and while, what she is speaking will be attended to, no one will discredit the report. Her honesty cannot be impeached, her talent cannot be denied, and therefore she must be allowed to have the ability to form a good opinion and the honesty to announce it.

The address she delivered in New Orleans, was largely attended and much applauded. It consisted, says the Crescent, in a concise history of this country from 1823 to the present time, in which no two years had passed without a revolution. She described Gen. Walker's movements somewhat in detail showing that instead of an invasion, the whole affair was the acceptance of an offer from the more wealthy and intelligent class of people resident there. The advance of the army; its reception at various points; the character of the people, and their friendly feelings towards the existing order of things, were clearly limned. Alluding to the political state of affairs, the lady observed that Gen. Walker's government had been acknowledged by the Catholic clergy and was a fixed fact. The country is quiet and old feuds have been healed. As fifty-six men initiated the movement in that country it is probable the thousands now there and tending thither, will be able to maintain it. President Pierce's message had no unfavorable effect nor will have.

The chief object of popular interest is the arrival of steamships which usually bring reinforcements of strong, stalwart men, suited to a country's regeneration. Alluding to the complications with other Central American States, and Costa Rica especially, they were not considered at all dangerous. Walker needs American assistance to develop the country, but its government is established. Some speculations as to what the laud will be when its Jacksons and Clays mount the stage, and a greater civilization is attained, closed the very agreeable and instructive discourse, which was warmly applauded.

**AFTER THE ROBBERS.**—The known existence of a number of petty thieves in this country, who, taking advantage of the circumstances of the war and the ignorance of the poor, are carrying on a system of petty thieving, has induced the President to issue a decree empowering the alcaldes, and governors of police, to proceed in the search after the rascals, and on their arrest, to punish them summarily. The energy of this movement will probably stop the evil instanter.

**MISS PELLETT'S CHARITY.**—The New Orleans Bee says that Miss Pellett intended to give the proceeds of her Lecture in that city to the Military Hospital of this city. Glorious little woman, if she would only know how proud the army is of her daring, she would feel that it is in truth something to be a fillibuster. We have added her to the list of "manifest destiny" names and feel perfectly satisfied she will accept the position.

**GUATEMALA.**

Guatemala, or the Republic of Central America, is bounded north by Mexico and the Gulf of Honduras, east by the Caribbean Sea, and south and west by the Pacific Ocean. It is a mountainous country, but does not exhibit any large tracts of table land like those of Mexico. The great chain of Cordilleras, which rises to so lofty a height in the north, sinks very rapidly in traversing this region, and as it approaches the Isthmus of Panama, becomes a mere rocky dike connecting the two continents of North and South America. The western coast of Guatemala is subject to terrific earthquakes, which have sometimes overwhelmed whole cities and destroyed thousands of people.

The history of Guatemala and the country itself, remained very little known to the rest of the world, until recent events brought them into notice; yet the records of the country appear in many respects worthy of investigation. The ancient Guatemalans had made a progress in civilization equal to that of the Mexicans. In the depths of the forest have been found the remains of a ancient cities, containing monuments similar in grandeur and ornament to the great structures of Mexico. On the walls of these edifices are found well executed sculptures, of a character denoting a common origin with that of the Mexican hieroglyphics. The Toltecs who preceded the Aztecs, as rulers that civilized Mexico, appear to have been driven southward and to have settled in Guatemala. After the conquest of Mexico, Cortes despatched Cristoval de Olid into the country bordering that empire on the south. Olid landed on the coast of Honduras, where he founded a town, to which he gave his own name. The fame of the Spanish conquest in Mexico spread rapidly through the country, and the Guatemalans sent ambassadors to Cortes offering to become vassals to the king of Spain. Cortes accepted their offers, and sent Pedro de Alvarado, one of his officers, who had been most active in the conquest of Mexico, to take possession of Guatemala and receive the submission of the natives.

The country was then divided into many different kingdoms independent of each other.

Alvarado marched from Mexico on the 13th of November, 1523, with a force of three hundred Spaniards and a large body of native auxiliaries, principally Tlascalans and Quichuas. The first conquests were those of Soconusco and Tonala. Further onward, he was met by the Quiches, who opposed his passage with resolute obstinacy. On the 14th of May, 1524, a desperate battle was fought in which the Quiches were defeated. Alvarado then advanced into the kingdom of Kuchiquet, where the Spaniards were received in a friendly manner. After resting there for a short time, they pursued their march into the territory of the Zutugues. On reaching a place called Amotonga, making a spring of water, they were charmed with the beauty of the spot, which lay between two lofty mountains, from one of which streams of water were running down in every direction, while volumes of smoke and fire were issuing from the summit of the other. Here they determined to establish themselves, and accordingly laid the foundation of a city which they named St. Jago de los Caballeros de Guatemala. This was afterwards known as the "old city of Guatemala."

During the stay of Alvarado at this place, emissaries came to him from several caciques of the Pipiltaton to offer their submission. They also informed him that the natives of Escuintla, who were a very warlike race had determined to oppose the Spaniards. Alvarado immediately proceeded to attack them. He had a large body of Quichuque auxiliaries in his army, but as there were no roads in the country, they were obliged to cut their way through the woods, sometimes making a progress of only two leagues a day.

As long as they reached the neighborhood of the town of Escuintepaque, without being discovered by the Indians, on a dark, rainy night, while the Indians were all asleep. The Spaniards made a sudden attack upon them; many fled to the woods at the first alarm, but a considerable number made a stand in some of the largest houses, where they barricaded themselves and fought with great desperation.

After a contest of five hours, the Spaniards seeing no appearance of submission on the part of the Indians, set fire to the town. Alvarado, at the same time, sent a message to the cacique informing him that unless he immediately submitted to the king of Spain, he would cut up and destroy all the maize and cocoa fields. This threat had its effect, and the Escuintepaque Indians, and the other communities in the neighborhood, acknowledged themselves the vassals of the Spanish monarch. Alvarado proceeded in his march encountering and overcoming the natives in numerous obstinate battles, during a march of more than a thousand miles, till the whole country submitted to his arms.

Alvarado remained here two years. In 1526, he returned to Cortes, leaving his brother Gonzales to command in his absence. This officer was avaricious and cruel, and resolved to improve this opportunity to enrich himself. He issued an order that 800 Indians should bring him every day a reed of the size of his little finger filled with fine gold, on pain of being reduced to slavery. The unfortunate victims of his rapacity exerted themselves to the utmost, but were unable to pay the tribute. Gonzales punished them cruelly, and threatened to put them to death. The natives, driven to desperation, rose in rebellion. A force of 30,000 men were collected, and falling suddenly upon Guatemala, they drove the Spaniards out of the place, with the loss of many killed and wounded. The Spaniards were compelled to abandon the neighborhood till the return of Alvarado, when the war was commenced against the natives. After a campaign of very severe fighting, they were again subdued.

Guatemala was created into a province styled Audiencia, having a slight dependence on the

viceroyalty of Mexico. No other part of Spanish America was so completely shut out from the observation of the rest of the world as Guatemala for nearly three centuries. All the intercourse between this country and Europe was carried on through the Mexican port of Vera Cruz.

The old city of Guatemala is remarkable for the calamities which mark its history; it may be regarded as the most unfortunate city that ever existed. In 1532, the neighborhood was ravaged, and the city thrown into consternation by a wild beast of uncommon size and ferocity, which descended from the mountain called *water volcanic*, and devoured the cattle of the inhabitants. Alvarado was compelled to take the field against the powerful enemy, and it was only after a hunting campaign of five months, in which the whole city was engaged, that the monster was killed. In 1536, a fire broke out in the city which consumed the greater part of the buildings. A more terrible calamity occurred in September, 1541. For three days an incessant rain fell, and on the fourth, the waters descended in a perfect deluge, accompanied by the most tremendous thunder and lightning. In the midst of this dreadful storm, on the morning of the 11th, the volcano in the neighborhood burst forth into flames in the most terrific manner; violent earthquakes shook the ground, and the inhabitants imagined the end of the world was at hand. An immense torrent of water then rushed down the mountain, carrying with it enormous rocks and trees. This destructive mass fell upon the city, overwhelming nearly all the houses, and burying great numbers of the inhabitants under its ruins. The city was rebuilt about a league distant from the original spot, but the inhabitants could not escape the disasters to which it seemed to be doomed. A fatal epidemic, attended with a profuse bleeding at the nose, swept away great numbers of the people in 1558. Earthquakes in 1563, 1575, 1576 and 1577, threw down public buildings and caused other serious damages. On the 27th of December, 1581, the volcano threw out such quantities of thick smoke and ashes, that the sun was entirely obscured, and lamps were lighted at noon.

In 1585, earthquakes were so constant throughout the year that not an interval of eight days passed without a violent shock. For months together, the mountain was in a perpetual flame. On the 21st of December, 1586, a terrible earthquake destroyed the greater part of the city, burying the people beneath the ruins.

In 1601, an unknown pestilential disorder, equal in malignity, and the subtleness of its fatal effects to the cholera, carried off great numbers of the inhabitants. On the 18th of February, 1651, the earth shook with a dreadful subterranean noise. Many houses were thrown down, the tiles of the roofs flew in all directions, like straws before a gust of wind. The bells of the churches were rung by the vibrations of the peeples; great masses of rocks were rolled down the mountains, and even the wild beasts were so terrified that they quitted their retreats in the forests, and fled to the habitations of men for shelter.

**THE NEW LITANY.**—From doctors' pills, and western chills, and other ills, deliver us. From want of gold, and wives that scold, and maidsen old, and sharpers old, deliver us. From flies, and greenish eyes, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, fickle ties, and gaudy dyes, deliver us. From bearded females, strong minded women (thi don't jingle,) female beturers and all other masculine ladies, deliver us. From creaking doors, a wife that snores, confounded bores, deliver us. From whole gripes, and Mrs. Shies, deliver us. From modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearl.—Oh, never mind!

The New York Journal of Commerce says the report that the Chamber of Commerce of that city will hold a special meeting to take some action upon the questions at issue between our Government and England is premature. No such meeting is contemplated at present.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in Baltimore was to be held on the evening of the 6th inst., in that city, for the purpose of urging the claims of that gentleman upon the Democratic party as a candidate for the Presidency.

The editor of the New York Tribune undertakes to tell what is said and done by "men who know the ropes."—That editor may not know the ropes himself, but possibly he will become acquainted with one of them if he doesn't learn to behave himself.—*Prentice.*

Anson P. Merrill, late Governor of Maine, has been unanimously elected pound keeper in his native town, where his merits are appreciated. So says the Boston Post.

Among other notable arrivals announced at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris is that of a live alligator, six feet long, from the Mississippi river.

At the various ship yards in N. York there are now building only sixteen vessels of all kinds, of 16,350 tonnage.

Mr. Fillmore is expected to return from Europe in June.

**BOSTON TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**

In Massachusetts Colony there was a law which required a daily register to be kept in each family of what was done by each individual composing it; stocks being the means most relied on for keeping the framework of society together—appropriately placed directly in front of the church door. Just as with the builder of the Basilic of France, to whom the Bishop might appropriately have made a allusion, it appears that the carpenter who first made the stocks was the first to suffer from them, by reason of his extortionate charges. One of the laws of the Colony contained a distinct recognition of slavery; even a fugitive slave law was passed. The limited notions which prevailed of true freedom were illustrated in the liability of any person to be reduced to slavery for a limited term, if guilty of what the court might be pleased to consider "ill and insolent carriage." The year 1633 witnessed a remarkable interference with freedom of individual action, "all christian people being forbidden to have lectures during the week before one o'clock in the afternoon." This regulation appeared not to have been called for, for so long would the zealous clergy of that period preach, that numerous of their hearers adopted the expedient of cutting little private doors from their pew-through the sides of the meeting houses, from which they might escape when the fortieth or fiftieth head of the discourse was reached—a device which the law stepped in to restrain. Presently idleness was made a legal sin; constables were charged to take care of "common coasters"—the loafers of two hundred years ago. The law entered the house to prescribe the use of tobacco, permitting no man to take it in the presence of strangers; it took away the custom of drinking heath, and stamped D on the drunkard; it had its eye, too, on unguarded publications likely to give offence to the court.

**SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.**—It is remarkable that the daughters of Shakespeare with whom we are most acquainted, Desdemonia, Juliet, Jessica, Hero, Miranda, Rosalind, Celia and Portia, have neither brother or sister. Each of them is the only child of her parents. Ophelia has no sister. With the exception of Juliet, motherless. Although Lady Capulet talks of her old age, being warned to a sepulchre, she was but twenty-eight when she proposed to her daughter the acceptance of Paris hand. There is no confiding love, nor affectionate intercourse between Juliet and her mother. On the contrary, she is reserved and secret, keeping her stranger to her thoughts. Lady Mabeth stands distinctly apart from the other females of Shakespeare, knowing no kin, as if authore's of herself, yet she is restrained by reverential awe, when, intent on evil, she casts her eyes upon the image of her sleeping father. Jessica is insensible to any such touch of natural tenderness. The daughters of Lear, with their deformity, scarcely surpass her in cruelty and filial impiety. She betrays her father, plunders his house, bears off his family remembrances; elopes with his enemies and the enemies of her race. Even the ring of Lavin, on which she knew his old age doted, she profanely exchanges for a monkey, and, in the end, consorts and feasts amidst exultations over his overthrow and ruin. Desdemonia is an unkind daughter. She deceives, and clandestinely, in the night, deserts her father's house for the "sooty bosom of a Moor." The match was mortal to him, grief of it broke his heart. In all her subsequent career, in sunshine and in storm, and even in the last memorable evening in the bed chamber, alone with Amelia, when her thoughts recur to her childhood and the memories of her mother and her mother's maid Barbara rise up before her, she has not a tear, nor word of pity or tenderness, or even a thought for her neglected and languishing father.

Mrs. Hoar, wife of the Hon. S. Hoar, of Concord, Mass., is the only surviving child of Rodger Sherman, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

**POLICY OF RUSSIA.**—The London Free,

said to be the organ of Mr. D'Israeli, which sometimes has very early information, says, in an article in reference to the peace conference at Paris:

The decision of the court of St. Petersburg in favor of peace marks distinctly a change in its national policy.

The military system of Russia has for years past oppressed the energies of the people and prevented the development of the country. The Muscovite population are not naturally warlike; their genius is for the arts of peace and for industrial enterprise. The vast military establishment of Russia has grown with the growth of the Empire, and been maintained through a conviction that it was necessary to secure or extend her vast territory. She has now reached that stage of national life when change has become a necessity. The Emperor Nicholas, who represented in his person the military system, precipitated its progress from a consciousness that if much longer delayed it might be opposed by his own subjects. He saw the danger of a collision with Europe, but saw also the danger of resistance to his rule. Throughout his reign he had nursed the strength of his army as essential to the traditional policy of Russia. Lately he perceived that that policy must be abandoned, or that a great though desperate effort must be made to confirm it.

The present Emperor, is the representative of an opposite system and of more enlightened ideas. He believes that the greatness of a country depends less on the amount of its armed force than on the progress, wealth and intelligence of its people. With great skill and judgement he has taken advantage of events to secure that policy of peace and industrial development of which he was always the votary.

The Plenipotentiaries he has selected indicate not only his own leanings, but the predominance of his sentiments in the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Count Orloff has always been opposed to the politics of the war party. He has made no secret of his conviction that it was for the interests of Russia to be at peace with Europe, and aspire to greatness by the cultivation of her immense natural resources. Baron Brunow, with a better appreciation of the power of this country than the generality of his countrymen can be supposed to possess, has been the consistent friend of the English alliance. We have reason to believe that their instructions are to agree to any terms which do not involve the humiliation of Russia.

**AMERICAN TOBACCO IN EUROPE.**—

During the past year there were exported from the United States to England 24,203,000 pounds of tobacco, and to France 50,866,000. The war with Russia appears to have largely augmented the exports of tobacco to France, as it is indispensable in the French armies. The average annual exportation to France from the United States is about £2,000,000 pounds—15,796,000 pounds being the quantity exported in 1853. Abolish the *regie* (or Government monopoly) in France, and lower the duties in England to any reasonable standard, and these two countries would open a market for every pound that could be exported from the United States.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times of the 12th ult. states, that the mystery of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States been cleared up. An Austro-American commercial treaty is about to be formed, in order to open a direct trade between the United States and Austria, for the import of cotton and other products direct from America, instead of from London and Liverpool. The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

The New Jersey Legislature has adopted resolutions in favor of maintaining the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Judge Hanna, of Vincennes, has decided the Indiana Liquor law unconstitutional.



**Parte Española.**

**Sábado, Abril 26 1856.**

SE PUBLICARA

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

**AJENTES.**

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

**DE OFICIO.**

**INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.**  
Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del

Brig. Gral. *Domingo de Goicouria.*  
Intendente General.

*Thomas F. Fisher,*

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

**Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua.**

CASA DE GOBIERNO,  
Leon, abril 16 de 1856.

Señor Encargado de Negocios y  
Cónsul General de España.

El infrascrito Ministro de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones exteriores de Nicaragua tiene la honra de dirigirse al Sr. Encargado de negocios Cónsul general de España manifestándole de órden del Supremo Gobierno: que se tiene noticia, que varios ciudadanos del Estado, conforme á la disposicion textual de la constitucion, han solicitado inscribirse en la matrícula de nacionales españoles que deba llevar ese Consulado conforme al último inciso del artículo 9º del tratado de 25 de Julio de 1850: que como este acto lo entiende el Gobierno ofensivo á los derechos de Nicaragua y contrario al espíritu de justicia y de pública conveniencia, y aun al sentido del mismo tratado, no ha podido dar asenso á un hecho que se atribuye autorizado por el Sr. Encargado de negocios y Cónsul general de España, cuando ningun participio se ha dado al Gobierno de Nicaragua ni á sus agentes subalternos en estas pretensiones.

Acreditarse el origen de los que pretenden tenerlo en España por naturaleza, es un hecho que requiere justificacion, y un hecho ademas que con perjuicio de los derechos de Nicaragua subtrae el número de sus súbditos, á la vez que no les disminuye sus deberes hacia estos: actos semejantes que dañifican los derechos de un tercero, jamas se obran sin su intervencion, por que seria faltar á la justicia generalmente reconocida en los procedimientos mas comunes.

Hasta hoy, el Gobierno no ha recibido de sus autoridades inmediatas, noticia de que se haya preparado con estas formalidades ninguna justificacion para acreditar la naturaleza y nacionalidad de los que intenten recobrar la suya primitiva, y los casos que al Gobierno se han denunciado son tales que no están comprendidos en lo dispositivo del artículo 9º del tratado: y el Gobierno siempre circunspecto cual cumple á su dignidad y á la justicia que hace á la ilustracion del Señor Encargado de negocios, ha tenido á bien ordenar al infrascrito le dirija la presente para obtener una esplicacion, que no duda será satisfactoria.

Al cumplir con esta órden tiene el infrascrito la honra de renovar al Sr. Encargado de negocios sus respetos y consideracion.—D. U. L.—ZELEDON.

CONFORME—Republica de Nicaragua, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Leon, abril 11 de 1856—SALINAS.

**Republica de Nicaragua—Ministerio de Relaciones.**

Casa de Gobierno,  
Leon, marzo 23 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua; á sus habitantes.

Queriendo hacer mas expedita y benéfica la ejecucion del decreto emitido sobre colonizacion el 23 de noviembre del año ppo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1º Se establece una direccion de colonizacion para llevar á efecto las disposiciones del citado decreto de 23 de noviembre último.

Art. 2º La direccion se compondrá de tres individuos nombrados por el Gobier, no con la dotacion que se designe por separado; y residirá en el lugar donde el mismo Gobierno resida.

Art. 3º Reunidos los nombrados el día que se les señale, procederán á elegir de entre ellos un Presidente, un Vice-presidente y un Secretario, pudiendo ser éste de fuera de su seno.

Art. 4º Son atribuciones de la direccion: 1º oír las solicitudes que los inmigrados deben hacer por escrito en papel del sello 3º sobre asignacion de terrenos baldíos, y despejarlas con arreglo al citado decreto de 32 de noviembre:

2º velar por que los agraciados cumplan con las obligaciones que en los artículos 3º, 4º y 5º de dicha disposicion se les imponen, y declarar en su caso lo que corresponda: 3º llevar un libro por cada Departamento para los registros de los terrenos concedidos. 4º Nombrar agentes en los departamentos para que auxilien á la direccion en los reconocimientos de tierras que convenga hacerse, y todo lo concerniente al buen desempeño de sus tareas: 5º mandar se verifiquen los deslindes entre tierras de propiedad y terrenos baldíos, por agrimensores, ó personas inteligentes, con noticia y concurrencia de los interesados: 6º mandar levantar planos topográficos en cada departamento, de manera que puedan notarse los terrenos baldíos, y determinarse las tierras de propiedad, y las destinadas á cada pueblo para siembras, y ejidos: 7º anotar en el libro correspondiente el cambio de colonos, cuando el actual poseedor venda su suerte á otro; cuya venta será nula si no consta al pié del documento respectivo, haberse anotado como queda prevenido.

Art. 6º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan—Dado en Leon, á 29 de marzo de 1856.—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Sr. Ministro de relaciones y gobernacion.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el Departamento de su mando; acusandome el correspondiente recibo. SALINAS.

**Republica de Nicaragua—Ministerio de Relaciones.**

Casa de Gobierno,  
Leon, abril 11 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.

“El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Considerando: que para reprimir el detestable vicio del hurto y del robo con toda la eficacia y prontitud que el propietario y aun la generalidad demandan de la autoridad pública en las presentes circunstancias, no son suficientes los medios comunes, dispendiosos y dilatorios por su naturaleza: y que los procesos judiciales no deben embazarar las medias del resorte gubernativo que exige la policía de seguridad; en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETA:

Art. 1º Los Gobernadores de policía de todos los puntos de la República, procederán sin pérdida de tiempo, á la captura de los ladrones que sean consuetudinarios, segun la declaracion conteste de dos testigos de probidad, que deberán examinar de oficio.

Art. 2º Sin perjuicio de que los Gobernadores pasen testimonio de la diligencia de que habla el art. anterior á la autoridad judicial correspondiente para la instruccion del proceso contra el culpado, mantendrán á éste en completa seguridad bajo sus órdenes, y dedicado á los trabajos públicos que el Gobierno designe.

Art. 3. El estricto y especial deber que por el presente decreto se impone á los gobernadores, se entenderá sin perjuicio de que obren á prevencion con ellos los Prefectos y sub-prefectos.

Art. 4º Los Prefectos y gobernadores de policía que se manifiesten morosos en el cumplimiento de la obligacion que se les impone, incurrirán por la primera vez en una multa que no sea menor de quince pesos fuertes, ni mayor de veinticinco: y por la segunda, á mas de la multa, serán suspensos, ó depuestos de sus empleos.

Dado en Leon á 11 de abril de 1856—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Sr. Srío. del despacho de relaciones y gobernacion.”

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando; esperando el correspondiente recibo—Salinas.

**Republica de Nicaragua—Ministerio de Relaciones.**

Casa de Gobierno,  
Leon, abril 9 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

“EL GOBIERNO.

Queriendo dar el lleno á lo dispuesto en el decreto de 19 de marzo ppo. en que se establece la direccion de colonizacion: atendiendo á que el nombramiento de los individuos que han de componerla, debe recaer en sujetos de conocidas aptitudes y probidad; en sus facultades

ACUERDA.

1º Nómbrase vocales propietarios de la direccion de colonizacion de la República á los Señores Don Hermencijildo Zepeda, Don Gregorio Juarez y Don Joaquin Vijil.

2º Nómbranse suplentes de la misma direccion á los Señores Don Sebastian Marengo, Don Juan Bautista Sacaza y Don Pedro Cardenal.

2º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Leon, abril 9 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de suprema órden lo trascriba á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el Departamento de su mando; esperando me acuse el correspondiente recibo.—Salinas.

**Nombramientos.**

Por acuerdo gubernativo de 22 de Marzo último se nombró Prefecto para el Departamento Oriental al Sr. Coronel Don Trinidad Salazar; quedando de Subdelegado de hacienda del mismo Departamento el Sr. Teniente Coronel Don Raimundo Selva.

Por el id. de 1º del corriente, fué nombrado el Sr. Don José María Sarria Prefecto del Departamento Occidental, y Subdelegado de hacienda del mismo el Sr. Don Miguel Robelo.

Por el de 2 del presente se nombró Administrador de correos de la ciudad de Leon, al Sr. Don Luiz Marin; y

Por el de 9 del actual se nombró Gobernador de Policía del distrito de Chinandega al Sr. Don Francisco Carreon.

**Circular**

A los Gobiernos de Honduras, San Salvador y Guatemala:

Ministerio de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua—Casa de Gobierno. Leon, Abril 11 de 1856—Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de . . .

Tengo el honor de participar á Vs. que siendo invadida esta República por fuerzas de Costa Rica, á consecuencia de la declaratoria de guerra que su Gobierno hizo á Nicaragua sin motivo alguno y sin observar las reglas acostumbradas en todos los países, y prescriptas por la razon y el derecho internacional: habiendo ocupado la plaza de Rivas en ocasion que el cuartel general se habia trasladado á Granada, y al favor de la traicion de un Jefe de los que servian en dicha plaza: el Ejército del Gobierno compuesto de una parte de la falange Americana y una columna de hijos del país al mando del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe D. Guillermo Walker, atacó al enemigo el once del corriente, á las ocho y media de la mañana, y dentro algunas horas lo deshizo completamente.

El Sr. Presidente de Nicaragua siente las dignidades del pueblo Costarricense arrebatado hoy por su Gobierno á una

guerra tan injusta, como ajena del carácter pacífico y laborioso de aquellos habitantes; y querría evitarla si fuese posible. Apetece la paz; y tiene la satisfaccion de haber trabajado y seguir dando pasos para conseguirla sobre bases de dignidad y justicia.

Dignese el Sr. Ministro elevar lo expuesto al conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, y admitir las consideraciones de mi distinguido aprecio como su atento servidor.

SEBASTIAN SALINAS.

**VICTORIA DE SARAPIQUIL.**

El Jeneral Walker habia enviado unos 30 hombres á ocupar la entrada del Sarapiquil en el San Juan, para impedir que los de Costa Rica cortasen la comunicacion exterior con esta plaza, y acaso sorprendiesen la guarnicion del Castillo Viejo.

Los Costarricenses en número de 250 á 300 hombres que vieron el Sarapiquil ocupado por las fuerzas de Nicaragua, atravesaron por tierra hasta situarse en la confluencia de ambos rios.

Las fuerzas del Jeneral Walker aumentadas ya con algunos voluntarios de la expedicion que venia de los Estados Unidos, batieron á los Costarricenses el día 10 del corriente, los derrotaron completamente, los pusieron bien presto en la mas vergonzosa fuga, y siguiéndoles la pista, les mataron de 25 á 30 hombres, habiendo solamente dos heridos y un muerto en las fuerzas de Nicaragua.

¡Honor y gloria á los valientes de Sarapiquil! ¡Honor y gloria al Jeneral en Jefe! ¡Honor y gloria á todos los amigos de la libertad y de la verdadera democracia! Y mengua y balleon eterno al partido agitador legitimista, que tantas calamidades ha atraído sobre este desventurado suelo!!!!

**Para Todos los Gobiernos de Centro-América.**

Es útil copiar algunas de las palabras del dictámen de la Comision de relaciones exteriores de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos, cuando en Marzo de 1822 aquel Gobierno reconoció á los de las Secciones de la América antes española y la independencia que habian proclamado.

¿Quién es el soberano legítimo de un país? No es cuestion permitida á las naciones, á las cuales solamente corresponde tratar con las potencias que existen.— En este punto convienen todos los escritores de derecho público, y tambien convienen en su práctica todas las naciones civilizadas. Inútil es aquí citar autoridades en apoyo de una doctrina que es familiar á cuantos han tributado alguna atencion á esta materia; y lo seria igualmente retroceder, para su ilustracion práctica, á las guerras civiles entre las casas de York y de Lancaster. Mucho tiempo ha que los gefes de aquellas casas contendientes, alternativamente triunfaron y mandaron, y alternativamente fueron reconocidas y obedecidas, segun que ellas ejercian necesariamente el poder sin demostrar su derecho. Monarquias ha habido convertidas en Repúblicas; poderosos usurpadores reconocidos por las naciones extranjeras con preferencia á los legítimos y desvalidos pretendientes. La historia moderna está henchida de ejemplos semejantes. ¿No hemos visto nosotros en el breve período de nuestros días á los Gobiernos variar de formas y de gefes segun prevalecia el poder ó la pasion del momento, y hacerlo así en virtud del principio mismo en cuestion, sin perjuicio material y permanente de las relaciones con los otros gobiernos? ¿No hemos visto á los Emperadores y Reyes de ayer, recibiendo, sobre los tronos de Soberanos desterrados que clamaban sus derechos, las embajadas amistosas de otras potencias en las cuales aquellos desterrados Soberanos habian buscado un asilo? ¿Y no hemos visto el día de hoy á aquellos Emperadores y Reyes, así cortados y reconocidos ayer, despojados de sus centros, y por que solo han variado sus circunstancias, ser tratados como usurpadores por sus sucesores que tambien á su turno han sido reconocidos y acridados por las mismas potencias extranjeras?

La paz del mundo y la independencia de cada uno de los miembros de la gran



familia política, quieren que ellos mismos sean los jueces exclusivos de sus procedimientos interiores, y que el hecho solo deba ser mirado por las otras naciones.

**BATALLA DE RIVAS.**

En nuestra última publicación relativa á la segunda batalla de Rivas, dijimos que: *al batallón á las órdenes del Teniente Coronel Sanders, se le mandó entrar por la calle que pasa por el lado del Oeste de la Plaza, y el lado del Este fué atacado por la fuerza al mando del Coronel Fry.* En este informe cometimos un error que la justicia y la convicción de nuestro deber nos obligan á corregir. El plan de ataque fué dispuesto de la manera siguiente: La compañía A, B, C y D del 1º batallón de rifles al mando del Teniente Coronel Sanders, tenía orden de empezar el asalto por el costado del Norte de la plaza, mientras lo hiciera por el sur, la compañía E, F y G. á las órdenes del Mayor Brewster. Los oficiales que respectivamente mandaban las referidas compañías, eran los Capitanes Anderson, Rudler y Mason. Ellos fueron los primeros que llegaron á la plaza, y aunque no eran mas de 80 hombres en su totalidad, avanzaron al traves de un mortífero fuego, con la mas osada intrepidez. La reducida fuerza al mando del Mayor Brewster desplegó una notable bizarría é hizo prodigios de valor. La compañía E que estaba á la vanguardia perdió 7 hombres y tuvo 5 heridos. Uno de estos fué el Capitan Frank Anderson, uno de los 56 del Vesta, que fué herido en el brazo. En la batalla de Rivas, el Capitan Anderson recibió dos heridas, y aunque no bien restablecido de ellas, con recomendable heroísmo quiso arrostrar los peligros de la segunda campaña. En esta última campaña recibió otras dos, bastante considerables aunque no peligrosas heridas. La perseverancia y bizarría desplegadas por este oficial merecen un elogio general de todos los oficiales y miembros del ejército liberal de Nicaragua.—La comp. F, anteriormente de Caballería, pero incorporada en el primer batallón de rifles bajo la dirección del Capitan Rudler, oficial muy valiente y de gran mérito, se sostuvo con un valor que nadie sobrepujó. Sus pérdidas en muertos y heridos fueron menores que las que sufrieron las compañías que con ella recibieron el fuego del enemigo. La compañía G al mando del Capitan Mason fue la que mas sufrió en el combate atendido el número de sus muertos y heridos. En vista del corto número de que se componían las compañías que estaban á las órdenes del Mayor Brewster, y la posición en extremo peligrosa á que estuvieron espuestos aquellos valientes, no se puede tributar una excesiva alabanza á los intrépidos oficiales é indomables soldados que sostuvieron tan difícil asalto.

Las compañías que estaban al mando del Teniente Coronel Sanders, en el ataque del Este, y en todo el lado Norte de la plaza, se condujeron con el mas ejemplar heroísmo. El número de muertos y heridos en esta acción, dan testimonio de su adhesión á sus oficiales, y su fidelidad á la causa por la cual arrostraban tan inminente peligro. El Capitan Harrell de la compañía D fué uno de los muertos, y en él perdió el ejército un oficial digno de aprecio, y un distinguido caballero. Entre los heridos de la compañía B, están los Tenientes Leonard, Porter y Ayers, oficiales de conocida valentía, y hombres de elevado mérito. El Teniente Leonard, era otro de los 56 del Vesta, y durante la guerra se ha conducido con un valor tan sostenido y ejemplar que le hace acreedor á la mas alta recomendación. El Capitan Cayce de la compañía C, fué gravemente herido en ambas manos mientras mandaba el formidable ataque sobre el cañon del enemigo. Él es un hombre de un valor á toda prueba, y su jente arrojó el peligro bajo sus órdenes con la mayor jovialidad. El Teniente Latimer de esta compañía fué tambien gravemente herido, aunque no de muerte.

La tropa al mando del Coronel Natzmer y Mayor O'Neil fué contra la plaza por una calle travesa de la parte del Sur, y las tropas del pais bajo las órdenes del Coronel Machado, atacaron por el lado del Norte simultáneamente á la entrada

de las fuerzas que mandaban el Teniente Coronel Sanders y el Mayor Brewster.

Por una mala inteligencia de las instrucciones, el Coronel Machado, con las fuerzas de naturales á su mando, en vez de atacar la ciudad por el punto que se le habia designado, se unió al Teniente Coronel Sanders; pero hizo servicios de importancia en el feroz combate que tuvo efecto á continuación. Su gran denuedo y bizarría se sostuvo heroicamente hasta el momento mismo de su muerte, que tuvo efecto con la espada en la mano animando á sus compañeros hasta cesar el último aliento. Los oficiales inmediatos que estaban á sus órdenes se condujeron con gran valor; y no sería exagerado nada que se dijese en honor de las tropas que mandaban.

El batallón de infantería ligera á las órdenes del Coronel Fry que se habia mantenido como una fuerza de reserva, atacó la plaza como 10 ó 15 minutos despues de pasado el asalto, y dando un grito de guerra sus fuerzas se mezclaron con sus compañeros de armas en lo mas intrincado del combate. El Capitan Linton, de la compañía I, valiente como el que mas en aquella peligrosa campaña, cayó mortalmente herido al frente de sus valerosos y decididos compañeros. El Teniente, Jamerson de la compañía D, oficial de un mérito acreditado y hombre de reconocido valor, recibió una penosa herida en una pierna. De aquellas dos compañías hubo 7 muertos y 6 heridos.

En el 2º Batallón de Rifleros, á las órdenes del Coronel Natzmer, el Teniente 2º Anderson, de la compañía D, recibió una grave herida. En este batallón hubo 6 muertos y 6 heridos.

Una de las faces mas interesantes de la batalla de Rivas fué la presencia de algunos de los ánimos valerosos que se aventuraron primero en aquella plaza á dar una batalla bajo el dudoso auspicio tan solamente de 56 hombres. De aquel número primitivo que se embarcaron en el Vesta, y que atacaron primero al enemigo en el desastroso campo de Rivas, hubo 16 que participaron de la reciente campaña. Estos fueron el Mayor T. B. Markham, el Capitan Frank Anderson, el Capitan D. K. Bayley, el Capitan Peter Veeder, el Teniente L. G. Gay, el Teniente S. M. Leonard, el Teniente G. Gist, el Sargento Wm. Sarsfield, y los simples soldados Mosca Anderson, T. Blanch, J. Colmers, H. Lyons, Dr. Matthews, T. Norris y C. Travella. Estos hombres sin escepcion se portaron con una bizarría que merece la mas alta admiración y aplauso. Ellos se hicieron altamente notables durante la acción como si procediesen en la convicción de que Rivas les debia una sangrienta ovación. De este número los Tenientes Stoll y Gay fueron muertos, y el Mayor Markham, y los Capitanes Anderson y Bayley, los Tenientes Leonard y Gist, y el Sargento Sarsfield fueron heridos. El Teniente Stoll, ayudante del Coronel D. Bruno Natzmer, sirvió con la mayor eficacia, y se ha dicho auténticamente que como unos 13 enemigos cayeron bajo sus golpes, ántes que pagase con su muerte la pena de su heroica bizarría. El Teniente Gay sucumbió en el ataque que proyectó, y que requería un valor del mas formidable carácter para proseguirle.

Tributando justos aplausos á las meritorias acciones de los muertos y de los heridos seria injusto dejar en el olvido los memorables hechos de armas de aquellos que sostuvieron la lucha hasta su término, manifestando en su conducta la mas completa abnegación y heroísmo. Entre otros muchos, nadie desplegó mas decidido valor, ni mas formidable intrepidez, ni se ha hecho mas acreedor al respeto y admiración del ejército, que el ilustre Capitan Veeder. Ciertamente el noble denuedo que le hacia olvidarse de sí mismo, durante la lucha lo hace acreedor á una consideración en nada inferior á la que se debe á los que en este dia han alcanzado una gloria inmarcesible por acciones de valor y de heroísmo. En su totalidad el reducido número de individuos que aun nos quedan de los valientes que componían la pequeña hueste del Vesta, merecen por su intrépida acción las mas justas y entusiastas alabanzas.

En union de los mencionados patriotas hay otros cuya conducta digna de alaban-

za los hace acreedores á la mas honrosa mención. Ellos no estaban en concesion con ningun mando especial del ejército: pero obraron por un impulso de patriotismo y el valor los impelió hasta lo mas intrincado del combate. Nosotros recomendamos pues, con orgullo y con placer la bizarría y denodada acción del Coronel O. J. McDonald, de los Capitanes Cook, Bradley y Drinker del departamento del cuartel general; del Mayor W. R. Rogers, y el Capitan Mahon, y John Pellicer del departamento de la comisaría; del Mayor Webber ciudadano voluntario, del Teniente J. S. Lyons, sujeto anteriormente á las órdenes del Mayor Brewer, de J. Armstrong y J. Finney, del departamento de la Tesorería General y de Michael McCarty como un hombre impávido. Todos mostraron un arrajado y brillante valor por lo cual merecen los mismos elogios, y entre ellos murieron Lyons y Finney quedando gravemente heridos Armstrong, Cook, y Bradley, McDonald y Webber están perdidos y se teme que no hayan escapado del desastroso combate.

Considerado todo, la campaña de Rivas no puede dejar de reputarse como una gloriosa victoria; y aunque á la verdad hemos perdido algunos, de nuestros mejores y mas valientes campeones, su muerte ha sido espiciada con la sangre de numerosos enemigos, á quienes la derrota ha desalentado; y aunque han vuelto de nuevo al campo de su desastre, ellos estan desprovistos de celo y faltos de confianza. Vaguen pues en torno de Nicaragua, y bien prouto ofrecerán oblaciones en el culto del liberalismo, sobre las aras del progreso democrático.

Pu dieran mencionare asimismo con honor, los nombres de muchos de nuestros soldados en particular; pero el nombrar á uno escijiria que lo fuesen todos, y no tenemos espacio para tanto.

El departamento de la música del ejército merece recomendarse por haberse lanzado con los primeros, al ataque de la plaza, y es de notarse que uno de los tambores rompió su caja y se arrojó al combate como una ocupacion de preferencia. Varios grupos de muchachos contemplaban esta sanguinaria escena cual si hubiese sido una chanzara; y si todo el ejército se hubiese compuesto de hombres de ese temple, el enemigo no hubiera permanecido en la ciudad una hora despues de la entrada de los Americanos.

**Ejecucion.**—El hombre llamado Campbell, que mató á Mooney de un balazo el dia que salieron las tropas para Rivas, fué juzgado por un consejo de guerra, el martes, y condenado á muerte. Dicho reo fué ejecutado el jueves á las 6 de la mañana, en la plaza, en presencia de todo el ejército.

**NOBLEZA**

COMO DEBE ENTENDERSE

*Es traducción libre de las obras de Boileau.*

De una vana apariencia, seductora,  
El brillo engañador no me deslumbra;  
Que á un noble corazón la virtud sola  
Le distingue y encumbra.  
¿Qué importa haber nacido  
De algun héroe famoso, esclarecido,  
Al que nunca siguió su heroico ejemplo;  
Al que no ama el honor, ni evita el vicio,  
Ni jamás á la patria hizo un servicio,  
Ni respeto á las leyes tuvo nunca,  
Ni horror á la injusticia detestable;  
Ni dormir sabe armado al aire libre,  
Ni en lo alto de un muro, en lid ardiente,  
Rechazó los asaltos cual valiente?  
Por noble estimaré al que así lo muestre,  
Venga de estirpes reales en buen hora,  
Tenga mil abuelos, y aun pretenda  
Que en siglos muy remotos é ignorados  
De algun guerrero ilustre ha descendido,  
Sea de Aquiles, de César, ó Alejandro;  
Fuera en vano que un ánimo mezquino  
Un origen tan alto le negara;  
Que el mérito por todo le bastara.  
Mas cuando acaso del glorioso Alcides  
Alguno en línea recta descendiese,  
Si solo procediese  
Con bajeza infamante,  
Su proceder indigno, degradante,  
Fuera mengua al gran cúmulo de abuelos,  
Que cual testigos en su contra hablarán;

Y el renombre glorioso que dejaran  
En mármoles y bronceas  
Solo sirviera entonces  
Para mostrar al mundo su ignominia.  
¡Cuán en vano descansa orgullecido,  
Al abrigo de nombres venerados,  
Aquel por quien han sido manciplados!  
Honrar con las virtudes de los padres  
Al que así dejenera,  
A mis ojos no es mas que una quimera...  
Yo en un ser semejante solo miró,  
Un cobarde impostor, desopinado,  
Mentiroso, traidor, falso, malvado;  
Un loco furibundo, un ser perdido,  
De un tronco ilustre un vástago podrido.  
*El Amigo del Pueblo.*

**PENSAMIENTOS.**

La mentira y el error dominan el mundo, y la verdad solo reside en el corazón de un hombre de bien dotado de un verdadero espíritu de observación y de análisis.

El camino de la gloria está sembrado de flores y de espinas; es menester sufrir las espinas para cojer las flores.

Quien consulta la razón y la prudencia no debe hacer caso del que dirán.

Es un privilegio del valor el infundir respeto aun á los mas bárbaros enemigos.

El orgullo todo se lo promete de sí, y muy poco ó nada de los demas.

La modestia realza tanto mas el mérito de una buena acción, cuanto la jactancia y la vanidad la hacen desmerecer.

La justicia consiste en tratar á los demas como quisieramos que se nos tratase hallándonos en su lugar.

El amor á lo bello y á lo sublime es un instinto de las almas privilegiadas.

La voluntad universal es una base conveniente para los gobiernos; pero si no se ponen en evidencia los principios jenerales que gobiernan el mundo; si estos no se formulan en máximas y leyes reconocidas, será de todo punto imposible crear una voluntad universal.

**DECREE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

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

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of the standing accounts. By order of  
Brig. Genl. DOMINGO de GOICOURIA,  
Intendente General.

Tnos. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.  
**IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE,**  
*frente á la casa de Gobierno.*

## RAPIDA OJEADA SOBRE LA CONSTITUCION NORTE-AMERICANA.

"La union es libre y dichosa como una pequeña nacion gloriosa y fuerte como una gran le."  
Tocqueville

Las naciones pequeñas han sido siempre la cuna de la libertad política, la cual han perdido la mayor parte de ellas luego que se han hecho grandes.

La historia del mundo no ofrece ejemplo de una grande nacion que haya permanecido largo tiempo bajo el régimen republicano.

Todas las pasiones fatales a las repúblicas se aumentan con la estension del territorio, mientras que las virtudes que le sirven de apoyo no crecen segun la misma medida.

Nada es pues tan contrario al bienestar y a la libertad de los hombres, como los grandes imperios.

Las ventajas de los grandes Estados son la fuerza y el poder que activan su prosperidad y los hacen respetables.

Para reunir pues, las ventajas que resultan de las grandes y pequeñas naciones ha sido creado el sistema federal representativo de la gran Confederacion Norte Americana.

Bajo la influencia de semejante sistema los hombres aparecen mas iguales por su fortuna y por su inteligencia, ó en otro término mas igualmente fuertes que en ningún otro país del mundo, y mas que en ningún siglo de cuantos comprende la historia.

El pueblo reina sobre el mundo político americano, como Dios sobre el universo. El es la causa y el fin de todo; todo emana de él y viene á refundirse en él.

El poder legislativo del Estado reside en dos asambleas; la primera tiene en jeneral el nombre de Senado. El senado es habitualmente un cuerpo legislativo, pero algunas veces llega á ser un cuerpo administrativo judicial.

El toma parte en la administracion de muchas maneras, segun las diferentes constituciones; pero concurriendo á la eleccion de los funcionarios es como penetra ordinariamente en la esfera del poder ejecutivo.

Participa del poder judicial decidiendo sobre ciertos delitos políticos, y aun á veces interviniendo sobre ciertas causas civiles. Sus miembros son siempre poco numerosos. La otra cámara legislativa llamada comunmente de los representantes, no participa en nada del poder administrativo, y no de otro modo, del poder judicial, que acusando á los funcionarios públicos ante el senado. Los miembros de las dos cámaras están sometidos casi jeneralmente á las mismas condiciones respecto de su eleccion; unos y otros son elegidos del mismo modo, y por los mismos ciudadanos.

La única diferencia que hay en este punto, es que el ministerio de los senadores es en jeneral de mas duracion que el de los representantes. Los segundos raras veces ejercen sus funciones más de un año, los primeros ordinariamente por dos ó tres.

Concediendo á los senadores el privilegio de ser nombrados por muchos años, renovándolos por partes en términos señalados, la ley ha tenido la mira de mantener en el seno de los legisladores un número de hombres habituados de antemano al desempeño de la administracion pública, y que puedan ejercer una influencia útil sobre los que entran de nuevo en el cuerpo legislativo.

El europeo no ve las mas veces en el funcionario público, sino la fuerza; el americano del Norte, solo el derecho; púdesese pues decir que en el Norte de América, el hombre no obedece jamás al hombre, sino á la ley.

La Cámara de representantes es nombrada por el pueblo; el senado por los legisladores de cada estado.

La una es el resultado de la eleccion directa; la otra de la eleccion de dos grados.

El ministerio de los representantes no dura sino dos años; el de los senadores seis.

La cámara de los representantes no tiene sino funciones legislativas; ella no par-

ticipa del poder judicial, sino acusando á los funcionarios públicos.

El senado concurre á la formacion de las leyes; juzga los negocios políticos que se le confieren por la cámara de los representantes y es ademas el gran consejo ejecutivo de la nacion. Los tratados concluidos por el Presidente deben ser sancionados por el senado. Sus elecciones para ser definitivas, requieren la aprobacion del mismo cuerpo.

El Presidente es un magistrado electivo. Su honor, sus bienes, su libertad, su vida, responden sin cesar al pueblo del buen empleo de su poder. El no es del todo independiente en el ejercicio de este poder; el senado está pendiente de su conducta en sus relaciones con las potencias extranjeras y en la distribucion de los empleos: de tal suerte que no puede corromper ni ser corrompido.

El Presidente es nombrado por cuatro años, y puede ser reelegido. El es el solo y único representante del poder ejecutivo de la Union. Sus voluntades no están subordinadas á la de un Consejo, medio peligroso que debilitando la accion del gobierno disminuye la responsabilidad de los gobernantes. El senado tiene derecho de invalidar algunos de los actos del Presidente; pero no podrá obligarle á obrar por fuerza ni dividir con él el poder ejecutivo.

Las cámaras privando al funcionario público de su sueldo, le quitan una parte de su independencia; á fin de hacer las leyes, se debe tener que le quiten poco á poco la parte del poder que la constitucion habia querido conferirle.

El Presidente está armado de un veto suspensivo que le permite detener el pase de aquellas leyes que pudieran destruir la parte de independencia que le ha concedido la constitucion.

El Presidente es igualmente el jefe de la ley; pero no concurre realmente á hacerla pues con la ley u aprobacion no puede impedir su existencia, de consiguiente no es otra cosa que el agente de la soberania, no á soberania misma, que puede definir el derecho de hacer las leyes.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos es el jefe del ejército, y el comandante de la flota. El dirige los negocios de la Union en lo respectivo á las naciones extranjeras; pero los Estados Unidos no tienen vecinos. Separados del resto del mundo por el Océano, poco fuertes todavia para querer dominar el mar, no tienen enemigos, y sus intereses se hallan raras veces en contacto con los de las demas naciones.

Cada estado nombra un cierto número de electores, los cuales eligen el Presidente, votando al efecto en un dia determinado de todos los electores, pero sin reunirse para evitar cualesquier intrigas respecto de su mision.

Los votos de los electores se enviarán cerrados al presidente del senado, quien los abrirá en presencia de las dos cámaras en el dia señalado al efecto. Si alguno de los candidatos reúne la mayor parte, toca á la cámara de representantes el proceder inmediatamente a su eleccion debiendo recaer esta precisamente en uno de los tres candidatos que tengan mayor número de votos.

El poder judicial reside en los magistrados elegidos para ejercerle, y asimismo, en una corte suprema compuesta de siete miembros llamados jueces federales, en la cual está afianzada la paz, la prosperidad, la existencia misma de la Union. Sin ellos la constitucion es una obra muerta; á ellos apela el poder ejecutivo para resistir á las usurpaciones del cuerpo legislativo; la legislatura para defenderse de los ataques del poder ejecutivo; la Union para hacerse obedecer de los Estados; los Estados para rechazar las pretensiones exajeradas de la Union; el interes público contra el interes privado; el espíritu de conservacion contra la instabilidad democrática. Su poder es inmenso; pero este es un poder de opinion. Ellos lo pueden todo mientras el pueblo se presta llano á obedecer á la ley, y no pueden nada cuando el pueblo la desprecia.

Los jueces federales no deben ser solamente buenos ciudadanos, hombres instruidos y de probidad, cualidades esenciales á todos los magistrados, pues tambien se requiere que sean hombres de estado, capaces de discernir el espíritu

de su tiempo, de arrostrar los obstáculos que puedan superarse, y de variar el curso de los acontecimientos que puedan destruir ó menoscabar la soberania de la Union, y la obediencia á sus leyes. Los funcionarios públicos en los Estados Unidos se confunden con los demas ciudadanos. No tienen palacios, ni aparato alguno en el jorte. Ellos saben muy bien que no han obtenido el privilegio de colocarse en un puesto superior á los demas por el poder, sino bajo la condicion de nivelarse con todos por sus modales. No se puede imaginar un modo de obrar mas llano: nadie mas accesible á todos, mas atento á las preguntas, ni mas civil en sus respuestas, que un funcionario público en los Estados Unidos.

Me agrada mucho la marcha natural del gobierno de la democracia en la fuerza interior aneja á la funcion mas que al funcionario: al hombre mas que á los dignos estereotipos del poder. Yo descubro en todo esto una fuerza viril que admiro.

En jeneral la democracia da poco á los gobernantes y mucho á los gobernados; ella gasta sumas enormes para socorrer las necesidades ó facilitar los gozos de pueblo. Este es un empleo mejor del producto de los impuestos, no una economia. Lo contrario se nota en las aristocracias, donde las rentas del Estado aprovechan mas particularmente á los gobernantes.

Tres cosas parecen concurrir mas que todas las demas á la conservacion de la república democrática en el Nuevo Mundo; la primera es la forma federal adoptada por los Americanos, que permite á la Union gozar del poder de una república grande, y de la seguridad de una pequeña. La segunda es las instituciones comunales, que moderando el despotismo de la mayoría, dan al mismo tiempo al pueblo el gusto de la libertad y el arte de ser libre. Y la tercera se encuentra en la constitucion del poder judicial. Ya he manifestado cuanto contribuyen los tribunales á corregir los extravíos de la democracia, y como sin poder detener jamás los movimientos de la mayoría, consiguen moderarlos y dirigirlos.

No se puede dudar que en los Estados Unidos, la instruccion del pueblo contribuye poderosamente á la conservacion de la república democrática. Lo mismo resultará donde quiera que no se separe la instruccion que ilustra el espíritu, de la educacion que arregla las costumbres.

Con todo, yo no me exajero esta ventaja, y estoy bien lejos de creer, como creen muchos en Europa, que basta enseñar á los hombres á leer y á escribir, para formar al punto ciudadanos.

Las verdaderas luces nacen principalmente de la experiencia, y si no se hubiese habituado poco á poco a los Americanos a gobernarse á sí mismos, los conocimientos literarios que poseen, no les serian hoy de un grande auxilio para conseguirlo. Participando de la legislatura aprende el Americano á conocer las leyes; gobernando se instruye de las formas del gobierno. La grande obra de la sociedad se completa cada dia á su vista y por decirlo así en sus manos.

El jurado es por lo mismo, una de las instituciones que mas contribuyen á extender los conocimientos prácticos del pueblo Americano.

El jurado es pues un cuerpo compuesto de un cierto número de ciudadanos á quienes se confiere por un tiempo determinado el derecho de juzgar. Este cuerpo recorre en Inglaterra todos los condados durante el término de su mision para juzgar todas las causas pendientes, y hacer mas espedita la administracion de justicia. Lo mismo en los Estados Unidos.

El jurado, y sobre todo el jurado civil, sirve para dar al espíritu de los ciudadanos en jeneral, una parte de los hábitos del espíritu del juez; y los hábitos son precisamente los que preparan mejor el pueblo á ser libre.

El jurado infunde á todos las clases, la idea del derecho, el respeto acerca de sus decisiones. Sin estos dos requisitos, el amor de la independencia no seria mas que una pasion destructiva.

El enseña a los hombres la práctica de la equidad. Cada uno al juzgar á un vecino, piensa que podrá ser juzgado alternativamente por él: esto es efectivo, especialmente en materia civil.

El jurado enseña á los hombres á no

ceder ante la responsabilidad de sus propios actos, de posicion civil, la cual no hay virtud política.

El reviste á cada ciudadano con una cierta clase de magistratura; hace ver á todos que tienen deberes que llenar respecto de la sociedad y que toman parte en su gobierno; y obligando á los hombres á ocuparse en otros intereses que no sean los propios de cada individuo, combate el egoismo individual, que es como el mal de las sociedades.

El jurado contribuye eficazmente á formar el juicio y aumentar las luces naturales del pueblo. Es a es en mi concepto su mayor ventaja. Débesele considerar como una escuela gratuita y siempre abierta donde cada jurado viene á instruirse de sus deberes, donde entra en comunicacion diaria con los miembros mas ilustrados de las clases elevadas, donde se le enseñan las leyes de un modo práctico, y se ponen al alcance de su inteligencia por los esfuerzos de los abogados, las opiniones del juez, y las pasiones mismas de la partes. Yo juzgo pues que se deben atribuir principalmente la inteligencia práctica y el buen sentido político de los Americanos al largo uso que han hecho del jurado en materia civil.

Es un hecho palpable, reconocido, que fuera de sus leyes y costumbres, otros pueblos de la América se hallan bajo las mismas condiciones de prosperidad y sin embargo existen en la mas lamentable miseria y degradacion. Ningunos tienen desiertos mas fértiles, rios caudalosos, riquezas mas intactas ni mas inagotables, que los pueblos del Sur. Luego las leyes y las costumbres de los Anglo Americanos forman la razon especial de su grandezza; y la causa predominante que yo busco, se encuentra en un orden social nuevo brillante, positivo, y en un sistema político que ha escluido todos los privilegios todas las distinciones consagradas por los siglos anteriores. En fin, "la Union es libre y dichosa como una pequeña nacion, gloriosa y fuerte como una grande."

(Extractado y traducido de la Democratie en Amerique por Tocqueville.)

## DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

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

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of

Brig. Genl. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA,  
Intendente General.  
THOS. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Mapa de Nicaragua por Fermín Ferrer en 1855  
con tres planos y vistas de Chontales

Map of Nicaragua by Fermin Ferrer in 1855  
with three Plans and Views of Chontales



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 26

Sábado, 3 de mayo de 1856

Saturday May 3, 1856

AL IGUAL QUE COMENZÓ EN EL NÚMERO ANTERIOR y seguirá en todos los restantes, John Tabor aparece como "dueño" de este EL NICARAGUENSE, el periódico de Walker.

La retirada del ejército costarricense, diezmado por el cólera, y el retorno de los filibusteros al istmo de Rivas, domina el cuadro esta semana.

El artículo *Universal Democracy* [Democracia universal] define la lucha política de Centroamérica, vista por los ojos de Walker. También merecen notarse, en inglés, el informe topográfico y geológico de Chontales por Maximiliano Sonnenstern, la expedición de Goicouría a Chontales en abril, y las elecciones en Granada el domingo anterior; y en español, un extracto "De la comunicación mercantil entre el mar Atlántico y Pacífico por el Istmo de Nicaragua, según el proyecto Rouhaud presentado al gobierno de Nicaragua en 1837".

AS IT STARTED STATING IN THE PREVIOUS NUMBER, and will continue saying in all the rest, John Tabor appears as "proprietor" in this EL NICARAGUENSE, Walker's newspaper.

This week's picture is dominated by the retreat of the Costa Rican army, decimated by the cholera, and the filibusters return to the isthmus of Rivas.

The article "Universal Democracy" defines the political struggles in Central America, as seen by Walker. In English, M. Sonnenstern's "Typographical and Geological Notices of the Department of Chontales", Goicouría's "Expedition to Chontales" in April, and the elections in Granada on the previous Sunday, are some of the articles also worthy of notice; and in Spanish, an excerpt from the Rouhaud Project on the Interoceanic Communication through the Nicaraguan Isthmus, presented in 1837 to the Government of Nicaragua.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### UNIVERSAL DEMOCRACY.

There exists throughout the five States of Central America two principles of strength—two forces that have divided the people. In fact, in all nations that have at any time within the last half century enjoyed the benefits of frequent commercial intercourse with Europe or North America, the same condition of affairs is evident. Everywhere Democracy is asserting its privileges against Aristocracy.

109 (1)

### LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

It will be perceived that the enemy have evacuated the State, and are now in Costa Rica. General Walker, with a larger part of his army, left this city for Virgin Bay.

110 (1)

### TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL NOTICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHONTALES.

BY M. SOUNENSTERN.

110 (2)

EL NICARAGUENSE. —Wines & Co. inform us that at least fifteen hundred issues of El Nicaraguense were sent to the Eastern States by the last express. Pretty good circulation for a new paper. Besides these, one thousand copies were forwarded to different parts of the Republic and the neighboring States.

109 (2)

Cuartel Jeneral en Rivas.

Abril 26 de 1856.

*Sr. D. William Walker, Jeneral en Jefe de las fuerzas Nicaraguenses.*

Obligado á abandonar la Plaza de Rivas á consecuencia de haberse desarrollado aquí el cólera del modo mas alarmante me veo en la precision de dejar cierto número de enfermos que es imposible trasportar á otro punto sin peligro de la vida. Espero de la generosidad de V. que serán tratados con toda la atencion y esmero que requiere su situacion.

A mas de las razones de humanidad que militan en favor de estos infelices víctimas de un terrible azote, tengo el honor de proponer a V.: que cuando se hallen enteramente restablecidos, se verifique su cange con mas de veinte prisioneros que se hallan en nuestro poder, y cuyos nombres remitiré a V. en lista separada.

Confiado en que será admitida esta proposicion conforme á las leyes de la guerra, tengo el honor de suscribirme de V. con sentimientos de distinguida consideracion.

—Atento y obediente servidor.

(Firmado,) JOSE MALIA CAÑAS,  
*Jral. en Jefe del Ejército Costa Ricense.*

113 (2)

### EXPEDICION DE CHONTALES.

Hace unos dias que el Jeneral Goicouria con la compañía del capitán Raymond, del batallon de infanteria lijera, partió de Granada con la mira de sofocar el movimiento de los serviles en Chontales. La expedicion desembarcó en San Ubaldo donde descubrieron una partida de lanceros, que fueron batidos inmediatamente, y al punto dispersados en todas direcciones. Despues marcharon hácia Acoyapa ...

113 (2)

*De la comunicacion mercantil entre el mar Atlántico y el Pacífico por el Istmo de Nicaragua, segun el proyecto Rouhaud presentado al gobierno de Nicaragua en 1837 ...*

114 (1)

LONESOME. —The town of Granada is remarkably lonesome at present. The streets look deserted, and market place has fallen away in the number of merchant women at least one half.

112 (1)

EXPRESS. —Wines & Co. forwarded by the steamer of Friday eight hundred letters for the Eastern States.

109 (2)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

NO. 26.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

### REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum, ..... \$8 00  
 For one copy six months, ..... 4 50  
 For one copy three months, ..... 2 40

☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per square of eight lines for the first, and a reduction of one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

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Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,  
 President of the Republic.

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

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
 Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco—C. E. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas Morgan & Co.  
 Granada, April 12th, 1856.

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

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IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
 frente a la casa de Gobierno.

### Picture of Central America.

The following letter is from General Walker to a friend in Washington, and was not intended for publication:

GRANADA, Jan. 10.—My Dear Colonel: I have lately taken a tour through one of the most interesting sections of Nicaragua—that of the department of Rivas—and have seen enough of the fertility of the soil, the agreeable climate and fine scenery there, to satisfy me that in a very short time this portion of the State must be a point of great attraction to the immigrant who comes here to follow agricultural pursuits. The entire route from Granada to the capital of Rivas or Nicaragua is through a very fine and fertile country, but not much cultivated between Granada and the river Gonzales. There are, it is true, a few cocoa estates, but they are quite neglected, and at most of the haciendas along the route may be seen ruined indigo vats, some of which must have been built at a very great expense. The little Indian village of Nin daime is the only town of consequence between Granada and the river Gonzales, a distance of nearly twenty miles. The village is situated in the midst of a vast and fertile plain, but the people pay no attention to the cultivation of the soil beyond the raising of corn, and this they raise only in small patches.

The old haciendas of Ochomogo, San Francisco and others along the route have been allowed to go to decay almost entirely, and the business of cocoa raising and indigo making, which was formerly the great business of these estates, is now wholly neglected, and for no possible reason, except that the proprietors have from time to time been robbed by the Government of all they earn, and have become disheartened. Many of these proprietors would now recommence working their estates, but the revolution has so impoverished them that they have no funds to commence with, and they are anxious to sell their lands for money enough to commence again upon new lands. Estates that three years ago were held at sixty thousand dollars, can now be had at from five thousand to ten thousand dollars; and the same estates will pay back the purchase money in two, certainly three years. I have arrived at this latter conclusion from statistical calculations which I think are correct, and which are based on the best and most reliable information I can obtain. For instance a cocoa estate will produce—so the cocoa growers here tell me—nearly if not quite eight thousand pounds to the acre. The cocoa of Nicaragua is the finest in the world, and though it is unknown in the American market, would certainly command as high a price as the best article from any other country—say ten cents per pound.

According to this calculation, each acre would produce eighty dollars worth, which would amount to eight thousand dollars, if a hundred acres were cultivated. Now the labor of ten men is more than enough to keep the estate in order, gather and prepare for shipment the entire crop. One hundred and fifty dollars each would be a very high rate for the wages of these men per year—say at fifteen hundred dollars for labor. The other charges: freight, custom dues, &c., could not exceed fifteen hundred dollars more. This would bring the Nicaragua cocoa into the New York market at 10 cents per pound, and leave to the raiser a clear profit of five thousand dollars yearly from one hundred acres thus cultivated. There are very many estates that will produce results similar to those above calculated now for sale, at such prices as I have before named, and which are in bearing condition, nothing more being wanted than the removal of the underwood which has

accumulated during three years of neglect. The cocoa tree retains its vigor after it once arrives at maturity as long as the oak or the pine—much longer than the apple tree.

I have said that the cocoa of Nicaragua never finds its way to North America. This is because of the fact that it is consumed in the States of Central America, and it is sold in prices varying from twenty to thirty cents per pound. The people of Central America would not drink such chocolate as is called the best in New York at any price.

During a few years, doubtless, all the cocoa that can be raised in Nicaragua would find an immediate market at home and at much higher prices than could be obtained for it in the United States; but should the business of growing it be gone into extensively, as I have no doubt will be the case soon, the local markets would become overstocked, and a foreign market would have to be found. Should the prelates of the North Americans ever become acquainted with the flavor of the delicious chocolate we have here, they would never give up the luxury at any price; but I have endeavored to show that Nicaragua can compete with other countries in producing this delicious beverage, even at the prices which are now paid in the United States for very inferior articles, and therefore I conclude that the purchase of these estates will be a very popular speculation on the part of immigrants to this country.

“From the Gonzales river to Rivas, a distance of about two miles, the entire land along the road is under cultivation—but in a most rude and primitive manner. Corn—common Indian corn—is sown broadcast, not planted in hills or rows, and yet it seems to flourish. I do not know how much is produced per acre by this mode of cultivation, but the ears are large and the grain fully developed—hence I conclude, the produce must be very great. There is not such a thing as a grist mill in the entire country; and the only corn bread, such as is common in the United States, that I have ever tasted in Nicaragua, was made of meal imported from New York. We cut the young corn for horse feed—it is the only fodder for horses in Granada—cut the ears, cob and all, when very young; after boiling, make it into tortillas with cheese, and tortillas without cheese; but cannot make that delicious article “Hoosier bread.” I wish some body would come out here with a corn mill, make a fortune for himself and make us happy at the same time. I am sure such would be the result of such a speculation. We would not be very particular about fine flour, if we could only have our corn broken into pieces without the process of boiling it in ley. We would not grumble much if the hulls were not taken off, or the flour were a little coarser than that your corn bread is made of at St. Louis or New York. There are plenty of water privileges here; there is plenty of Americans to eat corn cakes. All we want is a mill. Who will come out here and make us happy in this respect? If you know the man who will give us good corn meal, I pray tell him there is a fortune for him here in Nicaragua, and bid him to come and put it in his purse.”

☞ A nail in the inkstand, or some old steel pens that the acid of the ink can eat upon, will prevent steel pens in use from being rusty.

A FLOATING CAPITAL JOKE.—When may a man be said to be literally immersed in business? When he's giving a swimming lesson.

☞ If you want enemies excel others—if you want friends let them excel you—in other words give them the preference—occupying the highest seat.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY.—Information was received by the last steamer from Europe of a misunderstanding between Col. Jackson, our Minister resident at Vienna, and the Austrian Government. A correspondent of the Washington Star says:

“The misunderstanding has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spears, who, after seven months' close confinement, during which he was not permitted to communicate in any way with even his minister or consul, was tried on the 31st of March, 1854, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason and sentenced to ten years' labor in irons in the trenches at Therisientadt in Bohemia. Mr. Jackson, on the 4th of February, demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of Spears, and informed Count Buol in his note that unless he received an affirmative reply within four weeks, he should, at the expiration of that time, withdraw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country, or advantage to its citizens. As there is no probability that the desired answer will be forthcoming or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to leave Vienna shortly after you receive this.”

MODEST REQUEST.—The philosopher Anaximander effectually provided for his not being forgotten, when, being asked by the magistrates at Lampsacum, where he had resided, what they should do to honor his memory, he made the seemingly small and simple request, that the boys might have leave to play on the anniversary of his death.

NOT UNWISE NOR UNTRUE.—Hiram Fuller says: “There is no such thing as absolute freedom below the Almighty God. The Omnipotent alone is free; all his creatures are the subjects of irrevocable Law—the slaves of inexorable Necessity.”

☞ “There he goes again,” said Mrs. Partington in the Legislature, as a member stood up for the fifth time to speak on a question. “There he goes like a fountain, and just as fluidly as water. Now, Isaac, mind him, and see if you can't become a speaker of the house of representatives sometimes. I declare!” continued she as a new burst of eloquence reached her ear, “it does seem as if the mantlepiece of Daniel Webster had fallen onto him, he is so bright!”

“Landlord,” said an exquisite, “can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasure of a few dulcet murphies, rendered innocuous by igneous martyrdom?” He asked for baked sweet potatoes.

“You are a little bear, madam.” “Sir!” “About the shoulders I mean.”

THE FIGHT OF COTTON.—Peace has its battles as well as war; it engenders competition, and that gives rise to many a Mill.

☞ Nothing ever touched the heart of a reader that did not come from the heart of the writer.

☞ The humblest thing in the world—a clock, as it is always running itself down.

☞ Never speak ill of any man. If a good man it is impiety; if a bad man, give him your prayers.

☞ There are more lies told in the brief sentence, “I am glad to see you,” than in any other single sentence in the English language.

The best college for a young man to graduate in, is that of Adversity.

Why is the letter U an uncertain letter? Because it is always in doubt.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 3.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARM.

Surgeon S. C. Coleman, promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

First Lieutenant J. C. Jamison, promoted Captain, Company D, First Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant D. Barney Woolfe, promoted First Lieutenant, Company D, First Light Infantry.

P. H. Truly, appointed First Lieutenant and attached to Second Light Infantry.

Wm. Clarendon Young, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to Second Light Infantry.

## SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

On the breaking out of the present war with Costa Rica, we were led to expect, from the assertions of Gen. Mora, as well as from other sources, that Honduras would join her forces with the other states against us, in a war upon Democracy—a crusade against principles that are indelible as the eternal hills. We had reason to doubt, however, that President Guardiola, who had just been elevated to the chair of state, and who had expressed himself so warmly in favor of peace with all the neighboring states in his inaugural, would for slight and transient cause, involve his people and state in a war, which, to say the least, could not end otherwise than disastrously to himself and ruinously to his country. The result has shown our opinions to have been correct, and the present position of Honduras towards Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is such as does honor to him who has had the prescience to determine, and the firmness to hold her in her peaceful and proper line of conduct towards the belligerent powers. In the inaugural referred to, Gen. Guardiola says, "The wars and revolution which have but recently afflicted our state, have brought her to the verge of ruin, and it is only by an immediate return to the path of peace and order that will save us from anarchy." This is a bold, but certainly a manly declaration; and it seems that one who had the courage to openly declare the truth to his people, has also the wisdom to direct them in the path that will lead them out of their miseries and misfortunes. The whole tenor of the address is advisory and peaceful, though couched in firm and decided language. This, together with other facts, induced the opinion that Gen. Guardiola would not allow himself to become embroiled in this contest, and his recent actions confirm the opinion, as well as raise him still higher in our estimation as a wise and patriotic chief executive. When the government of Nicaragua declares to the world that it wishes peace, and will eschew war if it can do so honorably, it puts forth no deceptive declaration, nor asserts what it does not mean. The Democratic party is now too firmly fixed in this state ever to be overturned again or seriously disturbed by wars from without, or civil commotions within; and while it can afford to be magnanimous towards its enemies, it can arise a strong and terrible arm in its vital defence upon its own soil, and send forth a powerful force if need be in aid of its friends. At the same moment that Nicaragua is magnanimous she is also just and forgiving; and though the act of friendship be tardily and but coldly extended, she will warmly clasp the proffered hand and truly maintain every obligation she takes upon herself to perform; and Honduras will find our wise and patriotic provisional government as frank to accede to every demand of national honor and courtesy, as her own chief can be in declaring to her people the true and proper line of policy to adopt and pursue.

Frank and friendly relations between states, can only be obtained by frank and manly avowals of each other's wishes and intentions; and no state can descend to protestations of peace and friendship only to deceive, without losing its real dignity and self-respect and compromising its honor. We cannot, therefore, go let the hope that President Guardiola will be as open and manly in his policy towards the neighboring states, as he has been in declaring the internal policy of Honduras; and that from him, at least, Nicaragua need have nothing farther to fear by way of attack, but much to hope by way of peace and lasting friendship.

The internal discords that have torn and distracted these states should cease, and it will not be the fault of Nicaragua, if she is compelled to preserve a hostile attitude towards those who should be her best friends. She seeks nothing but what is right, and will submit to no wrong.—She will not allow her territory to be the nursery

of internal commotions and discords for the other States of Central America, but if called by the necessities of the times to declare war, she will do so fearlessly and fight the battle openly.

## LETTER FROM VIRGIN BAY.

[Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

VIRGIN BAY, April 30, 1856.

*Friend Taber*—The expedition left Granada at 11 o'clock last night and arrived off this port about sunrise this morning. The force consisted of the Infantry Battalion, under Col. Piper, and the whole of the Rifle Battalion, under Col. Saunders—all under command of Gen. Walker himself, accompanied by Gen. Hornsby and Col. Natzmer.

As the Virgin rounded to at the wharf, every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the enemy, and many a good rifle was examined and reloaded to make sure. But very few persons could be seen in or about the streets, and as no sign of the presence of any force could be detected, a visible shade of disappointment came over the countenances of our men; but this was quickly removed by the appearance on shore of a small party, who came down to the flagstaff standing in front of the Transit Company's building, and ran up the American flag, the sight of which drew forth from our boys three hearty cheers.

Col. Piper, with a small party, was immediately despatched in a small boat on shore to learn particulars. He returned and reported that the Costa Ricans had abandoned Rivas and Virgin Bay, and were probably in force at San Juan del Sur. Orders were immediately given to debark, which was done, Company B, of the Infantry, Capt. Farnham, in advance. As soon as this company landed, strong picquets were detailed and posted well out upon the approaches to town, and the balance of the company took charge of the town and one canon, which had been mounted by the enemy, but which they had left behind ready loaded for service. By 10 o'clock the whole party was landed, and the several companies had selected quarters in the deserted buildings.

A heavy discharge of musketry was suddenly heard down the San Juan del Sur road, and being detected by the quick ear of the General, orders were given to "fall in," and in a very few moments the two battalions were under march for San Juan. It appears that the picquet fired upon two persons who were coming into town, but who, when hailed, turned and fled, followed by a volley from the whole picquet.

We had marched about three miles from town when Gen. Walker was met by a courier, with despatches for himself from Cañas, the Costa Rican General. The courier informed the General that the entire force of the enemy had left San Juan the day before, and that the whole country was clear of them. There was now no necessity for going to San Juan, and the order to counter-march was given, and in one hour more we were all again in quarters at Virgin Bay.

The Transit route is again free from all obstruction, and, God willing, it will not be closed by Costa Rica until she is able to do something better towards "exterminating *los Americanos*" than she has done this time.

We learn that President Mora was highly incensed at and disgraced the officer in command at Virgin Bay by whose orders the wharf was burned. He is reported to have said it was an act of vandalism and a disgrace to his army. In fact, we hear that the Costa Ricans proper were far more civil and humane in their conduct and treatment of prisoners than the "Serviles" from this State, who were in their army. All the wanton and barbarous acts done by the Costa Ricans are laid to the charge of the Chamoristas, and shows that between them at least and the Democrats there can be "no peace," but "war to the knife"—a war of extermination.

Two companies have been sent to occupy San Juan; the balance of the army will remain here. What is the next move? *Quien sabe.*

CYRUS.

**MEDICAL BOARD.**—All applications for rank in the Medical Staff must hereafter undergo a regular examination before a Board of Medical Examiners, appointed by the Surgeon General.

**THE WOUNDED.**—The wounded officers and soldiers of the army, now in the hospital or under medical treatment, are now in a condition of convalescence.

**CAVALRY.**—The Expedition to Chontales brought back 100 horses and mules, and the Volunteer Rangers are now mounted. The new company numbers forty men.

## ELECTION IN NICARAGUA.

On Sunday last, a large table, covered with a red cloth and surrounded by officers, attracted considerable attention from the Americans, as they walked up and down the colonnade of the row of buildings on the west side of the plaza. Papers were thrown loose upon the cloth, and every other while the clerks would seize their pens and write. The people of the country, the simple market women, the beggars on the corners, the leper of the infirmary, all knew what it meant, but we, the editor of the newspaper, the great factotum of a country town, were completely in the dark as to the import of the red table, its officers and papers.

It was the solemn election of the Republic.

The people were exercising their greatest prerogative of electing the officers that shall rule them for another term of office. In this country the elective franchise extends to every male inhabitant of eighteen years, against whom there is no criminal prosecution, and who is not charged with being a dissolute and vicious man. The voters elect delegates, who assemble in the capitals of the different departments and elect Representatives, Senators and a President. A man must be twenty-three years old to be a delegate, twenty-five to be a Representative, and thirty to be a Senator or President.

The election on Sunday last, as most public days in the Republic come on Sunday, was concluded with the greatest decorum. The candidates for the Presidency were all of the same political faith, the only dispute being between the Democrats of Leon and those of Granada. Don Patricio Rivas, the present popular President, was supported by the people of Granada, and Gen. Mariano Salazar, a great favorite, by the people of Leon. A few votes have been cast for Don Nordeste Ramirez, of Leon. The struggle is between Rivas and Salazar, and it is impossible to determine at present who will be the next President of Nicaragua.

The election in Granada proceeded by cantons, or wards, each ward of 4,000 persons electing one delegate. The people generally took great interest in the result, and the number of votes ran larger than at any election held in Granada. To the governments and people abroad, this significant fact cannot be avoided, that the Republic of Nicaragua expresses the will of the people. All its actions emanate from their silent expression, and every movement it has made has been undertaken by the concurrence of the great body of the people. To ignore, then, the fact of our absolute independence, is to deny to the inhabitants of Nicaragua the right of self-government.

The following is a copied translation of the letter referred to in our correspondent's letter, and explains itself. It will be seen from this that some twenty Americans who we have heretofore supposed to have been taken and killed by the enemy, have only been retained as prisoners of war and they may yet all return in safety to their friends and country.

[Translation.]

RIVAS, April 26, 1856.

WM. WALKER, General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army:

Obliged to abandon the plaza of Rivas on account of the appearance of the cholera in the most alarming manner, I am forced to leave here a certain number of sick men, whom it is impossible to carry away without danger to their lives; but I expect your generosity will treat them with all the attention and care their situation requires.

I invoke the laws of humanity in favor of these unfortunate victims of an awful calamity, and I have the honor of proposing to you to exchange them for more than twenty prisoners, who are now in our power, and whose names I will send you in a particular list for making the said exchange, when they may be quite re-established from sickness.

Believing that this my proposal will be admitted, according to the laws of war, I have the honor of subscribing myself, with the feelings of the highest consideration, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSE M. CANAS,  
General-in-Chief Costa Rican Army.

**RECOVERING.**—Levi Woodbury Wheeler, the youngest son of the American Minister, who was so sadly wounded by a gun shot wound, accidentally given on the road to Leon, has been brought to this city, and is fast recovering. The little fellow is around in good spirits, and promises to suffer no material damage from his wounds.

**LOST LETTER.**—The person who took a letter out of the office at Granada, directed to Wm. J. Hutchins, will please return it to the Post Office of this city, directed to "Wm. G. Hutchins, Virgin Bay," and oblige a man who has not heard from home for three years.

## EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.

Some ten days since Gen. Goicouria, with Capt. Raymond's Company of the Light Infantry Battalion, left Granada to suppress the movement of the Servilists in Chontales. The expedition landed at Santa Baldo where they discovered a party of Lancers. The latter were immediately fired upon with effect when they quickly dispersed in every direction. Proceeding to Acoyapa they found the town deserted, but after some search a few persons were found and a proper example was made of one who was known to be deeply implicated in the rising. After levying a contribution of one thousand dollars upon the town, an amount long due to the government—the party proceeded to Juigalpa, where they met and quickly defeated a large force of the Legitimists. Here, too, an example was made, and the contributions due from certain parties in that region were collected. Proceeding down to San Lorenzo Hacienda, several prisoners were taken, and one body of Serviles of considerable number was dispersed. From San Lorenzo the party proceeded to Comolapa, where another example was made, and where the party made collections of money and effects to a considerable amount. From Comolapa the Company came gradually to Granada without meeting any serious resistance from the Serviles, and upon the whole the party was highly successful in the objects of their expedition, as well as fortunate in their escape from loss in killed or wounded, only one man of the party, Lieut. Wm. Lewis being hurt and he was but slightly wounded in the cheek. The killed of the Servilists amounted in all to ten, their wounded being quickly concealed by their friends.

The success of the party was greatly promoted by the presence and counsel, as well as energy and perseverance of Gen. Goicouria, the Intendencia General, and the troubles in Chontales may be said to be ended for the present. The bravery and good conduct of each and all of the command is highly praised, and the Serviles have received a lesson for their future behavior which they will do well to remember. The present wise and provisional government of Nicaragua is too strong to be shaken by any effort that the Legitimists can make to overturn it and they can only bring destruction upon their own heads by their unwise and treasonable combinations.

**DIED AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN.**—When the American army first entered Nicaragua, a cream-colored dog, about five years old, very rough in appearance, but "pluck" every inch of him, joined our troops and continued with them all the while. He was called "Fillbuster," and always acknowledged the compliment of the name with a wag of the tale. When our troops entered Granada, the first sight was "Fillbuster" whipping a cur with a white, or chamorista, ribbon on his neck, and constantly afterwards he "walked the cock of the walk" in the garrison, and was the pet of all the soldiers. "Fillbuster" never patronized any particular company, but would mess to-day with one and to-morrow with another. At "guard-mount" he always attended punctually, and when the soldiers fired off their muskets, he testified his appreciation by loud barking and genuine canine applause. All the soldiers loved "Fillbuster," and he deserved their confidence. Whenever a party left this city, "Fillbuster" went along, and his right to march in the company was never disputed.

Last week, when Gen. Goicouria's party left this city for Chontales, "Fillbuster" went with it and continued along until the fight of Juigalpa. At that place, when the troops charged the enemy, "Fillbuster" headed the column, and while thus gallantly charging the town, was shot down. The cruel shot struck him in the shoulder, and after a few revolutions he fell dead—not a soldier but paused to grieve, and as they saw their friend, no doubt their appetite for war was greatly whetted!

**EXPRESS FAVORS.**—We are indebted to G. H. Wines & Co., for late papers from Honduras and Guatemala. We find nothing of importance in our Central American exchanges. Holy week was celebrated with considerable spirit in Comayague, the capital of Honduras, but nothing like the ancient pomp attended the ceremonies.

**COL. RANDOLPH.**—We understand that Mr. Randolph has recovered from his illness at Leon, and gone to Realejo, in order to signal and board the California steamer, when he will go down to San Juan del Sur.

**U. S. MINISTER.**—We have every reason to believe that the reported recall of Colonel Wheeler, U. S. Minister to this Republic, and the appointment of Mr. Hies to fill his place, is altogether without foundation.



## UNIVERSAL DEMOCRACY.

There exists throughout the five States of Central America two principles of strength—two forces that have divided the people, and through these divisions struggled for exemplification. In fact, in all nations that have at any time within the last half century enjoyed the benefits of frequent commercial intercourse with Europe or North America, the same condition of affairs is evident. Everywhere Democracy is asserting its privileges against Aristocracy—the many are becoming equal with the few. In the States of Central America, under the old Spanish conquest, the Government was vested in the conquerors, and subsequently in an aristocracy, created by the Spanish Government to stand as a faithful guardian between the people and rebellion. This nobility of rank owed its existence and preservation to the court of Madrid, and therefore it was bound by gratitude and self-preservation to uphold the rule of European regality; for with the decline of foreign authority, it must necessarily go down. If the Aristocracy of Central America was the offshoot and support of Spanish authority, as a sequence, with the fall of the latter it must fall. This feeling of dependence nurtured the spirit of aristocracy; and when the revolution of independence took place in Mexico and these Spanish American colonies, as a matter of course the greater portion of the Aristocrats, or, as they were called, Serviles, took the side of European politics.

The revolution, however, succeeded, but Republicanism did not necessarily triumph with it. The Aristocrats next sought to establish a monarchical form of government; and as the wealthy nobility, with all their strength of purse and planning, joined the monarchical faction, it was considered doubtful if the people would reap the benefits of their struggle and battles. Guatemala, the richest State in the confederation, favored aristocracy, and urged the adoption of a monarchical form of government for the six States. San Salvador opposed with all her force, and war was the last resort. The democratic element of Nicaragua, then and now in the ascendancy, asserted its opposition and joined San Salvador. The aristocratic element of Honduras coalesced with Guatemala, and armies met and fought again the great fight of freedom. Thus the coalition of this section of North America continued until the present day, and will continue so until a strong hand concentrates the opinions of the people in favor of some patriotic sentiment.

As an evidence of the strength and power of these opposing elements in all the Central American States, it is found necessary to disarm the people. In Costa Rica, certain departments are not entrusted with weapons, because the people thereof are strongly in favor of a democratic government, responsible directly to the popular mind for its actions. In the other States the same regulation prevails, except in San Salvador, which is the only true and unsullied democratic commonwealth in Central America. Even while Mora was invading our soil with the army of Costa Rica, he felt that he was insecure at home, and report says that he was somewhat actuated in his precipitate flight from Rivas by alarming rumors of a pronouncement against his authority.

All these facts but demonstrate one great truth, that the mind of this people is throwing off the shackles which two

hundred and fifty years of tyranny and darkness have not served to rivet. Equality struggles upward in every mind, and the most benighted soul fixes its gaze, through the obscurity, upon the sparkling diamonds that crown the head of power and influence. The throbbing brain of two millions and a half of people continually beats beneath the severe task of its disproportions—the Aristocrat and the Democrat—the ruler and the ruled. Its restlessness breaks out in revolutions, and displays itself in constant changes. Society is disorganized, because the restless mind of the laborer is constantly upheaving against the barriers that confine him to toil. His birth was equal with the greatest; then who chartered the special few to rule the State? Who made him inferior in social position to his neighbor?

All through the world this great problem, expressed and defended by the liberal minds of free countries, and upheld by the martyrs of despotism, is making itself felt beneath the surface. It is irregular in its exhibition and sometimes desperate in its methods of vindication; but wherever light has shown, wherever the great Bible is read, it is pronouncing in favor of democracy. The refinement to which it is brought in the Republic of North America cannot be expected here more than we could look to see the machinist bring his invention to a condition of absolute perfection at the offstart. It must be improved by frequent and repeated trials, and thus alone can democracy adapt itself to the condition of the people of Central America.

It is impossible to close our eyes to the daily increasing respect and confidence of our people to the existing government of Nicaragua; and it is equally evident that the influence of Nicaragua will effect the most cheering results in her sister States. The statesmen of adjoining Republics will perceive the benefits of a free government—free not alone in name, but in fact; and the pent up element which has heretofore been found so dangerous, will be allowed to demonstrate that it is only patriotic. Revolutions will then be bloodless, and result only from the will of the majority, quietly and reasonably expressed. In this, too, there is a complete security for this Republic against any unanimous demonstration by the adjoining States. The republican element is awake throughout Central America; and when aristocracy declares against it, the battle must not be fought alone in Nicaragua, but it must be waged in every town and house in all the five States. We can, therefore, caution our neighbors against the power of that universal democratic sentiment which now agitates the world; for the shadow of its strength may fall across the threshold of their power when least expected. The terrible eruption of a volcano is not more sudden or powerful than that of the majority of the people, when it swells into an expression of opinion, backed by the force of the popular muscle.

EL NICARAGUENSE.—Wines & Co. inform us that at least fifteen hundred issues of El Nicaraguense were sent to the Eastern States by the last express. Pretty good circulation for a new paper. Besides these, one thousand copies were forwarded to different parts of the Republic and the neighboring States.

EXPRESS.—Wines & Co. forwarded by the steamer of Friday eight hundred letters for the Eastern States.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The principal currency of Granada is small coin, mostly francs, dimes and half dimes. Thousands of dollars are paid from hand, to hand and never a higher denomination of coin than a two franc piece, and but few of them. Of every hundred dollars in circulation, seventy-five dollars will be found to consist of dimes. Ten of them pass for a "strong" dollar, while eight pass for a dollar of the country. A decree of the government, however, makes a dollar in all cases to consist of ten dimes; still in trading the "strong" dollar or "dinero fuerte" must be expressed to make it ten dimes for a dollar. Francs and Mexican quarters all pass for the same amount, twenty cents; and only the United States twenty-five cent piece is recognized as of more value than two dimes.

A singular feature in the local currency is the existence of a large number of dimes with holes punched in them. It is impossible to pass one of these on the market women in the plaza, or a native laborer. Some say that this repugnance originated considerable time ago, when a shrewd fellow introduced a great many counterfeit dimes into the country and passed them off; and when the cheat was discovered, government collected all the spurious coin and made small holes in them as an advertisement of their unworthiness. Others say the objection is made by the Indians, because by that small hole the value of a cuartillo has been subtracted from the money. We do not pretend to decide which of these reasons is the true one, but we do say, and "say it boldly, too," that certain dimes in our possession have been indignantly refused by the market people, because the money was thus disfigured.

RIVAS.—The enemy, before leaving Rivas, filled all the wells with dead bodies, and otherwise injured the town to such an extent that it will hereafter be almost impossible to live there. The greatest evil thus done falls on the opponents of the present Government of Nicaragua, and is a just punishment inflicted on the people who deserted their own soil to unite with a foreign foe to invade the State.

MACHINERY FOR THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—We understand that machinery will soon be brought out from New York for the use of the Ordnance Department, and on the reception of which the Government will be prepared to supply the army with many things in which it is now sadly deficient.

MAN KILLED ON THE ISLAND.—Last week a party of "Serviles" connected with the Costa Rican army went across the lake to the Island of Ometepa, and destroyed a large quantity of wood belonging to private individuals, which had been cut for the steamers. They also killed one white man whose name we could not learn.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.—Two wagons came down from Leon on Tuesday, with a large number of muskets for the new recruits. An escort of twenty men came down with the wagons, and also two sick Americans, who had been left in the hospital at Leon.

MONEY REGULATION IN HONDURAS.—The government of Honduras has published a decree ordering the Minister of Hacienda to receive francs at the rate of five for eighty seven and a half cents.

WHARF AT VIRGIN BAY.—We understand that the wharf at Virgin Bay, constructed at so much expense and labor by the Transit Company, which the traitors in the camp of the Costa Rican army attempted to destroy by fire, was not injured so much but that it can be repaired at a slight cost. As President Mora said, it was truly an act of vandalism; and when we consider that the act was the work of people who claim Nicaragua as their home, there is no language sufficient to condemn it. What plea can the incendiary urge to justify the destruction of a piece of property which reflected so much credit on the State? We could as easily forge a reason for the man who would tear down the monument to the "Father of his Country" erected in Washington City. Men who do such acts are not rational to themselves.

CHONTALES DISTRICT.—Attention is directed to the report of Mr. Sounestern, of the Department of Chontales. It was accompanied by a drawing of the district, and those who are conversant with the country award great praise to its accuracy. The imperfection of the report must be attributed to the author's want of acquaintance with the American language, and to have corrected which would have required us to re-write it altogether, thereby spoiling its faithfulness in many respects.

NICARAGUA TRUE DELTA.—We have received the first number of the above paper printed expressly for circulation in Central America. The enterprise is well timed and popular, and should the proprietor continue the project, no doubt it will pay well. The vignette is a very appropriate design, comprising the volcanic range of this State, with other devices representing the present and future character of Nicaragua.

OBITUARY.—Judge J. Caleb Smith, well known in California and Virginia, died in this city on Friday, after a short attack of fever. The best of medical advice and attention was rendered to Judge Smith, but the disease could not be stayed, and another gallant and honorable gentleman has given his life to make memorable the grave-yard of Granada.

GOOD BRANDY.—Don Señor Max. Thoman, of Gotham notoriety, has favored us with a specimen of Cognac equal to the best drank in the locality where brandy is made. We are authorized to state that he has a few more left at his institution on Hospital street, fronting the San Francisco convent.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.—We have despatched a regular correspondent with the army, who will report from headquarters the various movements that may be undertaken by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The steamer from New Orleans for San Juan del Norte was advertised to leave New Orleans on the 27th ult., and from New York on the 24th.

DEPARTURE.—Gen. Walker and his staff, together with Capt. Raymond's company, left the city yesterday for Virgin Bay.

PRUSSIAN CONSUL.—Mr. Chas. Wasserman has been appointed Consul of the King of Prussia for this city.

MAIL TO LEON.—The Postmaster will despatch a mail to the city of Leon once a week regularly, leaving this city every Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, April 26.

## LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

It will be perceived that the enemy have evacuated the State, and are now in Costa Rica. The most reliable reports estimate the loss of Gen. Mora at 1200 men, in those who were killed in battle, wounded and since died, and taken off by disease.

Gen. Walker, with a larger part of his army, left this city for Virgin Bay, on Tuesday evening, and arrived at that place at daybreak next day, just six hours after the enemy left San Juan del Sur. He found at Rivas, a large number of the enemy sick and wounded, together with a letter from Gen. Jose Maria Cañas, commander of the Costa Rica forces, entrusting these men to the generosity of Gen. Walker, and proposing, at some future time to exchange American prisoners for them. They were taken care of by the General. Gen. Walker returned to Granada Thursday, and after remaining in this city two days again departed this morning for Virgin, where the head quarters of the army will be temporarily fixed. It will be a matter of congratulation to our friends in the United States to learn that the Transit Route across from San Juan del Norte to San Juan del Sur has been re-opened, and will be continued so hereafter. The almost entire strength of thy American force is now stationed on the line of the Transit.

Brigadier-General Fry will command in the department the garrison consisting of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

The family of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, will leave for the Atlantic States in the steamer this morning. Col. Wheeler accompanies his family to San Juan del Norte, from whence he will return immediately.

In another portion of the paper will be found an interesting account of Gen. Goicouria's expedition to Chontales, and his engagement with a force of Legitimists. The enemy fled without doing any damage to our force. The command is spoken of as gallant and very worthy. The disaffection in Chontales was confined to a few extreme Serviles, who had heretofore refused to pay their taxes.

Lieut.-Col. Brewster, of the First Rifle Battalion, died in this city on Tuesday night, after a short illness of three days. His sick bed was soothed by a lady's kindness and his funeral honored as a soldiers should be.

The Government still continues at Leon, and its stay there is yet of uncertain duration.

Don Ferman Ferrer, Minister of Hacienda, is in this city.

The annual election has just passed off with great interest and quietude. Don Patricio Rivas and Gen. Mariano Salinas were the opposing candidates for the Presidency, and were both Democrats. It is impossible to conjecture at present who is elected.

Several prisoners of State are now in the guard house, but what their ultimate disposition will be we are unable to determine.

**COMING BACK.**—After the return of Gen. Walker from Rivas, when it was known the Costa Ricans had again occupied Rivas, it was considered probable the enemy might advance upon this city. The General halted about two weeks, waiting to be attacked, during which time many families in this city were granted passports, and left for the country to escape the evils of a general fight.—Within the week just past most of these families have returned, and the city is again filling up with bright eyed señoritas.

**MARKETING.**—For the past week the plaza has presented a more than usually animated appearance, and the quantity of vegetables and fruits for sale has been augmented by a number of different kinds. The market place has been filled to such an extent with women, that it was almost impossible to pass through the crowd.

**UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.**—We have received accounts from almost every section of the State, and the universal sentiment applauds the late letter written by Col. Wheeler to President Juan Rafael Mora, of Costa Rica, under date of April 15. In Leon, where the democratic element is strongest, it created great enthusiasm, and is recognized as a just reflex of American sentiment.

**U. S. MINISTER.**—We have every reason to believe that the reported recall of Colonel Wheeler, U. S. Minister to this Republic, and the appointment of Mr. Hiss to fill his place, is altogether without foundation.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL NOTICES OF THE Department of Chontales.

BY M. SOUENSTERN.

GRANADA, March 31, 1856.

To His Excellency Gen. William Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua:

The undersigned takes the liberty to deliver his traveling notices and geological examinations of the Department of Chontales, with a collection of minerals, and with a sketch of the said department, drawn by the Civil and Military Engineer, A. Schwartz, to your excellency, hoping that the trouble made to him by this expedition will be rewarded by an early colonization of the proposed part of the department.

Always ready to be of some service to your excellency, I remain, most respectfully,

MAXIMILIAN SOUENSTERN.

The Department of Chontales runs from the Estero Panaloja along the Nicaragua Lake to San Carlos and the San Juan river, and has undefined boundaries on the east and north-east sides.

The main chain of the Cordilleras, which run about parallel with the shore of the Nicaragua Lake, will be the natural and climatical boundary on the east side of the district. On the east side of this chain of mountains we find immense and uninvestigable wood mountains, belonging to the Department of Mosquitia, of the Republic of Nicaragua, and inhabited by half-wild Indians, who find the necessaries of life in fishing and hunting, and who are constantly moving from one place to another.

We have no volcanoes in this chain of the Cordilleras Mountains, but we find many remains of a large volcanic activity. Single particles of lava and the figures of the rock combs are the witnesses of a volcanic formation of the Cordilleras Mountains; and it is further witnessed by the results of a thousand yearly influences of the water after the volcanic activity which has formed the mountains.

Eleven large rivers and a number of small brooks, of which the springs and origins are situated near the Cordilleras Mountains, stream from northeast to west south-west through Chontales. The large rivers have water the whole year, but in the rainy season their currents must be larger and very rapid.

The water vortex of Chontales will be at the comb of the Cordilleras Mountains one part of the rivers and brooks run from there to the Nicaragua Lake, and the other part to the Atlantic ocean; but a regular line of mountains; does not form this comb, rather a composition of irregular volcanic formations.

Near the Nicaragua Lake, in the lower parts of the district, we find that sometimes the regular direction of a river disappears, and two rivers here form a large uninterrupted marsh. This formation will be found particularly in the southern part of Chontales, where the main chain of the mountains decreases to the San Juan river, and the marshes extend some hundred square miles along in a northeast direction into the country.

The formation of the Cordilleras Mountains all over bear a tolerable resemblance; but never could we find an uninterrupted chain, only bodies of mountains, lying one behind the other and running in curves, as will be seen on the sketch.

The southwest part of the Cordilleras Mountains is composed of different formed hills, dales, plains, &c., and extend from the lake about nine to ten leagues in breadth.

The plains on the lower parts of the district are favorable for cultivation and give good opportunity to manage agriculture in a large and profitable style; but, nevertheless, no where have we found large farms under cultivation; and in the whole district of Chontales there are only four or five large towns, of which Acojapa, with one hundred houses and huts and 600 inhabitants, is the largest.

No where have we found land under cultivation more than was necessary for the livelihood of the people. The roads in these low parts, only practicable at any season for mules, cannot be travelled in the rainy season at all. The whole district, excellent for agriculture, is only used for an irregular breeding of wild cattle; and the lines of demarcation between the immense farms are only marked by brooks and chains of mountains, without any regard to titles.

The superficial extent of the district of Chontales will be about 2,800 square miles, with about 20,000 inhabitants, living partly in towns and villages, and partly scattered over the country.

Handicrafts-men cannot be found in the whole district, and only women perform sewing and weaving.

The Spanish Indian population of the district of Chontales is not capable of improving this splendid country, because of the large disproportion between the superficial extent and the number of inhabitants. It is to be hoped that a large number of Americans and Europeans will emigrate to this beautiful part of Central America, and that with the multiplication of hands the cultivation and civilization of this country will be improved and elevated.

A colonization of North Americans and Europeans, located in a favorable portion of the country, supported for a time by the Government, will make a vast change in the private life of Chontales and in its relations to the Government.

*Description of the Rivers, Towns, Ground and Minerals of the Department of Chontales.*

The Estero Panaloja forms the demarcation line

of the district, and the adjoining part is a plain and fertile region, which runs two leagues, partly wooded and partly unwooded, to the Malacatoya river. This river, the most northern in the department, has flowing water the whole year. It rises in the mountains, north of Ghocoyat, where the Cordilleras are elevated about 2,800 feet, and runs from north to south, and three leagues east from the Panaloja river empties into the Nicaragua Lake. On the lower mule road, two and a half leagues from the lake, where the road crosses the river, we found on the right and left shores some farms, (*haciendas*.)

The road leads on the left shore in a southeastern direction, three leagues from the lake, through a beautiful woodland, with a good kind of ground; but in a short time the road enters a meager, black ground, swelled through a succession of years from the lake, with a deep bed of sand-stone, supposed to have been an old bed of the lake. This ground is partly overgrown by low trees, partly by grass, and partly not. In some places, particularly near the Masapa river, four leagues from the Matabatoya, the traveler finds pieces of lava.

The Masapa river, coming from the comb of the Cordilleras Mountains, has a very low bed where the road crosses it; but during the whole year it has some flowing water. One and a half leagues from the lake it receives the water of the Acota river, a stream which becomes dry in the summer.

The hills of the Cordilleras Mountains near the Masapa river are about five or six leagues distant from the Nicaragua Lake, but near the Tecolostote river they run near to the lake.

The Tecolostote river is about one league from the left shore of the Acota river, coming from the Cordilleras Mountains, near the town of Lorenzo, and running from north to south. It has but little water in the dry season, but forms a large and rapid river in the rainy season. About four leagues distant from the lake, it runs west and empties into the lake near the Masapa river. Three leagues from the lake, near the farm of Santa Rita, the road is divided into three parts, all leading to the hills of Chontales: one, from south to north, crosses the Tecolostote twelve times, and leads to the town of San Lorenzo, and three and a half leagues from there to the town of Boaco. Another goes east to the town of Comolapa, and the third, in a southeastern direction, runs through the farm of San Lorenzo to Juigalpa. The east road from Santa Rita, one league from Comolapa, commands a beautiful prospect of the Cordilleras Mountains, and of the extraordinary formation of the dales, hills and mountains of the aforementioned part of the Cordilleras, and in which we find a striking likeness of one part to the other.

Comolapa is a town of about forty houses, with a church and 250 inhabitants. It is situated in a hollow, surrounded by hills about 500 to 600 feet high, and is crossed by a dale of a small brook running to the Majale river, which gives the necessary water to the inhabitants.

The surrounding country is very poor, and the inhabitants have but little agriculture and no breeding of cattle. The mountains have but little soil, and are composed of limestone, sandstone and quartz. On the top of the mountains are some natural walls of granite. From Comolapa, in a western direction, was a very poor vein of silver-brass.

Juigalpa, six leagues distant from Comolapa, is the first remarkable town. At the foot of the mountains we find the Majale river, about five leagues northerly from Comolapa, coming out of a large deep valley, and running to the Nicaragua Lake, in a southern direction. On the left shore of the Majale river, we find some good land, but generally the plains consist of sandstone, covered with a few inches of meager ground.

A half league before we reach Juigalpa, we have to cross the Salto river, which empties into the Majale, from which the grounds are more elevated.

Juigalpa has about eighty or ninety houses and huts, one church, and about 500 inhabitants. It lies on a small elevated plat, free and airy, about five leagues distant from the lake and four leagues from the comb of the Cordilleras Mountains.

The Majale river, running southwesterly, the Salto, northeasterly, and the Garza, in an easterly direction, all unite with the two others one league southward from Juigalpa, and the Majale river becomes a large stream. The Majale and Salto rivers have in the dry season a few inches of water, about ten or twelve yards wide, but the Garza river is completely dry.

Agriculture and industry cannot be found at Juigalpa, although near this town the ground is very good, a large quantity of minerals have been found, and the rivers afford sufficient water to make use of it as a power for machinery.

Three roads for mules have been made from Juigalpa to other places—one northerly to the town of Libertad, eight leagues distant from Juigalpa; another easterly to Acojapa, six and a half leagues; and the third over the largest farm in Chontales—Alto Grande—to the lake, five leagues distant. On the eastern road leading to Acojapa, through the Salto river, we cross a group of mountains running between the Majale and the Paderose rivers, in a southerly direction, to the lake.

This section is not favorable for agriculture, as the sandstone covers the ground, except on some small tracts near the lake, which have loam ground, mixed with black earth.

Trees and woodland can only be found in small quantities along the rivers and on the higher tracts of the mountains.

Acojapa has 100 houses and a church, and about 650 inhabitants. It is situated on a small elevated plat, and is enclosed by hills. Near Acojapa are situated two old but small Indian villages, Lovago and Loviguisco, each with twenty to twenty-five huts, with churches and 149 to 150 inhabitants.

From Acojapa run three mule roads to other places—one southeasterly to the port and town of San Miguelito, eighteen leagues distant; the other northerly to the village of Libertad, seven leagues distant, and the third southwesterly to San Ubalto, four leagues distant from Acojapa.

San Ubalto has only one house, and is situated on the lake. It has much importance, because of the large quantity of gold, silver and brass which are passing on mules from the mines near the Mico river, through Acojapa to Europe.

Southeasterly from Acojapa are large plains, with fine fodder, and the ground is composed of loam ground and black earth. Along the road from Acojapa to San Miguelito we have to cross the rivers Amiscuto, Ojate and Topanaguaspe. The first has no water in the dry season.

San Miguelito, the only port on the east of the Nicaragua Lake, is situated one hundred yards from the shore, at an elevation of from ninety to one hundred feet. It has about thirty-five houses and huts, and 160 to 170 inhabitants. We found there a little agriculture, but the main occupation is the breeding of cattle.

The products of the larger farms of the southeasterly part of Chontales, such as cheese, skins, &c., are sent from San Miguelito to other parts of Nicaragua, and the town must consequently be of some importance.

From San Miguelito runs a bad mule road to the Las Marias river, about two leagues, but from there the traveler has to go in a boat to San Carlos, because the mule road ceases on the said river. Two leagues north from San Carlos is the Mario river, running into the lake.

San Carlos has about fourteen huts, with nearly sixty inhabitants, and must eventually be of much importance, because of its favorable situation on the Nicaragua Lake and the San Juan river. Near the town we find the ruins of an old fort.

The grounds near Miguelito, easterly and southeasterly, consisting of black loam earth, is not good, for agriculture, and only the hills and low mountains of this part of Chontales will be found at all fertile. The dales and low parts of this district are marshy the whole year, and only low down on the San Juan river are there any woodlands with large luxuriant trees.

To travel more in the interior of this country is impossible at present, and a long time must elapse before we have the necessary and desirable knowledge of the country.

If the traveler wishes to go back to the northern part, he must go about six or seven leagues on the above road, after which he can take, in the dry season, a westerly leading road, running along the shore of the Nicaragua Lake. Near the Ojate river we find some roads leading easterly and northeasterly to the farms of the narrows. Traveling by different small mule roads northerly towards the mountains, we reach, after much trouble, to the north of Acojapa, the town and the mines of Libertad, where the road runs through one of the most fruitful and best watered countries of the whole department.

Libertad, about eight leagues north northwesterly distant from Acojapa, is situated on the Mico river, and has about thirty-five houses and huts, with nearly 300 inhabitants. We find more activity and business at Libertad than in any other town of Chontales, and a part of the inhabitants are occupied in the gold and silver mines of the town.

One of the first colonists at Libertad is Jose Antonio Conrado, who settled there three years ago—a very hospitable man.

Some of the mines near Libertad were commenced about seven years ago, and yield a large quantity of silver and gold when the necessary machinery is used. The Mico river, running from northwest to southeast, is at this place, in the dry season, about two feet deep, and is twelve to fifteen strides in width.

The left shore of the Mico river is a fine woodland, with large trees and of an immense extension, and the grounds of this part are very useful for agriculture and rich in minerals. On the right shore of the Mico river, south of Libertad, we find very fertile ground, grown over with high grass and watered by brooks rich in water. The temperature on the Mico river is moderate, and the water much cooler than in any other part of the district of Chontales.

Eight leagues southwest from Libertad is Juigalpa, to which the road leads through a fertile valley, where we find large farms, with numerous herds of cattle. Directly the road crosses hills and mountains to the water vortex between the Salto river and some of the small streams of the Mico river. This section is distant about four leagues from Juigalpa.

The Salto river, running from the said water-head, goes through a deep valley and separates the proposed chain of hills so, that it suddenly takes a northerly direction towards the Mico river. On the left side of the Salto river, near its beginning, the wood-covered mountains extend about two leagues in the same direction and of the same height as before; but after this they descend in different directions to the lake, and form sparsely wooded hills.

From the water-head the road runs part of the way through compact wood lands, and through a plain, near the foot of the Cordilleras mountains, through the Salto and Majale river and over the hills of Chontales, to Lomoapa, which is an old Indian town, situated on an elevated plain of about twelve square miles.

Lomoapa or Lomonapan has from seventy-five to eighty huts, with a fine church, erected in the year 1815. The inhabitants have no agriculture, although the ground is very good and well watered. The only road from Lomoapa, we find a small lake, which creates a good stream during the dry season. Lomoapa is situated on the northwesterly end of the large plain, and a half league from the largest mountains of the proposed hills of Chontales, called by the natives "Monbacho."



Different bad mule roads lead from there to the village of Boaco, at the distance of four leagues, but the better road is seven leagues long.

Boaco, situated on a small elevated plain surrounded by hills, has about eighty houses and huts, a large church and about 500 inhabitants, who live from breeding cattle.

The whole country surrounding Boaco is wooded or naked hill lands, but with a soil incapable of cultivation. Three leagues northerly from Boaco, and one league from the Cordilleras Mountains is the Indian village Buenaventura, consisting of about twenty or twenty-five huts. Between the village and the Cordilleras we find an old gold mine, worked about ten years ago. The mine has only a little gold and silver quartz, but more lead and sulphur, iron in quartz and limestone.

In this part of Chontales, I saw the first weaver's frame, managed by an Indian woman, and at the farms some little sugar-cane plantations, and orange trees.

Thence a half league distance in a southerly direction, on a bad mule road, we reach the village of San Lorenzo; west from Boaco we find the village Zeuste and from there about south Juguilite. The best road goes to San Lorenzo, which is situated in a deep valley, with a road on the south side.

San Lorenzo has about twenty of twenty-five houses with a little church and about 120 to 150 inhabitants. The pastor of San Lorenzo, Jogen Gonzales merits to be named as a very hospitable man. From San Lorenzo the road runs in the dry season along the Tecolostote, through the shady and beautiful valley of this river, to a plain, from which the traveller has a fine view of the Nicaragua Lake, and the Mombacho near Granada.

In the valley of the Tecolostote river, and of the Masapa and Malacatojo, and in the woodland east and northeast we find the best quality of coloring wood in large quantities; but always we witness the want of hands, to bring the natural products, of which the District of Chontales has a large quantity, into the commerce of the State.

The main resting place of the metallic minerals in the district of Chontales is situated in the middle of the district, about four or five leagues from north to south, and from the waters west of the by-river of the Mico and Bluefield river (so much as we know in this time), and west to the proposed hills of the Cordilleras Mountains, where we find evidences of its existence, (for example at the farm of Alta Grande.) All the resting places of metallic minerals of Chontales run directly from east to west, mostly beginning of the surface of the earth. The sections richest in silver and brass will be found east from the Bola river. West from the Tigeri to the Mico river, we find gold and silver dust in quartz.

It is the opinion of myself, that the volcanic revolutions have destroyed the metallic mineral resting places on the hills of Chontales, in which we find composition of different minerals mixed, with lava; and that this volcanic activity has not had any effect in the mountains near the Mico river, where we find the deposits of the minerals in their original formation.

The silver and brass on the Bola river has about 7 1-2 to 8 per cent. silver, and one small part of the silver mines has 65 to 70 per cent. The silver in these mines will be found in quartz, mixed with black and white lime earth.

The best way to mine the metal out of these minerals, and to have a sufficient profit, will be, when a good and large machine crushes the stones with the metal, and when this powder shall be melted in iron crucibles.

The mines near the Mico and Tigeri river have minerals with about 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 ounces of gold to 100 lbs. mineral; and with 1 7-8 to per cent. silver.

The gold and silver in these minerals is very finely sprinkled in quartz, and mixed lime earth. The metals can be rendered very profitable by crushing and washing the minerals with machinery.

With good and complete machinery can be received from the ton of minerals out of the mines near the Mico, Tigeri and Baldo river and from the eastern parts, \$500 to \$520.

Gold can be found in the Mico river and in its tributaries, by washing the sand of this water; and it is possible, that the results of a regular and constant examination will be very favorable, because in a series of years a large quantity of quartz, mixed with gold dust, will be broken away from the shore, and must have been washed out during the rainy season from the large and strong running water.

**Project of Colonization in the District of Chontales.**

This project for a colonization in the district of Chontales is made by taking into consideration, that the emigrants and settlers are born in a temperate climate, that they shall have a likely temperature, united with a good ground for agriculture, with sufficient running water, and with wood, minerals and other products of nature in the southern parts.

The land for the Colonization of North Americans and Europeans in the Republic of Nicaragua is situated along the Mico River, about thirteen leagues north-east from the Nicaragua Lake. It has a temperate climate (70 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit), and a very fertile ground.

The newest medical observations, made by the best physicians, witness, that this part of Nicaragua will be very healthy; and that universally a complete inactivity and abstinence from physical labor, can be the only source of sickness to North Americans and Europeans, living in the tropical countries. But moderate work done by the body, and in the day time, is very healthy for the emigrants from a colder climate.

The district proposed for a Colonization is one of the most fertile parts of Chontales and of the whole Republic of Nicaragua. The fruits, neces-

sary for the livelihood of the settlers and his cattle, can be planted in a short time, and the nature of this climate favor the increasing and the ripeness of the plants and fruits without any work done by hand.

The minerals in this district, the color wood and other natural products will soon lead the new settlers to industry and to commerce, the advantages of which will be much enhanced without large expenses, when the communication of this district with other parts of this Republic and with the other civilized world shall be improved.

The water in the proposed colonization is cool and plentiful, and the rain is frequent in the dry season, wherefore the luxuriance of the plants and fruits is beautiful.

The ground is composed of fertile loam, mixed with black and red earth, and is sometimes two and three feet deep.

The Mico river traverses this proposed colonization from northwest to northeast. On the right shore we find a large paririe about 9 miles wide and forty to forty-five miles long; on the left of the Mico river is a large woodland, with different kinds of wood; and on both sides run by-rivers rich with cool waters in the Mico. The water of the same has force enough to drive any machinery necessary for mining purposes.

To have the necessary emigration for the proposed wild and natural colonization, it is necessary to have communication between the colony and the lake, to survey and lay out the colony, and to examine the grounds of the same. This has to be done by the government, like it was done in the United States, to commence emigration and to satisfy the first settlers, which will give occasion to enlarge the colonization, and to have an intelligent, permanent and industrious settlement. Thus it can be accomplished in the said district of the Mico river, and the interests of the Republic much advanced.

GRANADA, April 28th, 1856.

To his Excellency General Wm. Walker:

The undersigned would most respectfully submit, in addition to his former report of his geological researches in Chontales, a plan and sketch of expenses for working the gold and silver mines on the Rio Mico, and should the government think favorable of this plan, and be willing at any time to execute it, the undersigned would furnish it with plans and drawings for the necessary machinery. I have been enabled, through the different chemical operations made by me, to find out the real value and richness of these gold and silver veins, as well as the best method of working them, and I am convinced it will be for the benefit of the government to consider this plan, to establish proper mills, etc., to work these veins to advantage. Before I submit to you, however, a specification of the necessary expenses, etc., I would remark that the richest gold and silver ores are to be found between the Rio Tigre and Rio Bola—both branches of the Rio Mico, and where a sufficient water power can be found to work even in the driest season. The annexed amount for machinery, ect., includes all expenses of transportation to the mines, and is sufficient to work in a small but profitable way. By the specifications which I beg leave to annex, and which I have made with the greatest caution and with the least expectations you will at once perceive the immense advantages the government and the State will derive from this undertaking. To the former it will be a source of revenue and probably the means of establishing a mint, the existence of which will in itself be of importance, and it must exercise a certain influence towards other countries. To the State it will be the means of directing the attention of the world to the rich mines of this, as yet but little known district, and to encourage an influx of emigration not alone for mining, but also for agricultural purposes, who will in a few years settle this district to the advantage and benefit of the State.

With these few remarks I would submit my report to your favorable consideration, and have the honor to be your excellency's

Most obedient servant,  
MAX SOUNENSTERN.

**SCHEDULE.**

No. 1.  
SPECIFICATIONS OF MACHINERY AND ITS PROBABLE COST.

1 double quartz mill with 1 water wheel	\$900 00
1 stamping machine do do do	
12 stampers and a washing apparatus	650 00
12 smelting pots to burn the ore and a conductor for the quicksilver	250 00
A forge and utensils	260 00
The necessary working tools	300 00
Houses and furniture	800 00
Ten mules and saddles at \$20 each	200 00
	\$3360 00

No. 2.  
PERSONS REQUIRED TO WORK THE MINES AND THEIR ANNUAL EXPENSES.

1 Chief Overseer	\$1000 00
1 Chief Engineer	800 00
1 Book-keeper	600 00
1 Blacksmith	400 00
1 Wheelwright	365 00
8 Men to work in the mines at \$1 day	2920 00
6 do do on the machines do	1190 00
2 wood choppers at \$1 per day	730 00
1 Coal burner at \$1 per day	365 00
1 Cook	200 00
2 Porters	400 00
Repairs for machines and tools at \$5 day	1825 00
Board &c., for 25 persons at \$50 p day	4562 50
Total expenses for one year	\$16,357 50

The average amount of profit to be gained by

working these mines with the above mentioned machinery and men will be as follows, by working weekly 2 tons of gold and 1 ton of silver ore:

100 lbs. of gold ore contain in the average	
1 1/2 oz. of gold or 20 oz. per ton—2 tons	
per week, 60 oz. at \$15	900 00
100 lbs. of silver ore, containing 5 per cent of silver or 100 lbs. of silver per ton at \$15 per pound	1500 00

Amount received per week . . . . . \$2400 00

RE-CAPITULATION.

Gross amount of silver and gold per week	\$2400, 50 weeks at \$2400, per an'm	120,000 00
Deducting yearly expenses as estimated under No. 2		16367 50

\$103,642 50

Leaving a total net profit for one year of the above sum. MAX. SOUNENSTERN.

**THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE.**—The present reigning sovereign of Greece is said to be a remarkably fine looking man upon horseback. His tall, thin figure and a certain air of wearied majesty which he always wears, render him to say the least, an interesting figure to the eyes of foreigners. But it is said that his mind is timid and vacillating.

"When he wishes to study an affair, he has all the papers brought him, scrupulously reads them from one end to the other without forgetting anything; he corrects the fault of spelling, alters the punctuation, criticises the writing; and when he has examined everything, he has learned nothing; after that, still less has decided on anything. His last word in every business, 'We will see.'" The Queen is for prompt resolve; she possesses the qualities of a general commanding an army. We do not know whether she reflects long; every year affairs would remain in suspense if the King reigned alone; but he makes over the regency to the Queen. The Queen takes a pen and signs, without examination, all the laws which the King has examined without signing. The King has, they say, an excellent heart. The Queen's reputation for kindness is not so well established. Nothing is more easy as to offend her; nothing more difficult than to get her favor again. We have been told of one man whom she will never forgive, having dined with her without having a good appetite: she thought that he wished to despise her cuisine.

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly."

"That is none of my business," replied the King.

"But he speaks very ill of you," said the lady.

"That," he replied, "is none of your business."

Lately a lady in New York, who is a very expert skater, offered the prize of a kiss to any one who could catch her. This offer spread like lightning—she started off—dozens started in pursuit, and she was, after a good run, captured by a negro, who good mannerly and politely declined the forfeit.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

An Irishman, giving testimony in one of our courts, a few days since, in a riot case, said, "Be jabbers, the first man I saw coming at me when I got up was two brickbats."

Prosperity is the only test that a vulgar man can't pass through. If a man has anything mean in his disposition, a little good luck is sure to bring it out.

What did Napoleon mean when he said that "bayonets think?" The meaning is obvious. Every polished bayonet is capable of reflection.

The Phrenological journal says that the most healthful position to sleep in is with the head in a line with the body, allowing the throat and lungs the fullest play.

If you would be pungent, be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

**ORATORY**—A celebrated lawyer, many years ago, at the bar of Erie county, concluded an eloquent harangue to the jury against the prisoner, with this appeal:

"He bared his arm, gentlemen; he bared his arm, I say, to Heaven, and stole the sugar!"

The learned counsel for the defense arose and addressed the court:

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, 'Silenus has spoken!'" and took his seat with great gravity of countenance.

This brought up the orator:

"Who is Silenus!"

The counsellor arose, with a sarcastic smile on his face, and replied:

"My learned friend, counsel for the prosecution, asks me who Silenus is: will tell him. He was the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, and (like my friend the orator) lived in Arcadia, and rode on an ass and was drunk every day."

The court and jury were in a roar of laughter in about a minute. The case then went to the jury.

**HAILING AND SEARCHING.**—According to documents sent to the Senate to-day the instructions to Com. McCauley, commander of the Home Squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate Terrolina had fired into the United States steamer El Dorado, were to the effect that when similar outrage will be committed on any vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he must promptly intorpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force; the executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in hailing and searching our vessels cannot rest on any territorial jurisdiction on the high seas and in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, this Government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights.—This matter was promptly brought to the attention of the Spanish authorities by the State Department.

Col. Rawlison is said to have discovered the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar, in the sepulchres of Babylon. Barnum fished up the wheels of Pharaoh's Chariot from the Red Sea, some years since, to exhibit in his Museum.

**SHE WOULD BE A GOOD CANDIDATE.**—A Fillmore paper at Washington says Banks declines being considered a candidate for the Presidency, but hopes are entertained of the Hon. Abby Kelley. It is cheerfully magnanimous on the part of Banks to decline what he probably could not get, but Abby will do very well with Blair, of Jackson's organ, at the tail of the ticket.

**THE HOPEFUL SON.**—*Mother.*—"Did I not tell you not to trouble those pies again?"

*Hopeful Son.*—"I ain't had no trouble with 'em: I'm a eaten 'em as peaceable as can be."

Grant graciously what you cannot refuse safely, and conciliate those you cannot conquer.

**DIED.**

At Granada, April 27, NATHANIEL PARKER POTTER, aged 27 years, First Lieutenant of Company D, First Rifle Battalion. Lieut. Potter was a native of Albany, N. Y. He emigrated to California in 1848, joined Gen. Walker in the Lower California Expedition, was among the first to follow him to Nicaragua, was an active participant in the capture of Granada, and received the wound from which he died while gallantly charging the enemy in the second battle of Rivas.

It will be some consolation to his many friends at home and in California to learn that, all the care sorrowing companions and a brother's unremitting attention could give, he received.

**Reduction in Subscription.**

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday, at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the hand-somest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.



**THE RENEGADE.**—We understand that Pedro Arguello, the traitor, who left Nicaragua to join the forces of Costa Rica, and who was there rewarded with an important command, has since been disgraced from his position by President Mora, and is now a prisoner with the enemy. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but the cowardly retreat of Arguello from the field of Rivas before the fight was half finished, was enough to justify Señor Mora not only in disgracing him, but in the Crimea he would have been shot.

**FROM THE RIVER.**—We have received accounts from San Juan river confirming in every particular the account we gave of the fight of Sarapiquí. We also learn that Capt. Baldwin, with one hundred men, has fortified his position at the mouth of the Sarapiquí in such a manner as to be capable of withstanding an attack from a thousand men. It is not probable the enemy will make a demonstration against that point again.

**EUROPEAN IGNORANCE.**—A French newspaper, pretending to give news from the United States, gravely informs the people of France that Nathaniel P. Banks, the present Speaker of the American Congress, is a negro. The papers this side of the Atlantic called Mr. Banks a Black Republican, and therefore the Paris editor writes him down a nigger.

**LONESOME.**—The town of Granada is remarkably lonesome at present. The streets look deserted, and market place has fallen away in the number of merchant women at least one half.

**SICKNESS.**—Considerable sickness prevails at present among the native population. We have heard of two cases of small pox.

**GONE AGAIN.**—Gen. Goicouria, with the newly mounted ranging company, left the city last evening, but the destination of the expedition has not transpired.

**FOR CALIFORNIA.**—The mail for California has not closed yet, but will remain open until Monday.

We have observed several wonderful stories of late, respecting the skill of the Chinese executioners, who, it is said, can strike off the head of their victims so skillfully that the poor fellows themselves never discover their loss until a moment or two after they are dead. We recall to mind, however, the story of a German executioner, who far surpassed the Chinese in professional dexterity. Upon one occasion it happened that a criminal, who was condemned to death had a singular itching to play at ninepins; and he implored permission to play once more at his favorite game before he died—then, he said, he would submit to his fate without a murmur. The judge, thinking there could be no harm in humoring him, granted his last prayer; and, upon arriving at the place of execution, he found everything prepared for the game—the pins being set up and the bowls all ready. He commenced his favorite sport with enthusiasm. After a while the sheriff, observing that he showed no inclination to desist, made a sign to the executioner to strike the fatal blow while he stooped for a bowl. The executioner did so, but with such exquisite dexterity that the culprit did not notice or feel it. He thought, indeed, that a cold breath of air was blowing upon his neck, and drawing himself back with a shrug, his head dropped forward into his hands. He naturally supposed that it was a bowl which he had grasped, and seizing it firmly, rolled it at the pins. All of them fell; and the head was heard to exclaim, "Hurrah! I've won the game."—*Portfolio*.

**THE POWER OF MAGNETISM.**—Eugene Guizot gives us an incident in Parisian life, which he regards as romantic, and which is at least amusing.

The scene is laid in the pavilion attached to a country house in the neighborhood of the great city; the time a few minutes past 11 P. M. Mons. Armand awaits with patience Madame X., with whom he has arranged an interview at that hour, quite innocently, but in secret. Close to the appointed time Mons. Armand hears foot-steps. Is it the lady? The door opens. He stands stupefied in the presence of her husband. Mons. X. has returned from Paris, and deeming it too late to awaken the sleepers of the house, comes to share the room of his friend in the pavilion.

The conversation between the lover and the husband is amusing, and as the hour approaches, the perplexity of the former increases. His agitation leads him to the most inconsistent remarks and the most inexplicable questions.

"What is the matter with you?" asks the husband.

"Nothing at all."

"I discompose you. How strangely you look. Have I interrupted something serious?"

The lover stands, his hands pressed upon a little table, weak and nervous with agitation.

"Ah!" exclaims the husband, "I see you were about to try an experiment in table-turning."

The suggestion saved the lover. Gradually recovering, he admits the fact. The whole public was then in a rage of table-turning, and the most marvelous effects were attributed to the mysterious process.

"Yes," exclaims Mons. Armand, I admit it. You smile at me. You doubt! Shall I explain to you, by an exhibition of true science, one of those miracles of magnetism of which I speak? Will you deny the evidence of facts?"

"No; I ask only actual proof."

"You shall have it. My will can traverse space and overcome distance. Name some one at the chateau, and I will summon him here in a moment. Shall it be your aunt?"

"Oh, no! She is too old, and the experiment would ruin us."

"Your wife, then?"

"Very well, my wife."

Mons. Armand, with an air of intense thought, leans on the table and inwardly exercises his magic will.

In a few moments Madam X. enters and perceives her husband, stands mute, pale, with dilated eyes and outstretched arms and an air of stupor wholly unaffected.

"Prodigious!" exclaims the husband.

"Hush, silence," says the magnetizer.

"Do not awake her. Do you at last admit the power of magnetism? Do you acknowledge the mystery of somnambulism and the magnetic currents?"

"I am indeed convinced," murmured the astonished husband.

Fearful of awakening the somnambulist, the magnetizer forbids the husband to speak or to approach, and with a few words and gestures willed her departure, and the sleeping medium walked off.

All learned a lesson by the experiment, and the husband was thereafter a firm believer in animal magnetism.

**A SHREWD EDITOR.**—At a Welsh celebration in New York, Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

The speaker said that editors were like other shrewd men who had to live with their eyes and ears open. He related a story of an editor, who started a paper in a new village at the West. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, and who told the editor if he did not come out against them, they would not patronize his paper; he replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough, his next issue contained the promised "smasher," and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum cutting out news, when in walked a large man with a club in his hand, who demanded to know if the editor was in. "No, sir," was the reply, "he has stepped out; take a seat and read the papers; he

will return in a minute." Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in. "Yes, sir," was the prompt response, "you will find him seated by stairs reading a newspaper." The latter, on entering the room with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault on the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs and pounded each other to their heart's content.

**TAILOR SHOP.**—Public attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Means, Merchant Tailor, in another column.—The elegant "fits" made by this gentleman for the officers of the army, should recommend him to every person who desires a neat piece of clothing.

**A QUEER CENSUS RETURN.**—A Western friend send us the following as an extract from the census statistics return of the town of H—, in Iowa: "What is the population of your town?" The answer was: "Irish, 175; Amsterdam Dutch 190, other dam Dutch, 200; whites, 7. Total population 491."

#### EL EJERCITO DE COSTA-RICA.

El 27 del mes próximo pasado se dijo aquí que el Sr. Mora con la plana mayor del ejército y toda la tropa que ocupaba á Rivas habian salido de aquella plaza. Nadie sabia por de pronto á que atribuir semejante resolucion, mas últimamente hemos llegado á comprender las varias causas que han debido influir, en este feliz resultado para las armas nicaraguenses. Es evidente y fuera de toda duda, segun los datos últimamente recibidos, que el enemigo perdió sobre 600 hombres fuera de los heridos, en la memorable campaña del 11. Sabido es tambien que los Costaricenses no solo estaban desaminados por los terribles efectos del pasado desastre, sino porque decian haber sido engañados por los miembros del partido legitimista que les habian hecho creer que todo Nicaragua se les uniria apenas empezasen la campaña, y que viendo lo contrario durante la ocupacion de Rivas, muchos muchísimos desertaban diariamente del ejército. Agrégase á esto que la noticia de la llegada de unos 400 americanos por el último vapor, la de que en Masaya habia 500 leoneses, prontos á incorporarse con las fuerzas reunidas en Granada, la conviccion de que los demas estados no tomaban parte alguna en la lucha y últimamente el estrago que el cólera estaba haciendo en la fatigada guarnicion de Rivas, todas estas causas combinadas, parece motivaron ese resultado satisfactorio que por ahora ha devuelto la calma y la seguridad á este desolado pais. Tambien se ha dicho por acá aunque no sabemos qué crédito merezca semejante asercion, que en Alajuela, pueblo de Costa Rica, habia estallado una conspiracion contra el injusto gobierno del invasor.

Sea pues de ello lo que fuere lo cierto es que todo le ha salido contraproducente al Presidente Mora y á los de su pandilla; que han quedado bien escarmentados; y que hasta el cielo parece haberse conjurado contra ellos. Asi vemos confirmado aquel principio de que "el mal jamás puede hacerse impunemente," ó en otros términos "que: en el pecado va la penitencia."

#### PROCLAMATION.

**JUAN RAFAEL MORA**, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of

**JAMES H. MEANS**, and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, **SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE**. may 3.

#### DIED,

At Granada, on the 28th inst., **GRIFFITH GRAY**, of Kentucky, aged twenty-seven.

☞ Kentucky and California papers will copy.

**NOTICE.**—The business affairs of the late Judge J. CALB SMITH, having been entrusted to the undersigned, any information his friends from abroad may desire, will be furnished, on application.

J. A. RUGGLES,

may 3 Agent of Wines & Co., Granada.

**Max. A. Thoman,**  
**WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent.  
GRANADA.

☞ Sells by the Bottle or Gallon. may 3

#### Reduction in Subscription.

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday, at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

#### DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic.

#### AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

G. H. WINES & CO.

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

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

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL,

Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the vouchers or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of

Brig. Genl. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA,  
Intendente General.

Thos. F. FISHER, Co. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.  
**IMPRESA DE NICARAGUENSE**  
frente á la casa de Gobierno.

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Mayo 3 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

Por una copia, el año, .....\$ 8 00  
Por una copia suelta, ..... 20

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera insercion, .....\$2 50  
Cada insercion consecuente, ..... 1 50

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

## AJENTES.

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

## DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher.

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno,

Leon, Abril 14 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamanto de

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

## EL GOBIERNO.

Considerando: que por acuerdo de 2 del corriente se han mandado anticipar dos mensualidades de empréstito, admitiéndose en pago de ellas ganados, quesos y otras especies, y que bien puede ser que convenga á varios prestamistas hacer los enteros en metálico, una vez que se abone en su favor alguna suma de las que tienen que satisfacer en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

1.º Los prestamistas que enteren en metálico las dos mensualidades mandadas anticipar, se les abonará un veinte por ciento en las sumas que tengan que satisfacer.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Leon, Abril 14 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de órden supremo lo trascribo á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—BACA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA.

Casa de Gobierno.

Leon, Abril 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del Departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

“El Presidente provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

En atencion á estar invadido el territorio de la República por fuerzas de Costa Rica, y amenazada su independencia y libertad; y á que los desnaturalizados que se adhieran al enemigo de su patria, cometen el delito de traicion; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Son traidores: 1.º los que tomen armas ó formen conspiraciones en favor del enemigo: 2.º los que le den avisos ó le faciliten recursos de cualquiera especie: 3.º los que se pasen al enemigo ó hiciesen que otros lo verifiquen: 4.º los que le sirvan de espía ó correos: 5.º los que de hecho ó de palabras le animen ó presenten facilidades para que ocupen algun pueblo, plaza de armas, almacén ó fortificacion, ó de cualquiera otro modo promuevan su progreso: 6.º los que divulguen noticias ó especies con objeto de favorecer al enemigo: 7.º los que rehusen defender y cooperar á la defensa de la pa-

tria en estas circunstancias, sin justo impedimento para escusarse.

Art. 2.º Los delinquentes de que habla el presente decreto, serán juzgados militarmente como traidores, y castigados con las penas de ordenanza; pero á los comprendidos en las dos últimas fracciones del artículo anterior, se les aplicará la de espatriacion ó presidio, de seis meses á dos años.

Dado en Leon, á 21 de Abril de 1856. —Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de la guerra Dr. D. Máximo Jerez.

Y de órden supremo lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Jerez.

CUARTEL JENRAL EN RIVAS.

Abril 26 de 1856.

Sr. D. William Walker, Jeneral en Jefe de las fuerzas Nicaraguenses.

Obligado á abandonar la Plaza de Rivas á consecuencia de haberse desarrollado aquí el cólera del modo mas alarmante me veo en la precision de dejar cierto número de enfermos que es imposible trasportar á otro punto sin peligro de la vida. Espero de la generosidad de V. que serán tratados con toda la atencion y esmero que requiere su situacion.

Á mas de las razones de humanidad que militan en favor de estos infelices víctimas de un terrible azote, tengo el honor de proponer á V.: que cuando se hallen enteramente restablecidos, se verifique su cargo con mas de veinte prisioneros que se hallan en nuestro poder, y cuyos nombres remitiré á V. en lista separada.

Confiado en que será admitida esta proposicion conforme á las leyes de la guerra, tengo el honor de suscribirme de V. con sentimientos de distinguida consideracion. —Atento y obediente servidor.

(Firmado,) JOSE MALLA CAÑAS,

Jral. en Jefe del Ejército Costa Ricense.

## ESPECICION DE CHONTALES.

Hace unos diez dias que el Jeneral Goicouria con la compañía del capitán Raymond, del batallon de infanteria lijera, partió de Granada con la mira de sofocar el movimiento de los serviles en Chontales. La expedicion desembarcó en San Ubaldo donde descubrieron una partida de lanceeros, que fueron batidos inmediatamente, y al punto dispersados en todas direcciones. Despues marcharon hácia Acopya, cuya poblacion estaba abandonada; pero hechas algunas indagaciones se descubrieron unas pocas personas, entre las cuales se castigó ejemplarmente á uno que se averiguó estar grandemente complicado en la conspiracion. Despues de imponer una contribucion de mil pesos á la poblacion, cuya suma se debia desde mucho tiempo al gobierno, la partida se dirigió á Juigalpa, donde encontró y derrotó prontamente una gran fuerza de lejitimistas. Allí tambien se hizo un castigo ejemplar, y se recolectaron las contribuciones correspondientes á ciertos individuos de aquella comarca. Continuada hasta la hacienda San Lorenzo se hicieron varios prisioneros, dispersando un cuerpo considerable de serviles. De San Lorenzo seguimos á Comolapa, donde se hizo otro castigo ejemplar, y donde la expedicion recojió una suma considerable en dinero y efectos. De este lugar la compañía vino gradualmente á Granada, sin encontrar notable resistencia de parte de los serviles, y toda la partida obtuvo un triunfo completo en los objetos de su expedicion, y fué no poco afortunada en los varios encuentros que tuvo, porque solo el Teniente Wm. Lewis fué levemente herido en la mejilla. Diez fueron los muertos de la parte contraria, ocultándose los heridos prontamente bajo la proteccion de sus amigos.

El triunfo de la expedicion fué grandemente promovido tanto por la presencia y consejo, como por la enerjía y perseverancia del Jeneral Goicouria, Intendente Jeneral de Hacienda, y creemos que por ahora está de todo punto terminada la conspiracion de Chontales. La bizarría y buena conducta de todos y cada uno de los individuos que componian la expedicion, merecen los mas justos elogios, y los serviles han recibido una leccion para su conducta futura, que deberán siempre recordar. El presente gobierno de Nicaragua, á la par que es prudente, es bastante fuerte para

que puedan trastornarle los esfuerzos que puedan hacer los lejitimistas, que solo pueden atraer la destruccion sobre si mismos por sus imprudentes y traidoras combinaciones.

## Efectos naturales de la intervencion de Costa-Rica en los negocios domésticos de Nicaragua.

Derrotado el partido lejitimista de Nicaragua por las fuerzas reunidas del partido democrático de esta República y demas fuerzas á las órdenes del Jeneral Walker, los dispersos miembros de aquel partido empezaron á minar el nuevo órden de cosas que se habia establecido por un convenio entre las partes beligerantes, para acallar antiguos resentimientos, funestas venganzas y otras mezquinas pasiones que alimentara el espíritu de partido durante la guerra civil que empezó en Mayo de 1854 estableciendo la paz del pais sobre bases sólidas, promoviendo su progreso y prosperidad, y asegurando el porvenir de esta infortunada república.

Diseminados los miembros de aquel partido, y sin los elementos necesarios para obrar ni poderse reunir en el pais para combinar sus planes desorganizadores, ocurrieron á los poderes inmediatos de los diferentes Estados de Centro-América, donde al principio parecian haber hallado la mas decidida proteccion. Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala y Costa-Rica, todos parecian simpatizar grandemente con el partido lejitimista; y unirse cordialmente á él para echar por tierra el partido democrático de Nicaragua, ofreciendo algunos, armas, y municiones, y soldados y recursos de todo jénero para llevar á cabo la colosal empresa.

Alhagados con vanas apariencias deslumbradoras, instigados por un loco espíritu de partido, y siempre ajitados por la fnesta pasion de la venganza, algunos malos hijos de este desventurado suelo olvidaron que el estado de Costa-Rica no era mas que el miserable instrumento de la nacion poderosa que hace tanto tiempo se opone al progreso y á la prosperidad de Nicaragua; olvidaron que en su maquiavelica é infernal política, no solo le emplea contra esta infortunada república, sino tambien contra la colonizacion y amistosas relaciones de los Norte-americanos en este pais, porque prevé la grande influencia que deben ejercer en los Estados de Centro-América, y en el comercio de ámbos mundos, verificada que sea la comunicacion inter-oceánica proyectada por Nicaragua asociada al pueblo Norte-americano; olvidaron que bajo de esa fatal influencia, Costa-Rica ha hecho siempre la mas decidida oposicion á la referida comunicacion, considerándola como imposible, y hasta combatiéndola por la prensa periódica, para satisfacer la ambiciosa política de esa nacion egoista que quisiera como Jérges encadenar el océano, para que nadie pudiese atravesarle sin su permiso; olvidaron hasta lo que jamás olvidar debieran; que tenían una patria, y que la fértil, la hermosa y rica Nicaragua, iba á ser inmolada á su torpe ambicion, á sus bárbaros resentimientos y demas pasiones feroces, que un amor patrio bien entendido les hiciera mantener á raya, para no atraer indignamente contra los suyos, sobre todas las calamidades de la guerra, la odiosa influencia de esa nacion instigadora, cuyas violentas usurpaciones é indelebles agravios se resiste á trazar la pluma, porque el corazón brota sangre al recordarlos.

Formidable era á la verdad el peligro que amenazaba la libertad é independencia de Nicaragua; pero esto no intimidó en manera alguna al Jeneral en Jefe del ejército, ni á los miembros del S. P. E. de la república, que procuraron parar el golpe por todos los medios que pudo sujerir la prudencia y el deseo constante de asegurar el bien del pais. Públicos y notorios son los pasos amistosos y conciliadores que ha dado este gobierno para evitar un rompimiento con los demas estados de Centro-América; públicos y notorios han sido los desaires que recibieron los ministros de Nicaragua ante algunos de sus vecinos, contestando Costa-Rica con una declaracion de guerra, y con la invasion sucesiva del pais. Invariable este gobierno en la marcha enerjica á la par que prudente que se trazó desde el principio, ha repellido la fuerza con la fuerza siempre que la

ha creído necesario, escarmentando no poco á sus temerarios enemigos, como lo comprueban las dos últimas victorias de Rivas y Sarapiquí, y ha continuado siempre promoviendo medidas pacíficas y conciliadoras con los demas estados, que al fin han entrado en las vias de la paz y de la amistad, quedando solo el estado de Costa-Rica en su obstinado empeño de fomentar una guerra fratricida entre hombres y pueblos de un comun oríjen, que debian conservar las antiguas relaciones de amistad en que ántes habian vivido.

¿Y qué es lo que han conseguido hasta aquí? Solo innundar en sangre los campos de esta república encendiendo una guerra destructora de funestos principios y desastrosas consecuencias. ¿Y cuál sería el resultado si Costa-Rica triunfase del partido democrático de Nicaragua? Esta es la cuestion importante que me propongo desenvolver en la continuacion de este art.

Torpedamente imagina el partido lejitimista que vencido y derrotado el partido democrático por las fuerzas de Costa-Rica, este estado nada escijiría del de Nicaragua, apareciendo ante el mundo como un dechado de moderacion, desinterés y jenerosidad que carece de ejemplo en la historia de las naciones. ¿Y cuáles son los antecedentes de Costa-Rica para esperar semejante resultado? ¿No ha manchado nunca ese pais su nombre como nacion, con ningun acto violento de usurpacion contra el derecho de los demas? Lo contrario nos dice la historia de Centro-América en la invasion y escandalosa usurpacion del hermoso y rico territorio de Guanacaste; y si esto hizo ántes sin otro derecho que el de la fuerza, y sin otro título que su voluntad ¿qué no haria mañana ó luego si por desgracia sucumbiese el partido democrático de Nicaragua y viniese á tierra el órden de cosas existente? Entonces quizás aspiraria á poseer el Istmo de Nicaragua tan ambicionado por las mas poderosas naciones de Europa y América, y acaso no contento con esto reclamaria tambien una indemnizacion por los gastos de la guerra; y dejándolos á Nicaragua tan solo como el esqueleto de vuestra infortunada república, ó como la víctima inmolada á vuestras eternas guerras civiles, vosotros ¡oh nicaraguenses! de todos los partidos, pues con todos hablo, vosotros instigados de nuevo por el Jenio infernal que ha guiado siempre el adverso destino de vuestra patria, vosotros volveríais bien presto á disputaros ese cuerpo espirante, ese infortunado esqueleto de vuestra desolada república, haciendo renacer vuestros antiguos odios, vuestros partidos encarnizados, y vuestras discordias domésticas que tanto malos han traído, hasta que un poder extraño, quizás el mismo que ahora finje protegeros, aprovechándose de vuestra debilidad y de vuestras discordias intestinas, os diese la ley á su antojo, y hollase para siempre vuestra constitucion, tratándoos como míseros esclavos, en castigo y espacion de vuestras eternas discordias y desastrosas guerras civiles.

Uníos pues ¡oh nicaraguenses! porque no queda otro medio de salvacion para vosotros. Uníos con los sagrados vínculos que establece entre los buenos ciudadanos el amor puro y sincero de la patria. Uníos y dejad esas funestas pretensiones de partido y de preferencia que os estravián, alejándoos del recto sendero de la justicia. Uníos de corazón, y el mas honrado, el mas virtuoso y benemérito de entre vosotros, ese sea el que merezca vuestra confianza, y ese el que os guie para llevar adelante la grande obra de vuestra rejeneracion social. Uníos si es posible como un solo hombre, y la bendicion del cielo vendrá sobre vosotros y sobre vuestros hijos. Sacrificad vuestros agravios personales, vuestros odios y resentimientos políticos en el altar sagrado de la patria, y tendréis derecho á alcanzar el bienestar y la felicidad de Nicaragua, que debéis esperar siempre de vosotros mismos, y nunca jamas de la intervencion de Costa-Rica en vuestros negocios domésticos.

## PENSAMIENTOS.

El pedantismo es la polilla de la literatura.

La firmeza es el distintivo de las grandes almas: mas ella dejenera en temeridad cuando se aparta del sendero de lo justo.



*De la comunicacion mercantil entre el mar Atlántico y el Pacífico por el Istmo de Nicaragua, segun el proyecto Rouhaud presentado al gobierno de Nicaragua en 1837; traducimos los siguientes extractos.*

## PRIMERA PARTE.

Antes de demostrar las ventajas inmensas que reportará el comercio, de la comunicacion mercantil entre el mar Pacífico y el Atlántico por el Istmo de Nicaragua, haciendo navegable el rio San Juan y el rio Tipitapa por medio de calzadas ó empaizadas, y mejorando el camino carretero del lago Managua al puerto de Realejo, así como los beneficios no ménos considerables que obtendría la compañía que se hiciese cargo de la empresa, suponiendo que aceptase el contrato bajo las condiciones que el gobierno nos ha encargado proponer á los capitalistas franceses, procuraremos probar para esta empresa los obstáculos no son tan grandes como se cree á primera vista, y que nuestro proyecto no es por decirlo así, sino reducir las cosas á su antiguo estado; es decir al mismo en que se hallaban antes de 1685, hace 155 años, tiempo en que el rio San Juan abrió una segunda desembocadura que se llama el rio Colorado, cerca de 4 leguas del mar de las Antillas, por donde se escapan mas de 4 quintas partes de sus aguas y no deja sino un fondo bajo de arena y fango en la travesía hasta el puerto de San Juan, en el cual se hallan, solo 4 piés de agua en la estacion de la seca.

Es una tradicion entre las jentes del pais, que el rio San Juan era navegable en otro tiempo; que las fragatas, bergantines, goletas &c remontaban el rio, y venian á anclar al puerto de las islas de Granada (las isletas) donde se ven todavia los vestigios de un fuerte cerca de la misma ciudad que se llama el fuertecito, y otro que habia sido construido sobre uno de los islotes, cerca de los cuales anclaban los navios y en cuyo ancladero hay todavia cuando las aguas están mas bajas de 5 á 6 brazas de profundidad.

El gobierno español jamás construyó ninguna fortaleza en el puerto de S. Juan sino sobre el rio, en un lugar que se llama Castillo Viejo, cerca de 20 leguas de distancia del puerto que está todavia en pié, y otro en la entrada del rio San Juan, en el lago de Nicaragua, que se llama el fuerte San Carlos, y donde habia en tiempo de los españoles una guarnicion de 500 hombres, y algunas veces de mas.

Reflexionando sobre la defensa del pais adoptada por los españoles, es fácil concebir que en otro tiempo naturalmente el rio San Juan no debia hallarse en el estado en que se halla actualmente, por que en San Juan era donde debia mas bien haberse construido el fuerte San Carlos, y no en las márgenes del lago. Esta idea nos condujo pues á registrar los archivos de Granada para indagar si la tradicion sobre la antigua navegacion del rio San Juan era verdadera ó falsa; y á fuerza de indagaciones, efectivamente hemos descubierto que este hermoso rio fué navegable hasta 1685. Tenemos en nuestro poder documentos que comprueban que en Granada habia todos los años una feria á donde se veian concurrir de 14 á 18 buques de comercio, que solian venir de Europa y hacian escala en Cartajena de Indias y en Portobelo, ó bien pertenecian á negociantes de estas dos plazas. Tambien hay documentos que dan algunos pormenores sobre las mercancías propias para el pais, así como los retornos que de él se extraian.

El 16 de Noviembre de 1648 la fragata española nombrada *El Dulce nombre de Jesus y Nuestra Sra. del Rosario*, mandada por el capitán Fernando Mejia, llegó al puerto de las Islas de Granada, á donde fué á hacerle la visita de costumbre el gobernador de la provincia de Nicaragua D. Miguel de Albuí. En esta misma época y el mismo dia, el gobernador hizo tambien la visita á la fragata *Nuestra Sra. del Carmen y El Espíritu Santo*, Capitán Lorenzo de Panyaguas.

El 14 de Agosto de 1694; es decir, el año siguiente, la fragata *Nuestra Sra. del Rosario y Santa Cruz* anclada en el mismo puerto, fué igualmente visitada por el gobernador Albuí.

El 14 de Enero de 1667 la fragata española llamada *El Apóstol Santiago*, se hallaba en el puerto de las Islas de Granada con un cargamento para Portobelo y Car-

tajena, al mando de Antonio de la Cerda.

La navegacion del rio San Juan continuó así para las fragatas bergantines y goletas, pero mas para los primeros que para los últimos, hasta 1685 (segun lo hemos manifestado ántes,) época en que un bergantin español que pertenecia á D. Tomas Gomez de Portobelo, salió de este puerto para Granada, con un cargamento de anclas, cables y preparativos de guerra para la escuadra española del mar del Sur, remontó con su cargamento hasta Granada donde le depositó, y á la vuelta no pudo bajar sino descargado porque la desembocadura del Colorado se habia abierto y habia falta de agua en el rio. Despues de este año el espacio del rio San Juan, comprendido entre el Colorado y el puerto de San Juan, ha minorado su profundidad, se ha llenado de arena y cieno, no teniendo como se ha dicho ya, sino 4 piés de agua en los tiempos de seca. La causa de la abertura del brazo llamado Colorado, que tiene 412 varas de ancho en su ramificacion con el rio San Juan, fué el haber obstruido este rio.

Cuando los filibusteros hacian la guerra al comercio español en el mar de las Antillas, estendieron sus estragos hasta las costas de la América-Central, y amenazaron invadir la hermosa provincia de Nicaragua. Las autoridades del pais temiendo una invasion de estos malhechores que habian difundido el terror hasta Granada, hicieron obstruir el rio cerca de 4 leguas del fuerte San Juan, arrojando en él árboles y todo lo que podia impedir el paso de los grandes buques. En la estacion de las lluvias este rio acarrea muchos árboles que caen de sus márgenes ó que el desarraiga, reforzando esta barrera no solo con los árboles, sino tambien con la arena, el cieno &c. que arrastran siempre las crecientes, y transformando la barrera en una especie de calzada ó dique, que detuvo las aguas, y que no teniendo ya salida por el obstáculo que se le habia puesto, se abrieron otro paso, que es el brazo llamado hoy rio Colorado, lo que acaeció en 1685; como lo hemos dicho ya, y lo cual ha impedido que los grandes buques de comercio hayan podido desde entónces remontar este rio.

Cuando los filibusteros no fueron ya de temer, las autoridades de la provincia de Nicaragua quisieron destruir la barrera que se habia construido, y abrir de nuevo el paso para los buques de comercio; pero como no se cerró el Colorado, de allí proviene que toda la fuerza de la corriente se lanza por este brazo del rio, y que en el San Juan que va al puerto, las aguas y por consiguiente la corriente siendo mucho menor, y teniendo ménos fuerza, no han podido llevarse la arena y el cieno hasta la mar, lo que hasta nuestros dias ha ido llenando insensiblemente el cauce del rio.

Muchas veces tambien los árboles acarreados por las avenidas llegan á encallar en los bancos de arena en el brazo de S. Juan; y alteran así la profundidad del rio; muchas veces forman tambien pequeñas islas en las cuales se ven pronto crecer hermosas praderas.

En todo el brazo del Colorado hay mucha agua hasta el mar, y sin la barra que se halla á su entrada, los navios pudieran remontarle; pero esta barra no permitiría sino á los pequeños buques, tales como goletas el ir adelante y como todo el comercio se introduce por San Juan, esto es lo que hace que desde 1822 que el Capitan Cooker de New-York tomó el Colorado por San Juan y atravesó la barra en una goleta de 70 toneladas, hasta hoy nadie lo haya intentado.

En el mes de Octubre de 1826 el Capitan Peter Shepherd de Jamaica, remontó hasta Granada en una goleta de 65 toneladas; pero entró por el puerto de San Juan, y no por la embocadura del rio Colorado.

No obstante la abertura del brazo del mencionado rio, y aunque los grandes buques no podian ya remontar hasta Granada, el comercio continuó todavia por muchos años despues, pero no haciéndose ya sino en bergantines goletas, &c, y no en fragatas, por que tenemos documentos que comprueban que la balandra llamada *nuestra Sra del Valle*, comprada por el Capitan Carlos Gallo de Granada á los herederos del Capitan José Garbanzo de la misma ciudad, por la suma de 1600 pesos, estaba anclada en el puerto de las Islas de Granada el 22 de Junio de 1697, y que un brick llamado Jesus Maria y José, de

la propiedad del Capitan Tomas Gomez, estaba anclado en el mismo puerto el 14 de Julio de 1699. Otro buque llamado *Nuestra Sra. de la Encarnacion* que pertenecia á un Capitan de Portobelo llamado Francisco Ruis, se hallaba anclado tambien en el mismo puerto de Granada el 23 de Octubre de 1810.

En los documentos que tenemos á la vista se dice que el comercio de Granada continuó tambien por el rio San Juan hasta 1713 en que la guerra que la España tenia que sostener en Europa habiendo pedido el arribo de los buques de la Península á Portobelo, no fué posible dar salida á los productos de Nicaragua que se habian conducido á ese puerto, y las comunicaciones se hicieron poco á poco ménos frecuentes, hasta que en 1729 D. Justo Salazar de Granada, armó un navio que mandado por el capitan D. Antonio Silva, hizo viajes á Portobelo hasta el año de 1733. Este comercio ha sido despues abandonado; las mercancías de Europa para el consumo de la provincia de Nicaragua y la de Costa-Rica, se compraban en Guatemala, á donde enviaban en retorno sus productos, lo cual les costaba muy caro, pero venia á ser muy lucrativo para los comerciantes de Guatemala, que era la capital de la Capitanía del mismo nombre. hoy América-Central.

Continuó de esta manera hasta 1798 que el Sr. Zavala, negociante español vecindado en Granada; trató de establecer relaciones directas con la Península por el rio San Juan, lo que consiguió pero con mucho trabajo, á causa de las intrigas de los negociantes de Guatemala, y por prueba citarémos una espresion de uno de los miembros del Tribunal consular, que se oponia á ello, alegando que era en perjuicio de la Capital, y que el quisiera que uno de los mas altos picos volcánicos que rodean la ciudad; pudiese estar colocado en la embocadura del rio San Juan, para impedir para siempre la comunicacion de la hermosa provincia de Nicaragua con la Europa.

A pesar de esta oposicion de parte de los negociantes de Guatemala, el rey de España, accediendo á la peticion de Don Juan Zavala, espidió una orden dada en Aranjuez con fecha 12 de Mayo de 1798, por la cual fué habilitado el puerto de S. Juan, y se le concedió derecho á D. Juan de Zavala, para mantener comercio directo con la Península. Hasta entónces la hermosa provincia de Nicaragua, no comenzó á tener relaciones con la Europa, y aun estas fueron de poca duracion á causa de la guerra de la Independencia que estalló tanto en Méjico como en Colombia, y que vino á plantar su estandarte en la ciudad de Granada en 1811, donde muchos de sus habitantes habiendo sucumbido bajo las fuerzas realistas pagaron los unos con la vida, y otros con la pérdida de su libertad por muchos años que pasaron en galeras ó desterrados, el haberse sublevado contra la Metrópoli.

Mas tarde Méjico, habiendo podido defender su independencia, proclamó emperador de Méjico y de la capitanía de Guatemala al Jeneral Iturbide, que estendió los límites de su imperio hasta Costa-Rica á fin de comprender en su territorio el Istmo de Nicaragua cuya importancia conocia para la union de los dos mares.

Los Centro-Americanos hallando que de la dominacion de los españoles á la de Iturbide, no habian hecho otra cosa que cambiar de amo sin mejorar de condicion, levantaron de nuevo en 1822 el estandarte de la independencia en San Salvador y en Granada, triunfando su causa por esta vez. Derrotado Iturbide en Méjico la América-Central declaró su independencia en 1824, que fué reconocida por Méjico y Colombia, y despues por la Francia en 1830. Así es que solo despues de 1824 fué cuando este pais se halló realmente abierto para los extranjeros. Esta razon y la no ménos poderosa de las revoluciones y la anarquía que sobrevinieron en muchas provincias de la América-Central principalmente en la de Nicaragua hasta 1834, alejaron de aquí á los negociantes; y esto es lo que nos explica porqué la hermosa provincia de Nicaragua, hoy estado del mismo nombre, es tan poco conocida en Europa, porque no ha sido frecuentada sino por muy pocos negociantes que se ocupaban mas bien de sus negocios particulares que de estudiar el pais para hacerle conocer á las demas naciones.

(Continuará.)

*Descripcion de la horrorosa matanza acaecida en Francia la noche de S. Bartolomé en el año de 1572, bajo el reinado de Carlos IX.*

(Traduccion libre de la Genriada.)

¿Quién espresar pudiera los estragos De aquesta noche cruel, en que las sombras Do quier nos presentaban las imágenes De luto, de orfandad y de esterminio? La muerte de Coligny fué el preludio, Un ensayo no mas, débil, funesto, De tantos crímenes, de horrores tantos.... Un pueblo de asesinos,

En la feroz matanza encarnizado, Vuela desenfrenado, Por un celo insensato compelido; Y el furor en los ojos centellantes, Los aceros vibrando fulminantes, Marchaba por do quier encrudecido, Sobre cuerpos de hermanos palpitantes. Y en sed de humana sangre enfurecido La lista de sus crímenes llevando, Y sus víctimas tristes señalando, Del popular tumulto los furores, Los gritos y el fragor pintar no puedo....

Paris nadando en sangre de sus hijos; El hijo sobre el padre asesinado; Con la hermana el hermano; y la doncella, Sobre el cuerpo espirante de su madre; En la cuna los niños, y entre ruinas Perecer abrumados los esposos, Bajo techos ardientes, ponderosos.... Y en tanto de lo alto de su alcázar, Médicis (1) la tormenta concitaba, Y en ella se gozaba

Cual si fuese una fiesta deliciosa... Los torrentes de sangre allí veian Sus crueles favoritos, con miradas Curiosas á la par que satisfechas; Y eran para estos héroes de esterminio, Solo pompas triunfales Las ruinas de Lutecia funerales....

Dijérase que á un tiempo á Francia toda De le alto del Louvre (2) Médicis diera: La funesta señal de muerte fiera... Todo imitó á Paris... Sin resistencia La tremenda matanza, despiadada, Dejó á Francia luctuosa y desolada....

Todo lo echó por tierra el fanatismo; Que esta furia inhumana, fratricida, Que abortara el abismo, De cien mil asesinos fué servida... Y al ver de los humanos los furores, Al ver tanta crudeza, En tan horrible caos parecia Su curso suspender naturaleza.... Y los rios de Francia ensangrentados, Solo muertos llevando en sus corrientes, Pueblos, comarcas, mares diferentes, Quedaron á su vista horrorizados....

(1) Catalina de Médicis, madre de Carlos IX.

(2) Pronúnciese Luvr.

## PENSAMIENTOS DE MASSINI.

La libertad es un don de Dios que benedice, fecunda y alimenta todas las facultades del hombre.

La Omnipotencia divina que rije los destinos del mundo, y las masas que forman la base sólida y son el fundamento de la Sociedad, serán los únicos que dirijan á los hombres por la senda del porvenir.

La religion y la política son inseparables Sin religion, la ciencia política no puede crear mas que el despotismo ó la anarquía.

Nuestro deber consiste en encaminar la Sociedad de modo que ella se acerque á ese bello ideal que todos anhelamos.

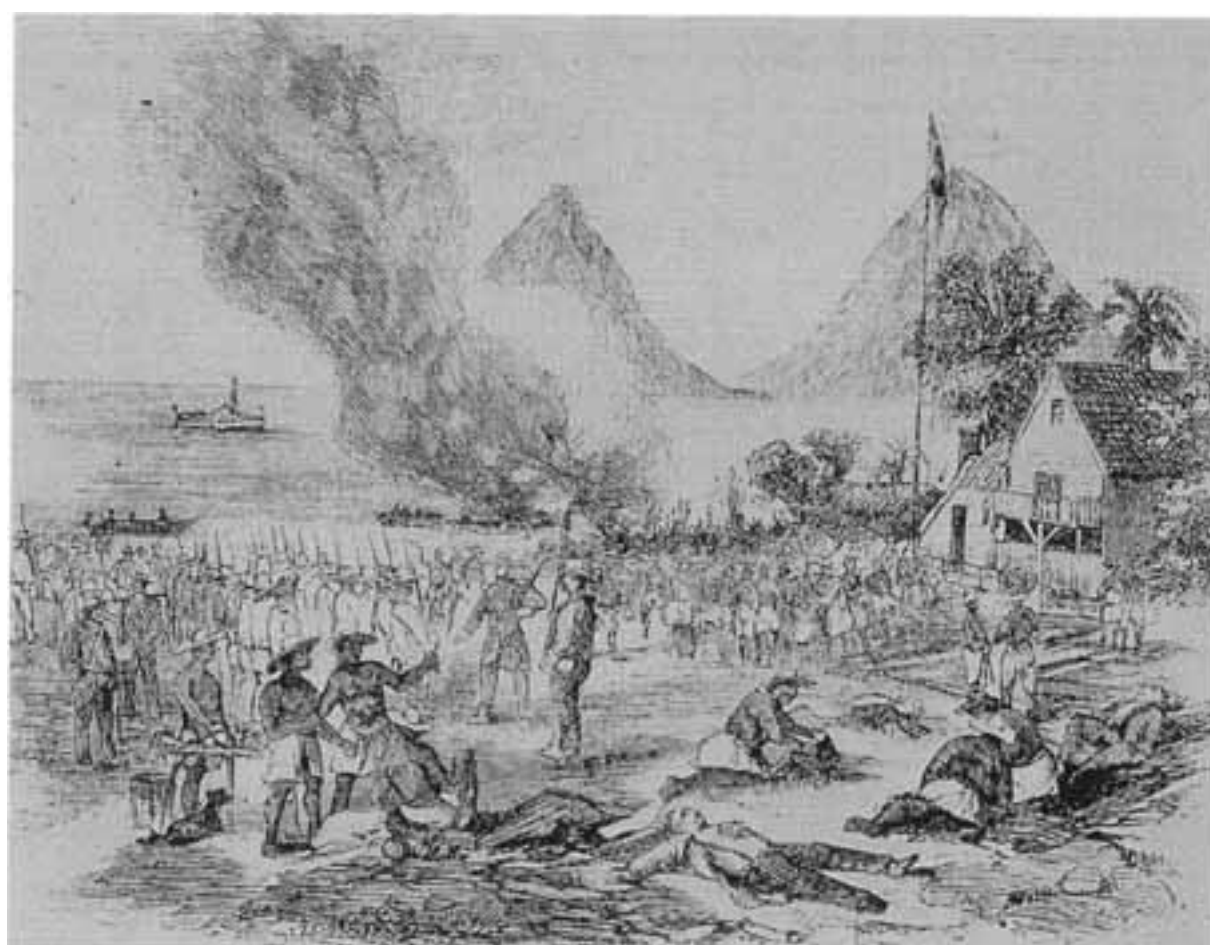
Dios nos ha creado para la vida, y es preciso obedecer el decreto de la Providencia que nos manda adelantar.

La Sociedad se encamina directamente á la emancipacion, de consiguiente todo poder absoluto, toda concentracion de mando es incompatible con las tendencias y el espíritu del siglo.





Hacienda Santa Rosa en 1856  
Santa Rosa Hacienda in 1856



Los Costarricenses toman La Virgen  
Costa Ricans capture Virgin Bay

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 27

**Sábado, 10 de mayo de 1856****Saturday May 10, 1856**

UN HAMILLETE DE CUATRO ARTÍCULOS en inglés —*The Issue* [El asunto], *Time Executes Justice* [El tiempo hace justicia], *The Glory of War* [La gloria de la guerra] y *Poetry of Nicaragua* [Poesía de Nicaragua] registra los eventos en la forma acostumbrada por Walker cuando llega a una de las vueltas de la vida: su 32º cumpleaños el 8 de mayo de 1856.

También en inglés, en *Letter from Cyrus*, el corresponsal de EL NICARAGUENSE en la Comandancia del Ejército en La Virgen, da valiosos detalles de las ejecuciones y otros sucesos del momento (al igual hizo que en el número anterior y hará en los subsiguientes); y en la *Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger* se transcribe el documento oficial del proceso a Schlessinger por el descalabro en Santa Rosa.

En español sigue el extracto del proyecto Rouhoud, en el se que habla sobre la navegación del río San Juan.

A CLUSTER OF FOUR ARTICLES in English —“The Issue,” “Time Executes Justice,” “The Glory of War,” and “Poetry of Nicaragua,” (which were probably written by Walker's own hand), records events in the usual Walker fashion at the point in time when he arrived at one of the turns of his life: his 32d birthday on May 8, 1856.

Also in English, a “Letter from Cyrus,” in which the EL NICARAGUENSE correspondent at Army Headquarters at Virgin Bay, gives valuable details on the executions and other happenings (as he did in the previous number and will do in the ones to follow); and the “Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger” transcribes the official proceedings of his trial subsequent to the rout at Santa Rosa.

In Spanish, the Rouhoud Project excerpts continue, and in it the navigation of the San Juan River is discussed.

**Extractos / Excerpts****TIME EXECUTES JUSTICE.**

... in the time to come, when Cromwell is read aright—when Joan of Arc is recognized by the world as a pure and holy prophetess—then can Gen. Walker stand on the threshold of history and feel proud to hear the award of posterity. Until then he has no biography.

118 (1)

**THE ISSUE.**

The present movement under Gen. Walker may be characterized by as many names as there are different opinions of it; but there is only one word to define it truly ... Democracy.

116 (1)

**THE GLORY OF WAR.**

... The struggle has lasted through a long night, but the white curtain of peace drapes the horizon, and when we are dead the land will be smiling under the magic influence of that regeneration which sprung from a deadly strife.

118 (2)

**Poetry of Nicaragua.**

Let Americano fillabusters go  
to country's that are new  
and show the Spanish race  
what Americanos can do.  
And after they have sean  
Bastante Mericanos,  
I think that they will turn  
their tune and call them mucha wanos.

118 (4)

DESERTERS EXECUTED. —This morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, two deserters were shot on the plaza in the same spot where the traitor Corral was shot. These men deserted immediately after the battle of Rivas, and were subsequently captured by the soldiers of Col. Mendez, on the road to León. They were marching for Realejo, with the intention of embarking at that port for California, or else going into Honduras. They were brought back and tried by a regular court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was fulfilled this morning.

Both of these men died bravely, and it is unaccountable that they should have fled from so imaginary a danger as that apprehended from Costa Rica. They were both Catholics, and last evening the solemn rites of confession were administered by the father of the ----. All the Americans in the city were present at the execution, and the plaza was pretty well filled with the people of the city.

They both advised the soldiers to remain faithful to the service and never desert, for it was almost certain their crime would overtake them.

120 (1)

**OFFICIAL.  
Court Martial  
of Colonel Louis Schlessinger.**

117 (3)

SPANISH EDITORIALS. —We have neglected for a long time to congratulate our readers on the acquisition of Señor José Arguello Estrada as the editor of the Spanish Department of El Nicaraguense ...

118 (4)

CHEAP FRUIT. —Oranges are selling in this market at present at the low rate of forty for one dime.

118 (4)

CHEAPER STILL. —A gentleman from the vicinity of Massaya says that a tree loaded with oranges can be bought thereabouts for five cents! This beats the fruit market of Granada.

116 (2)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

NO. 27.

## El Nicaraguense

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

**A MYSTERY OF CRIME.**—Edward H. Ruloff, a physician, was convicted in Tompkins county, ten years ago, of the abduction of his wife and child. They had disappeared, and no clue was ever found to their disappearance. Every one believed he had murdered them, but he was convicted only of abduction. He was offered pardon if he would reveal the mystery of his guilt, but he has refused to speak. He has waited for the prison doors to open and let him free, after long and unhappy years. It is said that a large estate has fallen to him in Europe. But just as his term expires he is again arrested and is again to be tried for the murder of his child. The conviction of his guilt and of its atrocity has not diminished in the neighborhood where he and his victims lived. The Sheriff of Tompkins arrested him on a bench warrant as soon as he was discharged. It is believed that the crime of murder can this time be brought home to him.

**STORY OF A RAMROD.**—Mr. Stout, of Iowa, having occasion lately to use his loaded rifle, attempted to discharge it, which he failed to do after exploding several caps. He then entered his house, and on examination came to the conclusion the powder was wet. He pricked some dry powder into the tube, and placed on it a cap; partly filled with powder also. He then took the wiper, which had a ball screw on the end, put it into the rifle and screwed it into the ball. After getting things so far ready for operation, he sat the triggers, cocked the rifle, and, setting his teeth on the wiper, pulled, while with another rod he set off the triggers. The rifle went off, the rod, ball and all passed through his mouth and neck and entered the wall of the house.—Strange to say he was but slightly injured, and was able to go to his work in a few days.—[Strange enough!]

**SNORING.**—Old Bricks was an awful snorer. He could be heard further than a blacksmith's forge; but his wife became so accustomed to it that it soothed her to repose. They were a very domestic couple—never slept apart for many years. At length the old man was required to attend court at some distance. The first night after his wife never slept a wink; she missed the snoring. The next night passed away in the same manner; without sleep. She was getting into a very bad way, and probably would have died, had it not been for the ingenuity of a servant girl. She took the coffee mill into her mistress's chamber, and ground her to sleep at once.

What is that which is often brought to the table, always cut, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

[Written for El Nicaraguense.]  
**TO THE DEAD OF RIVAS.**

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

Gallantly, right gallantly their little bands they led,  
 'Mid the iron hail of battle over the dying and the dead,  
 Across the blood-stained Plaza, where the Minnies' deadly ring  
 Was echoed by dread shrieks of pain and death's oblivious wing.  
 And here a gallant charge is made, and there a canon's ta'en,  
 While gallant hearts are hushed to rest before the rifle's rain.  
 And on his steed as sternly, as grim death that round him sped,  
 Our chieftain view'd the carnage wild—the living and the dead;—  
 And as our troops beheld him there, with victory on his crest,  
 They thought on Santa Rosa, and resolved to do their best.  
 But where adobe breastworks gave shelter to the foe,  
 Full many a gallant comrade in death was lying low,  
 Who in the camp or on the march were ever blithe and gay,  
 Now in the streets of Rivas but mangled corpses lay!  
 But not without a dread revenge our wounded comrades fell:  
 The streets back of the Plaza their blood-stained earth will tell;  
 For there the foe lay fallen like sheaves of autumn grain—  
 One mound of human misery—one pile of human slain!  
 No quarter gave our soldiery: their thoughts were on the past  
 Of those who fell at Virgin within the month just past;  
 And Santa Rosa's bloody route, where treachery prevail'd,  
 And one cowardly, trait'rous heart our sun of victory veiled:  
 These were the thoughts that nerv'd each arm and steel'd each manly heart,  
 As in the combat, fearlessly, each soldier bore his part.  
 But many a heart had ceased to beat throughout that dreadful day,  
 Who was "the bravest of our brave, the gayest of our gay."  
 It would be vain to mention them: their deeds are known to all;  
 Their names and memories ever dear are 'graved on memory's pall.  
 And as the years still onward roll, that day shall honored be,  
 And claim for each good soldier's fate a soldier's sympathy!

**LOOK FOR YOURSELVES.**—The Fairmount Virginian tells the following anecdote of Rev. H. C. Dean, of Iowa, recently elected Chaplain of U. S. Senate, and who was formerly stationed in North-western Virginia:

While preaching one day at a church situated a few miles from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation, as manifested in turning their heads, to see everybody who came in.

"Brethern," said he, "it is very difficult to preach when thus interrupted. Now, do you listen to me, and I will tell you the name of every man as he enters the church."

Of course, this attracted universal attention. Presently some one entered.

"Brother William Satterfield" called out the preacher, while that brother was astonished beyond measure, and endeavored in vain to guess what was the matter. Another person came in.

"Brother Joseph Miller!" bawled the preacher, with a like result; and so perhaps in other cases.

After a while the congregation were amazed at hearing the preacher call out in a large voice:

"A little old man with a blue coat and a white hat on!—don't know who he is! You may look for yourselves!"

Chesterfield, having been informed by his physician that he was dying by inches, congratulated himself that he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson.

"Well, Dick," said a doctor to a man whose wife he had been attending, "how is your wife?" "She's dead, I thank you."

**YANKEE IN A COAL SCREEN.**—In order to load the coal boats on the L-high Canal, a short but steep inclined plane of about one hundred and fifty feet in length, is made at the chute which runs from a station on the side of the fountain, to a large circular revolving screen, which has three large chambers, through which coal of as many sizes is shot, by scuppers, into just as many boats, waiting for different descriptions of the article.

A few months since, a Yankee, quite incongruous, but more verdant than a Yankee should be, gained the station house and gazed with wonder at the contrivances. He particularly admired the swiftness with which the loaded car descended and emptied its load, and the velocity with which it returned to give place to another.

Shortly his attention was attracted by seeing a laborer mount one of the full cars about to make the descent.

"Going to slide?" inquired he.

"Yes, going to chute; won't you go?"

"Wall, I guess I'll stop a bit, and see how you do it."

The car swiftly descended, and ere it reached the hopper, the passengers jumped off safely.

"Do you do that often?" inquired he of one of the laborers in the station house.

"Oh, yes, continually," was the wag-gish answer. "You know most all the boatmen are single men, and as they have orders for family coal, we always send down a married man with every car of that kind, and let 'em know."

"Wall, now, du tell!" uttered the eastern man.

The more the Yankee looked at the apparatus the more did he be convinced that it would be a great thing to go down the steep in that way, something that he could tell "to hum."

Plucking up courage, he approached the superintendent.

"That beats sliding down hill, don't it?"

"I s'pose it does."

"You couldn't let a feller go down, could you?"

"Why, do you think you could jump off in time?"

"Oh, yes; I'm reckoned considerable of a jumper—jumping does me good. I once jumped off a haymow thirty feet high, and it made me so supple that I am given in to be the best dancer in the hull town-ship."

"Well, get on, and take care of yourself."

Suddenly, the car moved off, and our friend found the speed so fearful, and the declivity so great that he was forced to stoop down and grasp the side of the vehicle for support. The place where the laborer had leaped off was reached, but the Yankee was in no position to jump; he had to hold on; and running down a decent three times as steep as that which he had come to, a sudden clink shot the bolt, and with a violent force, out went the contents, Yankee included, into the hopper.

"Murder! get out! stop the concern!" shouted our hero, as he felt himself sliding down the hopper to the cylinder.—

"Murder! stop the concern! I'll be killed!" But the power of the "consarn" was water, which had no sympathy with those who pursue knowledge under difficulties, and those who saw him were too distant and too much convulsed with laughter to yield assistance. Into the screen he slid, landing on the top, and as he felt himself revolving with the coal, he grasped the wires in desperation, to prevent himself from being rolled to the bottom.—

Around the wheel he went, and our friend's sensibilities were touched up by a plentiful shower of the coal dust, riddled through all the chambers.

He managed to get one eye open, and saw with delight that the cylinder was

only about fifteen feet it length, and he forced his way forward to the opening with desperation, but was not altogether successful; another revolution of the wheel had yet to be borne, and the next time he reached the bottom, he was shot out of the scupper into the boat beneath. To the screams of laughter with which his advent was hailed, our hero said not a word, but getting out an old handkerchief, rubbed the dust out of his eyes, and surveying his torn apparel and bruised, battered, scratched and cut limbs, he raised vein," to know at what quality of anthracite he had been delivered—when smacking his remnant of a hat over his eyes, he stumped off, muttering, "broken, and screened, by thunder."

**A MAN FOR THE TIMES.**—There is a progressive chap around Philadelphia, who lives by his wits, and, from their quality, we guess he won't starve soon. On a rainy day, he goes into a bar-room, or barber shop, and seizing the first umbrella handy, he very angrily says: "Ah, found it. Pretty note to steal a man's umbrella in that way!" and away he goes. The other day he marched up to a gentleman on Chestnut street, and grabbing at the umbrella in his hand, says he: "That's mine sir; where did you get it?" "I beg pardon, sir, it was loaned to me by an acquaintance. If it is your's, take it, sir." "Mine? Of course it is," says Diddle, and he took it. He'll do.

**DIPLOMATIC FORMALITY.**—It is said the Paris Conferences will be carried on as though Nicholas lived. The Allies not having been officially informed of the death of Nicholas and the accession of Alexander, are supposed, diplomatically, to be ignorant of the change. And should a treaty of peace be signed, one of the first acts of the Russian government will be, on resuming diplomatic intercourse with England, France and Turkey, to inform those governments that His Imperial Majesty, the Czar Nicholas is no more, and that his august son, Alexander, reigns in his stead over all the Russias.

Walter Scott wrote: "The race of mankind would perish did we cease to help each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, to the moment that some kind assistance wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need it, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals, and no one who has it in his power to grant can refuse without incurring guilt."

**RAILWAY WIT.**—Among the jokes which have been got off during the detentions occasioned by the deep snow is the following, clipped from a Vermont paper: "Madam," said a conductor, a day or two since, "your boy can't pass at half fare; he's too large." "He may be too large now," replied the woman, who had paid for a half ticket, "but he as small enough when we started!"

A fellow up in Mississippi, who does not have much confidence in the honesty of postmasters, wrote the following warning on the back of one of his letters, directed to a postoffice in Kentucky: "Now look here, all you postmasters! I want you to be devilish particular with this document; it is a cash letter. Now look here, I see you, don't break the seal."

Why was Hamlet so courageous in addressing his father's ghost? Because he was not particular to a shade.

Extempore preaching is like extempore fiddling—none but the most finished performers should attempt it.

Why is Troy weight like a thief? Because it has no scruples.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 10.

## THE ISSUE.

The present movement under Gen. Walker may be characterized by as many names as there are different opinions of it; but there is only one word to define it truly. Gen. Walker may reap the fame, and his associates may enjoy a few of the advantages, but these matters are only personal, and therefore of less concern than the mighty principle resting at the bottom of the revolution. We do not, nor need we affirm, that every action of the existing Government, or of the Americans, is worthy of the cause or creditable to our race, for the few private wrongs are only personal, and have nothing to do with the government or the revolution. They are the excrescences upon the body politic, and as such are to be found in all communities and under all governments. They are evidences of that infirmity which must ever attach to human excellence.

The true and definite question at stake is one in which the forms and interests of government and the people are concerned. Is the world to be a representative Democracy or a hereditary Aristocracy? Are we to govern or are we to be governed? Nicaragua and its interests are but pigmies to the startling proposition of universal freedom; and as the statesman ponders the momentous question, the fate of a single State is lost in consideration of the entire family of States. Shall the world progress, or shall it stand still, as did the sun of old, at the bidding of human breath? Eighty years it has quietly and earnestly run the race of freedom, and now there is a hindrance in the pathway which must either be broken down or it will overwhelm the newly created principle of popular sovereignty. Centuries of time and the hoarded treasures of wrong and sophistry have served to frame a system of governments in Europe in which birth involves the right to rule. No matter whether the nascent ruler be a fool or a fop, he is still the peer of kings and a lord of the democracy. The people have suffered under this singular institution too long, and soon there must be a conflict between right and wrong. There is no room for quiet in the economy of God's world; and having arrived at the point we now occupy, the road leads forward or back through scenes of blood. To stand still is impossible; and he who attempts to do so will find himself opposed to all the laws of nature and philosophy. The few, armed with hereditary power and long stored wealth, stand opposed to the many, claiming their birthright of freedom and self-government. They broke down the individual despotism of kings, and now they seek to restrain the congregated authority of the people. They are the medium between despotism and liberty, and from their number and wealth, it must be a severe struggle to overturn the charter of their privileges. In a conflict against the autocracy of Russia, aristocracy has just gained a brilliant victory; and to-day it is preparing for a battle with the hosts of democracy. In the latter it will find that the opposition springs from no single despot, but from millions of kings. It will not war alone with foreign nations, but with the heads of its own subjects.

The issue, then, embodies the freedom of Central America and the integrity of the North American continent. The democratic element has long struggled for supremacy in these States, and its struggles have been opposed by English and French influence. Gradually, but surely, the power of the former was being manifested, and to-day her strength in Costa Rica directs the Servile Government. In Nicaragua and Honduras she has quietly claimed a footing by seizing and holding the territories of these States. In Guatemala, if anything but the brute despotism of Carrera has force, it is the strength of English intrigue. The revolutions of this State were constantly fomented to bring the cause of popular government into disrepute. The force of British diplomacy has exerted itself in these States to obtain advantages for England; and the slightest ground of assumption was sufficient to lead to the assertion of most improbable rights. In Mexico the same charge is made, and history substantiates its accuracy. No good was sought to be conferred by these intrigues, but they were all the result of a mischievous policy, determinedly opposed to the principles of free government.

With all these historical antecedents, it is not strange that England opposes the present move-

ment in Nicaragua. The acts of the revolution she cares nothing for, but simply the principle involved disturbs her. The spread of republican institutions threatens the existing order of her government, and therefore she opposes the independence of Nicaragua. Whatever diplomatic excusés she may urge—whatever reason she may give in morality—there is one grand principle at the base; and it was as apparent in the revolution of Texan independence as it is to-day. No politician will or can shut his eyes to these vital issues, let the surface opposition appear what it may. Europe opposes the progress of democracy.

It is, then, for Central America to determine what part she will play in this important struggle. The Russian war being closed, European Governments will now turn their attention to this Government, and in their attempts to solve the difficulty, a conflict must ensue with the Democrats of Nicaragua, and then with the republican element of the United States. It is not difficult to determine what the ultimate result will be, but it is important to know in what condition the Central American Republics will emerge from the struggle. Will they coalesce with Europe or the United States? Will the democratic element forget its old struggles and glorious fame, and join the ranks of Legitimacy against the forces of popular freedom?

Some of the Democrats, we know, and a large portion of the Serviles, look upon the Americans with unfavorable eyes; but this feeling is gradually wearing away, and as they come to understand us better, bitterness will entirely subside. We are but a portion of the people, and when the government is firmly established and the army becomes a secondary element in the State, they will find that the revolution has but resulted in bringing the real power of the State into the hands of the people. The Democracy will rule through the ballot-box, and theirs will be the satisfaction to know that these benefits resulted from their enduring patriotism.

On the other hand, if they join with European Aristocrats, the political result will be the same, for Central America will emerge from the struggle still a Republic. The fight of human freedom must succeed, and no one can estimate at present when its success will terminate. For three hundred years the force of education has been drawing the world towards the goal of its redemption, and it is absurd to suppose that in this enlightened day the masses are prepared to give up those liberties and go back to feudalism and darkness. When the battle comes, it will be one of great forces, but as it has done in all fights, the Right must triumph. The people and their cause, led on by the ardent patriots who are now thinking and preaching liberty in every kingdom, must succeed; and then it will be a melancholy sight to look upon Nicaragua a free State against its will. Shall this be so? Will the Democrats of this Republic allow the Americans to fight the battle of their liberty alone? The sentiment of the State, as it comes to us, distinctly avows its loyalty to freedom, and the people are prepared to maintain the principles they have fought so many battles in favor of.

**THE ENEMY.**—The latest information from the Costa Rican army represents it as retreating very rapidly, through the Department of Guanacoste, towards San José, the capital of Costa Rica. The cholera was prevalent among the troops, and great numbers were dying off from its fatal effects. A facetious officer remarks that the cholera is serving our purposes very well as a squadron of cavalry.

**COOLIES FOR COSTA RICA.**—A late number of the *Album de La Paz*, of San José, urges upon the Government the propriety of introducing Chinese laborers into that State, for the purpose of working the haciendas of coffee, sugar, rice and cacao. It asserts that the Chinese are peculiarly adapted to the climate of Central America, and that their sustenance would be a matter of great economy.

**FROM THE COUNTRY.**—At last accounts, Gen. Goicouria was at Comalapa, with the Volunteer Rangers and a large body of native troops. Nothing had transpired worthy of note up to the time of the departure of our informant.

**INTERESTING LETTER.**—The letter from our special correspondent at Virgin Bay will be found interesting, containing as it does all the news from headquarters. We shall have one from the same source every week.

**CHEAPER STILL.**—A gentleman from the vicinity of Massaya says that a tree loaded with oranges can be bought thereabouts for five cents! This beats the fruit market of Granada.

## TROUBLES OF A MINISTER.

The position of a Minister must always subject him more or less to the importunities of travelers; and we can really feel sympathy for him as he finds his time and talent engaged in explaining profound points of international law to uncomprehending but persistent bores. There is no task more severe than trying to enlighten a mind naturally bewildered; and if we should ever break our religious scruples against using profane language, it will be when some genius fails to appreciate the clearness of our expositions on subjects that engage the editorial attention. Thus sympathetically afflicted, it may reasonably be concluded that we have lavished an abundance of sympathy on the Minister of the United States in this city. He is the only representative of his Government here, and all the nephews of Uncle Sam apply to him for the thousand and one remedies to satisfy their many wants.

Particularly has this been the case since the California passengers have arrived in town. A few of them are of a nervous and timid disposition, and these being war times, they have no particular disposition to stay here. The steamer is expected every day, and as they cannot get off until she does come, they are constantly applying to the Minister for information. Col. Wheeler is one of the most accommodating and urbane gentlemen we have ever met with, and it is his delight to relieve the anxieties of all; but being unacquainted with the movements of the boat, as a matter of course he is ignorant when she will be in. No allowance is made for this, but every day the same crowd would go and ask him the same question, until at last he became completely worn out in the explanatory service. A long specimen of Pike sauntered into his residence a day or two before he left, early in the morning, and looking around, drawled out:

"Is this the house of Minister Wheeler, our United States Minister?"

"Yes," said the youngest son of the Colonel.

"Well, I should like to know when I'm g'wine to git away from this 'ere place. I want to go to Cal-i-f-o-r-n-i-a. My claim is up on the Y-u-b-a r-i-v-e-r, and I orter he there soon."

"I'll tell you," said the representative of the Minister, "my father does not know when you will get away; but it is my opinion you are in for it, and you had better buy a rancho and settle."

Pike squared himself uneasily, but he still had a hope.

"Well, if I can't go away to-day nor to-morrow, maybe the boat will be in Saturday, and I don't mind stopping two days."

"You will not get off for several days, and you had better content yourself."

"Well, I daudern my skin, if I don't get away from 'ere, I'll kick up a row 'tween Uncle Sam and them infernal Costa Ricans! I want to know what business they've got stopping American citizens? An' if the United States don't wallop her, she hasn't got no pluck. If I had my claim sold on the Y-u-b-a, I'd pitch in and help Billy Walker tan them niggers down thar; and if England interfeared, we'd soon see which was the biggest, her or 'Meriky!"

Pike "hiled over," and he is now daily cursing the President of Costa Rica with a double distilled virulence; and he promises to write home to Missouri that there is a splendid chance for a "row" in these quarters.

This customer had hardly left the house before another came along, and, after asking the same questions with the same result, he wanted to be informed where the barber-shop was. Enlightened on this point, he left. Another wanted to know where he could get an awful hole in his coat mended; and the third sought the shoemaker. One man wants an interpreter, and he goes to the Minister; another wants this, and another that until the whole day is given to hestowing information.

A Dutchman came along on Friday last:

"Ish yu no de Minishter vat I hears on dat per-dects 'Mericans in dish 'ere Nicaragua?"

"Yes," said the Colonel, "but you talk like a German."

"So ish; but you see I wash horn in Herkimer county, Bennisylvania, and dat makes me von American. And now you she I vants to know if it ish healty in dish town to eat oranges? You bees de Minishter, ven I comes to ax you dish matter, and I shall vant you to make me zatisfied. If you can answer me dat vord, I vould like to know ven de steamboat cums; fer me and mine family vants to go to Callyforny. Vull you makes me a question, if it ish healty to eat fruit, and I ish coontent."

The Minister went into an explanation that it

was healthy to eat an orange in the morning; but it was decidedly wrong to eat fruit and drink the had liquor of this country at all times. Something was said about the gastric juices, but the German did not understand, and he went off muttering:

"Callyforny ish a vasht humpug. I hash been dar dwice, and I always has a diarrhea, and makes no mouish, and some tam tief shteals mine wife—got tam."

He had a poor idea of the morality of California.

So the time was spent, until at last the Colonel posted up a notice that the steamer would leave on such a day, and this allayed the fever of the crowd. On the appointed day the steamer did go; but when the crowd came to learn something about the circumstance, the Minister and his family had gone with it. The disappointment was great, but it had to be endured; and we hope our friends will take things easy. Be contented a little while. Do not fret; if you do not get away, the Minister will be back, and you can then interrogate him further on the subject!

**COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.**—In another column we publish the official proceedings of the Court Martial convened under General Order, No. 73 to try Colonel Louis Schlessinger for neglect, incompetence, ignorance and cowardice in the discharge of his duties, and desertion from the army. It is sufficient to say that every opportunity was giving to the prisoner to relieve himself of these charges, if possible; that the Court Martial progressed with every delay required by the respondent; and that in the end it could come to no other conclusion than the verdict recorded in the proceedings. We may also state that during the trial Col. Schlessinger was allowed to go at large on his parole of honor, restricted, however, to the bounds of the city guard. Soon after the privilege was granted and before the decision of the Court was known, he fled from town, breaking his pledged word, thereby affording his own testimony in favor of the decision of the Court Martial.

The result, therefore, may be considered the just verdict of time; and we have no hesitation in saying that the disgrace which must always attach to the defendant, will never lessen but will continually increase until his name becomes a byword. In his connection with this army, Col. Schlessinger never was countenanced by the officers and troops, but adventitious circumstances kept him a position near the Commander-in-Chief, and when the Second Rifle Battalion was formed, which was intended to be composed principally of Germans, he was appointed to its command. Here he might have won an enviable eminence, and requited the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief. To have defeated the enemy at Santa Rosa would have established him as an officer of bravery and sagacity.

He did nothing, however, and left himself to be convicted on every charge possible to be framed against a military commander. The English language could not shape another specification to complete his degradation; and should he ever be thrown into the hands of the officers of this government, the simple fact of his execution will have no other effect than to satisfy the soldiers that some atonement had been made for the disgraceful affair of Santa Rosa.

**ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.**—About the time of the battle of Rivas, when many timid Americans supposed there was danger of a siege of Granada by the Costa Rican army, Capt. D. W. Thorpe, of Company A, Second Rifle Battalion, under the old organization, disappeared and has not been officially heard from since. Rumor says that he left San Juan del Norte for New Orleans recently, and that he is nowise restricted in his abuse of the army he has deserted. The Adjutant General informs us that Capt. Thorpe's name will be dropped from the army-roll soon, if he does not report himself.

**PICTURE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.**—We copied a letter from an Atlantic paper last week, purporting to have been written by Gen. Walker to a gentleman in Washington City. It was a very interesting and instructive paper, but we are notified by the General that he did not write it.

The members of the international commission for constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, have arrived in Egypt and entered upon the preliminary survey.

**NEWS EXPECTED.**—The next steamer from New York is now about due, and may, therefore, be expected early next week.

The Key of the Gulf says the guns on the new forts of Key West are not heavy enough.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]  
VIRGIN BAY, May 8, 1856.

Friend Tabor—War leaves behind it many an evidence of its destructiveness, and its footsteps of desolation may be seen wherever its votaries have been. This little town, so thriving once and happy—with its streets full of busy men, chatting women and playful children, its fine road, and above all, its handsome wharf—presents another aspect now and the very reverse of the one I have pictured. Why are these houses and cabins deserted? Why has the fire blackened and destroyed yonder wharf, a work of which any State or country might be justly proud? Why has an enemy been here to burn, sack and destroy all that they could find? Why has the commerce of the two worlds been in part interrupted, and the peace and quiet of millions of people disturbed? Simply to gratify an inordinate ambition to rule, or a criminal revenge that opportunity might glut with its bloody destructive vengeance!

The history of the past two months in Central America is but the repetition of what has taken place here almost every year for a quarter of a century, and it is time these scenes were stopped. It is time that the wild and criminal ambition of those who are thus ready to bring war and desolation upon their own country should be taught a lesson as lasting as severe, and be made to feel in their own persons the pains and penalties their infernal acts so often heap upon others. It is time the Legitimist party of this State should be made to know that their treason will be as severely as deservedly punished, and that the fate they may decree to others will return upon themselves with tenfold force. They should be made to know also that the spirit of the age is against them, and that Democracy cannot now be exterminated from this country by any combination they may bring against it; but that it will grow and strengthen just in proportion as it is persecuted and opposed; and that ere long it will sweep down all the feeble barriers raised against it in all Central America.

Rivas is emphatically a "city of barricades" now, for it is so strongly walled in and walled out that one can hardly pass from one street to another without climbing over half a dozen barricades of one kind or another. The plaza is walled in first: that is, across every street leading from the plaza, the Costa Ricans have thrown up a wall or breastwork, about four feet high, and then fortified the adjacent buildings, so as to prevent the advance of any force upon this outer wall. The houses around the plaza are full of holes through which they were to poke their muskets and fire, in case Gen. Walker should return and attack them in their stronghold. They buried their dead of the 11th ult. in the wells; and when they left the city there were no corpses left to taint the air, as has been reported.

But Rivas is a sacked city. These well bred, moral, brave men from Costa Rica, led on by the humane and well disposed J. R. Mora, who pays so readily for everything he takes or destroys, (as some of his apologists will have it,) took from the people of Rivas everything under the heavens they could carry away—trunks of clothing, dry-goods, groceries, provisions, in fact everything they could find to lay their hands upon, they took away, which, according to my notion of things, amounts to a sacking of the place, and that too of a city that gave to the Costa Ricans no motive for such robbery and plunder.

On the night of the 3d inst., there was a small gathering of the "Vesta Boys" at the headquarters of the General, to celebrate the anniversary of the sailing of the expedition from San Francisco. From one cause and another, only about seventeen of the "original fifty-six" were present, viz., Gens. Walker and Hornsby; Col. Markham; Maj. Anderson; Capt. Rawle, Hoof, Veeder and Leonard; Lieuts. Gist, Casten, Gardner, Mathews and Webb; Privates Lyons, Travella, Burke and Coleman, and Drummer Norris. All restraint was thrown off, and each one talked, sang and acted just as he did on board the little vessel that brought them hither. Of course, there was the usual accompaniment of all such gatherings, viz., "Eau de Vie;" and when the company became a little "mellowed up," there were toasts, cheers and songs, as there naturally would be. The first toast was by Gen. Walker, as follows:

"The brig Vesta—She should never have made another voyage."

The second, by Maj. Anderson:

"To General Walker."

The third, by Gen. Walker:

"To the fifty-six, without their commander."

The fourth, by Capt. Rawle:

"To the lamented dead of the fifty-six."

After these toasts were disposed of, Mr. De-Frewer sang the "Blue, White and Blue;" and after a very pleasant time generally, the company separated in fine spirits. Of the original "fifty-six," some sixteen are dead, but the day will come when the anniversary of their exodus from California will be celebrated as a national holiday; and like the anniversary of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," be commemorated as a great event in the history of Central America.

There is a talk now of moving the headquarters of the army up to Rivas, but as yet nothing is certain.

Should the steamers now overdue bring a goodly number of recruits, it is probable the cry will be "Ho for Costa Rica and Veragua!" *Quien sabe?*

On the 6th inst., a Costa Rican was shot at St. George, for being concerned in the murder of some of our wounded after the battle of the 11th. This fellow and two others were found prowling about near Rivas, and were caught by some of our troops.

The San Carlos went down last evening to Castillo, and we expect her up to-morrow.

We have just heard of the appearance off San Juan del Sur of the California steamer.

There were two men hung yesterday. They were Chamorristas, and were engaged in the murder of a man on Ometepec Island, and were also concerned in burning the wood there. All the prisoners were out to witness the execution.

The expedition of Capt. Farnham to Sapoa came back last evening. They found nothing but a deserted town.

The health of the army remains good, though there are a few sick.

Capt. Mason died on the 5th, and was buried on Ometepec. Yours, &c., CYRUS.

DEATH CAME A KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.—

A young and beautiful girl has just died—her joyous spirit is infused throughout the ethereal fountain from whence comes all life. The pale shadow of the eternal darkness scarcely flitted by and then the profound night into which we strain our eyes to steal a glimpse, fell upon the bed, and another life melted away from earth, leaving no trace of the gateway through which it escaped. How the living held their breath around the dying bed while the young existence faded into immortality, and became a part of the unseen yet hopeful world beyond the vale of death. She was a Christian, and around her bed the flowers were scattered, offerings of a deep belief that the Virgin Mother and her Immaculate Son would thus be propitiated to hover about the dying girl, and finally receive the new spirit into the promised land. Every eye grew dim with tears, and through the misty curtains its strained vision sought to trace the pathway of the immortal essence; but the sight returned back filled alone with the soft sense of tears and hopelessness. The home of Margarita is in the heavens, and human eyes can never determine the entrance to its golden ways but through the dark valley wherein she disappeared. Friends may mourn, and hearts may break in their silent grief, but there can come no consolation of her return—no joy again but in the hope that the future life will disclose to those who parted in sorrow here, a meeting in that house where death has no residence.

Dr. Charles Kidd, of England, announces that chloroform is a perfect cure for hydrophobia. A teaspoonful of either chloroform or ether is to be sprinkled on a handkerchief and placed on the patient's face to smell, and a red hot poker applied to the bite. If these two things be done, hydrophobia need not be apprehended.

There are men who may be called "martyrs of good health;" not content with being well, they are always wishing to be better, until they doctor themselves into confirmed invalids, and die ultimately, you may say, of too much health.

A gentleman in Buckingham county, Va., has among his domestic animals a large rat, which was caught twelve months ago by a cat; but instead of devouring it, the cat nursed and fed it, and they now play and sleep together like cat and kitten.

According to the Vienna journals, it is in contemplation to have a universal exhibition in that city in 1859. It is even said that the building has already received the approbation of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

During the year 1855 forty-one vessels, making an aggregate tonnage of 23,506 tons, were built in the Portland and Falmouth District, Me. The amount of tonnage built in the district, since 1845, is 159,784 tons.

OFFICIAL.  
Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 95.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Virgin Bay, May 3rd, 1856.

1. Before a General Court Martial convened by General Orders No. 73, and of which Brig. Gen. Goicouria, Departamente Intendencia General, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. Louis Schlessinger, 2d Rifles, N. A. on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1. Neglect of Duty.

Specification 1. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, N. A. did allow great confusion and disorder to exist in his command on the march from Virgin Bay to the Costa Rica frontiers, and did not exercise proper control over the officers and men of his command. All this on or about the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of March, 1856.

Charge 2. Ignorance of his duties as a commanding officer.

Spec. 1. In this, that on his arrival at Santa Rosa, on the evening previous to the engagement, Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect to muster his men and inspect their arms and ammunition. All this on or about the 20th March, 1856.

Spec. 2. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, N. A. did fail to keep his men together, and did allow them to scatter, so that it would have taken some time to have collected them together in case of sudden attack. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 20 of March, 1856.

Spec. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did neglect to post picket guards at suitable points and maintain the necessary chain of sentinels about the quarters of his command, thus laying them open to surprise. All this on or about the 20th March, 1856.

Spec. 4. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did upon the approach of the enemy neglect to form any plans of battle or give the necessary orders for the position of his men. All this at Santa Rosa on about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 5. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect to exert himself (during the retreat) to rally or collect his scattered command. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 8. In this that Col. L. Schlessinger, did desert his command on their retreat, and ride on in advance accompanied only by a few personal attendants. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 7th. In this that Col. L. Schlessinger did neglect on his arrival to make any reception of his command, but did allow them to arrive naked and hungry. All this on or about the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th March, 1856.

Charge 3. Cowardice in presence of the enemy.  
Spec. 1. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did without proper resistance or giving encounter to the enemy, desert the field himself, accompanied by a portion of his command, leaving the other portion without a commanding officer in the power of the enemy. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 2d. In this, that Col. L. Schlessinger, did neglect to appear during the short engagement on the field, so as to direct or in any way control the movement of the troops under his command. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:  
To Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not guilty.  
To the Charge—Not guilty.  
To Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.  
To Specification 2d—Not guilty.  
To Specification 3d—Not guilty.  
To Specification 4th—Not guilty.  
To Specification 5th—Not guilty.  
To Specification 6th—Not guilty.  
To the Specification on 22d, 23, 24th and 25th—Guilty.  
To Specification on 26, Spec. 7th—Not guilty.  
To the Charge—Not guilty.  
To Specification 1st—Charge 3d—Not guilty.  
To Specification 2d—Not guilty.  
Charge 3d—Not guilty.

During the progress of the Court, the following additional charge and specifications was preferred.  
Charge—"Desertion."  
Spec. In this that Col. L. Schlessinger, 2d Rifles, N. A., after having been arraigned and under progress of trial before a General Court Martial of which Brig. Gen. Goicouria is President—did desert the service of the Republic of Nicaragua on or about the 12th day of April, 1856.

The accused not being present the Court nevertheless proceeded in the case and finds as follows:  
Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not Guilty.  
Charge 1st—Not Guilty.  
Specification 1st, Charge 2h—Guilty.  
Specification 2d—Guilty.  
Specification 3d—Guilty.  
Specification 4th—Guilty.  
Specification 5th—Guilty.  
Specification 6th—Guilty as to the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th and confirms the plea of the accused as to the 26th.

Charges 2d (unanimously)—Guilty.  
Specifications 1st, Charges 3d—Guilty.  
Specifications 2d—Not Guilty.  
Charge 3d—Guilty.  
Specification to additional charge—Guilty.  
Additional Charge—Guilty.  
The Court unanimously passed the following sentence. That Col. Louis Schlessinger, 2d Rifles, N. A. be degraded from the rank of Colonel; to be shot for the charges proven against him, and for Desertion, while undergoing trial; to be published by name in the papers throughout the civilized world.

2d. The foregoing proceedings having been laid

before the General Commanding in Chief, he approves of them, with the following remarks:

The sentence of the Court on the specifications and charges preferred against Col. Louis Schlessinger, of Second Rifles, is approved; and he is therefore degraded from the rank of Colonel, will be shot as a deserter wherever found, and will be published as such throughout the civilized world.

3. The General Court Martial of which Brig. Gen. Goicouria is President is hereby dissolved.

By command of WM. WALKER,  
Gen. Commanding in Chief.  
FR. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

List of Arrivals at Granada.

Brig. Gen. Hornsby and staff, with four companies of recruits for the army.

Henry Gabel,	Ohio.
Wm. H. Clark,	do.
Patrick Sharkey,	do.
B. W. Gates,	Illinois.
J. G. Scott,	do.
James McComb,	do.
Geo. R. Cushing,	do.
Urias Bitzer,	do.
John Yore,	do.
Harris A. Peeples,	do.
James A. Peck,	do.
Homer Quirk,	do.
G. G. Nixon,	New York.
Chas. G. Smith,	do.
Geo. R. Cook,	do.
John O'Brien,	do.
James R. Babcock,	do.
Robert H. Charles,	do.
Edward Connor,	do.
Holland P. Gates,	do.
L. P. Dunton,	do.
Geo. H. Smith,	do.
John Gerry and two ladies,	do.
Mrs. G. F. Alden,	do.
Alexander B. Jackson,	Tennessee.
Edward L. Craten,	do.
Wm. Roshruw,	Indiana.
Daniel Hurley,	Pennsylvania.
Wm. McDougal,	do.
Timothy Hollahan,	Georgia.
John M. Medina,	Michigan.
A. A. Fisher and lady,	do.
Jas. Clifford and lady,	New Hampshire.
M. H. Sesler Bellgentaine,	Switzerland.
James G. Robinson,	Missouri.

The Lyons (France) journals speak of a spectacle at once touching and singular. Eight one-handed Zouaves from the Crimea have been seen walking in the streets by twos, keeping together by the only arm which is left them.

Napoleon is about to offer a prize, it is said, for the best poem on the taking of Sebastopol to compete for it.

During recent excavations in Peru, the body of an Indian was disintombed, rolled up in a shroud of gold. The workmen very suddenly possessed themselves of specimens.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.—The birthday of Gen. Washington was celebrated in Paris by a grand ball in the Hotel du Louvre. All accounts represent it to have been one of the most splendid fetes of the season.

The value of clothing manufactured in Boston during the last year was, according to the returns of the Secretary of State, eight millions five hundred thousand dollars.

Notice.—The business affairs of the late Judge J. CALEB SMITH, having been entrusted to the undersigned, any information his friends from abroad may desire, will be furnished, on application.  
J. A. RUGGLES,  
may3 Agent of Wines & Co., Granada.

PROCLAMATION.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off,) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of

JAMES H. MEANS,  
and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE. may3.

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

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

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
frente a la casa de Gobierno.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 10.

## TIME EXECUTES JUSTICE.

Wherever a single mind has made itself conspicuous in advance of its age, contemporaries have exerted themselves to malign it. The position needs no argument or evidence to those acquainted with human infirmities or the world's history. The best of men have been the most slandered, the noblest patriotism the most violently assailed. To the casual observer this would seem a harsh assertion against the merit, or an argument against the exhibition of virtue; but to the deep thinker it offers other and more pleasing aspects. It is true of the present, but the future redeems the error. Time rectifies the fault and executes judgment upon the slanderer. The great and good man is remembered and revered, while his enemies are forgotten or contemned. The bitter partizanship which arrayed itself in arms against the iron will of Cromwell has mouldered into forgetfulness, while every succeeding year but serves to make his government the more patriotic and deserving. Age has erected a monument to his memory, while it has covered the names of his enemies with impenetrable ivy. The vengeance of time is as inexorable as it is just; and though the world may obscure true merit or blazon corruption in the day of its existence, yet posterity tears aside the veil and ennobles the patriot and the philanthropist, while it heaps obscurity upon the worthless and contempt upon the feeble.

Acknowledging the truth of these observations, and history has exemplified their accuracy beyond cavil, the Democrats of Nicaragua may rest content to be abused by cotemporary writers, confident that the future will adjudge their actions with justice. If we remain true to the idea of regeneration, and only subvert aristocracy to build up the rights of the people, posterity will acknowledge and applaud the uprightness of the movement. We must be judged by the people; and if their wrongs are alleviated, who but the beneficiaries will raise indignation against us? The Aristocrats of the present, from whose hands we wring the power they have forged and abused, will slander and misrepresent us; but with their generation the sufferers will pass away, and all will come to appreciate the benefits of that liberty which will constitute the boon of all. No great revolution in science or mechanics was ever perfected without injury to a few; and it is useless, therefore, to deny that so important a revolution as that which signalizes the transition of a State from an aristocracy to a democracy must inflict some considerable evil. But the evil is so slight in comparison with the good, none but the most timid would withhold the chance.

Fortunately the present revolution in Nicaragua is guided by a statesman and a warrior; and while there will be no temporizing, there will be no unnecessary acerbity. The evil will be tempered to the capacity of those who lose, and sympathy will be freely extended to all who suffer for their long cherished principles. The Aristocrat will be tolerated in his opinions and in his private actions; but if he desires to associate in the public affairs of the State, he must temper his opinions to the popular taste. The will of the majority must rule, and the reign of the few must cease. This result is the proceeds of thirty years of struggles, and the revolution cannot go backwards. The mind that impels and directs it cannot be bent by force nor swerved by calumny; but anxiously and ardently it will move on to accomplish the mission of its creation. And in the time to come, when Cromwell is read aright—when Joan of Arc is recognized by the world as a pure and holy prophetess—then can Gen. Walker stand on the threshold of history and feel proud to bear the award of posterity. Until then he has no biography.

**CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.**—For several days past quite a number of persons have been detained in this city awaiting the California steamer. They have been quartered at the expense of Government, and everything has been done to render their stay as comfortable as possible. As a general matter, they express themselves satisfied, and in some cases many have been diverted from their intention of going to California and are now citizens of Nicaragua. Among this number are several ladies, whom we are happy to accept as residents of this new and promising Republic.

## THE GLORY OF WAR.

History is filled with blood and carnage, and every volume immortalizes some great chieftain who wrote his name upon the annals of time with the sanguinary destruction of his enemies. This forms the individual glory of war; and thousands of hearts have responded to the judgments of the world in calling these men great. Every nerve in their frames, every strong resolve of their enduring hearts, every glowing emanation of their glorious minds, is idolized by the ardent youth of all ages, and deified by the genius that chronicles the events of history. The pen, with its affinity to immortality, is arduous in framing new terms of praise in which to write the deeds of hero warriors; and the world runs mad to read the eloquence which garbishes every exhibition with new lights and new sentences. Macauley and Abbot alike build columns of type to the immortal dead, and from their projections rays of light illumine the widest circles of the earth. It is humanity paying adoration to human excellence—the corporeal bowing down before the incorporeal.

But war has other ends, and never a battle was fought and won but it sent the shout of joy along with the wail of sorrow. Every cry but brought the crouching people nearer to their deliverance, and every stroke severed a link in their chain of bondage. In times of peace the power of money and mind waxes strong, and governments become dishonest; in war, as thunder clears the atmosphere, these corruptions fall before the embodied force of the democracy. The people are not united until the alarm of battle, and then the parasites of peace shrink from publicity to avoid the dangers of place. The enduring soul of the warrior scorns dishonesty as it does cowardice, and corruption ends with the reign of patriotism and courage. This is the individual glory of war—that it strikes from the human family the gems of intellect and energy, and fixes them in an altitude to shed light upon the vast interests of the world below.

But aside from the glory it lends to individuals, war benefits nations and communities. Every war has originated in some great principle with the people, and the mere exertion of the popular mind evidenced the vitality of thought and purpose. The vindication of one principle—the assertion of a principle—was the next one easier; and when the fury of battle subsided, the people turned their attention to the assertion of other principles. An undefined sense of wrong—a vague feeling of equality—constantly urged them to struggle; but the theory of democracy, the ideal of the past and the reality of the present, was not then defined, and revolutions ended in no other good than to convince the people of their own power. They formed the State, paid its expenses, fought its battles, worked its fields, and why should they not assist in its government? The thought rooted deep, worked slowly, and ever and anon would break out; but as often as it came to light, the strong hand, forging its power from the superior influence of the intellect, strangled the mere physical exhibition, but failed to suppress the instinct and the reason. Education was needed to make the struggle successful. As the world grew older, the forces of men gathered strength and discipline, and by and by the people made war on their own responsibility. They overturned chartered privileges and destroyed institutions sanctified by a thousand years of perpetuity. Still the form of republicanism was wanting, and the effect only ended in mobocracy. The rule of self-government had not been discovered, and even yet the zeal of popular freedom was to be won through the red stream of sanguinary battle. Mind was busy resolving the difficulties of its enfranchisement, and every battle was but a spasm in the cycle of its liberation.

Religion revolutionized Europe, and the war of opinion won the fight of English liberty, and forced from King John the signature of his name to the charter that tamed his power. In all countries, from our happy land to the deep jungles of India, war has served to enlighten and relieve the people. The rich, and sometimes the poor, may suffer; but in a thousand instances war brings light into the land, for a gleam of freedom dawns upon the battle-ground. Anon the blood will bring forth its harvest of freemen, for it was shed in the cause of thought, and mental activity is ceaselessly working out the regeneration of the human race.

As we proposed in a former article, the condition of Central America has evidenced the working of a strong democratic sentiment; but in all its struggles the battle-field alone has been the theatre. The forum and the press were closed to

popular clamor, but the resolved hearts of the people fought for liberty through the misfortunes of deadly combat. Every fight only brought them nearer to its consummation, until at last the strong sword, coupled with the mysterious agency of a single mind, wrought out the task and established democracy on the altars of the State. Through trials and tribulations, in sickness and hunger, the freemen of the State maintained their principles, and to-day they are almost in sight of the summit on which Liberty sits enshrined between Equality and Justice.

The individual glory of war must make certain names immortal in this struggle; and when the iron pencil shall write on the carved columns of the future—when the children are taught the holiday that gave birth to the deliverers of the State—the names of many Democrats will sound sweetly in the patriot songs, and time will make merry at the anniversary. Of the nation, its glory must continue to increase until we can fix no bounds to its race. The struggle has lasted through a long night, but the white curtain of peace drapes the horizon, and when we are dead the land will be smiling under the magic influence of that regeneration which sprung from a deadly strife.

**ARMS FOR KANSAS AND NICARAGUA.**—Every steamer brings us news of the continual shipment of Sharpe's rifles for Kansas, of public meetings called to raise means for buying and forwarding these warlike instruments, and of the calm indifference with which such movements are noticed by the authorities of the Union. At the same time we as constantly receive intelligence of Mr. Marcy's interference to prevent the shipment of arms from the port of New York for this Republic. The Secretary coolly contemplates a civil war at home, and interposes no obstacle to prevent the fanatics of the Union from subverting the principles of government and destroying the institutions on which the hope of human freedom rests. So much for the care he takes of the revolution at home. At the same time that he is shutting his eyes to the disgraceful proceedings at home, he is straining the utmost tension of his authority to prevent the despatch of arms to the Democratic Government of Nicaragua, where the second great battle of liberty is now being fought. Mr. Marcy's warlike antecedents, however, are on a par with his inconsistency in this instance; and while we feel indignant at his interference with our affairs, we can but make allowance for the constitutional weakness that has always operated to acquit him of ought that might look like military talent.

**FROM SAN JUAN DEL SUR, via LEON.**—The *Boletín Oficial*, printed at Leon, contains a letter from José Guerrero, in which he states that a boat arrived at Point Icaeos, near Realejo, on the 28th of April, from San Juan del Sur, with certain passengers. The captain of the boat, Michael Morris, reported that he left San Juan del Sur on the 26th of April, when President Mora left for Costa Rica, leaving orders for his troops to follow. The Costa Ricans subsequently left in a brigantine belonging to Señor Escalante. Arguello was at San Juan, and departed at the same time. President Mora complained very much of the pest, or cholera, among his troops, and great numbers of the sick and wounded were taken away. At the same time Capt. Morris left, none of the enemy were in San Juan del Sur.

**DESERTED.**—Rivas is represented as completely deserted at present, except by a few residents on the outskirts of the city. The opponents of the Government left with the Costa Rican army, and are now amenable to the military law. The plaza is well fortified, but the greater portion of the buildings fronting on it were destroyed by the ravages of the fight. It will be a long time before Rivas is restored to the wealth and population it enjoyed before the war.

**COL. MENDEZ.**—This valiant soldier, whose name is a terror to the Aristocrats of Nicaragua, arrived in the city last week, and left immediately on an excursion through the country in search of a small party of disaffected Serviles, reported to be in arms in the neighborhood of Tipatapa.

**FOOLISH.**—A fellow lately balanced himself on the top of church spire one hundred and twenty feet from the ground. A similar attempt in the time of Charles II gained for the actor a patent, in order to prevent any one else from doing the same thing.

**ROYAL CONTRIBUTION.**—The Imperial Princesses of Russia have sold their diamonds and jewelry to assist in carrying on the war.

**POETRY OF NICARAGUA.**—“The pen is mightier than the sword,” says a shrewd but poetical author, and we have a witness to offer in favor of the assertion which will completely establish its veracity. The army offers but few occasions for the display of genius, save in the way of war; but ever and anon some sparkling mind will break from the routine of camp life and gleam a moment into the literary horizon, the wonder of the moment. But we are withholding from our readers the coin we owe them—genuine sentences of poetry, worth their weight in gold. The author wrote them off in a hurry, and that must excuse the defects of the orthography, but the sentiments need no excuse; and when we affirm that the hand that held the pen to write these lines now firmly grasps a musket in the cause of freedom, the ordinary standard of mortality will be lost sight of in wonder at the capacity of that mind so capable of a double duty. But to the poetry. Hold your hair!

Let Americano filibusters go  
to cuntry's that are new  
and show the Spanish race  
what Americanos can do.

The measure of the last line is lost in its sublimity, and we have forever given over the task of attempting to estimate its height, breadth and width. “What Americans can do?” a mathematical poet alone could ask so profound a question, and we must leave him to answer it. But now for the prospective—a picture of the future—a dream of philosophy:

And after they have seen  
Bastante Mericanos,  
I think that they will turn  
their tune and call them mucha wanos.

The poet was evidently writing for two continents, not content that Anglo-Saxons alone should read his emanations. The prospect contemplates the time when the benighted people of Nicaragua having seen enough of us, they will change their opinion and call us very good! Prophetic poet! thy glory is like the women of Andalusia, beyond comparison. But we have set our light upon the hill, and it is for the world to see. Darkness no longer enshrouds the future!

**ALL THE GOOD THINGS.**—The public will find about our office all the good things to be obtained in Granada. The local attraction seems to set this way, and what we do not offer in an intellectual way, the natives sell in the fruit and vegetable line. For the past week the entrance into our office has been thronged with the Indians who came into the city from Massaya and the adjacent towns to sell their chickens, fruit, vegetables and other matters of trade. The side-walk is taken up with sacks of oranges, jocotes and marañones, great gourds of piñola, sacks of corn and rice, and bowls of cheese, sugar and tortillas—not to speak of the eggs and chickens. The regular trade brings in near one hundred Indians from the country, who are the wholesale merchants; and from these the resident market-women purchase their supplies in quantities to suit. By this means, it will be seen, we have generally about two hundred persons around our front and only street door, and the number does not diminish until about noon, when the country traders, having sold out, march up to Gen. Fry to obtain passports for their various homes.

This concentration of the population did not occur until we enlarged *El Nicaraguense*, and we therefore take it as a flattering testimony that the Indians, perceiving the wish for our paper, determined to locate on the line of the public transit to and from our office. Shrewd people, those Indians; and we are determined they shall not lose by the step, as we intend to continue the many improvements on our journal until the people had rather go without their meals than subsist without *El Nicaraguense*.

**SPANISH EDITORIALS.**—We have neglected for a long time to congratulate our readers on the acquisition of Señor José Arguello Estrada as the editor of the Spanish Department of *El Nicaraguense*. Señor Estrada is a gentleman of eminent abilities, and under his direction the Spanish portion of the paper will equal any journal in Central America.

**EXCHANGES.**—We are indebted to G. H. Wines & Co. for late papers from Guatemala and Leon.

**CHEAP FRUIT.**—Oranges are selling in this market at present at the low rate of forty for one dime.

**PROGRESS.**—The first printing-office established in Russia was destroyed by the people in a rage of superstition.



## MRS. WATSON'S FAULT.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Among all the lesser faults of the social circle, and especially those indulged in by married people, no one is more prevalent than that of correcting each other in trivial points. For instance, the husband commences to relate some incident, and in the course of his remarks he makes some statement, in itself of no importance, and one that, for the sake of emphasis, may be enlarged upon without conveying any false impression; but no sooner does the expression drop from his lips than his wife interrupts him for the purpose of correcting him, thereby implicating him in a misstatement. Or it may be that the husband does the same thing. Now this is done without any thought of evil, and often with the best intentions; but yet it very frequently leads to unhappy results. But a simple story will better illustrate our meaning, and the reader may be assured that it is no imaginary sketch.

David Watson was a merchant on a small scale, being proprietor of a store in a very thriving country village. His wife Augusta was a faithful life partner, and did all she could to make her husband's home a place of peace and comfort.

"What is the matter David?" she asked, after she had removed her shawl and hood, and taken a seat by the fire. She and her husband had just returned from an evening party. "What is the matter?" she repeated, as she drew her chair nearer to the grate. "You have been as sober as a judge all the way home."

"I will tell you, Augusta," he replied, at the same time taking one of his wife's hands in his own; "but you must not be offended, for I mean what I am going to say most kindly. You do not realize how you wounded my feelings this evening."

"Me—wounded your feelings?" uttered the wife, looking up into the husband's face in surprise. "What do you mean?"

"Why I allude to the remarks you made when I was relating to Mr. Roberts my trouting experience."

"But what on earth did I say out of the way then?" There was a touch of offence in this.

"Do you not remember?"

"I am sure I don't."

"Well—first—when I told Roberts that I caught a hundred trout, you quickly interrupted me and assured me that I caught only seventy-five. Then when I simply assured you that I caught nearer a hundred than seventy-five, you still persisted, and flatly denied the truth of my assertion."

"And what was there so terrible in all that, I should like to know?" the wife asked, not in the best of humors; for like many others, she was not fond of being told of her faults.

"There was nothing terrible, Augusta," returned David kindly, "for were there anything very bad, I know you would never have been guilty of it. Yet it was very annoying, and you know I have often spoken to you on the subject before. Now you know how prone some men are to exaggerate all they tell concerning themselves, and how apt such men are to lose the confidence of their friends, at least so far as relates to their own affairs. When I said to-night that I caught about a hundred trout from the old brook, I meant what I said, for I did catch near that number, but when I took them from my bag to string them, I found some fifteen or twenty very small ones so soft and bruised that I threw them out; and if I remember rightly I brought home seventy-eight. The moment you spoke I saw a smile pass around the company, and I felt as though they regarded me as a common braggart. I dared tell no more anecdotes, nor could I converse as freely as before. And then when I assured you that I was right, you remember how you answered me. That was worse still."

"But how was that?"

"Why you contradicted me, and still persisted in your assertion that I had misstated the affair. And then again, in the early part of the evening, you know, you corrected me again, when there was no

occasion for it, and when it made me feel unpleasantly. It was while I was relating to Mrs. Anderson the circumstance of my horse's running away with me. I said he ran nearly a mile before I could stop him; but you instantly stopped me and assured the company that it was not over half a mile. Now neither you nor I know exactly how far it was, and moreover it is of little consequence, though I am sure it was over three-quarters of a mile. I assure you, Augusta, it made me feel badly."

"And yet I can't see anything so very bad about it," said she.

"But it makes me unhappy—can you not refrain from it, for surely it cannot benefit you?"

Mrs. Watson did not make any decided promise, though she intimated that she would do the best she could; and here the matter rested for the time being.

About two weeks after this, Mr. Watson had a supper at his own house. After supper the people gathered about the fire in the spacious sitting-room, and ere long the conversation turned upon the topic of business. It was a time of great depression in trade, and many a house which had been looked upon as firm and sure, was crushed beneath the weight of "hard times." Business men began to distrust each other, and the first suspicion of weakness was often the signal of destruction. Let it be whispered that A. was in a dangerous position, and straightway B., C., D., E., F. and a host of others were upon him with their demands, and he was sure to fall, though perhaps a single month of forbearance might have enabled him to weather the dangerous shore.

"Mr. Watson," said one of the visitors, a man by the name of Morgan, who carried on a large woolen factory, "how does Gould get along now?"

"O, he's doing well," returned Watson, "very well indeed. He is coining money."

This Gould was Mrs. Watson's own brother, and her only brother—being two years younger than herself, and one whom she had ever loved most dearly.

"I am glad of that," said Morgan, "for I knew that he had sent some heavy consignments West, and I feared he might find some difficulty in getting his pay, for these Western houses are smashing up fast."

"There is no fear of William Gould's losing anything," returned Watson. "He is safe now."

"I guess you're a little mistaken, David," interrupted Augusta.

Watson cast a quick, imploring glance upon his wife, but she would not notice it. Her husband had made a mistake, and she must correct him.

"You know what he told us the other night," she added, despite her husband's eager, prayerful look. "He fears that the folks to whom he sent that lot of goods in July will never pay him. You know their note was due a month ago for five thousand dollars. But I hope he won't lose it, for it will ruin him."

"No, no, Augusta," returned David, with a painful effort, "you do not understand the matter; William has had a letter from the firm, and they will pay him in full."

"Yes—I know," replied Mrs. Watson, now determined, as usual, not to give up her point. "I saw the letter, and you know what William told us. They promised to pay him, but how?"

"Why, in full and with interest," answered David, trying to conceal his mortification.

"Ay, so they did, but he has got to send them more goods first. If he will send them six thousand dollars' worth of clothing, all made up, they promise to pay him the whole in three instalments. I declare I pity him. It's too bad that folks should treat him so."

"But how is it about this house?" asked Morgan quite earnestly. "Does Gould think of sending off the goods?"

"Certainly," returned Watson. "It is a safe thing for him, and will be profitable."

"Why, David—"

"Stop, Augusta," spoke Watson, in a peremptory tone. "You know nothing of his business at all."

"I should think I might," quickly re-

turned the wife, "for I have heard him tell about it. He means to send off the second lot of goods, for if he loses the first lot, this second loss will be no worse, for in either case it will break him down. He says he 'may be as well whipped for an old sheep as for a lamb.' For my part I don't see why men will be so mean and deceptive as those Western men are. If I was in William's place, I'd have no more to do with them."

David Watson could say no more. His face was worked upon by deep emotion, and the glances which he gave his wife had more meaning than she could then comprehend.

It was a late hour when the visitors departed, and when the husband and wife were left alone, they were for a long time moody and silent. Mrs. Watson was the first to speak, and her tone showed that she was prepared for a lecture.

"I suppose you'll have another scolding for me," she said.

"No, Augusta," her husband returned, in a subdued tone. "If you think you have treated me as you ought, I have nothing to say now."

"But, David, how could I help it? You know what William told us, and why not tell the truth at once? You were mistaken when you said that he was in a prosperous condition."

"I did not mean to deceive any one, Augusta. I am acquainted with the western firm with whom William had done so much business, and I know them better than he does. They are peculiarly situated at the present time, but I consider them perfectly safe. There is a great demand for clothing there, and for boots and shoes, and if they can have the goods at once which William now proposes to send, they can easily make one hundred per cent. profit on them. I know this. But William is young, and being so deeply concerned, he feels uneasy when there is no real danger; and you know very well that when he told us his fears I laughed at them, and assured him that he was perfectly safe. And so I did then believe him, and so I told Mr. Morgan to-night. But we will say no more now."

Thus the matter rested for the night. Gould was at that time in Boston, whither he had gone on business but he was expected home on the next day.

On the very next evening, Mr. Watson and his wife sat alone in their comfortable sitting-room. The clock had just struck ten, and they were thinking of retiring, when the outer door was opened, and shortly afterwards William Gould entered. He was a young man, not over thirty years of age, and possessed a face and form of manly comeliness; but he was very pale, and his lips trembled with strong emotion.

"For mercy's sake, brother, what is the matter?" cried Mrs. Watson, as William took a seat.

"What is it?" asked David in a low, anxious tone.

"I am a ruined man!" gasped young Gould, clasping his hands, and gazing vacantly into the fire. "Ruined!" he added, looking up into David's face.

"That western house," suggested Augusta, deprecatingly.

"Ah, 'tis not that," returned the young man, sadly. "I believe that western house is good enough, after all. No, no—the people here have come down upon me."

"But you do not mean that all is lost," said Watson.

"Yes, everything!" returned William, in heartbroken tones. "Somehow Mr. Morgan has got hold of the idea that the western firm is going to leave me in the lurch. You know I am owing him some four thousand dollars, beside the new order I had made for three thousand dollars' worth more of cloth. He has come down upon me, and of course the rest have followed his example."

"But is there no retrieval?"

"None at all. The work is done, and I am crushed! One month would have carried me safely through the crisis.—But it's too late now. O, how could Morgan get hold of this false suspicion? David, you have not let slip any of my secrets."

"No, William," returned Mr. Watson, "but on the contrary I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of all your

friends that you were prospering and making money.

"So I was, so I was, David. Once, to be sure, I felt some little fears of Mangrove & Company, the western firm, and so I told you, but your assurances set me at rest on that point, and in one month more I could have entirely overcome the difficulty caused by the extension of the term of their payment. But it's done now. Morgan has come down, and to-morrow—O, David, 'tis too bad! An officer is already in charge of my store and goods!"

Augusta Watson sat pale and trembling and her breath came at intervals of spasmodic length. She saw plainly what she had done—she had ruined her brother! Now the whole truth arose like a giant spectre of evil before her, and she would have given one half of her own life to have wiped away the doings of the past. O, could she but have recalled those few hasty words!

"Augusta, does it affect you so?" murmured her brother, moving to her side, and placing his arm about her neck.

A few moments she was silent. She possessed a generous soul, and a mind above deceit. At length she looked up into her brother's face, and in a bursting voice she uttered:

"O, William, I—I—have done all this! But do not blame me now, for I am miserable enough."

"You, Augusta?" returned William, in surprise. "But how—how could you have done it?"

"Alas, it was from that foolish, wicked habit of correcting my husband before others. But David must explain—for—"

Here Mrs. Watson's emotions overcame her, and she bowed her head and sobbed aloud. Ere long afterwards she retired, and then Mr. Watson explained the whole affair.

"Never mind, David," said the young man. "Poor girl—she suffers enough now. Don't say anything more about it to her. I will call into your store to-morrow, and we will talk the affair over."

On the following morning, Augusta Watson arose with an aching head and

grief-laden soul; but her husband clasped her to his bosom and forgave her, and ere long her brother did the same; so she felt somewhat easier for this. Yet she saw her brother hurled from the position he had gained, and when his all of worldly goods was gone, she knew that her one besetting fault had caused.

But as time wore on, Mangrove & Co., paid their notes, and William was enabled to pay every dollar he owed. The western firm learned how much he had suffered on account of their inability to be prompt, and as business brightened with them, they extended liberal offers to him. William went into partnership with David Watson, and for several years they filed all the orders for the western friends.

But Augusta forgot not the terrible lesson she had received. Never again did she interrupt her husband in company with needless corrections, nor could she hear others do it without a shudder.

A countryman entered a daguerrotype saloon a few days since, and wished for a daguerrotype of his uncle. "I can do it, sir, but where is he?" "Oh, he's dead!" was the simple reply, "but I've got a description of him in an old passport."

The bachelors of Cleveland are an ungallant set of fellows. At their annual supper a few nights ago, the following was the seventh regular toast: Our Future Wives—Distance lends enchantment to the view.

Editors are of more use than philosophers. The stars are immense worlds, and yet owing to their great distance, they give less light and warmth than two shilling lanterns.

THE DEBT OF SPAIN.—An official return of the Spanish debt has just been published in Madrid. The total amount of indebtedness is 13,580,466,110 reals. Among the items is one of "inscriptions in favor of the United States, 12,000,000."

**DESERTERS EXECUTED.**—This morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, two deserters were shot on the plaza in the same spot where the traitor Corral was shot. These men deserted immediately after the battle of Rivas, and were subsequently captured by the soldiers of Col. Mendez, on the road to Leon. They were making for Realejo, with the intention of embarking at that port for California, or else going into Honduras. They were brought back and tried by a regular court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was fulfilled this morning.

Both of these men died bravely, and it is unaccountable that they should have fled from so imaginary a danger as that apprehended from Costa Rica. They were both Catholics, and last evening the solemn rites of confession were administered by the Catholic priest. All the Americans in the city were present at the execution, and the plaza was pretty well filled with the people of the city.

They both advised the soldiers to remain faithful to the service and never desert, for it was almost certain their crime would overtake them.

**SUICIDE OF A MEXICAN OFFICER.**—Don Luis Grosó, a commander in the Mexican Artillery Ordinance Department, committed suicide at his boarding house, Walker street, New York, on Friday, March 15th, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deceased has been in the city for several months, purchasing supplies for the Mexican army, and had at various times shipped large quantities of ammunition and other implements to the port of Vera Cruz.

Early in January he exhibited symptoms of insanity, supposed to have been caused by his anxiety in regard to the condition of his native country. On the 18th of that month he attempted to shoot both himself and one of his servants. Deceased was thirty-three years of age. He was to have been taken before the Court of Lunatics *Inquirendo* to-day, when his alleged lunacy was to have been tested. This course he was averse to, and it probably had its effect in inducing him to take his life.

**RECRUITING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—In the House of Commons, on the 28th of February, Sir De L. Evans gave notice that, on the House going into Committee on the War Estimates, he would propose a resolution disapproving the conduct of Government in repeatedly refusing offers from most respectable parties in Canada to raise troops for service in the Crimea from among British colonial subjects, while at the same time abortive attempts were being made to enlist recruits for the same service in the adjoining territory of a neutral State, contrary to international law.

**PATROL ON THE OHIO.**—A bill to establish a patrol on the Ohio river to prevent the escape of slaves has been defeated in the Kentucky Legislature. One of the members said \$100,000 worth of slave property had escaped from the border counties since Christmas.

**Mr. Schleiden, the Minister resident at Washington of the Republic of Bremen, lately presented on behalf of his government, to Lieut. Maury a beautiful gold medal, in token of the high appreciation entertained by his government of Lieut. Maury's merits in regard to all maritime interests.**

According to a report recently submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, the trade between the United States and Canada has quadrupled during the last three years, and is only exceeded by two countries, viz: England and France. Its value is nearly equal to the commerce of the latter.

**GEN. WALKER.**—The General and his staff, consisting of Col. Bruno Natzer, Maj. O'Neil and Lieut. Gist, arrived in town quite unexpectedly about 9 o'clock last night. The escort consisted of ten Rangers, under command of Capt. Waters.

**REFRESHING.**—During the week we have been visited by frequent and plentiful showers, to the great delight of the people and the sweet refreshment of the earth. With the season of rain and verdure, the health of the city returns.

The tonnage of the United States for 1856 is started at 5,212,001 tons, that of Great Britain in 1854, at 5,045,270, and that of France, in 1854 at 816,000.

**ABANDONED AT SEA.**—The ship Potomac, from New York for Australia, was abandoned at sea January 13. The captain and eleven men reached the coast of Brazil, but the mate with five men, who were in another boat, had not been heard of.

**ELECTIONS.**—The next steamer will bring us the result of the elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Mayo 10 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

Por una copia, el año, ..... \$ 8 00  
Por una copia suelta, ..... 20

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho líneas, primera insercion, ..... \$2 50  
Cada insercion consecutiva, ..... 1 50

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

AGENTES.

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

DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

Señor Ministro de la guerra del Supremo Gobierno de la República.—D. U. L.—Reduccion de la Trinidad, Abril 24 de 1856.—Del Comisionado del Supremo Gobierno, Comandante en Jefe de la 1.ª division expedicionaria.—Como manifesté á V. en mi oficio de ayer, emprendí mi marcha de S. Rafael hasta llegar á la hacienda Colon, en donde pernocté con la division de mi mando, y hoy al amanecer levanté el campo, y he llegado á este pueblo a las doce del dia. En el camino se me informó que D. Fernando Chamorro á la cabeza como de 400 hombres, habia ocupado el dia anterior esta plaza. Continué mi ruta tomando á cuantos encontraba para informarme mejor, y por algunos de estos se me dijo: que el enemigo habia marchado en la madrugada por el rumbo de Estelí. Todo resultó ser cierto, con solo la diferencia de que el número de la fuerza enemiga es de 313 hombres, 100 de estos con armas de fuego y el resto con flechas.

Yo estoy resuelto á perseguir al enemigo sin demora alguna, por lo que me moveré hoy mismo.—Acabo de dirigir un correo al Sr. Jeneral Valle y Coronel Berrios dándoles aviso del movimiento del enemigo, á fin de que estén alerta.

Quedo del Sr. Ministro atento servidor.—Mariano Salazar.

Ministro de la guerra del Supremo Gobierno de la República.—D. U. L.—Punta Icaos, Abril 28 de 1856.—Acaba de venir un bote procedente de S. Juan del Sur, ahora que son las cuatro de la tarde, el cual ha hecho su navegacion en treinta horas, su Capitan D. Miguel Morris, Tomas Eduardo pasajero, su tripulacion Johannitis hi Beaman, todos estos norte americanos y William Brom, Russ; la embarcacion ha sido despachada para el Puerto de la Union por el Comandante de S. Juan del Sur, D. Salvador Mora, sin que se le hubiera querido permitir venir á este puerto.

El segundo de los sujetos mencionados que tiene relaciones con el Jral. Walker, lo mismo que los otros tres americanos, refiere que hace dos dias se esperaba en San Juan del Sur al Presidente Mora; pero que ayer se tuvo noticia que se retiró para Costa-Rica dejando órden á sus tropas para que verificaran lo mismo, á causa de la gran mortandad que experimentan por la peste: que al mismo San Juan del Sur habian llegado sesenta heridos, y venian en marcha como ciento y tantos mas de las fuerzas de Costa-Rica de los de la accion del once, con objeto de embarcarse en un bergantín del Sr. Escalante que vino á llevarlos ántes ayer de Punta-Arenas; y que el Teniente Coronel Granadino Arguello con otros sus compañeros que se encontraban en el mismo puerto de San Juan, se fueron tambien en seguimiento del Presidente Mora.

Los dueños del bote espresado lo han puesto á disposicion de esta comision, bajo las condiciones que yo guste, y me apresuro á poner en conocimiento del Supremo Gobierno este acto de patriotismo y de generosidad. El principal de ellos llegará en breve á esa ciudad para pasar hasta donde el Jeneral Walker, y él podrá dar al Gobierno los mas informes que necesite.

Soy del Sr. Ministro atento servidor.—José Guerrero.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno,

Leon, Abril 29 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido diclar en esta fecha el acuerdo siguiente:

**EL GOBIERNO.**

Siendo conveniente en las actuales circunstancias, que la Gobernacion militar de este Departamento, asuma la Prefectura del mismo; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º La Gobernacion militar del Departamento de Occidente asume la Prefectura mientras dura la situacion de guerra en que se encuentra la República.

2.º El secretario del despacho de gobernacion es encargado del cumplimiento del presente acuerdo.—Leon, Abril 29 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Salinas.

SENSACION PATRIOTICA.

Sabemos de una manera positiva, que ciertas personas de las que encabezan el partido que se titula *Lejitimista*, han trabajado para que el Gobierno de Costa-Rica aceptase como parte de aquella República los departamentos de Granada y Rivas, pertenecientes á Nicaragua; y que aquel Gobernante no ha tenido pudor para aceptar este desnaturalizado ofrecimiento, resolviéndose en consecuencia á hacer la guerra de conquista que tiene emprendida bajo el pretexto de venir á combatir á los que él llama filibusteros. Si la torpe ambicion y loca vanidad del Sr. Mora nos admira, la traicion y perfidia de nuestros compatriotas, nos escita una justa indignacion.

Está descubierta la verdadera causa de la guerra contra nosotros; y para colmo de maldad, se han aparentado motivos patrióticos, con la mira de comprometer en ella á centenares de Centro-americanos, incapaces de abrigar sentimientos tan injustos como innobles.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua experimenta hoy la mayor satisfaccion de que el mundo vea, que en la causa que sostiene, están vivamente interesadas la integridad y dignidad de la República. Defendámosla, Nicaraguenses. Es preciso defenderla sin escusar sacrificios.—(Boletín Oficial de 1.º de Mayo.)

EL JENERAL CARRASCOSA

AL PRESIDENTE DEL SALVADOR.

Señor Presidente Don Rafael Campos,

Leon, Abril 28 de 1856.

Muy apreciado Sr. mio.

Recordando los términos francos y pue-de decirse liberales, con que V. se espresó siendo Diputado en la Legislatura del año anterior, haciendo la defensa de los derechos de los pueblos Salvadoreños contra ciertas tendencias de aquel Gobierno, juzgo que aunque V. tiene hoy el poder, no recibirá mal que le dirija algunas observaciones sobre la situacion del país, á la cual no puedo ser indiferente, con especialidad á la parte que atañe al Estado del Salvador en cuyas filas he servido hace veinte y cinco años, hasta el caso de confiármeme el mando militar de su capital en la última invasion de Carrera. Así pues, si he sido un soldado Salvadoreño en los grandes conflictos de ese pueblo querido, si he defendido las instituciones liberales con mi espada, es incuestionable que tengo algun derecho para hacer á V. unas pocas observaciones sobre su política del dia relativamente á lo que puede comprometer las garantías que á los Salvadoreños les son tan caras, por haberlas conquistado en veinte

batallas, sacrificando á centenares de ciudadanos ilustres que desde su tumba condenan el silencio, cuando se trata nada ménos que de derribar de un solo golpe el edificio que ellos levantaron á costa de su vida.

Lo haré, Sr. Presidente, con la franqueza de un soldado republicano, que lleno de confianza en la ilustracion y caballerosidad de V. cree que atenderá á la verdad y despreocupándose de toda idea de partido sabrá tambien escuchar la voz de la razon, sin atender á la pequenez de quien la espresa, considerando solamente la justicia con que lo verifica.

Disuelta la nacion por el partido servil rejeitado por la aristocrácia de Guatemala, los pueblos de Nicaragua, el Salvador y Honduras penetrados de las miras siniestras de dominacion con que esos hombres han trabajado desde la independencia para sojuzgarlos, han hecho en varias épocas grandes esfuerzos para rejenerar el país, con la esperanza de plantear un gobierno nacional; pero se han estrellado tanto en la venalidad de algunos de sus funcionarios, como en las continuas asechanzas de la dictadura de Guatemala, dedicada esclusivamente á mantener la desunion de los Estados, y á promoverles trastornos interiores aniquilándolos con la guerra, sin pudor de apoyarse alguna vez en fuerzas extranjeras que han bloqueado nuestros puertos: Todo esto ha prolongado el mal estar de todo Centro-América, hasta el caso de mojar su suelo con la sangre de sus hijos, Tan fatal situacion se ha hecho aun mas sensible para Nicaragua segun lo demuestra su última guerra destructora de 18 meses, terminada felizmente con el triunfo de la causa de los pueblos: este glorioso triunfo se obtuvo con el auxilio de unos pocos Americanos, y especialmente se debió á la pericia militar del bizarro Jeneral Walker, á quien este Gobierno confió acertadamente el mando en Jefe del Ejército.

La resurreccion de las instituciones libres en Nicaragua llenó de regocijo el corazón de todos los Centro-americanos, con ceptuándola como preliminar al recaparamiento de la seguridad y la ley en todo el país. Los pequeños tiranos de los Estados temblaron, y atolondrados con un coloso al frente, que con el gorro de la libertad en una mano y la espada en la otra, les dice miserables, ha sonado la hora: de que los pueblos de Centro-América vuelvan á ser libres: contentaos con el largo tiempo que los habeis oprimido y descendid á dar cuentas á Dios y á los pueblos de vuestros asesinatos á millares y de vuestros descarados robos, con que os habeis enriquecido dejando en la miseria á infinidad de familias! Al oír esta voz de trueno, aturridos y viendo el término de sus atentados, aun buscan en esos mismos pueblos qué han sacrificado, un apoyo para prolongar su horrible dominacion.—Se ha querido engañarlos con el grito y las diatribas contra los Americanos y contra el Gobierno actual de Nicaragua, fingiendo que temen se comprometa la independencia, cuyo pretexto es tanto mas ridiculo en su boca, cuanto que hace mucho tiempo estuvieramos dominados por cualquier monarca europeo, si se hubiesen realizado las constantes pretensiones del servilismo para darnos un año ya fuese inglés ó tar-co.

Estos son hechos Sr. Presidente, que han pasado á la vista de todo el mundo, y de que V. está muy bien impuesto; pero los he recapitulado lijeramente para entrar en materia en lo relativo al Salvador y á su actual Gobernante, á quien tengo la honra de dirigirme.

Se ha intentado aturdir á esos pueblos con muchas falsedades torpísimas contra Yankees: no solo se calumnia atrocemente suponiendo que se apoderan de las propiedades ajenas &c. hasta querer persuadir á la jente senella, de que son una especie de animales malignos, y otras futesas á este tenor, sino que se quiere hacer valer que tienen miras de dominacion en el país. No hay en todo Nicaragua, quien haya visto un solo hecho, un solo paso de estos hombres que atente á las propiedades: su comportamiento honroso y su respeto á las autoridades y vecinos, puede servir de modelo, sin que lo mas leve indique, que tienen mira ninguna de dominacion: ni tampoco pueden ser tiranos jamás los hijos de la gran República de nuestro continente. Mucho se han fatigado las gacetas de e-



Los Estados, en repetir mil y mil reproches á los americanos sobre su conducta en otras partes, y con la mas impúdica hipocresía la de Guatemala quiere persuadir de sus grandes temores por el peligro que corre la independencia, para alucinar á los pueblos y comprometerlos á que sacrifiquen su vida para sostener á sus tiranos: la del Salvador ha hecho obra con sus antiguos enemigos, redactada, como es notorio por un miserable, vendido tiempo hace á los aristócratas.—Es muy reparable, Sr. Presidente, que V. haya consentido en que se comprometa así la reputación del Salvador.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua, independiente y liberal, tiene á sus órdenes americanos honrados para proteger la independencia, y hacer reaparecer la nacionalidad en Centro-América. Esto es lo que escritores asalariados, que se convierten hasta en poetas de cocina para arrancarles á sus amos un bocado de pan, han querido desfigurar torpemente como si los pueblos no conocieran ya demasiado á tales títeres. Todo eso sería humo y de ninguna significación, sino se viese aparecer el mas atroz atentado que nunca podía esperarse de un Presidente del Salvador. Entregar atados á esos inocentes pueblos á los pies del bandido Carrera, bajo el pretexto de unirse á él para hacer la guerra á Nicaragua, es el crimen mas atroz que podía intentarse contra la Patria. Es inconcebible y no hay duda en que V. Sr. Presidente, no ha pensado bien los resultados de semejante paso; yo así lo creo, por no serme posible imaginar que tal traición al pueblo salvadoreño la verifique el Sr. Campo á ciencia cierta de sus consecuencias.

Con todo, hay dos hechos remarcables que casi persuaden ya, de que V. justifica la incontestable repugnancia de esos pueblos, para tener otro gobernante que no fuese el Sr. Santini; el primero es, que reconociendo V. el poder de Carrera que manda en Guatemala sin regla ni ley y sin otra bandera que la del terror, al mismo tiempo desconoce V. al Gobierno de Nicaragua, que en medio de la situación violenta consiguiente á la guerra de Costa Rica, á las convulsiones anteriores, y las amenazas por otros lados, observa los principios de regularidad que establece la ley, sereno y circunspecto cual corresponde á un Gobierno digno, que defiende heroicamente los derechos de su pueblo. Esta anomalía es muy desfavorable al actual Presidente del Salvador. El segundo es, que al mismo tiempo que V. recibe Comisionados del poder absoluto de Guatemala: rechaza escandalosa y bruscamente á los que con instrucciones de interés general á todo Centro-América le dirija este Supremo Gobernante, sin duda por imitar la nueva política del Gobierno de Costa Rica. Dios no permita que tenga los mismos resultados.

Sr. Presidente: Por lo poco que le he espuesto, y lo que indican los papeles públicos, no puedo escusarme de decir á V. que si llega el caso de ser entregado el Estado del Salvador á la disposición de Carrera, precisamente en circunstancias en que sin ninguna organización militar, y sin cuadros siquiera para improvisar un ejército que lo pudiese á cubierto de cuanto son capaces sus mas antiguos y acerrimos enemigos, sea cual fuese el pretexto para semejante atentado, él lo cubriría á V. de oprobio hasta mas allá de la tumba. Ningun Gobernante del Salvador, ni aun Malespín, desconoció el deber de poner á cubierto á ese Estado de las tendencias del servilismo vandálico.

Esto ya es serio, y si podían pasar desapercibidos los desahogos en la prensa, de un Ministro corrompido que por lo comun no está siempre en disposición de saber lo que hace, es ya otra cosa la indicación tan grave y trascendental á esos pueblos inocentes, de que V., el caballero Campo, actual Presidente del Salvador, saltando sobre todo lo mas sagrado, desconociendo los sacrificios de 30 años, y olvidando hasta los deberes de la humanidad, consuma el escándalo el atroz crimen de poner á los pies de Carrera los pueblos que la Legislatura le confió. Es de esperarse, que teniendo V. corazón y honor, retroceda de la boca de un abismo que V. mismo no conoce: lo desco así vivamente, y no creo que el espíritu de partido toque en un extremo por parte de V., que espantaría al mundo.

Soy Sr. Presidente, con toda consideración de V. atento servidor Q. B. S. M.  
M. Carrascosa.

**EL FILOSOFO.**

El verdadero filósofo es el hombre que conoce al hombre y se conoce á sí mismo: superior á las preocupaciones y errores vulgares, él sabe estimar las cosas en su justo valor, nada cree facilmente: no disputa ni decide sobre lo que no entiende, y solo cede á la demostración y á la evidencia: severo consigo mismo, es indulgente con todo el mundo, sobre todo en aquellas faltas que mas bien que de un ánimo depravado, provienen de las debilidades del corazón; pues el conocimiento de sus propios defectos, le ha enseñado á compadecerse de la frágil humanidad. Acostumbrado á las varias escenas que le ofrece el gran teatro del mundo, nada le sorprende, nada le acobarda, porque todo lo tiene ya previsto, y á todo se ha preparado en la contemplación de las vicisitudes humanas. El sabe sacar provecho aun de aquellas cosas que parecen mas siniestras; por que sabe considerarlas por el lado mas favorable; contemplando la vida como un tránsito, en el cual se encuentran á cada paso montes escarpados, grandes despeñaderos, simas profundas, bosques impenetrables, erizados de espinos y malezas, y plagados de animales feroces é intratables. El sabe muy bien que durante su tránsito se halla espuesto á la malignidad de la vívora, á la astucia inevitable de la zorra, á la crueldad incomparable del tigre, á la voracidad insaciable de la hiena, y á la rapacidad, y á la venganza de todos ellos. El hambre, la sed, el cansancio, la fatiga y todos los padecimientos imaginables pueden acometerle durante la jornada: pero guiado por la prudencia y sostenido por la razón, él marcha impávido por el sendero de lo justo con la esperanza de superarlo todo, y llegar felizmente á su término. Como prudente y experimentado viajante, él sabe evitar los males pasados, dejando á un lado los grandes despeñaderos y las grandes malezas del camino de la vida; y aunque á veces no le sea dado evitar la malignidad de la vívora, ni el furor de los demás monstruos que le salen al encuentro, él lleva siempre consigo el bálsamo de la sabiduría, la espada de la razón, y el escudo de la buena conciencia, con cuyas armas logra triunfar no pocas veces de su índole feroz. El sabe además que tras de un monte escarpado é inaccesible, suele hallarse un valle ameno, un lugar de delicias, que con sus gratas impresiones recrea la vista, conmueve dulcemente el corazón y arroba el alma de contento. A él se dirige pues, con ansiedad, porque sabe muy bien que en su recinto suele hallar algún alivio el ánimo fatigado por lo penoso de la jornada: allí se descubre una fuente misteriosa que fecunda todo el valle: la fuente de los consuelos, la fuente de las delicias, la fuente de los goces puros del corazón. Ah! esta es la fuente deliciosa donde llega á refrigerarse el fatigado viajero, y donde el alma se enajena en los mas dulces transportes. Allí todos los árboles son útiles al hombre, y solo producen frutos de consuelo y de bendición: allí se desconocen los animales dañinos y feroces, que fuera de su abrigo amenazan al viajero; la tierra desembarazada de espinos y malezas, solo ofrece puntos de vista deliciosos al espectador: y hasta el aire, que allí se respira, siempre puro y saludable embalsamado por las innumerables flores de la campiña, jamás llega á contaminarse por el contacto de las plantas y los animales ponzoñosos desconocidos, en esta venturosa rejion: allí reina la paz, la concordia, la benevolencia, la dulce fraternidad; allí solo encuentra el viajero los afectos tiernos y jenerosos, el gozo puro del alma, la verdadera felicidad. Ah! ese valle delicioso que recrea la vista, que dilata el corazón, haciéndole olvidar las fatigas y los peligros de la jornada: ese valle venturoso donde se detiene con placer, donde quisiera fijarse para siempre, y de donde jamás puede separarse sin violencia; ese valle encantador, que yo no acierto á describir, es el valle misterioso de la amistad, sin la cual la vida humana no sería mas que un horroroso deciceto.

El verdadero filósofo no es pues, como algunos se lo han figurado, un hombre sin afectos, un ser destituido de sensibilidad, sino un hombre que guiado por la razón, solo fomenta en su alma aquellas disposiciones capaces de contribuir á su felicidad, y al bien estar de sus semejantes. En fin, el verdadero filósofo es el amigo del hom-

bre, el ministro de la verdad, el apóstol de la razón, y el mas firme apoyo de la justicia: su alma fortalecida con las ideas de lo justo, adquiere aquel grado de vigor aquella energía aquella elevación y superioridad que le hacen sobreponerse á todos los acontecimientos humanos: él puede arrostrar la muerte con valor, con firmeza, con dignidad; porque á sus ojos la muerte no es otra cosa que el término de su carrera; él la espera sin turbación, como espera la noche al finalizar el día, y como espera tranquilo el sueño que pone término á los cuidados y fatigas de la jornada: lleno de confianza en un Dios tan bondadoso como justo, que siempre guarda su recompensa á la virtud, él se entrega sin temor á este último sueño del cual espera despertar, no ya para vagar en este miserable mundo, sino para elevarse á mejor vida; no ya para apurar la copa del dolor y del infortunio sino para alcanzar el colmo de la dicha que no puede hallarse en este mundo y que consiste en una eterna paz y bienandanza ante el trono del Eterno.

**NECROLOGIA.**

Una hermosa jóven acaba de morir y su espíritu inmortal ha tornado á la eterna fuente de donde dimana toda vida. La pálida sombra de eterna oscuridad se muestra apenas; cuando la profunda noche que cubre para siempre nuestros ojos cae sobre el lecho de la muerte, y su vida terrenal queda estinguida sin dejar una sola huella que marque su tránsito á la eternidad. ¡Ay! cuán penosa y angustiada es la respiración de los vivos en torno del lecho de la muerte, mientras la tierna jóven se hunde en el seno de la inmortalidad, para ir á morar en un mundo invisible en el cual esperamos, mas allá del valle de la muerte! Jóven cristiana, su lecho fúnebre está cubierto de flores, en fin de que la immaculada Virgen María y su Divino Hijo se dignarán acoger propiciamente á la difunta jóven, recibiendo su alma inocente en la morada eterna de los justos. Todos lloran tristemente en presencia del cadáver, y al través de negras cortinas, la vista ansiosa procura trazar la senda á su espíritu inmortal. Los ojos retroceden inundados en lágrimas, y el corazón está desgarrado por la desesperación. Mas ah! la morada de Margarita es el Cielo, y humanos ojos no pueden de terminar su esplendoroso camino sino atravesando el valle por donde ella desapareció para siempre. En vano lloran sus tristes y desolados amigos, en silenciosa pena, y cubiertos de negro luto sus corazones: ellos jamás podrán alcanzar otra alegría que la que dimana de la esperanza de que la vida futura les concederá el volver á reunirse con ella, en aquella mansion venturosa en que jamas tuvo entrada la muerte....

**REMITIDO.**

**UN RECUERDO**  
*al Botchinero de Costa-Rica.*

Imbécil redactor! ¿Te acuerdas de aquellas palabras que á fines del año pasado te dirigimos por el Nicaraguense? Estas son: si quieres saber lo que es hoy día Nicaragua, ven, y lo sabrás.

Triste majadero: tú no viniste: vino solo tu amo D. Rafael Mora, ¿y á qué? á recibir su merecida recompensa.

Ya te habrá informado de su triste desengaño; pero sin duda ya habrás escrito lo contrario para engañar al honrado pueblo Costaricense que hoy se encuentra obligado injustamente por su Gobierno.

¡Oh Mora! ¿á donde estás? ¿qué te parece? Hacer la guerra á un pueblo verdaderamente libre? ¿volverás á Nicaragua??

Honrados habitantes de Costa Rica: no empuñeis el arma contra vuestros hermanos los Nicaraguenses, ni en favor de un avaro; de un vil instrumento de la aristocracia chapina, de esa llamada aristocracia que solo tiene en mira el dominar exclusivamente á Centro-América.

No os dejéis alucinar Costaricenses. Nicaragua á la vez es poderosa para repeler á sus enemigos, y aun para libertar á todos los pueblos que no quieran ser esclavos.

**PENSAMIENTO.**—El consejo es un fruto de sabor amargo; es menester endulzarlo con buenas palabras para templar su acrimonia.

**IMPORTANCIA DE LA VERDAD.**

Siempre de la mentira detestable,  
Hermosa la verdad, triunfante queda,  
Sin ella nada es bello, nada amable;  
Por eso en todas partes reinar debe;  
Y en tanto que en la fábula es ficciosa,  
Solo tiende á mostrar su hermoso brillo.  
Por ella solamente puede el hombre  
Largo tiempo agradar, fijando el alma;  
Pues cuando el corazón es engañoso,  
Fácilmente el espíritu se cansa.  
En vano por violentas contorsiones,  
Un odioso hufon reir nos hace,  
A la par que divierte nuestra vista:  
Sus chistes en efecto le disfrazan;  
Mas tomadle, si es place cara á cara  
La máscara quitadle, y ved que os queda:  
Un bajo corazón, ruin, tenebroso,  
Que visto al descubierto es horroroso.

**Reduction in Subscription.**

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday, at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

**DECREE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

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

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

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

**Max. A. Thoman,**  
**WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent.  
GRANADA.  
Sells by the Bottle or Gallon. may 8



**Sigue el extracto sobre la navegacion del rio San Juan.**

**SEGUNDA PARTE.**

Segun lo que dijimos en la parte anterior, queda suficientemente demostrado que antiguamente el rio San Juan era navegable para buques de comercio de todas magnitudes hasta 1685. No queremos creer que lo que entonces se llamaba fragata fuese de la misma magnitud que lo que hoy designamos por este nombre de 18 á 23 piés de calado; pero suponamos que realmente no fuesen sino como todos nuestros buques de comercio de 200 toneladas, y de 12 á 14 piés de calado; siempre es constante que entonces era necesario que el rio San Juan tuviese en toda su estension por lo ménos 12 piés de agua, aun en su mayor descenso, en lugar de 4 piés que tiene ahora. Sabemos pues que la causa de la falta de agua que de presente se nota, es la abertura del Colorado, y que cerrándole re- tabeceremos las cosas á su antiguo estado; y ciertamente pudiéramos probar que esto solo pudiera darnos, donde solo tenemos 4 piés de agua, mas de doce. Este es uno de los principales puntos de nuestro proyecto presentado al gobierno de Nicaragua, y que ha sido adoptado. Ahora daremos algunas explicaciones sobre el enunciado proyecto y las causas que nos han movido á presentarle al gobierno, mas bien que el del gran Canal.

Desde 1823, en nuestro primer viaje á Nicaragua, que hicimos un plano del rio San Juan, del lago Nicaragua, y del puerto San Juan del Sur en el Mar Pacifico, que fué enviado á la asamblea constituyente de la América-Central por D. Manuel de la Cerda alcalde primero de Granada, y del cual muchos ejemplares fueron enviados á los Estados-Unidos, á Inglaterra y Holanda, demostrando la facilidad de abrir una comunicacion oceánica, la atencion de los especuladores se ha dirigido á esta parte de la América, y á su ejemplo hemos visto sucesivamente muchas casas de New-York, de Nueva-Orleans, de Londres, y en fin, á S. M. el rey de los Países Bajos, ocuparse del proyecto de realizar la union de los dos mares, sin que nada se haya hecho hasta hoy, y sin que esta empresa haya adelantado un solo paso. Hemos pensado pues, que valia mas dejar para despues el proyecto de comunicacion oceánica entre los dos mares, por medio de la abertura de un canal bastante profundo que pudiese dar paso á buques de todas magnitudes, y limitarse por ahora á una empresa de pronta y fácil ejecucion.

No se crea por esto que no estamos por el gran canal interoceánico; por el contrario, nuestro proyecto no es en realidad sino el precursor de esta magnífica empresa y pudiéramos fácilmente demostrar, teniendo á la vista los planos de nivelacion que poseemos, que la union de ambos océanos por el Istmo de Nicaragua es ademas muy fácil, pero que exige mas gastos para su ejecucion, que son necesarios para el proyecto que proponemos. Si necesitamos menos dinero para nuestro proyecto que para la abertura del gran canal, naturalmente los fondos se reunirán mucho mas pronto: si hay ménos trabajos que ejecutar por consiguiente la obra se acabará igualmente mas pronto, y los capitalistas tambien comenzarán mas pronto á recibir la utilidad de los fondos que emplearen en su ejecucion. Tras de todas estas consideraciones se nos presenta la no ménos determinante de que para abrir el gran canal, de cualquier manera que se haga, será menester siempre comenzar por hacer el rio San Juan y el rio Tipitapa navegables, lo cual es precisamente lo que proponemos ahora, en menor escala de lo que sería menester hacerlo para el canal interoceánico. He aquí en sustancia á lo que se reduce nuestro proyecto. Hacer el rio San Juan y el rio Tipitapa, que une los dos lagos, navegable para buques de vapor de 150 toneladas por lo ménos, y construir un simple camino carretero del lago de Managua al puerto de Realejo en el Pacifico; cuyo camino que pasa por un terreno llano, es transitable todo el año aun en su estado presente para carretas toscamente construidas y muy pesadas, lo que prueba que la localidad es muy favorable á la construccion de un buen camino sin grandes gastos; lo cual puede verse echando una rápida ojeada sobre el plan de proyeccion del camino que existe, y que re-

corren cada dia esas pesadas carretas tiradas por bueyes.

Hemos visto ántes que el rio San Juan era navegable hay 155 años para navios de comercio que calaban 12 piés de agua, solo porque el brazo del Colorado no existia, y todas las aguas del Lago Nicaragua se descargaban en el Océano Atlántico por el solo rio San Juan. Luego reduciendo las cosas á su antiguo estado, es decir, cerrando el Colorado, el rio S. Juan volveria á tener lo ménos doce piés de agua en todo el año y en toda su estension como se hallaba hace 155 años. Esto es exactamente lo que nos proponemos en nuestro proyecto. En los E. U. de América hay vapores que navegan en los rios, en los lagos y canales, de quinientas á seiscientas toneladas de porte, y que solo tienen de 4 á 6 piés de calado; luego cerrando el Colorado, y sin otro trabajo en el rio S. Juan, tendremos suficiente agua no solo para vapores de 150 toneladas, que es el *mínimum* concedido por el gobierno de la compañía que realice la empresa, sino tambien de 500 toneladas, si se quieren construir de este porte para hacer mas fáciles y ménos dispendiosos los gastos de transporte de un mar á otro.

No permitiéndonos la falta de tiempo hacer un calculo aproximado, segun los datos que tenemos de los gastos que exigirían las calzadas ó empalizadas que deben hacerse, tanto en el brazo del Colorado como en el rio S. Juan y en el Tipitapa, ni de las mejoras que requiere el camino del Lago Managua al puerto de Realejo en el Mar Pacifico, nos limitaremos á decir que deberían construirse.

1. ° Una empalizada en el brazo del Colorado, de cerca de 410 metros de largo con un espesor y altura proporcionados á la columna de agua á que debería resistir la calzada.

2. ° Otra al pié de *Machuca* en el Rio San Juan de cerca de 80 metros de largo, con una altura y un espesor en razon de la columna de agua á la cual debería resistir.

3. ° Otra de la misma dimension que la que acabamos de indicar, en el bajo de *Las Balas*.

4. ° Otra en el bajo del *Castillo Viejo* de cerca de 100 metros de longitud, con su altura y espesor correspondientes á la altura de la columna de agua á que debe resistir.

5. ° En fin, otra empalizada en el bajo llamado *El Toro* de las mismas dimensiones que la de Machuca, siendo por todas, cinco empalizadas, de las cuales las 4 del rio San Juan deberían tener esclusas.

6. ° Otras tres empalizadas de 50 metros de largo en el rio Tipitapa, que como las del rio San Juan deberían tener esclusas, y ademas un puente en Tipitapa, tambien de 50 metros de largo, construido de manera que dé paso á los buques de vapor que deberán transportar las mercancías de un mar á otro.

En cuanto al camino entré el lago Managua y el mar del Sur, en el estado actual de cosas para hacerle practicable á un tránsito comun de ruedas, y que los carruajes no se atasquen al recorrerle en los meses de Setiembre y Octubre que son los mas lluviosos en el país, habría que construir dos puentes, uno en *Maitlan* y otro en la *Quebrada del Convento*, que necesitarían poca elevacion y una longitud como de 30 metros; y otro puente en el pequeño rio de Leon de unos 40 metros de longitud, igualmente poco elevado.

Ademas de los trabajos ya mencionados, tambien sería menester construir en el puerto de San Juan, en las májenes del lago de Managua, y en el puerto de Realejo, almacenes para depositar los jéneros que hubiesen de pasar de un mar á otro, los cuales pudieran construirse como las casas del país, con ladrillos secos al sol que forman paredes muy sólidas, y muy buenos mercados con techos cubiertos de tejas. Creemos que bastarian 300 mil francos para construir en los tres puntos designados, los almacenes necesarios, y bastante espaciosos para dar abrigo á todos los jéneros que pasasen por la referida via.

Aun nos quedaria que calcular cuanto costarian los vapores necesarios para el transporte de los jéneros del puerto de San Juan al lago Managua asi como los carros que deberían emplearse en su conduccion del dicho lago al puerto de Realejo; pero no entraremos de nuevo en estos detalles, y solo diremos que segun las noticias que

hemos adquirido en los E. U. de América creemos no distar mucho de la verdad, asegurando que para ejecutar todos los trabajos de empalizadas esclusas, caminos, almacenes de depósito compra de vapores y carros de transporte, será suficiente la suma de 2,500,000 pesos; pero nos estenderemos un poco mas, suponiendo que dicha suma ascienda á 3,000,000 de ps. con los gastos imprevistos. (Continuará.)

**EDUCACION.**

En virtud de las consecuencias desastrosas que produce el odio implacable de los partidos políticos, de que se originan finestas verganzas, calumnias y persecuciones de todo género entre los habitantes de este infortunado país, sufriendo no poco las personas, los intereses, la paz y la tranquilidad pública, á causa de esas feroces pasiones que dejan siempre en pos de sí lamentables desdichas, y tristes y acibarados recuerdos, que acaso solo la muerte puede borrar; deseando por lo mismo precaver sus perniciosos efectos hasta donde alcancen nuestros débiles esfuerzos, y cediendo á las sugestiones de una anciana respetable de esta capital, hemos tenido á bien insertar en "El Nicaraguense" el siguiente artículo, persuadidos de que las reflexiones que sujete su lectura, pueden producir algun efecto favorable en muchos de nuestros lectores, y especialmente en aquellos en quienes las pasiones políticas y los hábitos perniciosos de una mala educacion, no han pervertido de todo punto los sentimientos benévolos, nobles, jenerosos y humanitarios que tanto recomiendan al que sabe ejercitarlos.

**EL CAMPO DE LA DESGRACIA**

*ó los efectos del odio.*

Este hecho tan horrible es por, desgracia muy verdadero.

Me hallaba hace algunos años, la víspera de Navidad, en casa de un anciano labrador de una aldea de los alrededores de Amiens. Este hombre habia nacido en el medio-día de la Francia; pero la desgracia lo habia llevado á este lugar. Su numerosa familia se habia reunido en la casa paterna á esperar la misa de media noche. Un buen fuego templaba el rigor de la estacion. Sentado en el sillón hereditario, el respetable octogenario, veia sin emocion el gozo dulce y puro de sus hijos, y las hoguetas de los chicos.

De cuando en cuando asomaba una ligera sonrisa á sus labios; la reprimia presto: cualquiera hubiera dicho que un cruel recuerdo venia á cada instante á mezclarse con las ideas risueñas que se le ofrecian y emponzoñaban sus ancianos dias. Su ancha frente, cubierta con la sombra de algunos cabellos blancos, que es la corona del anciano parecia habersido dolorosamente arrugada mas bien por la tristeza, que por la edad. El hombre vive poco tiempo, dijo el profeta de los dolores, y sus años están llenos de miseria. ¡Qué corta sería la vida si se contasen los dias por el número de goces!!!

El silencio reinaba hacia algun tiempo en nuestra reunion; yo le interrumpí con estas palabras: Padre Bernardo, que dicha la vuestra al ver una familia tan unida! vuestros hijos han crecido á vuesro lado como los tiernos olivos: vuestros cuidados y afanes no han sido en vano; ahora recojéis el fruto en abundancia. Dichosa vejez!

Dichosa vejez! exclamó el anciano juntando sus temblorosas manos. Si, padre afortunado! pero la vida mas feliz está llena de disgustos. Esta es la condicion de nuestra existencia, el justo castigo del pecado. Dios, al mismo tiempo de colocarnos en el mundo, dice á cada uno: "Mira tu parte de lágrimas; y no muere el hombre sino despues de haberlas terminado."

Padre mio, dijo el mayor de sus hijos, podremos saber la causa de vuestras penas? Ah! hablad: vednos dispuestos á hacerlas cesar, ó al ménos apaciguarlas participando de ellas.—Hijos míos, replicó, estoy contento de vosotros. Mis lágrimas tienen otro origen. Hoy hace justamente 36 años que se cometió un crimen. Dios mio! perdóname la parte que en él tuve! Todos los años en esta misma época, queridos hijos míos, os reuno á mi lado con el fin de que vuestra presencia calme el dolor que ajita violentamente mi pecho al recuerdo de este trágico suceso. Ahora que estoy bien cerca del atahud, mis agonias son mas fuertes y mis temores se aumentan. Cuando caiga este viejo tronco, añá-

dió con lentitud, el mismo torbellino que lo ha destrozado no esparcirá sus ramas, y quién las reunirá? Ah! hijos míos, cuánto os quiero, pero si alguna vez el odio se apodera de vuestros corazones, absteneos de acercaros á mi tumba, pues no saldré de ella sino una vez de maldicion.

Padre mio! dijo el menor de sus hijos: qué siniestras palabras proferís! Venimos á divertirnos con vos, y á bendecir al cielo por haberos conservado este año á nosotros, tras súplicas, y nos haceis estremecer de horror Padre mio!....

Y yo tambien tuve un padre que amé, replicó dolorosamente el anciano: tuve hermanos. Escuchad la historia de mi vida. Jóven, dijo, dirijiéndose á mí; no sois extraño entre nosotros, sois el amigo de mis hijos, mio tambien, quedaos. Vais á ver á que exceso puede conducir el odio á un corazón que lo llegue á dominar.

Mi padre tenia cerca de 70 años: la muerte se le acercaba; hizo su testamento. Era mos tres hermanos: Ernesto, Arturo, y yo. La virtud y piedad de Ernesto le hicieron digno de ser mejorado en la herencia de los bienes. En breve murió mi padre. Desde luego quisimos, pero no pudimos romper el testamento; y el odio introdujo su veneno en nuestras almas. Arturo no respiraba sino venganza.

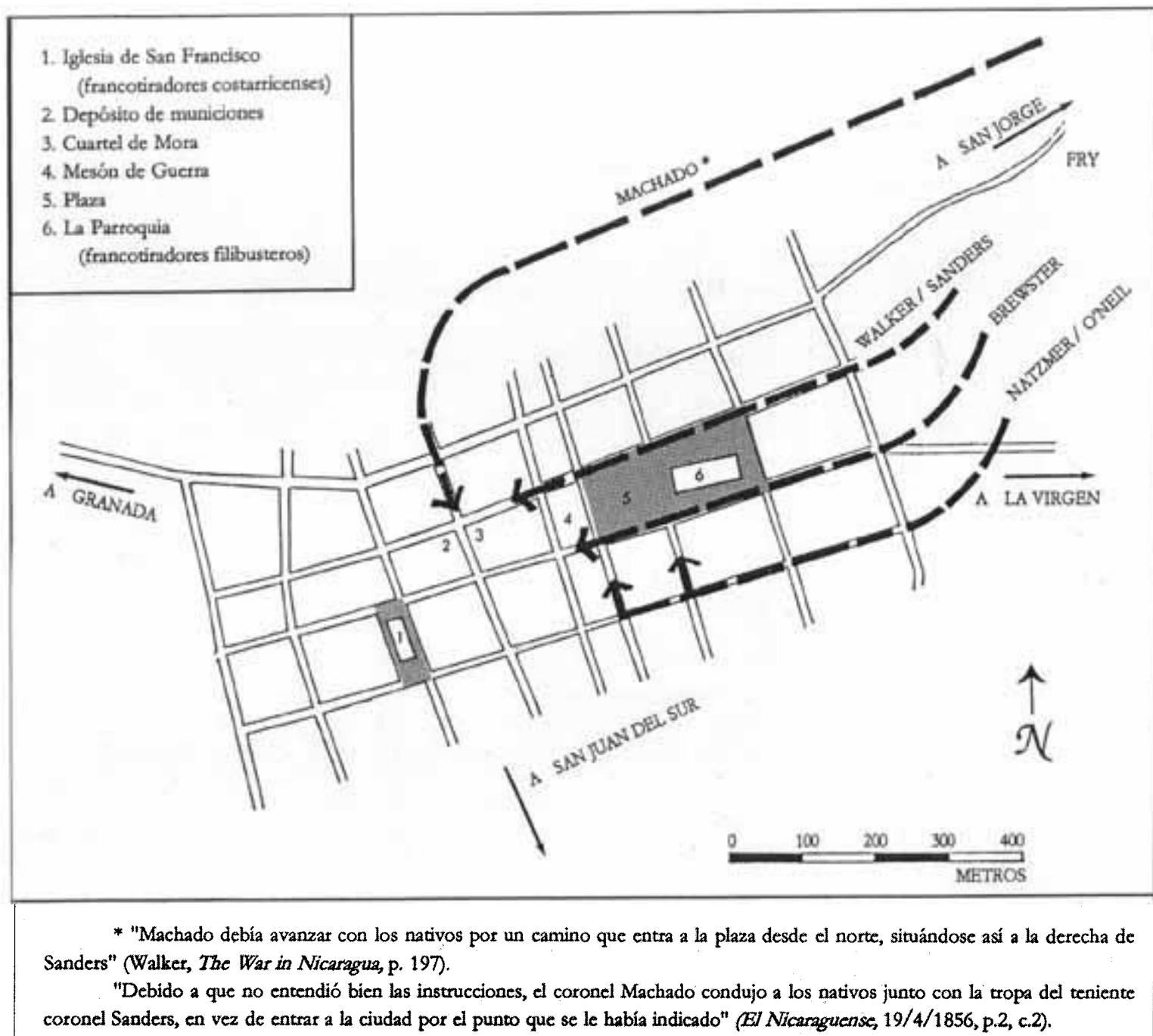
Una tarde tocó á mi puerta; se la abrió. Se precipitó furioso en la casa y desahogó su rabia con mil imprecaciones horribles. Despues de esta esplosion, me habló de sus funestos proyectos. La hora de vengarnos ha llegado, me dijo con un temblor convulsivo. "Que muera Ernesto y poseeremos su herencia." Esta proposicion me hizo palidecer y temblar de horror: Arturo percibió mi turbacion. Lo he jurado, exclamó, sobre la tumba del viejo, (ya no se atrevia á llamarle padre,) cumpliré mis juramentos, y si tú no te prestas á mis deseos tiembla, desgraciado! Yo accedí. Ha ta mañana, pues, me dijo y salió.

Las ideas revolucionarias me habian hecho como á otros muchos, trastornar la cabeza, sin embargo de que yo no era de esos hombres arrebatados y crueles que no se complacen sino en especáculos de ruina y sangre. La naturaleza, despues de la salida de mi hermano, volvió á tomar su imperio sobre mí, puesto que mi sentimiento precipitado, no era el voto de mi corazón. Pasé una parte de la noche en extrañas agitacioncs. Me parecia ver al desgraciado Ernesto espirando, volver hacia mí sus miradas y perdonarme.

He aquí los terribles efectos del odio; de esta pasion formidable que sofoca los mas nobles instintos del hombre y le transforma en una bestia feroz.

Es pues absolutamente necesario para fijar las bases de una buena educacion moral, y para que el hombre sea verdaderamente la imájen de su Divino Autor sobre la tierra, empezar desde temprano á reprimir las pasiones violentas de la fegosa juventud, y dedicarse á cultivar con esmero y arraigar profundamente en el corazón las nobles y jenerosas disposiciones, los hábitos bienhechores, y las virtudes recomendables que constituyen un carácter benévolo, indulgente y humano, para no tener que deplorar tantos furros homicidas aun entre los miembros de una misma familia, tantas miserias, desdichas y calamidades, que cual azote de los pueblos, affijen por todas partes á la desolada humanidad, ni esponerse á pasar una vida acibarada por los mas crueles remordimientos, haciéndose acreedor al justo desprecio y á la execracion de sus semejantes, por hechos abominables que manchen para siempre con el mas negro colorido la historia de las naciones.

¡Hijos de la hermosa Nicaragua! Echad si quereis una rápida ojeada sobre vuestro pasado; contemplad vuestro presente, y pensad cuán incierto es todavia vuestro porvenir. Rivas, Granada, Leon, San Fernando, Segovia, esas víctimas inmoladas á vuestras eternas discordias domésticas, esos tristes monumentos de vuestros furros encarnizados, dan testimonio de la verdad de vuestras aserciones. ¡Queréis conservar los restos preciosos de esta tierra de promision que Dios hizo tan rica, tan bella, tan fértil y risueña para la dicha del hombre? Deponed pues, ese funesto espíritu de partido, y desterrad para siempre de entre vosotros esos odios reconcentrados que tantas veces habeis llevado al estremo, para horror de la humanidad, y para ruina de vuestra patria.



Segunda Batalla de Rivas, 11 de abril de 1856  
Second Battle of Rivas, April 11, 1856

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 28

Sábado, 17 de mayo de 1856

Saturday May 17, 1856

EN IUGLÉS, LA NOTICIA DEL DÍA es la muerte del capitán James Walker, hermano menor de William, víctima de "reumatismo inflamatorio producido por la intemperie en el servicio del Estado", apenas tres semanas después de haber llegado a Nicaragua. Falleció en Masaya el 15 de mayo y al día siguiente lo enterraron en Granada. En la misma página, columna de por medio, se lee *The Fate of Fillibuster —The Dog of the Army* [La Suerte de "Filibustero" —El Perro del Ejército], composición de 42 versos en hexámetros pareados, por *Corporal Pipeclay* [John W. De Frewer], elegía al perro mascota filibustero muerto en combate en Chontales, influenciado por un epitafio de moda de Lord Byron a su mastín.

En español concluye el extracto del proyecto Rouhoud, en el que se examina la navegación del río San Juan, el lago de Nicaragua y el de Managua.

IN ENGLISH, THE NEWS OF THE DAY is the funeral of Captain James Walker, William's younger brother, "seized with inflammatory rheumatism owing to an exposure in the service of the State, which subsequently resulted in his untimely death," barely three weeks after he arrived in Nicaragua. He died at Masaya on May 15 and was buried in Granada the next day. On the same page, one column removed, comes *The Fate of Fillibuster —The Dog of the Army*, a 42 line composition of paired hexameters by *Corporal Pipeclay* [John W. De Frewer], elegy to the filibuster mascot killed in battle in Chontales, influenced by a celebrated Lord Byron epitaph to his dog.

In Spanish, this issue brings to conclusion the Rouhoud Project excerpts, discussing the navigation of the San Juan River, Lake Nicaragua, and Lake Managua.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### FUNERAL OF CAPT. WALKER.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Captain James Walker, of Company A, Second Light Infantry Battalion, died at Massaya, and was buried in this city yesterday.

124 (2)

PADRE SOLAZANO. —We notice with pleasure the arrival in this city of Padre Solazano, Curate of Acojapa. He officiated yesterday at the funeral service of Capt. Walker, and attracted much attention by his fine appearance and christian bearing. Padre Solazano is one of the strong Democrats of this State, a man of education, and one who, with Padre Vijil, is capable and willing to do great good in the country.

124 (1)

### THE FATE OF FILLIBUSTER THE DOG OF THE ARMY.

In Juigalpa's Plaza, our soldiers met the  
foe,  
And a bullet from their riflemen full soon  
did lay him low,  
He fell —'t was in the van he fought; the  
charge he fearless led,  
And died still bravely fighting for the  
cause he'd often bled!

124 (4)

Guerra con Costa Rica!  
Completa derrota del Enemigo!  
600 Nicaraguenses contra 2800 Costa-  
ricenses.  
1200 hombres invasores fuera de  
combate!  
*Fuga del Presidente Mora! —Consterna-  
cion pánica del Servilismo Centro-  
Americano!*

128 (3)

Señor Ministro de la guerra del Supremo Gobierno de la República. —D.U.L.  
—Somoto Grande, Abril 27 de 1856.—  
Del Gobernador y Comandante Militar de Nueva Segovia.

El dia 24 se me dió parte por el Sr. Jeneral D. Mariano Salazar, escrito en el pueblo de la Trinidad en este Departamento: que los facciosos D. Fernando Chamorro, Modesto Bonicher, Altamirano y otros de su clase, acompañados de cien fusileros y algunos de flechas, se dirigian á este pueblo ...

Yo dispuse la accion lleno de confianza

Han triunfado, Sr. Ministro, las armas del Gobierno, con el valor y denuedo de sus subordinados ...

J. María Valle.

128 (2)

### AVISO.

Se solicitan zapateros, sastres, costureras, y se les pagarán muy buenos salarios. Ocurrase al Sr.

THOMAS F. FISHER,  
*Coronel y pmer. Asistente Idente. Jral.*  
Granada.

O al Sr. Ira Munson, en Masaya.  
Granada, Mayo 16 de 1856.—

129 (4)

### SOLICITUDES.

Se necesita maiz, guate, azúcar, café, arroz, frijoles, sal, candelas, jabon, etc., etc. para el uso del Ejército. Se pagará el precio corriente, en plata ó en jéneres de la tienda nacional. Ni las personas ni los animales que vengan al mercado serán molestados en manera alguna.

THOMAS F. FISHER,  
*Coronel y pmer. Asistente Idente. Jral.*  
EJERCITO DE NICARAGUA.  
Granada, Mayo 16 de 1856.

129 (4)

El 14 del corriente á las dos de la mañana ancló en el puerto de esta ciudad el vapor Virjen, procedente de la bahía del mismo nombre: Ha traído á su borde á los Sres. D. Gabriel Lacayo, D. Hilario Selva y D. Antonio Falla, que se hallaban detenidos en aquel punto por disidentes: los dos primeros han sido multados ...

129 (1)



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

NO. 28.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

**LORD NELSON AND LORD NORBURY.**—It was once our lot to hear a celebrated barrister of the Irish Court, who had been a short time before horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackvillestreet, so severely as to be carried home bleeding with the severity of the punishment, cross-examine a man who had indicted another for an assault.

"Pray, sir," said the counsel, with the usual barristerial insolence, "you were well beaten, were you not?"

"Yes, sir," said the man, "quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar."

The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and, turning to Lord Norbury, said:

"My Lord, I appeal for protection of the Court against this impertinence."

"The Court," said Lord Norbury, can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson."

**VERNON.**—Vernon is the person who invented the story about the lady being pulverized in India by a *coup de soleil*. When he was dining there with a Hindoo one of his host's wives was suddenly reduced to ashes; upon which the Hindoo rang the bell, and said to the attendants who answered it, "Bring fresh glasses, and sweep up your mistress."

Another of his stories was this:

"He happened to be shooting hyenas near Carthage one day, when he stumbled and fell down an abyss of many fathoms' depth. He was surprised, however, to find himself unhurt, for he lighted as if on a feather bed. Presently he perceived that he was moving gently upwards; and, having by degrees reached the mouth of the abyss, he again stood safe on *terra firma*. He had fallen on an immense mass of bats, which, disturbed from their slumbers, had risen out of the abyss and brought him up with them."

Leap year, as is well known, invests the gentler sex with extraordinary privileges. We learn from an exchange that the young ladies of Aurora, Ill., have passed the following resolution, "Resolved, That if the young ladies of Aurora don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame."

A New Hampshire Yankee says that no man in his State need ever be minus a "pocket full of rocks;" but Theodore Parker says of the Granite State, that it is "the land of poor relations and cheap tomb stones."

It is said that there is a female lunatic in the Utica asylum who possesses very enlarged ideas. She talks of becoming the empress of the world, and using the next rainbow for a waist-ribbon.

### THE DUTCHMAN WHO HAD THE SMALL POX.

The following laughable story is told in a late number of the Spirit of the Times, by "H. P. L." one of the correspondents of that paper:

It's a remarkable dry drive from Blackberry to Squash Point, dry even for New Jersey, and when you remember that it's fifty miles between the two towns, its division into five drinks seems very natural. When you pack three on one narrow seat in a Jersey stage, it is necessary. A Jersey stage! It is not on record, but when Dante winds up his tenth "canter" into the Inferno with—

"Each as his back was laden, indeed, Or more or less contracted; and it seem'd As he, who show'd most patience in his look, Walling, exclaimed, 'I can endure no more.'"

The conclusion that he alluded to a crowded Jersey stage load is irresistible. A man with long legs, on a back seat, in one of these vehicles, suffers like a snipe shut up in a snuff-box. For this reason, the long legged man should sit on the front seat with the driver; there, like the hen-turkey over a hundred eggs, "he can spread himself!" The writer sat alongside of the driver one morning just at the break of day, as the stage drove out of Blackberry; he was a tough passenger to Squash Point. It was a very cold morning. In order to break the ice for a conversation, he praised the fine points of the off horse, the driver thawed.

"Yaas, she's a goot hoss, and I knows how to trive him!"

It was evidently a case of mixed breed. "Where is Wood, who used to drive this stage?"

"He is laid up mit der rumatiz, seuce yester week, und I trives for him. So"—I went on reading a newspaper. A fellow-passenger on a back seat, not having the fear of murdering English on his hands, coaxed the Dutch driver into a long conversation, much to the delight of a very pretty Jersey blue-belle, who laughed so merrily that it was contagious, and in a few minutes, from being like unto a conventicle, we were as wide awake as one of Christy's audiences. By sunrise we were in excellent spirits, up to all sorts of fun, and when, a little late, our stage stopped at the first watering place, the driver himself the centre of a group of treaters to the distilled juice of apples. It is just as easy to say "apple jack," and be done with it, but the writer being very anxious to form a style, cribs from all quarters.—The so oft-repeated expression "juice of the grape" has been for a long time on his hands, and wishing to work it up, he would have done it in this case, only he fears the scepticism of his readers. By courtesy they may wink at the political license of a reporter of a public dinner, who calls turnip juice and painted whiskey "juice of the grape," but they would not allow the existence for one minute, of such application to the liquors of a Jersey tavern. It's out of place.

"Here's a package to leave at Mrs. Scudder's—the third house on the left hand side after you get into Jericho.—What do you charge?" asked a man who seemed to know the driver.

"Pout a leffy," answered he. Receiving the silver, he gathered up the reins, and put the square package into the stage box. Just as he started the horses, he leaned his head out of the stage, and looking back to the man who gave him the bundle, shouted out the question, "Ter fird haus on ter left hand out of Yeriko?"

The man didn't hear him, but the driver was satisfied. On we went at a pretty good rate, considering how heavy the roads were. Another tavern, more watering, more apple jack. Another long

stretch of sand, and we were nearing Jericho.

"Auny potty know der Miss Scutter haus?" asked the driver, bracing his feet on the mail bag which lay in front of him and screwing his head around so as to face in. There seemed to be a consultation going on inside the stage.

"I don't know nobody by that name in Jericho, do you, Lishe?" asked a weather-beaten looking man, who evidently "went by water," of another one, who apparently went the same way.

"There was old Squire Gow's da'ter, she married a Scudder, and moved up here some two years back. Come to think on't, guess she lives nigher to Glasshouse," answered Lishe.

The driver, finding he could get no light out of the passengers, seeing a tall raw-boned woman washing some clothes in front of a house, and who flew out of sight as the stage flew in, handed me the reins as he jumped from his seat, and chased the fugitive hallooing, "I've got der small pox, I've got der—"

Here his voice was lost as he dashed into the open door of the house. But in a minute he reappeared followed by a broom with enraged woman annexed, and in a loud voice shouting out:

"You get out of this! clear yourself quicker. I aint going to have you discharging honest folks, if you have got the small pox!"

"I dells you I've got der small pox—This time he shouted it out in capital letters.

"Clear out! I'll call the men folks if you don't clear!" and at once she shouted in a tip-top voice, "Ike! you Ike! where are you?" Ike made his appearance on the full run.

"What's the matter, mother?"

Miss Scudder his mother! I should have been as much shocked as I was on my first visit to New Jersey, if I had not a key to this.

"That's a very pretty girl," I said, on that occasion to a Jersey man. "Who is she?"

"She's old Miss Perrine's da'ter," was the reply. I looked at the innocent victim of man's criminal conduct with commiseration.

"What a pity!" I remarked.

"Not such a great pity," said Jersey eyeing me rather severely. I reckon old man Perrine's got as big a cedar swamp as you or I either, would like to own."

"Her grandfather you speak of?"

"No, I don't, I'm talking about her father; he that married Abe Simm's da'ter, and got a power of land with it; and that gal, their da'ter, one of these days will step right into these swamps."

"Oh!" I replied, "Mrs. Perrine's daughter," accenting the "Missus."

"Missus or Miss, it's all one in Jersey," he answered.

Knowing this Ike's appeal was intelligible. To proceed—the driver, very angry by this time, shouted:

"I dell you onest more, for the last time, I've got der small box, unt Mishter Ellis he gifs me a leffy to give the small pox to Miss Scutter, und if dat yrow is Miss Scutter, I bromised to give her ter small pox."

It was Miss Scutter, and I explained to her that it was a box he had for her. The affair was soon settled, as to delivery; but not as regarded the laughter and shouts of the occupants of the old stage coach, as we rolled away from Jericho. The driver joined in, although he had no earthly idea as to its cause; and added not a little to it by saying in a triumphant tone of voice:

"I vos pount to gif ter old vomans ter small pox!"

**THE MIND.**—The mind has more room in it than most people think, if you would but furnish the apartments.

**THE DEACON AND THE IRISHMAN.**—Under this head we find the following amusing story going the rounds:

A few months ago, as Deacon Ingalls, of Swampscott, R. I., was traveling through the western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and who was in quest of a brother who came before him and settled in some of the diggins in that vicinity.

Pat was a strong, athletic man, a true Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. It was a pleasant Sabbath morning, that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired the road to the nearest church.

Ingalls was a good and pious man. He told Pat he was going to church himself, and invited his new made acquaintance to keep him company thither, (his place of destination being a small Methodist meeting house near by.) There was a great revival there at the time, and one of the deacons, (who by the way was very small in stature,) invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation and walked in, followed by Pat, who looked in vain to find the altar, etc. After he was seated he turned to brother Ingalls, and in a whisper, which could be heard all around, inquired:

"Sure an' isn't this a hiritic church?"

"Hush," said Ingalls. "If you speak a loud word they will put you out."

"Devil a word will I spake at all, at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the pastor. Pat was eyeing him very closely when an old gentleman, who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "glory."

"Hist-s-t, ye clear devil," rejoined Pat, with his loud whisper, which was plainly heard by the minister "be dacent and don't make a blackguard of yourself."

The parson grew more and more fervent in his devotions. Presently the deacon uttered an audible groan. "Hist, ye blackguard, have you no dacency at all, at all?" said Pat, at the same moment giving the deacon a punch in the ribs which caused him nearly to lose his equilibrium. The minister stopped, and extending his hand in a supplicating manner said:

"Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out?"

"Yes, your rivirince," shouted Pat, "I will!" and suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the utter horror and astonishment of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him through the aisle, and with a tremendous kick he landed him in the vestibule of the church.

**POISONED SAUSAGE.**—A man died very suddenly, in New York, a few days ago, and the jury of inquest rendered the following verdict:

The deceased came to his death by the combined effects of intemperance and poisonous sausage meats. We further caution the public against the use of sausage meats without careful inquiry how such meats are prepared.

**MORE POETRY.**—The following Shanghai Ode is going the rounds. The author is still pausing for an answer:

Feathered giraffe! Who lent you wings!  
 Who furnished you those legs?  
 How could such everlasting things  
 As those, come out of eggs?

**A GREAT TRUTH.**—By education men become easy to lead, but difficult to drive—easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

**A MODEL MAGISTRATE.**—Punch says that a model magistrate is one who is slow in committing others, and still slower in committing himself.

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# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 17.

## COSTA RICAN AFFAIRS.

The concurrence of reports from Costa Rica, that the country is actuated by internal commotions, and that the Presidency of Gen. Mora is in danger of overthrow, induces us to attach some importance to the statement. Before President Mora left Virgin, he believed himself that his power was unpopular at home; and he did not make himself faster by deserting so ingloriously the expedition he commenced with such vain and trenchant proclamations. El Nicaraguense advised in the beginning that his course would bring down upon him untold evils; but he disregarded the admonition, and the result has approved the assertion.

Three causes have conspired to bring Gen. Mora in great disrepute at home. The vanity which prompted him to undertake individually the suppression of the present Republican government of Nicaragua, was sufficient to condemn him in the estimation of the world; but in Costa Rica, where the people might foolishly shut their eyes to the probability of such an undertaking, they could not avoid observing the disastrous chain of circumstances that commenced with and have continued to follow the expedition of invasion. But there is no reason to suppose that the people of Costa Rica approved of the war; and if we are to credit the advices from that State, it is altogether probable hostilities were commenced wholly without the consent and against the wishes of the majority. We will not assert that the people of Costa Rica approve of the presence of American soldiers in Nicaragua; but they did not wish any conflict with them unless a general league of offensive operations could be formed among the four adjoining Central American States against this Republic. Failing to perfect this combination, they chose to live in peace and accept what destiny might be held in store for them under the course of progressive events that now threaten to disenfranchise the world.

But the real and tangible grounds of Gen. Mora's recent unpopularity at home is to be found, first in his imprudent attack upon this State without effecting the above combination; second, for having sacrificed so many victims, both by war and cholera, in an unprovoked outrage upon this Republic; and third, for having introduced the cholera into Costa Rica, where it is creating sad devastation.

It is also stated that the Republicans, or those discontented with the existing authority in Costa Rica, have originated a revolt in the city of Alajuela, where the people have always opposed the servile administration of affairs. In consequence of these untoward circumstances, says our Spanish editor, Gen. Mora is uncertain of his continuation in power, or of his own personal security.

Thus, the false steps of politicians continually jeopardise the national welfare and undermine the stability of peace and progress. With blind temerity, Gen. Mora involved himself in a war with Nicaragua; and to-day the prospect of ruin to himself and evil to his country, is the prominent contingency of the times. Of the three thousand men brought with him in his warlike invasion, scarcely twelve hundred survive to tell the story of their defeat and the destruction of their friends. War, with all its horrors, has visited them, and yet the chain of disastrous consequences has not ceased to afflict the survivors. The men are deserting and the officers resigning—all absolutely disgusted with the improvidence that thus plunged the country into such a labyrinth of misfortunes. And still, we may add, the end is not yet.

**PADRE SOLAZANO.**—We notice with pleasure the arrival in this city of Padre Solazano, Curate of Acojapa. He officiated yesterday at the funeral service of Capt. Walker, and attracted much attention by his fine appearance and christian bearing. Padre Solazano is one of the strong Democrats of this State, a man of education, and one who, with Padre Viji, is capable and willing to do great good in the country.

**GEN. GOICOURIA.**—This veteran soldier will probably arrive in town to-day from his trip to Chontales. Maj. Rogers came in yesterday, and reports that throughout the whole journey the troops under Gen. Goicouria were received with the utmost friendship by the people.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**—In another place we publish the regular list of letters remaining in the Post Office of Granada on the 5th of May.

## FUNERAL OF CAPT. WALKER.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Capt. James Walker, of Company A, Second Light Infantry Battalion, died at Massaya, and was hurried in this city yesterday.

Capt. Walker was the youngest brother of Gen. Wm. Walker, and only arrived in this city about three weeks ago. Owing to an exposure in the service of the State, he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which subsequently resulted in his untimely death.

During his illness, Capt. Walker was attended with all the care that could be bestowed; and much credit is due to Capt. John McCardle, who attended him at his bed during his entire sickness. Señor Francisco Bravo, Governor of Massaya—a gentleman whose feelings and ability always prompt him to acts of kindness towards Americans—is also spoken of by the attendants of Capt. Walker as most unremitting and solicitous in his care.

Before his death, Capt. Walker confessed himself and received the holy sacrament administered by the Catholic Church; and his last wish was to be buried as a true believer in that religion.

After his death, a party of sixteen natives was detailed to bring the corpse to this city. This morning, under the charge of Capt. Williamson, Quartermaster, a suitable coffin was provided, and at 11 o'clock, the funeral procession formed on Heina street, and, accompanied by the heads of the civil department, the garrison soldiers, and a large and brilliant array of native and American officers, together with the American citizens in town, proceeded across the Plaza, and to the Cathedral, where High Mass was performed, in the presence of a large attendance of the population. Afterwards the funeral cortège moved off to the cemetery, and the body was interred with the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic religion. A brave man, an accomplished gentleman and a general favorite has thus passed away, and is today exalted among the "spirits that inhabit eternity."

**SAD NEWS.**—A courier arrived in this city yesterday, from Leon, carrying despatches to Gen. Walker, and also bringing information of the dangerous and probable fatal illness of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Mr. Randolph has long been laboring under a pulmonary affliction; but his friends had hoped, from recent accounts, that the climate of the northern portion of this State had resuscitated his system beyond the reach of danger. We give the news with a sorrowing heart and with a hope that he may yet recover. No man under the General could have been so illy spared at present.

**GOVERNOR OF THE MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—Gen. Walker has appointed Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby to the command of the Meridional Department, comprising Guanacosto and Rivas. Gen. Hornsby has accepted the trust, and in his address to the people lays down as the basis of all his actions, justice to the people over whom he is appointed to rule. The position thus conferred is probably the most responsible one in the State, and no one is better qualified to fill it than the soldier whom the General has selected. He is called the "fighting officer" by the soldiers, and the confidence of the troops in his bravery and discretion is unbounded. We may safely predict that peace will prevail in the department over which Gen. Hornsby rules.

**PEACE IN THE NORTH.**—A courier arrived in town yesterday, from Leon, bringing despatches from the President. The northern States are still quiescent, and as the rainy season is about commencing, no fear of an invasion need be apprehended during the next six months. At the expiration of that time, if hostilities should be determined on, Nicaragua will be able to send into the field an army, not only sufficient to defend our own territory, but to carry the contest into any adjoining State which may wage a war against us.

**NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.**—A late number of the Boston Courier says. A project is now on foot to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore, Havana and Greytown, to touch en route, going and returning, at Norfolk, Va. Several prominent mercantile and manufacturing establishments in New York and vicinity are understood to be connected with this commendable enterprise. The capital stock is \$200,000.

**GUATEMALA PAPERS.**—We are indebted to the Postmaster for late papers from Guatemala and San Salvador.

**LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.**—The amount of sugar raised in Louisiana in 1855 fell short of the crop of 1854 full 84,792 hogsheads.

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Wherever we look about us in this State, the glance is occupied with contrasts. Here an improvement, and there an ancient form; here a labor saving machine, and there a labor-wasting piece of furniture. The Democratic party, impelled by the progressive spirit of the age, has sought to introduce the works of modern utility; but the aristocratic element as continually shut them out, fearful lest the people might become enlightened and consequently powerful.

A singular feature of these enterprises consists in the proprietorship. Americans have introduced and carried out all the grand enterprises that have promised benefit to the State. Wharves and steamboats are the work of their hands; and in most places, even the rotary pump has waited for foreign energy to adapt it to the unhandy wells of this country. Some native Democrats have engaged to improve their places, but they have always found it a fruitless effort in the face of the determined opposition made by their neighbors.—The simple natives have been taught to avoid learning these new machines, as they thereby injure themselves, and pave the way to deprive themselves of work.

But the time is changing, and all Nicaragua will soon learn that modern science and American enterprise has done nothing to injure the human race; but that rather, every labor-saving machine is but the gradual development of the day when all men shall live more comfortably than at present, on less resources. Work is money; and when labor is saved, all classes of workmen are nearer their redemption from toil.

**EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.**—During the absence of Gen. Goicouria to the Department of Chontales and Juigalpa, they frequently heard of a band of disaffected troops, one hundred and fifty in number, who paraded the country, robbing and harassing all the quiet people of the district. They took every description of property; and frequently pressed the Indians into their ranks as soldiers.—Two Frenchmen who left this city to mine near Libertad were also forced to join the party. Two officers of the bandit—one holding a first lieutenant's commission under Chamorra, and the second a captain's—were taken and shot by Gen. Goicouria. The country through which our troops marched was wholly deserted by the inhabitants, through fear of the bandit crowd arrayed in opposition to the Government. Gen. Goicouria, with twenty-five men, challenged them to fight, but they always fled; and it is the opinion of the people that these stragglers intend robbing until they are satisfied or closely chased, when they will go into Honduras. Major Rogers has promised us a full description of the route.

**HOSPITAL.**—Gen. Fry informs us that he intends visiting Massaya during the coming week, and if possible, will make arrangements to establish the general hospital of the army in that town. Massaya is represented as one of the healthiest places in the State; and if suitable buildings can be obtained, the design of establishing the hospital at that place is a very commendable move.

**WHOSE FAULT IS IT?**—We are wholly without local items this week, and we should like to know on whom the responsibility rests? We have searched in every corner, run at every noise, but no where could we scare up the slightest approach to a paragraph. If the dogs of this city were all killed off, there would not be sufficient annoyance to keep us awake.

**PILES OF NEWS.**—While we are in a peck of trouble about the scarcity of news, the Postmaster informs us that great piles of our papers are boxed up in his office, awaiting the steamers for New York and California. These papers would be a perfect god-send to editors abroad, and yet boats fail to come and take them where they are so much wanted.

**PROMOTIONS.**—The absence of the army prevents us from publishing a complete list of all the promotions and appointments in the army, as we desired to do; but our friends may rest assured that all the honorable preferences of the Commander will be published in due time.

**ADVANCEMENTS.**—We learn that Lieut. Col. J. B. Markham, of the Light Infantry Battalion, has been promoted Colonel, vice J. S. Piper, resigned. Maj. Rudler has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel; and Capt. Raymond, Major, in the same battalion.

**RESIGNATION.**—Col. J. S. Piper, of the Light Infantry Battalion, has resigned his position, and intends going East. The army will regret his loss, as he was an excellent disciplinarian.

## THE FATE OF FILLIBUSTER—THE DOG OF THE ARMY.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

Our little bark had landed her small but gallant band  
Within the harbor of San Juan, upon the promised land:  
The enemy had vanomed; their strongholds, too, were ta'en;  
Our troops were bivouacking, despite of wind and rain;  
When, by the watch-fire's flickering light, down from a mountain trail,  
A famish'd hound crept to our midst—and thereby hangs a tale.  
A gaunt and grizzled creature, with harsh and matted hair,  
And eyes like some fierce mountain-wolf, just started from his lair—  
No pet for ladies' parlor, nor watch for lonesome hall;  
But Ishmaelite of canine life, he seemed the scorn of all.  
Yet strangely, too, he followed us, on march or in the fray;  
He was our constant shadow, at midnight or by day.  
Despite of kicks and curses, not few nor far between,  
Despite of wintry weather, and hunger, too, I've seen,  
His conduct ever faithful, again and still again,  
By slow degrees, did gain for him the favor of our men.  
And when at Rivas's bloody field he charged our troops among,  
His bark rose ever loud and clear in the thickest of the throng;  
And when Granada's plaza charged at early morning's light,  
He seemed the fiend incarnate—the demon of the fight.  
At last, the fight being over, and peace returned again,  
He then became the soldiers' pride, in pleasure or in pain.  
We named him "Fillibuster;" he quartered with us all,  
Familiar with each company and every dinner-call.  
Prompt was he at dress-parade, at the tapping of the drum,  
Or harking approbation at the fire of a platoon.  
He followed each dead soldier in silence to the grave,  
With quiet step appearing to do honor to the brave.  
And collars of bright ribbons, too, we placed about his neck;  
But for such gauds and bravery full little did he reck.  
For they did seem in action his free spirit to enthrall;  
And so he oft would lose them by bone, or dog, or ball.  
And so we learned to love him, this gaunt and shaggy hound,—  
To laugh at his rough gambols, to greet his daily round;  
And he became our pensioner, a kind of soldier's pet,  
As you may see by this rough sketch, he's not forgotten yet.  
But when a small detachment was to Chontales sent,  
To oust a nest of traitors, he with the troops went.  
In Juigalpa's Plaza, our soldiers met the foe,  
And a bullet from their riflemen full soon did lay him low,  
He fell—'twas in the van he fought; the charge he fearless led,  
And died still bravely fighting for the cause he'd often bled!

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Gen. Walker and his staff left this city on Monday morning last for Virgin, by the way of Rivas. The General expressed himself well satisfied with the management of affairs in this Department.

**DEPARTED FOR SAN JUAN.**—The Rifle Battalion, under Col. Sanders, is at present stationed at San Juan del Sur. The probability is that this battalion will soon be ordered to winter-quarters at Leon.

**ROYALTY IN THE KITCHEN.**—A letter from San Juan del Norte says that Princess Philippa, sister of the negro King of Mosquito, is now a servant in the house of a colored preacher at that place, named Smith.

**IN TOWN.**—Col. Mendez, who left this city in company with Gen. Goicouria, is again in town, after a pretty extensive trip through Chontales.

**NOTICE—EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN** to Shoemakers, Tailors and Sempstresses, at good wages, by applying to

THOS. F. FISHER, Colonel and First Assistant Intendant General, Granada; or IRA MUNSON, Massaya. Granada, May 14, 1856.

**WANTED—CORN, GUATE, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, BEANS, SALT, CANDLES, SOAP, &c.,** wanted for the use of the army, for which the market prices will be paid, in money or in goods from the National Store, at the option of the seller. Neither persons nor their animals bringing in marketing will be welcomed.

THOS. F. FISHER, Colonel and First Assistant Intendant General, N. A. Granada, May 14, 1856.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]  
SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 14, 1856.

*Friend Tabor*—I came over here a few days ago on duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department, and am so well pleased with the town and surrounding country, that I should not like to leave it, at least for the present. The distance hither from Virgin, via the Transit Road, is about twelve miles, and in a nearly southern direction, the road winding gracefully along the side of the hills, and finally across the mountain range which divides the great plain of the Lake from the rugged slopes bordering the Pacific. In many places this great highway is cut from the sides of lofty hills that tower amid the clouds, and presenting many admirable points for ambush and battle of a foe. In one of these gorges, near the very ridge-point, Gen. Walker once posted his little army of two hundred men to await the approach of the Servile force. The position was admirably selected, and had the enemy advanced within the ambush, there would have been no escape from the muskets and rifles of the ambuscaders. A very small force, if skillfully posted on this line, could cut to pieces any number that might have the daring hardihood to advance upon it from either side. From one point on the road, a sublime view is presented of the Lake, the lofty Ometepe, Virgin Bay and surrounding country; and a little further on the eye is gladdened by a glimpse of the great Pacific, wrinkled with waves that plunge their surf with a thundering crash upon the sand or rocks that line the shore.

San Juan del Sur is set down in a little circular valley, bounded by high rocky hills, which enclose within their graceful reach the town and bay. The latter is full one mile in circumference; has excellent anchorage and sufficient water close in shore for the largest vessels to ride in safety.

As I rode slowly down the road from the elevation south of the Rio San Juan, a low rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, came up from the bay, which I quickly detected as the beating of the heavy surf upon the low sandy shore. There was a deep wild music in that heavy roar that I loved to hear, and involuntarily I reined up my horse to listen to its voice. It was the first time that my ear had ever listened to the "voice of old Ocean," whose waters roll round one-half the globe and dash their spray upon "many a distant land and many a lovely isle." Hastily spurring forward towards the bay, I did not stop until my horse's feet and limbs were suddenly bathed by an inrolling surge, which broke into foam and bubbles far in my rear.

At present the bay is almost entirely deserted by everything like a water-craft, if we except one great bare-masted merchantman, which lies like a huge giant, browned and blackened by many a stormy voyage across the great ocean, upon whose waters it now rides slowly down to rotteness and destruction. The town, too, is still partially deserted; but as peace once more reigns around, the natives who fled away on the approach of the Costa Ricans gradually return to occupy their dwellings and pursue their usual avocations.

When I first came over from Virgin, there were left here by Gen. Cañas some fifteen or twenty infirm Costa Ricans, many of whom have died, and the balance—eight in number—have been transferred to Virgin. These unfortunate fellows seem to be contented with their treatment, and have become much attached to the Americans, whom they regard with quite a different view from what they had previously entertained of them. They tell a sad story of the suffering of the whole expedition from Costa Rica to this department; and if allowed to return to their homes and families, when they are exchanged, they will be apt to dispel many of the errors and falsehoods uttered by the San José journals concerning our people.

I found at this place several persons whom I had considered as dead; or at the best, prisoners in Costa Rica. They were not molested much by the enemy during their stay at this post; and they represent the army under Cañas as being exceedingly dissatisfied when it became known that they were in full retreat from this country. Many of the officers were so much disgusted with the whole expedition—the innumerable falsehoods that had been told them before leaving Costa Rica, and the disgrace that attached to the failure of their enterprise—that they openly denounced their generals, and declared their intention to leave the army forever on their arrival home.

A portion of the Rifle Battalion (Col. Saunders) has been placed in garrison of this place, and I hear that the larger portion of the army is soon

to be divided between Leon, Granada, Virgin and this town.

VIRGIN, May 14.

I have no news of importance to report, at least in connection with the army. The health of the troops continues good, although there have been some sickness and deaths since the army arrived here.

The General having wisely concluded that the enemies of peace and their own country shall furnish their full quota of support to those who are endeavoring to establish the prosperity and peace of the State upon a solid basis, there has been lately no want of wholesome food for our men, and consequently no murmuring is heard on account of empty stomachs and hard fare.

The steamer Virgin has been plying for several days between this port and Ometepe, from whence we have received provisions, horses and cattle, and a few subjects for "tight-rope performances," unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charges preferred against them. The Servile party will find out by and by that treason, conspiracy of murder and rebellion will not pay; and that it will be better to be quiet, at least, if not patriotic, when their native soil is invaded by a foreign foe.

Rivas begins to exhibit signs of returning life; but it will be a long time before the marks and scars of battle are entirely eradicated from her walls.

For several days past, there has been in circulation a rumor that the Costa Rican Government has sued for peace. Be this as it may, there is a political storm brewing in that State before which the Servile party will fall down like ancient oaks before a whirlwind. A patient, toiling, industrious people have been deceived into a disastrous war; and as its fearful consequences begin to be felt in almost every cabin in the State, a wail of anguish, mingled with the cry for revenge, goes up to the very Throne, calling to a bloody count the men who have deceived, betrayed and sacrificed their friends in a cruel, needless and destructive war.

Last week two of the Santa Rosa men reached this place, after wandering about and suffering for six or seven weeks. They had been protected and concealed by one or two natives, and finally brought in by them in a small boat across the Lake. There is a report that more of the men who escaped from that field are on the islands in the Lake, and may yet return.

Mr. Toothy, correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, is at San José, or was there some ten days ago.

We learn that but about 1200 out of the 1700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President Mora, reached LaUnion, and a large number of those were in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

Virgin is again filling up with residents, and business once more begins to revive; and with the return of peace and the re-establishment of the Transit Line, this department will begin to prosper like all other countries where Americans are interested.

We are all looking anxiously for the return of the San Carlos from Castillo. CYRUS.

"SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER," BUT COULDN'T.—A young English girl, aged only seventeen, recently enlisted at Windsor, in England. Although she slept the first night in a room where there were several beds occupied by men, her sex was undiscovered, nor was she found out until she was forced to appear in presence of a surgeon to undergo an examination, and was ordered to strip off a suit of masculine habiliments she had borrowed for the occasion. She was then taken before a magistrate on the charge of receiving the Queen's money under false pretences. Her excuse for enlisting was that she was anxious to go out and see her sweetheart in the Crimea. A subscription was being raised to buy her out of the scrape.

GENERAL INSPECTION.—Gen. Churchill, Inspector General, United States army, is now on a tour through the Southern States inspecting the condition of the military defences.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Eastern States are filled with counterfeit quarter-eagles. They are dated 1855, and in point of execution are calculated to deceive, but in weight they are as light as brass.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }  
Virgin, May 1, 1856. }  
THE bearer of this, BENJAMIN BARRILLAS, has permission to go to Granada, and this will secure him from molestation while there.  
WM. WALKER,  
General-Commanding-in-Chief.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 5, 1856:

- |                      |                         |   |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Appley, Ira M        | Aply, Marshal           | 2 |
| Armstrong, Jno Glenn | Appley J M              |   |
|                      | B                       |   |
| Bourke, Martin       | Barnhouse, Chas C       |   |
| Bolton, Jas C        | Bushnell, Wm            |   |
| Beebe, Geo M         | Brown, B F              |   |
| Bayley, Capt D K     | Barker, Dr R D          |   |
| Baldwin, Capt Thos   | Bean, Dr Alex M         |   |
| Bailey, Thos L       | Boyle, John C           |   |
| Browne, G M          | Brown, Geo R            |   |
| Bradley, Huam        |                         |   |
|                      | C                       |   |
| Cutler, Chas T       | 3 Campbell, Geo H       | 2 |
| Colton, James        | Conklin, Benj B         |   |
| Cooper, Thos         | Coyle, Henry            |   |
| Crummy, G W          | Connelly, David         |   |
| Corbet, Daniel       | Cheesman, B F           | 2 |
| Colby, Edwin H       | Christalar, David       |   |
| Clinton, DeWitt      | Casey, Thos             |   |
| Coluin, Dr A T       | Coulter, Fréd F         | 2 |
|                      | D                       |   |
| Dusenbury, Alfred S  | Devall, Thos C          | 2 |
| Dorsey, Samuel P     | 2 Dickson, Henry        | 2 |
| Dieckman, H H L      | Dick, James             | 2 |
| Dowsing, Chas        | Davidson, Gustavus      |   |
| Dorwin, Dr S M       | Dunn, Thos              |   |
| Dillingham           |                         |   |
|                      | E                       |   |
| Ewing, Theo F        | Eldredge, Jas           |   |
| Evans, Dr Wm         |                         |   |
|                      | F                       |   |
| French, Parker H     | Ferrere, Chas J         |   |
| Felix, Henry         | 2 Field, G B            | 2 |
| Fellows, Thos        | Fisher, Willard S       |   |
| Finney, John H       | Field, Green B          |   |
| Fauth, Edward        | Fisber, G W             |   |
| Forrest, D C         |                         |   |
|                      | G                       |   |
| Garding, J W         | 2 Gates, Capt           |   |
| Gaufranc, Gustave    | Grayson, Peter W        |   |
| Grines, Mrs Clarissa | Grou, Morris U          |   |
|                      | H                       |   |
| Haley, Geo           | Hall, A L               |   |
| Henry Jno            | Hankins, Chas           |   |
| Hogboom, R           | Haynes, Watson G        |   |
| Holmes, Dr W R       | Hopping, Chas           |   |
| Hossack, Alex        | Harrington, T           |   |
| Hixon, S C           | Hodsdon, Benj L         |   |
|                      | J                       |   |
| Johnson, John N      | 2 Johnson, Arthur       | 2 |
| Jones, Alex Dr       | 4 Jamison, Lieut. J C   |   |
|                      | K                       |   |
| Kingsland, E W       | 2 Keipp, Seth W         |   |
| Kenney, Geo M        |                         |   |
|                      | L                       |   |
| Lezynsky, Henry S    | Liegal, Jos N           |   |
| Lamoureux, Geo A     | Lamb, Geo W             |   |
| Lewellyn, F L        | Laule, Henry            |   |
| Luther, Edwin B      | Luce, Chas              | 2 |
| Loring, Lucius       |                         |   |
|                      | M                       |   |
| Morris, Lieut Wm     | McKaskey, Wm            |   |
| Myer, C C            | McAlpin, Major J W      |   |
| Madison, Jas         | McDonall, Chas          |   |
| Miller, Wm L         | McGoff, Mortimer        |   |
| Miller, W            | Murphy, Wm              |   |
| Martin, Thos W       | Mayer, Joseph           |   |
| Maltravers, Ernest   | Magnus, Wm              |   |
| Morrow, Wm T         | 2 Morrison, Capt A J    | 3 |
| Morris, Capt Wm      |                         |   |
|                      | N                       |   |
| Natzdorff, Mrs A     | Nicholson, Wm C Jr      |   |
| Norton Wm            |                         |   |
|                      | P                       |   |
| Potterie, Joseph     | Prior, Volney R         |   |
|                      | R                       |   |
| Reynolds, Francis H  | Randolph, Edmond        | 2 |
| Read Wm G            | Richter, T B            |   |
| Ronalds, Geo L       | 2 Rider, Capt John W    | 2 |
| Rigg, Edwin A        | Rapier, John H          |   |
|                      | S                       |   |
| Sweeny, Jas W        | Salmon, Dr Chas         |   |
| Skinner L            | Snyder, Dr Henry        | 2 |
| Stanford, Wm         | Swift (Captain of Port) |   |
| Smith, Stephen       | Squires, Wm K           |   |
| Sanborn, Jas H       | Shierlock, T T          | 2 |
| Stetson, Geo J       | Starr, Raymond T        |   |
| Scott, Wm R          | Swift, Capt J R         |   |
| Shipley, B G         | Sully, Jno              | 2 |
| Summers, J W         |                         |   |
|                      | T                       |   |
| Trippe, T H          | 2 Trask, Wm F           | 2 |
|                      | V                       |   |
| VanDusen, Tomas      | Vandyke, Capt C         |   |
|                      | W                       |   |
| Wilkins, Geo W       | Waddill, Wm A           |   |
| Woodhouse, T G       | Wilkins, Douglas J      |   |
| Wallas, Don Antonio  | Wilson, Capt David      | 2 |
| Welsh, David B       | Wordell, L C            |   |
| Wadsworth, D N       | 3 Worthington, H G      | 3 |
| Willard, Geo M       | 2 Wilkes, Geo           | 2 |
| Williams, J M        | Williams, Jno           |   |
| Weiss, A             | Whitehead, H L          |   |
| Willard, G M         |                         |   |

J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.

Max. A. Thoman,  
WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent.  
GRANADA.  
Sells by the Bottle or Gallon. may 8

Reduction in Subscription.

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1856.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of

JAMES H. MEANS,  
and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE. may 8

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

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

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

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

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

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
frente a la casa de Gobierno.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 17.

## THEN AND NOW.

Ever and anon as we pass along the streets and meet large crowds of Indians coming into the city with their huge loads of produce strung across their heads, the history of their wrongs rises up as a witness in favor of the present revolution. There has been a long career of subjection, and it is high time relief should come. They have suffered, and through a long night they have looked for the "grey-eyed man" who was to bring deliverance from their masters.

Two hundred and odd years ago, the Spaniards, with force and fraud, overturned the Government and people of this State, instituting a new religion and a foreign rule for the system they swept away. No lot or part was allowed to the original occupants in the politics of the State; but the sword was made the stern master of the land, and he who held it controlled life and fortune. The Indians were driven from their homes, robbed of their subsistence, and have gradually diminished in numbers and respectability, until now they are almost objects of charity rather than of citizenship. The conquerors had neither liberality nor reason in their dominion, but took the State and all its goods without compunction; they hoisted the flag of Spain, and claimed the land in the name of a king who had never heard of the territory. And the world in those days approved of the act. It was right to conquer and convert a kingdom. Europe discovered America, and thereupon claimed a divine permission to occupy its lands and own its wealth. The aborigines were not of the human family, and therefore liable to be driven from their homes and persecuted to slavery and death, because they did not emulate the standard of European excellence.

Is this not so? History becomes a horrid revelation in recounting the atrocities perpetrated by the original filibusters in the conquest of this country. Humanity shudders at the bloody and deliberate crimes perpetrated in the name of "progress;" and time is weary of witnessing the evils that have continually resulted to the poor Indians from the revolution. If we wrote a volume, we would still fall short of the truth in describing those savage times and their subsequent enactments of evil.

Who were the actors in this original conquest? And in what did they differ from the Americans of the present epoch? As we look around and see the race who rule the land, still taxing and almost enslaving the Indian, we cannot fail to detect the descendants of the ancient conquerors. The hand that holds the reins of power is Spanish. The title deeds to all the property are Spanish, and deeded to Spanish names. A slight mixture of Indian blood occurs here and there, but it is looked upon with a patronising eye, and the boon of its exaltation is considered an extension of great favor.

The original occupants of the soil are almost banished from their ancient patrimony. The Spanish filibuster sits in the gates of commerce, of trade, of arts, of science, of wealth, and of government. Does he fulfill his mission?

We do not pretend to deny the benefits that have resulted from the conquest and conversion. The land was redeemed from indolence and barbarism. The old impassive race, heathens in their religion, gave way to an impulsive, active propagandism, which made the State and its wealth useful to the world for which they were created. The people were recreated to good, and reclaimed from the savage rites which attended their idolatrous practices. The gods they had created of statues, and worshipped with sacrifices of human hearts, torn from living bodies, were broken down, and the true faith—charity teaching love to all mankind by examples of kindness—was erected for their salvation. The internal wealth of the country was also explored and thrown open to human enterprise; and anon great and good results followed the conquest.

But all these benefits came down to the present time through scenes of blood and rapine. The Indian has paid the sum of all its advantages, and to-day the task has left him poor and broken down. No sign of freedom has enlightened his long and gloomy night, unless he looked into the horoscope and read the prophecy of the "grey-eyed man," whose strong sword should equalize all rights, and thus avenge the mighty wrongs of two centuries. The day at length breaks, however, and the Indian yet has cause to rejoice.

It is useless to draw a parallel between the old revolution and the present. The one was conducted with all the horrors of war; the other with every benefit that can result from a measure of alleviation. No person is molested in his person, property, or religion, unless he is amenable to the law that governs all. No sanguinary scene rises up to horrify the world with its reminiscence, but the design seems to confer the greatest good to the greatest number. The old people and the new are treated alike, and all are considered equals. The State is governed by the will of the majority, and no one claims superior rights to his neighbor. The evils of the past are giving way in the presence of a purer justice; and the aborigines themselves breathe again as if they had a part and lot in the land. The original filibusters have run the length of their road, and to-day they must take a position equal with the race they have oppressed so long, for the State can recognize no difference in castes: Intellect alone must govern; and whether the owner springs from obscurity or a high parentage, his right to rule must result from the choice of the constituent people.

One revolution was conducted and ended in horror; another must end in good to the people and to the world at large. The Indian, as he passes us by, may claim a citizenship, for the day of his long disfranchisement is almost past, and his ancient enemies are powerless before the "coming man."

## THE SANDOVAL RANCHE.

The lights and shades of nature sometimes strike the eye as did the visions of revelation enchain the prophet of the Isle of Patmos. The glory of the lower world is manifested in the green and golden verdure and fruitage. The waving foliage of deep groves of mangoes, verdant as young corn in spring time, impenetrable as the blue sea to sun or light, is relieved by the richness of a continual wall of orange trees, in which glitter yellow globes of luscious fruit.

One mile from Granada, in a southern direction, is the ranch of a widow lady, the representative of an extensive house. Her line is of doubtful patriotism, one of her sons being at present enlisted in the service of Costa Rica. Without cause or reason, he joined the enemies of his native land, and became a stranger to his birth-place. He did not know the strength of Democracy—did not feel the impulse of human progress—did not believe in the stability of the Republic, and sought shelter under a falling roof. The consequences must follow him evermore, and as the moves along, the moral of his example goes with him, teaching the people how dreadful it is to strive against the welfare of humanity—how impossible to stop the tide of liberal ideas. But this has nothing to do with the ranche.

The visitor—and there have been hundreds to admire the place—approaches the hacienda through a lane of cactus on either side, with here and there a tall and spreading cotton tree, with its white balls open to the sun. The ascent is gradual, but at each step the view opens more extensively. The silver surface of the lake, like a distant mist, first rises into view, and then enlarges until the broad sheet is exposed, with its margin half a mile from your feet, bounded by breakers, a narrow sand-beach, and then a magnificent dell of majagua trees. From this latter, the natives manufacture a very durable cordage. Between the lake and the road are haciendas, mostly resembling the one to which we are taking the reader. Arrived, a large old-fashioned wooden gate, swung on pivots which penetrate holes in the ground-sill, is unlatched from its fastenings, and by dint of pushing and lifting, opens to the yard. Inside this is an old wagon, standing under primeval trees, and to this we hitch our horses. A look round discloses chickens, geese, goats, sheep and naked children, while a short distance off is a long, low, one-story house, with a corridor running the full length of its front, even around the kitchen. In the end from the lake is the culinary department, where corn is "done up" into tortillas, and beans and chocolate "biled down" to an eatable capacity. Wooden trays are scattered over the yard, while earthen jars and bowls are thrown around in the greatest confusion. Inside this necessary compartment we perceive several lank-looking, dark-colored women, whose business it is to "do" the eating fixings of the family. In the middle of the house are two or three rooms devoted to store-rooms and sleeping purposes. At the other end, beneath a circle of the corridor, several females are gathered, some sewing, others talking, while a venerable looking old lady, with spectacles, reads the family bible—an antique book, with metal clasps

and well-thumbed pages. She is respectable, for her every air looks superior. She is serious, too; but this the troublesome times through which she has lived must be responsible for. Here an extensive specimen of bogus lattice-work shuts out the sun, but lets in the delightful breeze which constantly blows off the lake. The wind is fragrant with odors, for it must pass through and over the sugar-cane patch, the orange orchard, the mango grove, and then up among the jocote bushes. Through a door, a pair of steps leads out of this corridor down a steep declivity, one hundred yards, to the creek, where the dyeing vats are located. These works are not used now that the ranch is going to decay, but they give testimony to the enterprise of the original owner. The tanks are built of solid masonry, and were once quite ornamental. Away to the right leads a promenade through a shady colonnade of mango trees, into which the sun never peeps, except at dawn, when, from the rpsy east, he steals a glimpse beneath the rustling foliage. Here, to our right, we find an acre devoted to the pine-apple, another to the plantain, another to the banana, another to the orange, and then a field of young and growing coffee trees. All this is on our right, and the reader will recognize it in his travels by the stately cocoa-nut trees interspersed throughout the plot. To the left is a beautiful creek, in which the silver-sided trout and yellow-bellied perch disport themselves. This stream serves to irrigate the whole farm, and is so admirably arranged that it can be turned in any direction and thrown upon any plot of ground that may need watering. It moistens a large tract, from which continual crops of grass are cut and sold in the city for horse feed. There is a beautiful field open here for the cultivation of rice; and when some enterprising person again resuscitates its capacities, we expect to see a heavy yield of that article on the Sandoval ranche.

Further towards the lake is a large field of sugar-cane, growing to an altitude equalling the finest Louisiana cane, and pronounced much sweeter by those who have tasted both articles. Then there is a corn and an onion patch; and up to the extreme end is the grazing ground for stock.

Standing in the eastern door of the house fanned by the magnificent breeze that ever waves the mango leaves, we are engrossed with the sight of these many virtues in a single ranch. Isolated from the world, with corn, cocoa, sugar, coffee, milk and cattle, the owner might live a prince. It is hard to estimate the value such a place would command in the United States: but here in Nicaragua, internal and disreputable commotions, urged forward by disolute demagogues, and enacted by lazy rascals, have reduced its worth to a song; and it will take years to bring it forward to a state of usefulness. But it is sincerely to be hoped that the present proprietors will redeem it, or allow some other parties to set it aright, so that Granada may enjoy the benefits of so goodly a place.

## THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

It is a well-known and universally conceded fact, that the power of the press at the present day is greater in all its effects and influences upon the affairs of the world than that of any other instrument used by man. The springs of popular opinion are touched by it, and forthwith revolutions are set in motion, armies marshaled, expeditions planned, parties overthrown, combinations dissolved, wars begun or terminated, and peace restored to nations and the world. There are no movements now made in the social, moral, political or scientific world that do not owe their origin to the press. An engine of almost omnipotent and omniscient power for good or evil, those into whose hands it may fall for guidance and control have a responsibility thrust upon them which is second to no other in all the routine of human duties, and which, we are sorry to say, too few properly appreciate. The conductors of the press are the sentinels upon the very outmost verge and range of national affairs and of human thought; and their cry to the toiling millions of our race resounds through the universe, calling to arms, if danger menaces, or soothing the troubled waters of conflict and strife, when peace claims her empire and asserts her sway. Therefore is it doubly the duty of those who stand forth as the primary teachers and advisers of the nations to guard carefully and constantly, at all times and under all circumstances, against falsehood in all its shapes and guises; and to deal impartially and truly with all subjects and all matters that pertain to the well-being and happiness of mankind throughout the world.

We might extend these remarks indefinitely,

had we time and space; and we have proceeded thus far with generalities, only to introduce a few particular cases that we deem it proper and just at this time to bring to the notice of all who are interested, to see the press assert and maintain its true character and dignity, no matter where it may assume to become the exponent of popular opinion and exercise its legitimate influence upon public affairs.

The war now existing between this State and Costa Rica, with all its present terrible disasters and future consequences to the Government and people of the latter, is the immediate and direct result of a prostituted servile press in that State. During the past six months, we have carefully perused the journals from San José which have fallen into our hands, and we have never yet taken up a single number of the *Boletín Oficial* or the *Album de La Paz*, in which we have not found in almost every column, falsehoods without number, and slander and abuse the most obscene and insulting to the people of Nicaragua, whenever affairs in this State were the subject of discussion. The American people generally, and Gen. Walker and his brave soldiers in particular, have been the themes of vituperation, insult and epithetical ob- jurgation, as unmerited as unwise, and fruitful of evil, lasting, severe and retributive. No falsehood was too gross and glaring to utter against Gen. Walker—no misrepresentation too absurd and vile to circulate against Americans here and everywhere else—and no epithet too infamous to apply to the patriots and statesmen of Nicaragua who are and were toiling with hand and head to raise up our beloved State from her fallen position, and enable her to assume a proud and honorable station among the nations of the earth.

What have been the consequences of this unwise, disreputable and mischievous course of conduct? First, it inflamed the minds of the people of Costa Rica against Gen. Walker and his army, and against the entire American people; roused the resentment of those who were the direct objects of so much obloquy and abuse; opened a bloody war and a terribly disastrous campaign, in which have been sacrificed the lives and property of innocent neutrals; and placed that State in a position in which she must now needs beg humbly for *propositions for peace*. How must her statesmen, soldiers and leading citizens now feel at being thus suddenly brought down from their "pride of flight," and compelled to supplicate a favor from those whom they have heretofore represented as destitute of every noble quality, and wanting in every manly virtue! And to what extreme necessity for falsehoods are these writers now pushed to explain away the campaign just closed so disastrously to their country, who have been so efficiently instrumental in rousing the war fever there, and so prolific of boasting and promises of victories and glory.

The servile, mindless instigators of public disorders and national prejudices, however, are never at a loss for explanations of disasters and defeats; and we presume that the writers for Costa Rica journals will make a shift to still longer hoodwink and deceive the mass of the people of that State, and in the very teeth of overthrow and disgrace, claim a glorious victory and a triumphant campaign. But the press cannot be always chained; and its emancipation from thralldom and the hiring duties of the sword and bayonet is sure to take place even in Costa Rica. The "ragged, tattered denial" army, led hither by traitors and cowardly renegades from Nicaragua, will do much more effectual service at home for us than they did for Costa Rica while they were upon our soil; and we shall not be of the number of those who may envy the honors conferred upon the rulers and leading men of that State by their intimate associations with those treason-dyed paricides who betrayed their native land to enjoy the temporary honors won by the Costa Rica army, when it butchered the Santa Rosa prisoners and slaughtered in cold blood the unarmed men at Virgin.

We rejoice heartily, however, at the signs of returning peace; and while we claim for Nicaragua the honors of a triumph, we cannot but regret that our victory and Costa Rica's humiliation have their origin in the same source; and we certainly hope that the severe lesson taught her by this campaign may result in the liberation of the press and its elevation in tone and ability commensurate with its high mission and vast responsibilities.

WELL FORGOTTEN.—The Binghampton Democrat says: The London Telegraph, in enumerating the American cities which the Britishers could take "just as easy," in case of war between the two countries, leaves out New Orleans altogether. We cannot account for the omission, except on the ground that they took it in 1814, and did not think it necessary to take it over again!"

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)  
**LORD CLARENDON ON FILIBUSTERING.**

The chief burden of British abuse against the American people is, that we are a nation of filibusters, sending out predatory bands against neighboring countries, and with a Government either partaking of the same robber-spirit, or too feeble to control the aggressive instincts of the people. The Times, which is the leader and organ of popular opinion in England, never fails to raise the cry of denunciation against the United States for these national proclivities, whenever it finds occasion to vent its ill humor upon us for any conflict, real or supposed, direct or remote, of British interests with ours. The Morning Post, the especial organ of the ministry of which Lord Clarendon is the organ of intercourse with other governments, has, in view of the present disagreement between the two Governments, undertaken to class us, on this account, with savage tribes—bound by no respect for international obligations, and which require to be dealt with by the more civilized Governments of England and France, as an exceptional case, out of the pale of legitimate governments, to be restrained only by a force from without.

These things recurred to mind with great distinctness when we came across the following paragraph in Lord Clarendon's despatch to Mr. Crampton, dated November 11th, in which he instructs him as to the rights of the residents of any country to leave it and take service under another Government, and the extent and nature of the duties of the jurisdiction out of which they go to detain or obstruct them:

"It is, of course, competent to any nation to enact a municipal law, such as actually exists in many countries, forbidding its subjects to leave its territory, but in such cases '*civitas carcer est*,' and it may be the duty of other countries to abstain from actively assisting the captives to escape from the national prison in order to serve another master; but the Government of the United States has enacted no such law—it justly boasts of its complete freedom in this respect, '*civitas non carcer est*.'—all residents therein, whether foreigners or citizens, are perfectly free to leave its territory without the permission of the Government, and to enter the service of any other State when once within its frontier. To invite them or to persuade them to do what is thus lawful, can constitute no violation of the territorial rights which the sovereign power has never claimed nor exercised."

Here is a plea in justification of the right of any person—foreigner or citizen—resident within the United States, to leave the same without the consent of the Government, to take up any foreign service at his discretion. Without this right—or with it, limited by a municipal law—the State would be a "prison" in this sense, and we receive a high eulogium from Lord Clarendon, because we have not made it a prison, by forbidding residents among us to emigrate freely, for the purpose of taking service elsewhere.

The doctrine which is good to justify the emigration into Canada, for the purpose of enlisting in the British army to assist in a war against Russia, is equally good for the justification of the emigrant who crosses the Southern frontier to take service in Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba. The interference to restrain is denied to the Government at all, as an infringement upon the individual liberty of choice, which belongs to every man, and which cannot be taken away from him without constituting his country a prison house.

Why, then, may not Creole Cubans or expatriated Mexicans, or native born Americans, as well go from the United States to meet elsewhere for some patriotic or adventurous object, which their interests require or their consciences approve, as the foreigner from Europe be invited to cross the lines and take pay to fight the Russians in the Crimea? The doctrine of Lord Clarendon covers the whole moral and legal defence of the

American enterprises which have won such a denunciation from the English under the name of filibusterism. The difference is that one is for the glory and gain of England, and therefore right, and to be praised; the other may extend the institutions and increase the influence of America, and therefore it is spoliation and robbery. *Voilà tout.*

**A MASKED BALL IN PARIS.**—A Yankee student writes from Paris to the Boston Transcript thus wise, in reference to a Carnival scene in that gay capital: "Being desirous of seeing Paris from different points of view, I went a few weeks ago, to the masked ball—one of the few series which take place during the season of the Carnival. I ought rather to say a few mornings ago; for these balls begin at 12 at night, and last until near daylight. It was certainly the most singular sight I ever witnessed. The masks varied from a simple covering of the eyes and nose, to the heads of owls, cats, pigs, &c.—There men dressed as ballet-dancers, with low-necked dresses, tights, &c., putting on all the airs and graces of a woman, and others dressed as old women in ruffled caps, long straight gowns, etc., Choctaw Indians, harlequins, and in fact, every variety of costume you can imagine. The dresses of the girls were in general quite pretty.—The prevailing style is a tight jacket, invariably reader indefinitely low in the neck, very loose pants coming to the knees and edged with lace, tight stockings and slippers. These several parts of dress are of the gayest and most variegated colors. Many of the girls, and those ladies who dare venture to the ball with gentlemen friends, appear in dominoes and closely masked. The girls in costume either do not wear masks, or take them off during the evening. But the dancing! The contortions and kicks, the dancers, both male and female, indulge in, are perfectly astounding. Our Massachusetts friends will never see dancing until they see it in Paris at a public ball. When a young lady skips up to you and knocks off your beaver hat with her foot, you begin to think that some folks' legs must be 'double jointed,' as your grandfathers would say. I am happy to add that my hat escaped this demonstration, although only on the '*miss-is-as-good-as-a-mile*' principle. I saw one fellow, in crossing over in a quadrille, turn a somerset to the opposite side, and return to his place by walking on his hands! These balls take place at the Grand Opera House.—The stage is added to the parterre, which is boarded over after removing the seats."

**FANNY FERN'S DESCRIPTION OF HER NEW HUSBAND.**—In the Merchant's Ledger of this week—Fanny's organ—we have the following dimensions of her new husband, at whom, with several other celebrities, she is taking "Peeps from under a Parasol":

And there is Mr. James Parton, author of the "Life of Horace Greeley," whom I occasionally meet. Jim is five feet ten inches and modest—wears his hair long, and don't believe in a devil—has written more good anonymous articles now floating unbaptized through newspaperdom, on both sides of the Atlantic, than any other man save himself would suffer to go unclaimed. Jim believes in Carlyle and lager beer—can write books better than he can tie a cravat; though since his late marriage, I am pleased to observe a wonderful improvement in this respect. It is my belief that Jim is destined, by steady progress, to eclipse many a man who has shot up like a rocket, and who will fizzle out and come down a stick.

A gentleman on board a steamboat, with his family, on being asked by his children, "what made the boat go," gave them the following very lucid description of the machinery and its principles: "You see, my dears, this thingumbob here goes down through that hole and fastens on the jigsaw, and that connects with the—crinkum; and then that man, he's the engineer, you know, kind o'stirs up the—what do-ye-call-it, with his long poker, and they all shove along, and the boat goes ahead."

**EUROPEAN OPINIONS.**

**LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MR. THACKERAY ON THE UNITED STATES.**—A writer in the Charleston Mercury observes: While there are now so many English writers that speak so flattering of the present alliance of France and England, it is curious to look back into the pages of eminent English authors, and see how disparagingly they speak of France, and of her ruler. Let us take, for instance, so sensible a man as Mr. Thackeray. In his work the "Paris Sketch Book," in the first place, speaking of the French people, he says: "And don't let us endeavor to disguise it—they hate us. Not all the protestations of friendship; not all the wisdom of Lord Palmerston; not all the diplomacy of our distinguished plenipotentiary, Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, and, let us add, not all the benefits which both countries would derive from the alliance, can make, in our times, at least permanent and cordial. They hate us." There is a good cause for it. The English were fully conscious that they did not deserve the love of the French people; and still, the French people had the generosity to forget, in this happy alliance (so unlooked for,) in their national animosity against the English.

Guizot tried to effect this in vain, and only endangered his popularity and political position, and that of his master, Louis Philippe, of Orleans. Louis Napoleon conceived it, and accomplished it, while all the English press were charging Louis Napoleon with ambitious alliances with Nicholas of Russia; and when he was supposed to be procuring a landing in England. He satisfied the French; he he opened the eyes of the English-Government; and the alliance was *un fait accompli*.

Napoleon I could not accomplish anything like it; for treacherous Albion then had different interests at stake. But she promises, now, to be no longer the *perfidie Albion*. This union is at once pious, prudent and glorious for humanity; and still Mr. Thackeray, to enforce his argument of the impossibility of the alliance, says: "This hatred is the point of union between the Republic and the empire; it has been fostered ever since and must be continued by Prince Louis, if would hope to conciliate both parties." So much for Mr. T. and his great and deep foresight: for in less than a year the famous and "impossible," and unpolitical, alliance took place.

Louis Napoleon, in his late published work on government, says: "The duty of France is in all treaties to place her sword of Brennus in the scale of civilization." She has been doing so. Mr. Thackeray, though you laugh at what you thought a presumptuous idea, and the preponderance of her sword has now turned the scale. In this same work, Louis Napoleon says that there are but two kinds of government. "I speak it with regret," said he, "I can see but two governments at this which fulfill the mission that Providence has confided to them; they are the two colossi at the end of the world, one at the extremity of the old world, one at the extremity of the new. Whilst our old European centre is a volcano consuming itself in its crater, the two nations, the one of the East, (Russia) and the other of the West, (America,) march without hesitation towards perfection: the one under the will of a single individual, the other under liberty."

"Providence," continues the Prince Napoleon, "has confided to the United States of North America the task of peopling and civilizing that immense territory which stretches from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and from the North pole to the equator. The government which is only a simple administration, has only been called upon to put in practice the old adage, *Laissez nous faire, laissez prsser*, in order to favor that irresistible instinct which pushes the people of America to the West."

These are the published sentiments of Louis Napoleon, and still there is no want of people who can ascribe to him many monstrous opinions with respect to the United States; while on the other hand we have Mr. Thackeray swearing at the

government of America as no government at all.

"Vastly prosperous," says Mr. Thackeray, "if you will; if dollars and cents can constitute happiness, there is plenty for all; but can any who has read of the American doings in the late frontier troubles, and the daily disputes on the slavery question, praise the Government of the States—a government which dare not punish homicide or arson performed before its very eyes, and which the pirates of Texas, and the pirates of Canada can brave at their will? There is no government, but a prosperous anarchy."

Such was the opinion of this writer only four years ago; what it is now I cannot say. Napoleon's great mission was performed to the end, through his task was a difficult one—that of amalgamation of the most discordant social elements. He re-constructed a new order of things and society on new and diametrically opposite principles to the old one, while yet hatred and revenge were boiling in every bosom. And these instruments, thus used, were precisely the same that had completely pulled down all social and normal order in France. To a certain extent this has been also the case, and is the great merit of the present Emperor, who has done the same thing as his uncle; but he has already obtained greater and more permanent results.

J. TOGNO.

**IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.**—*Fight with American.*—We find the following in the Friend of China, of November 12th:

We learn by the Tarter that the day after the Japanese convention (British) was ratified at Nagahaski Admiral Stirling was asked by the commissioner to give advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it was said, with nine vessels at Simoda were breaking the peace in the most outrageous manner.—The Admiral is reported to have recommended concessions to the American demands, provided they were any way reasonable.

An American gentleman writes on this subject:

I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda, in anticipation of receiving supplies agreeably to the late treaty. Report is that they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause not to furnish them with any supplies. The Americans not to be trifled with, they took what they wanted, and paid in dollars at their fair weight, the one-third the value, as fixed on by the treaty they would have no knowledge of. It is said that guns had been fired and Japanese killed.

Hope writes the poetry of a boy, but memory that of a man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backwards with sighs. Such is the wise Providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim; the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

**ONE EFFECT OF SPIRITUALISM.**—It is said the Miss Foxes or the Misses Fox—the reader can have it which way he will—have realized a large fortune simply by snapping the joints of their big toes!—They were the original Rochester rappers.

A lover, writing to his sweetheart says: "Delectable dear—You are so sweet that honey would blush in your presence, and molasses stand appalled."

The French Minister at Washington, Mr. De Sartiges, has withdrawn almost entirely from society, because ladies object to his smoking at their receptions! Boston Post responsible.

"Have you read my last speech?" said a prosy M. C. to a friend. "I hope so," was the satisfactory reply.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When experience has made him *sage*.

Greatness may build the tomb, but it is goodness must make the epitaph.

Punch asks, whether properly and literally speaking Longfellow's publisher ought not to be *Longman*.



## Parte Española.

Sábado, Mayo 18 de 1856.

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

### AJENTES.

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

### DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.  
Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.  
Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Casa de Gobierno,

Leon, Mayo 2 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por conducto del Ministerio de hacienda, el decreto que sigue.—El Presidente Provisionario de la República de Nicaragua, en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

Art. 1.º A los militares en actual servicio se les abonará la mitad de la suma mensual de empréstito á cuenta de sus sueldos; y la otra no se les cobrará, teniendo como rebajo.

Art. 2.º A los que sirvan en los cuerpos de patriotas mandados organizar ó que se organicen en lo sucesivo, se les rebajará una tercera parte de las mensualidades que les correspondan, y se les cobrarán las dos restantes. Mas cuando entren al servicio activo serán equiparados en un todo a los militares, conforme lo establecido en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Los demas empleados de nombramiento del Gobierno deberán satisfacer la mitad de las cuotas asignadas del empréstito, y la otra quedará por cuenta de la dotacion que corresponda á sus destinos.

Art. 4.º Los funcionarios encargados de la coleccion del empréstito deberán mensualmente informar sobre las cantidades abonadas á las oficinas, á quienes correspondan los empleados de que habla el presente decreto, para que puedan practicar los descuentos.

Art. 5.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Leon, Abril 30 de 1856.—Patrio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de hacienda Ldo. D. Francisco Baca.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Salinas.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Casa de Gobierno,

Leon, Mayo 3 de 1856.

Circular á los Prefectos departamentales.

Las fuerzas invasoras de Costa-Rica que osaron profanar el territorio de Nicaragua, reducidas á un número insignificante, han evacuado el Departamento de Rivas. El descalabro que esas fuerzas sufrieron en la accion del 11 próximo pasado, la epidemia del cólera, la fiebre amarilla y la desercion de sus soldados, las llevan á su patria llenas de miserias, verguenza y oprobio, dando al mundo una leccion importante de que no se puede conquistar á un pueblo que conoce sus derechos y sabe defenderlos.

Acontecimiento tan plausible tengo órden del Sr. Presidente de la República de

ponerlo en conocimiento de V. para que lo mande publicar con la solemnidad que es debida.

Soy de V. con todo placer atento servidor.—Salinas.

Señor Ministro de la guerra del Supremo Gobierno de la República.— D. U. L.—Somoto grande, Abril 27 de 1856.—Del Gobernador y Comandante militar de Nueva Segovia.

El día 24 se me dió parte por el Sr. Jeneral D. Mariano Salazar, escrito en el pueblo de la Trinidad en este Departamento: que los facciosos D. Fernando Chamorro, Modesto Bonicher, Altamirano y otros de su clase, acompañados de cien fusileros y algunos de flechas, se dirijian á este pueblo con objeto de tomarse las armas y de mas elementos de guerra existentes en la plaza. Seguramente el enemigo estaba bien impuesto de que mi posicion era por entonces desventajosa en razon del corto número de soldados que estaban bajo mis órdenes y esto le obligó á acelerar su marcha para combatir.

En efecto, ayer como á las seis y media de la tarde, cierto que el enemigo venia á marchas forzadas por el punto del Calvario, salí á su encuentro para defender el armamento, ó que muriese en la accion el último de mis valientes. En los momentos del combate reinó el profundo silencio que observa el buen soldado y que denota el ánimo recto de venerar ó morir.

Yo dispuse la accion lleno de confianza por el conocimiento de los militares que están bajo mis órdenes, y por que á ellos iban incorporados algunos patriotas decididos por la causa del pueblo, que sostiene el Supremo Gobierno, y habiendo puesto la fuerza bajo el mando inmediato de mi segundo, el Sr. Coronel Don Manuel Berríos, éste intrépido jefe atacó al enemigo en el Calvario de este pueblo, y á las tres horas de un fuego vivo, los facciosos huyeron desparavidos por los montes en distintas direcciones, salvándose en ellos al favor de la oscuridad de la noche, que impidió su persecucion; pero al salir la luna, los mandé perseguir, mas no fué posible encontrar á ninguno de ellos, por que como cobardes, se hicieron invisibles á sus vencedores. Al amanecer el siguiente día, mandé explorar el campo, y se encontraron algunas armas nacionales y de caza, cuatro muertos y un herido de gravedad, siendo muchos los que llevan los derrotados, segun el informe que me ha dado el Comandante local D. Alvaro Marín, á quien antes de hacer mi movimiento, lo destiné á inspeccionar el campo del enemigo, y fué tomado por éste, salvándose de sus furros con motivo de la derrota.

De nuestra parte no hubo mas que cuatro soldados heridos, uno de ellos de bastante gravedad. El Sr. Coronel Berríos tambien fué herido en un brazo, pero por fortuna levemente.

Han triunfado, Sr. Ministro, las armas del Gobierno, con el valor y denuedo de sus subordinados.

Yo, por tanto, debo recomendar á la consideracion del mismo Gobierno á todos los Jefes, oficiales y soldados de mi mando, y á los héroicos patriotas que les ayudaron á vencer; y le recomiendo igualmente al Sr. D. Teodoro Bellorin que se sirvió darme oportunos avisos de los movimientos que ejecutaban los facciosos; y entre los patriotas que luchaban, debo hacer especial mencion de dos jovencitos hermanos del esclarecido patriota D. Simon Barrientes, quienes en una edad tan tierna, han hecho prodigios de valor dignos de admiracion.

Dígnese el Sr. Ministro poner lo espuesto en el alto conocimiento del Sr. Presidente, y aceptar el aprecio y respeto de su atento servidor.—J. María Valle.

### A LOS HABITANTES

DEL DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

El Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de la República de Nicaragua William Walker, ha tenido á bien nombrarme Comandante y Gobernador militar de este Departamento; lo que he aceptado con mucho placer por ser esta la parte de Nicaragua que últimamente ha sido el Teatro de cosas memorables y que en lo venidero todavia llamará la atencion del mundo entero.

Me es muy honroso mandar este Departamento y lo haré con imparcialidad y jus-

ticia, no ignoro que hay grandes diferencias causadas por la opinion política entre los pueblos. No ignoro que no todos son iguales al de San Jorge, pero sin embargo, haré ver á todos los Nicaraguenses sus deberes con el Gho. de la República y contra los hijos desnaturalizados que hoy en el día trabajan para turbar el orden público del Estado y que han venido últimamente en las filas de los Costaricenses. A todos ellos los conozeo, y los sabré tratar segun lo merecen.

A todo trance haré sostener el orden, respetar las propiedades y proteger á todos los amigos de la actual administracion. Bien conozeo que las necesidades y las penalidades de la guerra euestan mucho á este hermoso pais: pero me esforzaré con todo mi poder para hacer mejorar esta situacion para reponer las pérdidas de nuestros fieles amigos.

Con vosotros habitantes del Departamento de Rivas hablo, á vosotros os llamo para reunir vuestros esfuerzos con los míos para que enseñemos que somos dignos súbditos de los mas dignos jefes que nos manden.—C. C. Horusby.

La Virgen y Mayo 13 de 1856

### Guerra con Costa Rica!

#### Completa derrota del Enemigo!

600 Nicaraguenses contra 2800 Costaricenses.

1200 hombres invasores fuera de combate!

700 mas destruidos por el cólera!

Fuga del Presidente Mora!—Consternacion pánica del Servilismo Centro-Americano!

Poner en claro la conducta pública observada por D. Juan Rafael Mora como Pdte. de la República de Costa-Rica por su gabinete en las actuales desavenencias con Nicaragua, es el principal objeto de este artículo. Es sin duda alguna un loable fin proeurar que abran los ojos la sensatez centro-americana y esas masas honradas y laboriosas que la Providencia les destina á mejor suerte, al travez de pretensiones bien conocidas de politicos herbosos y declamadores que se proponen perpetuarse en los destinos, dirijir la suerte de los pueblos para medrar, como si fueran manadas de ovejas, y continuar saboreándose en esas miserables soberanias que no representan fisonomía política ni respetabilidad en el exterior.

La exieion desoladora que sufrió Nicaragua y data desde el mes de Mayo de 1854, fué vista con harta indiferencia en su dilatado período por esos Gobiernos hermanos que ahora pretenden con este dulce título libertarnos de la opresion de las fuerzas americanas.

Es bien sabido que cuando las libertades públicas agonizaban en el desgraciado pueblo centro-americano, particularmente en Nicaragua, en donde una faccion retrograda trabajó de consuno con la estraviada política del gabinete Guatemalteco; los campeones demócratas de Nicaragua, apelaron á la fuerza auxiliar de los americanos del norte, de esos acendrados liberales que debian salvarnos con el feliz carácter de hijos adoptivos y ciudadanos Nicaraguenses.

La bizzarria de un pequeño número de estos libres, unidos á los demócratas nativos, dió lugar al triunfo contra el partido servil. Entonces temblaron los tiranos de los demas Estados: esos Gobiernos de intrigas, en cuyos oscuros gabinetes se enjendró una terrible desconfianza de perder sus soberanias patrimoniales: esos politicos mal intencionados, corifeos de las revoluciones, que bajo la capa de pérdida de independencia nacional, pretenden todavia ocultar sus siniestras miras, con un celo anómalo que los ha hecho producir constantes diatribas y falsedades manifiestas.

El primero que levantó la voz, con objeto de sofocar la marcha rejenaradora, fué el pigmeo y soberbio gabinete Costaricense. Su conducta es necesario evidenciarla al mundo entero, y principalmente á todos los Gobiernos del continente americano. El insensato gobernante de esta menguada República, ha querido sifrar su suerte, desde mucho ha, en el opoyo de potencias Europeas; y cuando ha sonado la hora de atender á la positiva felicidad de los pue-

blos Centro-americanos; bajo esta ridícula ilusion se ha lanzado bruscamente sobre Nicaragua, haciendo una guerra de bárbaros en que salvajemente destruyó las obras de la industria, incendió edificios y y asesinó diserecionalmente hasta los extranjeros neutrales sin miramiento á las naciones á que pertenecieran. Y lo que es mas, para colmo de tanta barbarie y de tanta iniquidad, emitió entonces un decreto poniendo fuera del palio de la ley á todo extranjero que fuese encontrado en el Estado libre de Nicaragua: produccion monstruosa que pugna abiertamente, y justifica la falacia, con otro decreto redactado en años atrás concediendo franquicias á los emigrados de cualquiera nacion que llegasen á Costa Rica.

Ahora bien, aquel que tenga siquiera una sola gota de sangre Nicaraguense ó Centro-americana, que sea honrado y bien intencionado ¿podrá ver con indiferencia tanto oprobio, tanta bajeza y tanta maldad por parte del gabinete Costaricense? ¿Por ventura no es claro que el gobierno Mora blazonando de republicano, ha ofendido bruscamente la civilizacion del siglo? ¿No es evidente que él y su retrogrado Gabinete ha contraido una inmensa responsabilidad con sus inveterados ataques á la marcha progresiva de la América-Central á sus libertades públicas, y sobre todo á la causa santa del continente americano? Siendo pues de una manera cierta y positiva que el Gobierno de Costa-Rica ha pactado alianzas con potencias Europeas para que estas interfirieran en las cuestiones interiores de la América Central, (pues ya tenemos prueba de ello, especialmente respecto á la Inglaterra) ¿habrá algun patriota en cuyo corazon no se apodera una justa y heroica indignacion á la vista de este cuadro tan ominoso?

Pero Dios proteje, y protegerá siempre la justa causa de las libertades populares. El tirano Mora estimulado por el egoismo y la ambieion ingresó á Nicaragua con sus huestes invasoras: se acampó en la plaza de Rivas muy satisfecho de obtener gloriosos triunfos, y allí mismo en ese teatro de recuerdos amargos para toda su vida; el día 11 del mes pasado recibió una leccion severa por los soldados valientes que sostienen al actual Gobierno democrático de Nicaragua.—Ya el público está impuseto de esta jornada tan desastrosa como funesta para los Costaricenses; mas no paró en esto su descalabro, porque la Providencia divina consumó la obra de esterminio, lanzando sobre esos temerarios una peste desoladora: y entonces los pequeños restos de ellos han huido desparavidos, dejando multitud de heridos, fusiles y demas elementos de guerra en el territorio Nicaraguense, y en las diferentes rutas que tomaron desconsertados: en ellas se encontraban los cadáveres de esos infelices perseguidos aun por el azote de la epidemia.—

Al mismo tiempo que el Sr. Mora sufría estos reveses en la ciudad de Rivas, igual suerte experimentaban sus armas en el rio de Sarapiquí; pues la expedicion compuesta de 200 hombres que por esa vía ordenó para obstruir el tránsito y tomar la punta de Castilla en la bahía de S. Juan del Norte, fué sorprendida por nuestros valientes en número de treinta hombres quienes despues de un pequeño fuego los derrotaron completamente haciéndoles treinta y tantos muertos y gran número de heridos.

Es pues fuera de duda que el Sr. Presidente Mora pretendió dominar á Nicaragua con 2800 hombres que trajo en su invasion: que estos fueron batidos en la plaza de Rivas el 11 del mes pasado por 600 Nicaraguenses en cuya jornada quedaron fuera de combate mil doscientos: que se le frustraron sus esperanzas del apoyo con que contaba, el pronunciamiento de los pueblos; y que por el azote de la epidemia perdieron en el corto tiempo de su residencia y vergonzosa fuga setecientos hombres, de manera que estos desdichados se fueron tan solo en el número de novecientos llevando consigo á su patria como trofeos de su campaña, el terrible contagio del cólera,

En nada se parece esto al resultado que esperaba el Sr. Mora: pues ni obtuvo la anexion de los Departamentos de Oriente y Mediodia á la República de Costa-Rica propuesta por los ingratos Nicaraguenses llamados lejitimistas, hoy vagando por las Selvas; y mucho menos, el auxilio de dos mil hombres que le ofrecieron apollados



en el pronunciamiento de los pueblos que hoy mas que nunca están dispuestos á sostener á su Gobierno, porque no se les molesta, no se les veja, no se les estoreiona y se ocupan tan solo en sus trabajos ordinarios, llenos de confianza con una administracion benéfica que cuenta con grandes recursos para su felicidad.

El 14 del corriente á las dos de la mañana ancló en el puerto de esta ciudad el vapor Virjen, procedente de la bahía del mismo nombre: Ha traído á su borde á los Sres. D. Gabriel Lacayo, D. Hilario Selva y D. Antonio Falla, que se hallaban detenidos en aquel punto por disidentes: los dos primeros han sido multados. Tambien vinieron perfectamente restablecidos de su salud una parte considerable de los heridos Costaricenses que quedaron en la ciudad de Rivas abandonados por el Sr. Mora á causa de su gravedad y recomendados al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe D. Guillermo Walker por el Mayor Jeneral del Ejército D. José María Cañas.

No era necesaria tal recomendacion para que el digno Jefe del Ejército Nicaraguense dejase de ejercer los actos de filantropía que acostumbra en casos como el presente, n cambio de la bárbara é inhumana conducta que observó el Presidente Mora, asesinando á todos los heridos é indefensos de nuestro Ejército que encontró en la misma ciudad de Rivas. Pues en efecto el Jeneral Walker dictó sin pérdida de tiempo las órdenes mas terminantes para que fuesen asistidos y curados con esmero y preferencia á los de nuestro Ejército: y logró por fin la satisfaccion que experimenta un alma virtuosa.

¿Qué dicen Vdes. sobre esto Sres. escritores del Salvador y Guatemala que con tanta injusticia y lijereza han calumniado al Jeneral Walker?

**La presdencia de Mora en peligro**

Sabemos de una manera positiva que el Presidente D. Juan Rafael Mora ha sido muy mal recibido en su ingreso á la República de Costarica. 1.º Por su imprudente y temeraria invasion á Nicaragua sin haber obrado de como con los demar estados como estaba convinado. 2.º Por haber ocasionado torpemente la destruccion de taantas victimas Costaricenses, tanto por el hierro y el plomo, como por la epidemia del cólera y 3.º Por haber introducido esta peste terrible en el territorio de aquella República la cual está devorando á los habitantes de aquellos pueblos. Tambien se nos dice que es tal el descontento y desagrado de todos ellos, que si no ha estalla do una revolucion no tardará en realizarse debiendo tener su origen en la ciudad de Alajuela, cuyos habitantes siempre han sido opositores á la tiránica Administracion del Sr. Mora.

Por tales circunstancias no garantizamos su continuacion en el mando y por consecuencia su seguridad individual.

**A LA GACETA DEL SALVADOR.**

En sus últimos números el Redactor, con una lijereza que si estaria bien en un niño, es tan impropia del funcionario que debe tener por guia la circunspeccion y la verdad: al tratar de la guerra de Costa Rica contra Nicaragua deja ir su pluma atolondradamente, creyendo sin duda que es lo mismo herir á mansalva á los liberales del Salvador, que ofender á las falanjes americanas y al Ejército de un Gobierno fuerte como es hoy el que tiene esta República.

Despues de estampar una cáfila de falsedades que contradicen los hechos de armas que han tenido lugar en el departamento de Rivas y otros puntos y sobre todo la fuga del Presidente Mora con su Ejército completamente destruido, el Redactor comenta á su modo las necesidades que estampa, sin considerar que compromete á su Gobierno, y al mismo tiempo queda en el mas completo ridiculo dando lugar al desprecio y la risa.

Tambien tiene el Redactor la sencillez de insertarnos todo lo relativo á los preliminares de combinacion de fuerzas entre Guatemala y el Salvador, sus movimientos sus pretensiones del Gobierno de Honduras, lo que se proponen practicar en estas fronteras esas grandes fuerzas combinadas &c. de manera que ya esperamos leer en la Gaceta del Salvador las instrucciones que se den al que mande en Jefe y todo su plan estratégico, ¡serviles desdichados. Dios les dé mas cordura!

**Educacion.**

DEDICADO A LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA.

Tres son los fines á que debe atender una buena educacion; á saber; formar el corazon, adornar el espíritu y ejercitar el cuerpo. Nunca es completa, cuando se desatiende cualquiera de los tres fines indicados.  
ANONIMO.

Si como lo han dicho graves pensadores y entre ellos el gran padre de la moral, todos los vicios tienen jeneralmente su origen en la ignorancia, juzgando que los hombres son viciosos mas bien por error que por depravacion, ya porque contrajeron hábitos perniciosos en una edad de irreflexion é inesperienza, ya porque no saben realmente cuanto vale el honor, ni en qué consiste, ni las ventajas inmensas que son el resultado y la recompensa de las buenas acciones, ni pueden prever las consecuencias próximas y remotas de los vicios; si todo esto es asi, decimos, los hombres no necesitan otra cosa para ser buenos y honrados, que las luces y los hábitos que proporciona una cuidadosa y atinada educacion; y por mas que digan los frenólogos, que todo lo quieren explicar con sus chichones ó protuberancias, yo me atengo mas á los hechos prácticos que desde que el mundo es mundo me estándiciendo que el hombre moral es obra de la educacion; máxime cuando el sistema penitenciario de los Estados-Unidos nos está mostrando los prodijios que puede obrar la educacion, aun en los hombres mas consumados en el crimen.....

De consiguiente la educacion es el mayor beneficio de cuantos puede recibir el hombre; pues formando su corazon, adornando su espíritu, puliendo y perfeccionando mas y mas su razon, dando á todas sus facultades el desarrollo de que son susceptibles, en una palabra, combatiendo sus malas inclinaciones y fomentando sus buenos hábitos, ella es la que forma por decir lo así la esencia del hombre moral; esto es, del hombre social, ilustrado y virtuoso. Así pues, cuanto hay de bueno, útil y grandioso en el mundo moral, se debe á los progresos de la educacion, sin la cual el hombre abandonado á sí mismo, seria la mas miserable de las criaturas, y el mas feroz de los animales.

Algunos hombres superficiales creen tener la mejor educacion, solo porque han frecuentado las aulas y saben echar cuatro ergos: pero semejantes hombres, olvidando la esencia misma de la cosa, solo atienden á vanas exterioridades. Mal podrá calificarse de bien educada á una persona, sin las dotes apreciables del corazon, que forman el distintivo del hombre de bien, y sin aquellos modales atentos, prudentes y comedidos que le hacen amable en la sociedad.

En efecto, una buena educacion debe abrazar el completo desarrollo de las facultades físicas, intelectuales y morales del hombre, y no concretarse solamente al cultivo de una parte de ellas, dejando las demas en el mas lamentable abandono. Es claro pues que cuando la educacion tenga por objeto el conjunto de las referidas facultades, entonces y solo entonces podremos decir que ha llenado completamente su grande objeto, preparando conveniente mente al hombre para llenar sus deberes sociales, y satisfacer sus necesidades físicas, intelectuales y morales.

La educacion pues; para ser completa debe ser laboriosa, ilustrada, eminentemente moral: laboriosa, porque el hábito del trabajo es el mejor preservativo de todos los vicios que degradan al hombre, que le conducen al crimen, y le privan de su verdadera dignidad; y porque el honroso trabajo, así como constituye la prosperidad jeneral de los pueblos y las naciones, es la sola verdadera fuente del bien particular de los individuos: un hombre ocioso es siempre un hombre perjudicial ó por lo ménos un hombre peligroso que busca en ocupaciones frivolas ó dañosas un recurso para distraer el tedio, la tristeza ó la inquietud que le devoran. El juego, la embriaguez, la disipacion, el mas desenfreñado libertinaje, no son otra cosa las mas veces que una consecuencia forzosa é inevitable de la ociosidad: Debe ser ilustrada porque el saber es un manantial inagotable de recursos para el hombre; es un tesoro de que puede echar mano en todas las adversidades, en todas las vicisitudes que

amenazan nuestra existencia en el mar borrascoso de la vida, pudiendo modificar y endulzar la desgracia, y aun acallar su voz en los grandes padecimientos y calamidades que por todas partes rodean al hombre en este misero mundo. En efecto, la verdadera sabiduría eleva y engrandece nuestra alma, comunicándole una inalterable constancia en la práctica del bien, y una heroica fortaleza para resistir al mal; suministrándonos luces con cuyo auxilio podamos discernir nuestros verdaderos intereses, que debemos cifrar sobre todo, en ser sabios, justos, virtuosos, amados de Dios y de los hombres. En fin, cuando digo eminentemente moral, no puedo ménos que tomar en consideracion la moral religiosa; si, aquella moral sublime que nos enseña á conocer y adorar á Dios, prescribiéndonos el amor y la beneficencia hácia nuestros semejantes; que es el freno del poderoso, el apoyo del débil, la alegría y la esperanza del justo, el terror del malvado, el consuelo del aflijido, el socorro del indigente; aquella moral, digo, pura y santa, que sirve al hombre de guia en esta vida, y mediante la práctica de las virtudes sublimes que propone le atiene fuertemente á la esperanza de su eterna felicidad.

**POESIAS.**

**LA HIJA DEL TINIMA.**

Cancion,  
CORO.

Las bellezas, los fúljidos rayos,  
Canten otros de Febo naciente,  
Que yo canto las gracias de un ente  
Que es mil veces mas bello que el sol.  
Nadie puede si humano se nombra  
Resistir al poder y atractivos  
De tus ojos de amor, seductivos,  
De tu cándida, angélica faz.  
En tu boca se albergan las gracias,  
Es tu talle gentil y hechicero.  
Anjel mio, yo te amo sincero;  
Solo soy de sentirlo capaz.  
Eres ay! á mis ojos indiaña,  
De virtudes insignes, dechado,  
¡Qué candor, que modestia! estasiado  
Yo contemplo tu angélico ser,  
La pureza de tu alma inocente  
Resplandece á mis ojos amantes,  
Mas que brillan del sol rutilantes  
Los destellos que vibra al nacer.  
Toda el alma te rindo, ánjel mio;  
Toda es tuya, en verdad, sin reserva;  
Que entusiasta un amor te conserva,  
Que los hombres no vieron jamás.  
Un amor puro y santo, ferviente,  
Respetuoso, eternal, sin medida;  
Un amor que es mi bien, es mi vida....  
Yo no puedo sin tí respirar.....

**FABULA POLITICA**  
(Inédita)

*Los animales en sociedad.*

Unos cuantos animales vivian en sociedad, con la mejor amistad en todo eran fraternales disfrutando libertad.  
Habia zorras, conejos, burros, caballos, abejas, carneros y comadrejas, muchos lobos y cangrejos, escarabajos y abejas.  
Cada cuando se juntaban con gran regularidad nombraban su autoridad reglamentos decretaban y ante la ley la igualdad.  
Estaban así viviendo, en buena paz y armonía cuando los lobos un día auyando salen diciendo con insolente osadía.  
No nos conviene la union, el partido mas prudente, dice un lobo intelijente, es disolver la nacion quiera ó no quiera la jente.  
Las zorras y los cangrejos el proyecto se apropiaron, muy luego lo proclamaron sin discusion ni consejos, y á los lobos imitaron.

De este modo temerario se consumó la maldad, ya no hubo union ni amistad con este plan sanguinario: ¡¡adios nacionalidad!!

Los conejos y carneros constitucion decretaron, la dictadura adoptaron varios animales fieros y de hecho se separaron.

El plan era de los lobos en absoluto mandar, y hartarse de asesinar á las animales bobos que supieron engañar.

Destinaron varias zorras á trastornar los vecinos les unieron á asesinos que pronto vieran camorras y hubo lances peregrinos.

Comenzó pues la algasara de cambios y de mudanzas, en medio de las matanzas sin haber quien la cortara, mas y mas eran las danzas.

En la inmediata montañia un bizarro leon habia viendo la carnicería, y moderando su zafia la melena sacudia.

Se puso en marcha á salvar de los lobos al cordero, ha salvado ya al primero y no tarda en continuar en salvar al pais entero.

Los lobos la desunion promovieron audazmente y ahora tan cobardemente gritan desde su rincón á latido impertinente.

“Peligra la independencia á nuestro modo de ver, el leon nos quiere comer los carneros con violencia vengannos á defender.”

Era ministro un cangrejo de carneros y conejos, quien copiando dichos viejos, atolondrado y perplejo, dijo, pero desde lejos.

“Palmo á palmo reculando defenderse el territorio, lo digo aquí en mi escritorio aunque el lobo esté temblando sépalo así mi auditorio.”

Levantando los hosicos los burros se alucinaron, los lobos los engañaron á fuerza de hermaniticos: la de marras ya pagaron.

Si no es bastante ese espejo habrá otra leccion amarga: esta fábula ya es larga: concluiré con un consejo, dispensándome la carga.

Atiende lector amado á lo que á decirte voy por lo que viendo yo estoy y lo que has leído versado, aprende esta leccion hoy.

La política y prudencia que son hermanas é iguales, y al mismo tiempo tribiales, donde no hay fuerza ni ciencia, evitarán graves males.

M. C.

**AVISO.**

Se solicitan zapateros, sastres, costureras, y se les pagarán muy buenos salarios. Ocurrase al Sr.

THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Coronel y pmer. Asistente Idente. Jral.  
Granada.

O al Sr. Ira Munson, en Masaya  
Granada, Mayo 16 de 1856.—

**SOLICITUDES.**

Se necesita maiz, guate, azúcar, café, arroz, frijoles, sal, candelas, jabon etc. etc. para el uso del Ejército. Se pagará el precio corriente, en plata ó en jéneres de la tienda nacional. Ni las personas ni los animales que vengán al mereado serán molestados en manera alguna.

THOMAS F. FISHER,  
Coronel y pmer. Asistente Idente. Jral.  
EJERCITO DE NICARAGUA.  
Granada, Mayo 16 de 1856.

*Siguen los extractos sobre la navegacion del rio San Juan: el lago Nicaragua y el de Managua, ó sea la comunicacion inter-oceánica del Atlántico y el Pacifico.*

TERCERA PARTE.

Al terminar la publicacion de estos extractos, quisiéramos no omitir la parte que concierne á las utilidades directas que deberian reportar los capitalistas, verificada que fuese la comunicacion inter-oceánica, con arreglo á las observaciones consignadas por el autor; pero habiéndose fundado los cálculos del Sr. Rouhaud en la diferencia de la comunicacion proyectada, y la que ántes habia existido con los puertos del Pacifico y los países Orientales, y habiendo ahora un ferro-carril en el Istmo de Panamá, cuyo tránsito en mi opinion es preferible al que ántes se hacia doblando el cabo de Hornos, los referidos cálculos de produccion deberian tener únicamente por base esta nueva via de comunicacion, y de consiguiente nos vemos forzados á omitir esta parte importantísima de la memoria del Sr. Rouhaud. Sin embargo, como creemos que nadie duda de las ventajas inmensas que debe producir la realizacion de esta grandiosa empresa, no solo para Centro América, sino tambien para el comercio jeneral de ámbos mundos juzgamos que por dicha omision es muy poco lo que pierde esta publicacion del verdadero interes que inspira á todos los amantes del progreso.

Volviendo pues á tomar el hilo á las observaciones del autor, hallamos que dice así: Todas las personas que han viajado en los Estados-Unidos, saben que muchos terrenos que se vendian á diez pesos el acre, han centuplicado su valor, y se venden hoy hasta á mil pesos. Es inútil decir que jamás en las cercanías de New-York, ni en ninguna parte de los Estados-Unidos podrán encontrarse terrenos mejor situados ni mas fértiles que los que se hallan en las márgenes del rio San Juan y del Lago Nicaragua, que hallándose precisamente en las inmediaciones del canal, abierto este al comercio de ámbos mundos, los mencionados terrenos no tardarán en ser poblados y cultivados por colonos y comerciantes de todas las naciones, ventaja que ciertamente no posee en el mismo grado ningun punto de los Estados-Unidos sea cual fuere su situacion.

La antigüedad y los tiempos presentes nos muestran que todos los países que se hallaban ó se hallan situados en las márgenes de los rios, canales, istmos &c., en una palabra, en cualquier punto que pueda ser la via por donde el comercio efectua ó efectúa mayor suma de comunicaciones, haciendo pasar mas jéneros y formando es calas de comercio, han sido siempre son los mas ricos y poblados. Tébas en el Istmo de Suez, Babilonia y Palmira, en el Eufrates, ó mas bien en un istmo igualmente situado entre el Oriente y el Occidente, fueron las mas ricas y populosas ciudades de la antigüedad. En los tiempos modernos vemos que Paris, Londres, Nueva-York, y otras muchas ciudades que se han hecho las escalas y las vias por donde el comercio efectúa mas transportes, son tambien los lugares mas ricos, donde hay mas poblacion y donde así como en sus cercanías, las propiedades territoriales han adquirido mas valor. Sin embargo, ni la antigüedad ni los tiempos modernos, nos presentan un país situado tan ventajosamente como el estado de Nicaragua, que será naturalmente la via de comunicacion entre Europa y las dos Indias una vez abierto el canal inter-oceánico, por donde el comercio de ámbos mundos evitará las tempestades del Cabo de Hornos y del Cabo de Buena-Esperanza, navegando casi siempre entre los trópicos.

Aun sin esperar la realizacion del gran canal, una vez reducido á efecto nuestro proyecto. ¿Cuál es el punto mas á propósito en el mundo para establecer una navegacion por vapores entre la Europa, las Américas, la India, la China, y el Japon, que el estado de Nicaragua? Ninguno existe que pueda competir con él. Sea pues cual fuere el punto de vista bajo el cual se considere la cuestion, el Istmo de Nicaragua está destinado á ser el emporio del comercio del mundo, y el punto donde bajo todas consideraciones debe adquirir mas valor la propiedad territorial. Así podemos decir sin parecer exagerados, que si

en los Estados-Unidos muchos terrenos han centuplicado su valor en el espacio de diez años, en el estado de Nicaragua en el mismo espacio de tiempo, una vez efectuado nuestro proyecto, debian hacer mucho mas que centuplicar; pero no nos fundarémos en estos datos, que, mas bien que una realidad, parecerian cuentos de hadas, ó de pura invencion: dirémos pues simplemente que creemos no estar muy distantes de la verdad añadiendo que el día que se realice la comunicacion, tal como la hemos proyectado, estos terrenos tan fértiles y cubiertos de maderas tan preciosas, sin contar con las minas de oro y plata, y tambien descubren que pueden encontrarse, y que aca so llegarán á ser una propiedad de la compañía, valdrán fácilmente unos con otros, 50 francos ó poco ménos de diez pesos la fanega; lo que haría ascender el valor total de 2.800,000 fanegas concedidas á la compañía á la cantidad de 140,000,000 de francos; cuya suma añadida á los 90.000,000 de francos, utilidad probable de fletes que le quedaria despues de haber reembolsado sus capitales con un seis por ciento, formaría la de 230 millones de francos que la compañía pudiera realizar en esta empresa.

Nada dirémos de las maderas preciosas para la marina, construccion civil, para obras comunes y ebanistería que allí se encuentran, y que, no á los precios de Europa, sino á los que tienen en los Estados-Unidos, donde se venden mas baratas, valdrian unas con otras en las tres cuartas partes de los terrenos, de 400 á 500 francos la fanega.

Se nos replicará quizás que para que estos terrenos adquiriesen un valor semejante, sería menester que el país se poblase. Responderémos á esto, que siendo el estado de Nicaragua un país sano, donde no hay fiebre amarilla y donde en un radio de 10 á 20 leguas, se halla la temperatura de los trópicos y de la zona templada, no hay ninguna duda que apenas fuese conocido este país, el gran número de colonos que se dirijen todos los dias á los Estados-Unidos, se dirijirian entónces á Nicaragua, donde hallarian una tierra mas fértil, y una temperatura mucho mas agradable.

CANAL OCEANICO.

CONCLUSION.

No siendo el proyecto que hemos propuesto, sino un medio que conduce al gran canal, creemos deber dar algunas noticias sobre este particular, para persuadir que esta empresa no es tan difícil ni tan costosa como se imagina.

Segun las medidas de nivelacion que se han hecho entre el lago Nicaragua y el Mal del Sur, por el Sr. ingeniero Bailly, enviado al efecto por el gobierno del país que ha tenido á bien comunicárnoslas, el nivel de las aguas de este en marea baja, es 128 piés mas bajo que el del lago, lo que hace que suponiendo el mar de las Antillas al nivel del Océano Pacifico, sería menester cerca de una docena de esclusas en el rio San Juan para poder dar entrada á los grandes buques en el lago.

El nivel de las aguas del lago Managua es de 23 piés sobre el del lago Nicaragua, lo que exigiría 3 esclusas para hacer entrar en él los grandes buques, completando con estas 15 esclusas. Como las márgenes del rio San Juan, y las del Tipitapa, en una gran parte de su curso son elevadas y no hay que temer una inundacion al dárles un cierto grado de elevacion, por eso creemos que con 15 esclusas podrémos hacer subir los grandes buques hasta el lago Managua.

Estando las aguas de este último lago 156 piés mas altas que las del Océano Pacifico y siendo la distancia á Moabita situado en las márgenes de Realejo, de 30 millas, será necesario abrir un canal de la misma estension con 16 esclusas para hacer descender los buques desde el lago hasta el mar del Sur.

El canal de Caledonia en Europa, que tiene 69 millas de largo de un mar á otro parece ser el que mas se asemeja al que hay que construir en Nicaragua, habiendo tenido que cavar en un terreno seco, y que profundizar lagos, lo que era aun mas costoso. Tiene 20 piés de agua de profundidad, 44 piés de ancho en el fondo, 90 en la superficie, y 23 esclusas en una línea de 94 piés de desnivel. El referidocanal costó 4.500,000 pesos.

El canal de Nicaragua tendrá 30 millas de largo es decir ménos de la mitad del de

Caledonia, pero la línea de desnivel entre el Mar Pacifico y el lago Managua es de 156 piés, mientras que la otra no era sino de 94 ó un poco mas de la mitad, lo que hace que para compensar lo mas que habrá que cavar en el canal de Nicaragua, considerémos este como si fuese de la misma dimension que el canal de Caledonia, y como si costase la misma suma de los 4.500,000 pesos.

Si el canal de Caledonia con sus 23 esclusas ha costado 4.500,000 pesos suponemos que para las 15 esclusas que hay que construir tanto en el rio San Juan, como en el Tipitapa, con la empalizada del Colorado, equivaliesen á dos tercias de la obra del Caledonia, que son 15 millones de francos (como unos 5 millones de ps.) tendrémos pues que se necesitará para todos los gastos de la apertura del gran canal de Nicaragua, la suma de 37.500,000 francos, que con 2.500,000 francos para gastos imprevistos, resultará una suma de 40 millones de francos (como unos 8 millones de pesos) que costará la ejecucion del gran trabajo que debe operar una revolucion en el comercio y en la política del mundo.

Segun documentos que tenemos á la vista se calcula que ascienden á unos 240.000,000 de pesos la masa del comercio que la Europa y los Estados-Unidos hacen con la India, la China, el Japon, las islas Filipinas la Oceania la pesca de la ballena, y todo el litoral del mar Pacifico, desde el cabo de Hornos hasta la América-Rusa.

De semejantes datos hemos partido al fundar las mas grandes esperanzas en favor de la compañía que redujese á efecto la grandiosa empresa que reclaman las necesidades del comercio, la humanidad y la civilizacion moderna.

En todo lo que acabamos de decir con relacion al gran canal por el Nicaragua, hemos supuesto que se abriría entre Moabita y Realejo, tanto á causa de lo hermoso de este puerto, como porque el terreno intermedio es una llanura ligeramente inclinada desde el Lago hácia el Mar del Sur: es decir, que forma un plano inclinado de 156 piés repartidos en 10 leguas, ó un poco mas de 15 piés 6 pulgadas por legua, en un terreno fácil de escavar. Mas no dejaremos de manifestar que existen ademias dos puntos de comunicacion cuya distancia de los lagos al Mar del Sur, es mucho menor que por Moabita y Realejo. El primero está situado entre el puerto de San Juan del Sur y el Lago de Nicaragua, cuya distancia en línea recta, solo es de unas 4 leguas. El terreno es un poco montañoso y el puerto un poco menor que el de Realejo. El segundo punto es el que está situado entre el puerto del Tamarindo, en el Mar Pacifico, á tres leguas en línea recta del lago Managua, por un terreno llano y ligeramente inclinado del lago hácia el mar, puerto demasiado pequeño aunque bastante profundo, lo mismo que el de San Juan del Sur. Estos dos puertos no pueden contener sino unos 20 navios, mientras que el de Realejo puede abrigar mas de 300.

En fin, sin pretender nosotros que sea ó no realizable el proyecto del Sr. Rouhaud sin responder tampoco de la exactitud de sus cálculos y observaciones, y conociendo ademias que el nuevo jiro que ha tomado el comercio atravesando el Istmo de Panamá, debe alterar en gran manera los cálculos jenerales del mencionado Sr., sin embargo, al dar al público estos extractos hemos creído hacer un servicio al país, promoviendo una publicacion que puede estimular á otros que con mejores datos, y quizás con mas acierto, pudieran ilustrar una materia de un interés tan jeneralmente reconocida, cuya discusion jamás debiera abandonarse, y que desgraciadamente yace en el mas lamentable olvido. Por nuestra parte tambien hemos creído procediendo así, tributar un justo homenaje de respeto y estimacion al hombre laborioso y de buena voluntad que con tanto afán ha trabajado por promover el engrandecimiento, la riqueza y prosperidad de Nicaragua.

PENSAMIENTOS.

El infertunio abate á las almas vulgares. Solo el deshonor debe abatir á las almas grandes y elevadas.

Cuando los males de un país han llegado á su colmo, no se puede aplicar el remedio sin comprometer su existencia política.

Nada mas precioso que el honor.

A LOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS.

Nicaragua ha hecho cuanto ha podido por evitar la guerra con los otros Estados de Centro-América. Se ha escrito á los gobiernos, y muchas personas influyentes para hacerles comprender que la fuerza americana no oprime el país, como se pretesa, y que este Gobierno se halla dispuesto á reducirla cuando se le reconozca y cesen las alarmas y desconfianzas contra Nicaragua. Con el mismo objeto se han destinado comisiones á algunos de los Estados para que no se nos obligue á manchar nuestras armas con la sangre de nuestros hermanos, que fuesen arrastrados por medio del engaño á una guerra injusta, como lo fueron los Costaricenses, que hoy deploran su suerte. ¿Ha podido hacerse mas?

Pero nada parece que basta. El círculo de oligarcas de Guatemala, tenaz en su afiejo y loco proyecto de conquistar á Centro-América, para establecer en todo el país la dictadura férrea que sufren los hijos de aquella hermosa República, se esfuerza ahora en llevarlo á cabo al favor de la falacia con que pretenden lograr que los amantes de la libertad los esclarecidos Salvadoreños, y los heroicos Hondureños, sirvan incautamente á tan perversos desigñios. Esto nos parece un delirio; porque aunque el gobernante del Salvador se haya dejado fascinar, sabemos muy bien que están en oposicion con su política los hombres sensatos y la jeneralidad del Pueblo.

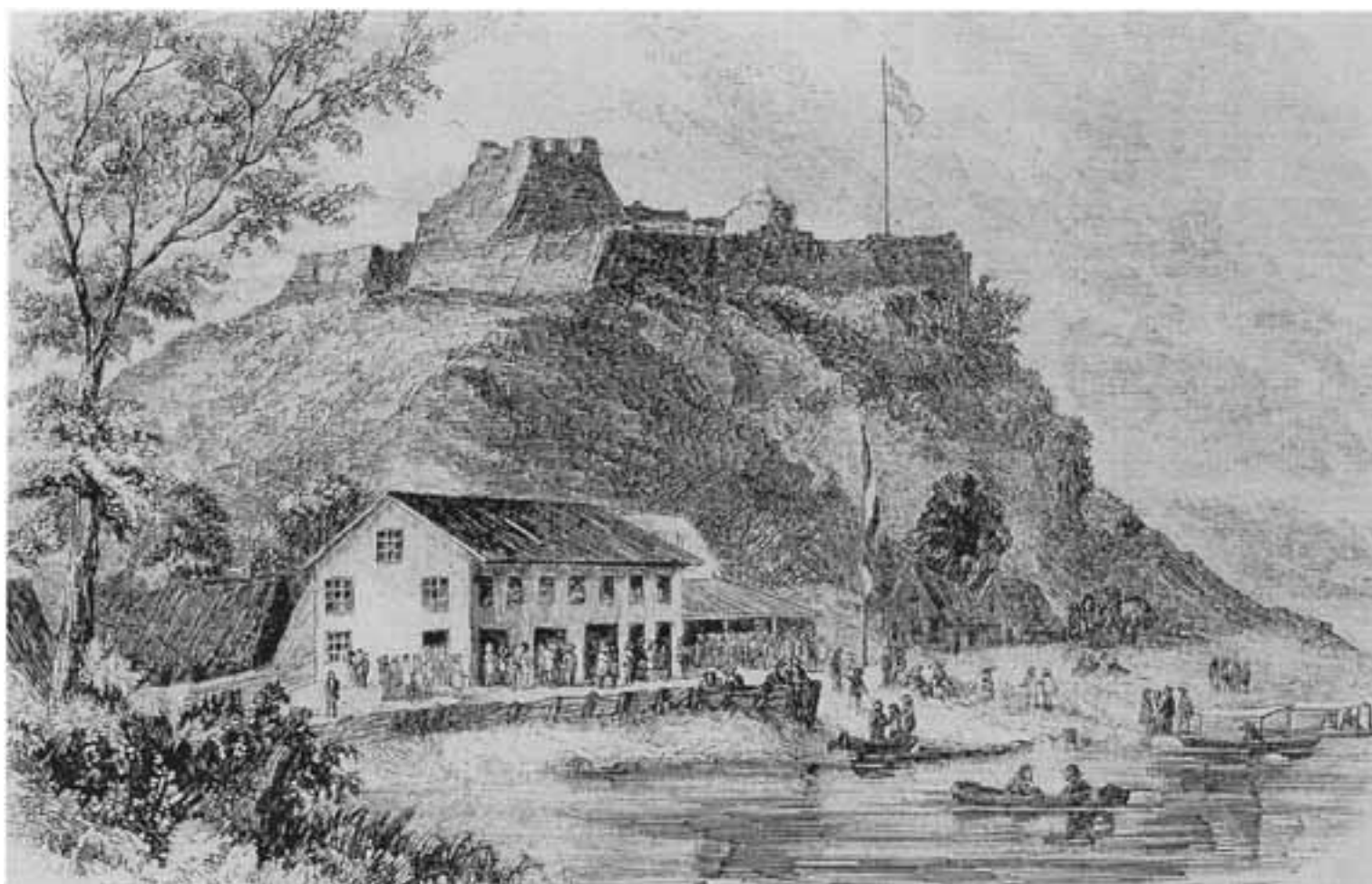
Mas si llegase el caso de que los aristócratas, á despecho de la opinion pública, y contra toda razon, traigan la guerra á Nicaragua, su Gobierno sabrá escarmentarlos: hará uso de medios proporcionados: hará uso de grandes recursos que están en su mano; y no será responsable, puesto que se le estreche á adoptarlos para salvar una causa justa y grande. ¡Dios es testigo de la pureza de las intenciones del Gobierno; y la posteridad será bastante recta para hacerle justicial!

Los Demócratas.

Leon, Mayo 7 de 1856.

DOS PALABRAS A LOS TIRANOS.

Hay en todas partes ciertos hombres partidarios del antiguo gobierno, de las preocupaciones y del poder absoluto, que predicán y sostienen con empeño, que solo la tiranía y el terror son capaces de mantener en reposo á los pueblos. Este es un viejo error, dice el Conde Segur, que procede de una voz mal definida, y que hace tomar el silencio del temor y de la compresion por la tranquilidad. Casi tanto valdria confundir el movimiento de la vida con la agitacion, y la funesta inmovilidad producida por el opio, con el reposo. Cuando Luis XI en su vejez lo hacia temblar todo, ¿podia acaso llamarse orden y reposo el estupor en que la nacion gemía, por el temor que difundia el gran Prevoite Tristan, y por el pavor que inspiraban los cadalzos secretos en que el Rey hacia perecer sus víctimas? ¿Es por ventura bien permitido admirar el orden establecido por la voluntad del confesor de Luis XIV cuando los Jansenistas se veian perseguidos por todas partes como protestantes, y cuando arrazaban la morada tranquila de unas pobres monjas, cuyo delito era únicamente no ver en un libro cinco proposiciones que no contenian? ¿Llamarémos acaso orden y reposo la situacion en que se hallaba el imperio romano bajo la dominacion absoluta de los Tiberios, de los Neronés, de los Calígulas, de los Domicianos, de los Cómodos, de los Heliogábalos? De ninguna manera: se equivocan miserablemente los hombres que piensan dominar el mundo con la tiranía y el terror. El pueblo vive siempre en zozobras porque el tirano, en cuanto ha cometido las acciones persigue las conciencias, y cuando no se le oponen víctimas, las busca, pero él agota sus fuerzas con sus triunfos, y devora de antemano su porvenir. La historia de todos los tiempos publica estas verdades, y los sucesos de hoy, que ocuparán un día una página de la nuestra, nos ponen delante de los ojos los horrores y los vicios de que es capaz la tiranía, ese monstruo abominable, ese delirio que necesariamente conduce á su ruina al que la ejerce, y hace que el pueblo mas desgraciado sea aquel que está sujeto á su imperio.—¡Tiranos! no seais mas tiempo ciegos, y aprended á ser hombres. (Bol. oficial de 1<sup>o</sup> de Mayo.)



Pasajeros del Orizaba en El Castillo  
Orizaba passengers detained at Castillo



Sábado, 24 de mayo de 1856

LA NOTICIA DE ESTA SEMANA es el inicio de la línea de Morgan & Garrison en el Pacífico cuando el martes 20 de mayo el *Sierra Nevada* desembarca en San Juan del Sur centenares de pasajeros de California rumbo a los puertos del Atlántico "y unos pocos reclutas para el ejército" — treinta, según Cyrus—, y la inmediata partida de los 330 pasajeros del *Orizaba* varados en Nicaragua el mes anterior —menos 70 que quedaron muertos en Granada, 2 que fallecen en el vapor lacustre entre Granada y La Virgen, y 33 adicionales que enseguida mueren de "fiebre y diarrea" a bordo del *Sierra Nevada* entre San Juan del Sur y San Francisco.

En español, la necrología del Capitán D. Santiago Walker saca con una semana de atraso la noticia publicada en inglés en el número anterior.

Saturday May 24, 1856

THIS WEEK'S NEWS is the inauguration of the Pacific leg of the Morgan & Garrison transit line when on Tuesday, May 20th, the *Sierra Nevada* lands at San Juan del Sur several hundred passengers from California bound for the East "and a few more recruits for the army" —thirty, according to Cyrus—, and the immediate departure of the 330 *Orizaba* passengers stranded in Nicaragua in April —minus 70 that passed away and were buried in Granada, 2 that die on the lake steamer between Granada and Virgin Bay, and 33 more that afterwards perish from "fever and diarrhea" on board the *Sierra Nevada* between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco.

In Spanish, the obituary of Captain James Walker brings out a week late the news published in English in the previous issue.

## Extractos / Excerpts

*THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.*

But, in truth, the only real sensible solution of the Central American difficulty is to be found in the continued presence and guidance of Gen. Walker. The people are too feeble to protect themselves from the constant revolutions planned and carried out by rival factions; and it needs no statesman or profound thinker to affirm, that so long as these disasters continue, the world can derive but a divided benefit from the wealth and resources of Nicaragua.

132 (1)

*SERVILISM IN NICARAGUA.*

When Chamorro was President of this Republic, elected by fraud over the patriot Castillon, he erected a throne here in Granada, and his will superceded law ...

A few years more of internal commotion would have reduced this favored State to a condition of beggary ... But fate has ordered it otherwise for Nicaragua ... In time to come, with the new element which is giving life and energy to the drooping course of Democracy in this State, Nicaragua will not only bloom as a garden, but she will control the destinies of Central America.

132 (2)

*San Salvador.*

Last Thursday, Señor Gregorio Juarez, the Commissioner appointed from this Republic to negotiate a treaty with San Salvador, returned to Leon, his mission having failed. The Republicans of San Salvador refuse to recognize the Democrats of Nicaragua.

132 (3)

A los pueblos de Centro-América.

De la patria las glorias cantad  
Liberales de los seis Estados,  
Los tiranos ya están derrotados  
De los héroes la voz escuchad.

Nicaragua espiraba destruida  
Por el bando servil aleboso  
Que con plan fratricida horroso  
A los pueblos dejaba sin vida.

Cuando un héroe que el Dios de  
bondad

A las playas del Sur nos enviara,  
desnudando la espada gritara,  
Libertad, libertad, libertad.

¡O pueblos del centro cantad  
Ignos gratos al héroe invencible,  
Que repite lidiando terrible  
Libertad, libertad, libertad.

136 (2)

VOLCANO IN MOTION. —The natives from Massaya represent that vicinity as somewhat anxious at present at the movements of the Volcano at Massaya. All the evidences of an eruption have occurred, great stones being thrown out, together with clouds of ashes that almost obscured the light of day.

132 (3)

HEALTH OF THE CITY. —The rainy season is now permanently upon us, and we may safely congratulate the Americans on the prospect of a season of health.

133 (2)

"PAYING THE FIDDLER." —The Department of Rivas probably furnished more aid and encouragement to the Costa Ricans than any other in the State, and had less reason for its treasonable practices. On the same principle that "the dancer pays the fiddler," Rivas will, probably, have to foot the bill of expenses incurred in the war. The amount of property liable to confiscation in that department alone is quite sufficient to pay all the military expenses of the Government up to the 1st of June. Rather a profitable riddance of the traitors!

134 (4)

## Chismografía.

Algunos dias hace que me dijo una persona que entre la clase mas comun de la poblacion de esta República había tendencias muy marcadas al comunismo

138 (4)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

NO. 29.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### THE DUTCH POLITICIAN.

"Mine neighbor, Wilhelm, vot you think of bolitics, hey?" asked Peter Von Slug, of his neighbor Von Sweitzel, the Twelfth Ward Blacksmith, one evening as he seated himself beside him in a Bierhaus.

"I tinks much," said Sweitzel, giving his pipe a long whiff.

"Vell, vot you tinks?"

"I comes to der conclusion dat politics is one big fool."

"Ah!" exclaimed Pete, after taking a draught from his mug, "how do you make him dat?"

"Vel, my frien', I tell you," replied Sweitzel, after a few whiffs and a drink, "I comes to dis place ten years last evening by der Dutch Almanac, mit mine blacksmith shop. I builds me a fine house, I poots up mine bellers, I makes mine fire, I heats mine iron, I strikes mit mine hammer, I gets plenty of work in, and I makes mine monish."

"Dat is goot," remarked Pete, at the same time demanding that the drained mugs be refilled.

"I say that I made much friends," continued Wilhelm, relighting his pipe.—"Der beeples all say, Von Sweitzel bes a good man, he blows in der morning, he strikes in der night, and he mind his business. So dey spraken to me many times, and it makes me feel much goot here," slapping his breast.

"Yaw, yar, dat ish gootey," remarked Pete, who was an attentive listener.

"Vell, it goes along dat way tree year. Tree? Let me see, von year I make tree hoondred tollar, der next tree hoondred an' fifty—der next four hoondred and swonzy, and der next five hoondred tollars. Dat make five year. Vell, I bees here five year, when old Mike der watchman, who bees su h a bad man, comes to me, and he say, 'Sweitzel, vot makes you work so hard?' 'To make monish,' I del him. 'I dells you how you makes him quicker as dat,' he say. I ask him how, an' den he dells that Shake, der lawyer—vat make such burty speeches about Faderland—bes agoin' to run for Congress, and dat Shake der lawyer dells him to dell me, if I would go among der beeples and dell them to vote mid him all der while, he would put me into von big office, where I makes twenty thousand tollars a year."

"Twenty tousand, mine Got!" exclaimed Pete, thunderstruck.

"Yaw, twenty. Well, by shinks, I shust stops der striking', and goes to mine friens, an' all der Yarmans vote for Shake and Shake bes elected to der Congress."

Here Mynheer Von Sweitzel stopped, took a long draught of beer, and fixing

his eyes on the floor, puffed his pipe as if in deep thought.

"Vell, mine neighbor," said Pete, after waiting a due length of time to resume, "vot you do den, hey?"

"Vell, I ask Mike, der swellhead watchmans, for der office, an' he dells me I gets him der next year. I wats till after der next krou making time, an' den I say again, 'Mike, ven vil Shake give me dat twenty tousand tollar office?' 'In two year, sure,' he say, 'if you work for der barty.' Vell, I stop a blowin' mit mine bellers again, an' I blow two years for der party mit mine mout."

"Two year mit your mout?" asked Pete, in astonishment.

"Yaw, two year. Den again I go to Mike, der swellhead watchmans, an' dell him der twenty tousand tollar about, an' he dells me in wun more year I gets him sure. I dinks he fools me, yet I blow for der barty anudder year, an' den, vat you dinks?"

"Dinks! Vy, you gets him twenty tousand tollars."

"Gets him! Py shinks, Mike, der swellhead watchman dells me I bes von big fool an' dat I might go to der bad place, an eat sour-kroust."

"He tells you dat?"

"Yar. Sure as my name bes Von Sweitzler."

"After you do der blowing mit your mout for der party?"

"Yaw."

"Mine Got! vat you do den, mine neighbor."

"I make a fire in my blacksmith shop I blows my own bellers again, I heats mine own iron, and strikes mit my own hammer. I say to mineself, 'Wilhelm Von Sweitzler, bolitics bes a humbug, and bolitics bes a bigger von. Wilhelm Von Sweitzler, do yer blo'ing and let bolitics do ders.'"

Many years ago an ingenious plan was adopted by the Grand Duke to rid Florence of beggars. It was proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand square at a certain mentioned time, would be provided with a new suit of clothes, free of cost. At the appointed time the beggars of the city all assembled and the Grand Duke, causing all the avenues to the square to be closed, compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave each one according to promise a new suit. Sown up in the old clothes thus collected was found enough money to build a bridge, which was much wanted over the Arno, still called "Beggars Bridge."

Sheridan was one night much annoyed by a fellow member of the House of Commons, who to annoy him, kept crying out every few minutes, "Hear, hear!" During the debate he took occasion to describe a political contemporary that wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to act the fool. "Where," exclaimed he with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave or knavish fool?" "Hear, hear!" was shouted by the troublesome member. Sheridan turned around to him, thanked him for the prompt information, and sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

When Whitefield first went to America, observing, during the voyage, the dissolute manners of the crew, he invited them to one of his pious declamations and took occasion to reprehend them for their loose manner of living. "You will certainly," says he "go to hell. Perhaps you think I will be an advocate for you; but, believe me, I will tell all of your wicked actions!" Upon this, one of the sailors turning to his messmate, observed, "Ay, Jack that's just the way at Old Bailey; the greatest rogue always turns king's evidence."

### DANGERS OF GRAMMAR.

Thomas Jefferson Sole, an independent farmer, writes the following letter to the country newspaper. His complaints are reasonable, and we trust he will soon find a teacher to his taste:

"Mr. Editor—I have ben sendin' my dater Nancy to scool to a scoolmaster in this naborhood. Last Friday I went over to the scool just to see how Nancy was gettin' along, and I sees things I did'n't like by no means. The scoolmaster was larnin' her things entirely out of the line of eddycation, and as I think improper. I set a while in the scoolhouse and heard one class say ther lesson. They was a-spelling, and I thot spelled quite exceedinly. Then cum Nancy's turn to say her lesson. She said it very spy. I was shot! and determined she should leave that scool. I have heard that gramer was an uncommon fine study, but I don't wan't eny more gramer about my house. The lesson that Nancy sed was nothing but the foolishest kind uv luv talk you ever seed. She got up, and the first word she said was:

I love!

"I looked at her rite hard for doin' so improper, but she went rite on and sed:

Thou lovest,

He loves,

and I reckon you never heard such a riggermyrole in your life—love, love, love, and nothin' but love. She sed one time, I did love.

"Ses I, 'who did you love?' Then the scholars luffed, but I wasn't to be put off, and I sed, 'who did you love, Nancy? I want to know—who did you love?' The scoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in and sed he wood explane when Nancy finished the lesson. This sorter pacyified me, and Nancy went on with awful love talk. It got wus and wus every word. She sed:

"I might, could or would love.

I stopped her again, and sed I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The scoolmaster tried to interfere, but I wouldn't let him say a word. He sed I was a fool, and I nockt him down and made him holler in short order. I taukt the strate thing to him. I told him I'd show him how he'd larn ny dater gramer.

"I got the nabors together and we sent Mr. McQuillister off in a hurry, and I reckon thar'l be no more gramer teechin' in these parts soon. If you know of any rather old foolish man in your regeen that doant teech gramer, we wood be glad if you wood send him up. But in the future we will be keerful how we employ men. Yung scoolmasters won't do, especially if they teeches gramer. Its a bad thing for morrils. Yours til deth, "THOMAS JEFFERSON SOLE."

A mayor of one of the communes in France, lately made the following entry upon his registry: I, Mayor of —, found, yesterday, in the forest, a man by the name of Rollins, committing an act against the laws. I commanded him to surrender, whereupon he set upon and heaped me with insult and coutumely, calling me a ragnuffin, an ass, and a precious dolt, and a scarecrow—all of which I certify to be true.

A man on getting out of an omnibus a few days ago, made use of two rows of knees as banisters to steady himself, at which the ladies took offence, and one of them cried aloud.

"A perfect savage?"

"True," said a wag inside, "he belongs to the Paw.Knee tribe.

Lord Holland told of a man remarkable for absence of mind, who dining once at the same sort of shabby repast, fancied himself in his own house, and began to apologise for the wretchedness of the dinner.

How THE BLACKS FARE IN CINCINNATI—The following from the Cincinnati Columbian bears with it its own appropriate commentary:

It grieves us to have to record the following sad instance of death by starvation, as having happened in Cincinnati. On Saturday, Mr. Emory, a city missionary, discovered a poor colored woman in Gas Alley, lying destitute and sick. He wrote upon a tract directions to Mr. Alford, the agent of the Relief Union on Plum street, to give immediate relief, as the case was an urgent one. The tract with its message did not reach the Relief Union Rooms until Monday, when two colored men brought it. "What is wanted for the woman?" asked Mr. Alford; "does she require food?" "No," was the reply, "there is nothing wanted but the material for her shroud—she is dead!" She died alone, sick and in want. In her case, none had effectually "visited the sick and poor in their affliction."

Many persons who have visited the Presidential Mansion at Washington, will recollect Jemmy Maher who has been the the gardener there for many years.—General Jackson had heard rumors that Jemmy was accustomed to get drunk and be uncivil to vistor at the White House; so one bright morning he summoned him into his presence to receive his dismissal.

"Jemmy," said the General, "I hear bad stories about you. It issaid that you are constantly drunk, and you are uncivil to strangers."

Jemmy was puzzled for a reply, but at last he said—

"General, bedad, I hear worse stories about you, but do you think I believe them? No, by the powers! I know they are lies!"

A creditor, whom he was anxious to avoid, met Sheridan at Pall Mall on a certain occasion. There was no possibility of avoiding him, but the wit did not lose his presence of mind, and immediately resolved what to do, knowing the creditor's weakness.

"That's a beautiful mare you're on," said Sheridan.

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, indeed; how does she trot?"

The creditor, highly flattered, put her into full trot. Sheridan bolted around the corner, and was out of sight in a moment.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—It is stated as a remarkable fact that the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of the National House of Representatives completes the following result: The President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the head of the Cabinet, and the occupant of our most important diplomatic post, the Minister to England, are all Northern men. Gen. Pierce and Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchanan from the Middle States, and Mr. Bright, of Indiana.

Miss Susan Nipper, who lives in a snug tenement alone, was quite frustrated the other morning by an early call from a bachelor neighbor. "What do you come here after?" said she, "I came for a match," says he, in the meekest manner possible. "Why don't you make a match?" says she. "I know what you're come for," cried the apparently exasperated virgin, as she backed him into a corner, "you're come here to hug and kiss me almost to death! But you shan't without you're the strongest, and Lord knows you are."

An Irish advertisement reads as follows: "Lost on Saturday last, but the loser does not know where, an empty sack with a cheese in it. On the sack the letters P. G. are marked but so completely worn out as not to be legible."

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 24.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

An influential English paper, in commenting on the reasons for a war between the United States and Great Britain, says that "the two countries have no cause of difference, either in the matter of enlisting troops for the Crimea in New York or in the settlement of the Mosquito question. The enlistment matter should have been determined by the apology rendered by the British Government and the prompt suppression of the evil complained of; and the two Governments had better let Gen. Walker settle the difficulty in Central America." This is plain; and as the paper that sends it forth represents the aristocratic element of the English Government, we may safely conclude our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are coming to a rational observation of matters on this side. The only true policy is to allow this Central American difficulty to solve itself. Gen. Walker is a part of the difficulty, and to leave him here is the only safety foreigners or foreign Governments can have to quiet the country. Drive him out, and the native population will resolve itself into internal commotion and bitter opposition to strangers. Japanese exclusiveness would be tame to the hostility the Spanish race of Central America would exhibit towards those born on a strange soil. It is, therefore, a question of progress and right with America and Europe, whether this country shall be kept open and liberalized to the trade and transit of the world, or if it shall resolve into secrecy and exclusiveness equal to the most odious forms of Chinese internal government.

But, in truth, the only real sensible solution of the Central American difficulty is to be found in the continued presence and guidance of Gen. Walker. The people are too feeble to protect themselves from the constant revolutions planned and carried out by rival factions; and it needs no statesman or profound thinker to affirm, that so long as these disasters continue, the world can derive but a divided benefit from the wealth and resources of Nicaragua. The means of living, the luxuries of wealth, are thus denied to the trade and commerce of the world; and the whole human family suffers a deprivation, because some Chamorra or Carrera desires to rule in Nicaragua or Guatemala!

Is America or Great Britain satisfied to suppress any movement calculated to do away with such a disorderly state of affairs? Can any modern statesman feel content to let history indict him with interfering to prevent the democratic element of this people from asserting its right to govern, without the fear of partizan chiefs destroying the Government of its creation. Will Marcy or Palmerston (and we must beg the latter gentleman's pardon) rest content that posterity should say of him, that he destroyed the architect of order in Nicaragua, and upheld disorder? We think not; and therefore we take it for granted that the English Government will allow Gen. Walker to settle the Central American question on a basis that will confer a benefit on the people and States of this section, and conduce greatly to the peace and general welfare of the world.

The idea of the ultimate absorption of Nicaragua into the American Union is a contingency so impracticable that it should never have obtained a thought in the mind of the most timid European. An hundred arguments and half a score of obstacles might be named to oppose such a consummation; and we cannot believe the English or French Governments will allow such an idle supposition to influence their opinions against this Government.

**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.**—On Tuesday last, about eleven o'clock, a clerk in the Colonization office named William Flemon, was engaged in eating his breakfast at the house of Mrs. Walsh, near the corner of the Plaza. William Jackson was eating at the same table, but after finishing his breakfast, the latter gentleman arose to leave the room, and as he was passing out of the door his revolver fell from the holster and striking cock down on the floor, exploded, the ball passing through Mr. Flemens's head, killing him instantly. An examination was held of Mr. Jackson, and he was fully acquitted. The deceased was one of the most amiable young men in town, and all deplore the melancholy occurrence that deprived him of life.

## SERVILISM IN NICARAGUA.

When Chamorro was President of this Republic, elected by fraud over the patriot Castillon, he erected a throne here in Granada, and his will superseded law. The Legislature was nothing; the will of the people naught; but simply the mandate of one man ruled in the State. The maxim of Louis de Grande of France was never better carried out; and to-day this people are suffering under the poverty created by the levies of the Servile President. Industry was paralyzed, honesty was a bye-word, and the nation was rapidly degenerating into a confused condition of individualism. Whoever had the power, tyrannized over the poor. Chamorro ruled in Granada, and lesser chieftains in the minor towns. There was no government except that which exercised authority for the moment and in the place. Directly, some one stronger or more reckless overthrew the existing rule and instituted his own unbridled discretion for the voice of the law. Leon and Chinendaga alone were exempt from this anarchy, for in them the force of Democracy had given form to the popular opinion, and a regular government was the result. The internal condition of the State was shameful in the extreme, and foreign commissioners wrote home that they could find no responsible Government.

The adjoining States of Costa Rica and Guatemala fomented these disorders, in the hope to break down the sentiment of this Democratic State by its own internal commotion. Aid was furnished to Chamorro, as the representative of the Servile faction, and every secret intrigue used to destroy the strength of the Democratic army. The ultimate design of those States was to divide this Republic between the other Republics of Central America. Popular liberty had too strong a foothold in Nicaragua for the safety of Aristocracy in those States, and therefore Mora and Carrera conspired to break it down. A few years more of internal commotion would have reduced this favored State to a condition of beggary; and then its own weakness would have prevented it from opposing the grasping policy of its servile neighbors. The same system of politics is not unknown to history, and in many instances it has been practiced with too much success. But fate has ordered it otherwise for Nicaragua; and the very course adopted to ruin the country has been its salvation. In time to come, with the new element which is giving life and energy to the drooping course of Democracy in this State, Nicaragua will not only bloom as a garden, but she will control the destinies of Central America. The seal of political influence is changing fast; and when Guatemala has felt the influence of liberal principles, she will throw off the brutal tyranny that now broods over her palaces, and acknowledge herself a sister in the new confederation of States. Her patriots can then no longer be assassinated or expelled at the dictation of an illiterate Indian dictator; but every citizen will feel himself safe under the guardianship of equal laws and a liberal government of the people. Servilism will be banished from Central America; and the rule of the few give place to the dominion of the people.

**NICARAGUA OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES.** The last mail brought intelligence that quite a number of *hombres* are in the habit of "showing themselves off" in the Eastern States, dressed in the uniform of the Nicaraguan army, and professing to be officers in our military force. The sympathy of the people of the United States for this country induces them to extend many favors to persons connected with our Government, and through this means these pretending officers meet with many favors. It is desirable that this proceeding should be stopped, not only for the sake of our cause, which will soon be brought into disrepute by these impostors, but that the real officers of the army of Nicaragua—the true gentlemen of this noble cause—may reap the benefits of whatever feeling of public sympathy the people of the United States may feel towards us. There are but two officers of the army in the United States at present, and these are Col. Moncosos, of New Orleans, and Capt. Rider, of Baltimore. All others are impostors.

**SERENADE.**—Several gentlemen of this city, who celebrated the occasion of *Corpus Christi*, employed the native band and at twelve o'clock in the night serenaded Gen. Fry. Wine and the *et ceteras* were exhibited on the occasion, but if anybody drank anything, we did not see them.

**WAGES THERE.**—An advertisement in the New York Sun for women to work on vests, says a good stitcher will be paid one dollar per week.

## SAN SALVADOR.

Last Thursday, Señor Gregorio Juarez, the Commissioner appointed from this Republic to negotiate a treaty with San Salvador, returned to Leon, his mission having failed. The Republicans of San Salvador refuse to recognize the Democrats of Nicaragua. We regret to announce the disastrous result of the mission, not through fear or respect for the State that put the affront upon us; but from a sincere belief that the cause of Liberty in Central America has been most woefully injured thereby. This Republic upholds its honor, and if we are insulted, whether by Democrats or Serviles, the offence must be atoned for. Therefore we dislike to avenge ourselves for this insult, for the injury we must do, will fall on the true but misguided republicans of San Salvador. They are misrepresented, we believe, by the existing government of that State, and in time President Mora will find himself as miserably mistaken as was his namesake in Costa Rica. In fact, advices represent the republican element of San Salvador as already in a ferment, and should the government allow of any opportunity, a revolution in favor of General Walker will take place immediately. We may say the same of Guatemala and Costa Rica, and we can assure the true Democrats of this Republic, that when the general war does come, Nicaragua will not have to fight the battle alone. Human impulses are the same every where, and it is absurd to suppose that the brute Carrera can rule the hearts of the people of Guatemala. They fear him, and therefore are quiet; but when a power dawns upon them capable of breaking the yoke of their outrageous despotism, thousands will spring to aid the deliverer.

It is impossible to conjecture what has led San Salvador to this exhibition of ill-feeling. Every action of this government has been taken with a sense of justice towards that Republic, and all its motives have been manifested, in the clearest manner, to be honorable and pacific. We challenge the mention of a single provocation ever given by Nicaragua to San Salvador, that should actuate her to a war against us, and yet to-day she wantonly avows her enmity. This is a criminal betrayal of the people by the government—it is a fearful wrong done to the cause of Liberty in Central America. San Salvador has temporarily deserted the banner under which it has heretofore won honor and praise; and like all dupes will be called upon to cancel a lengthened record of obligations. The aristocrats of Guatemala have deceived her, and she is now the cat-paw with which her ancient enemies are trying to pull chestnuts from the fire. Nations, as individuals, are sometimes crazy, and straight jackets are the only remedies to keep them tame.

As we have before said, we regret the unfortunate position into which our neighbors have placed themselves. The people of San Salvador are not answerable for this political offence, yet they will have to bear the burthen of its consequences. Their country must suffer, while its temporary rulers can avoid by flight the disasters they have entailed upon their native land. But the people in the end will gain, for the revolution will disenfranchise them, and relieve the State of its servile rulers. Democracy will again blaze in beacon fires on the hills of San Salvador, and illumine the valleys below. The day comes out of the night.

**DOUBTFUL TESTIMONY.**—A man by the name of Bailey, formerly an inhabitant of Nicaragua, but now of California, is using every exertion to deter emigrants from coming to this country. We do not know what weight is given to Bailey's words in San Francisco; but his actions have ever been in contradiction to them. Twice has he emigrated to Nicaragua, and on as many occasions the Government has been very particular not to allow him to remain here! He doubtless opposes the coming of other people to this State, because he is unable to come with them!

**OFFICIAL.**—The President has accepted the resignation of Don Mateo Pineda, as Governor of the Occidental department, and in the name of the nation, returns thanks to that gentleman, for his faithful services while in office. General Don Manuel Escobar has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Don Mateo Pineda.

**VOLCANO IN MOTION.**—The natives from Massaya represent that vicinity as somewhat anxious at present at the movements of the Volcano at Massaya. All the evidences of an eruption have occurred, great stones being thrown out, together with clouds of ashes that almost obscured the light of day.

## ANOTHER TRIP TO CHONTALES.

[Written for El Nicaraguense.]

The sun had set in the horizon, and quietness reigned within the city of Granada, the troops having departed for Virgin, and few were visible in the streets, when a cavalcade wended its way, at brisk pace, through the main street leading to the plaza. Being drawn up in line, dressed in an uniform peculiarly adapted to the business in which they were engaged, they presented a sight never before witnessed in this country. Mounted upon fine animals, they looked what they were—Rangers, indeed. Many were the surmises of the persons who collected in the plaza as to what was their destination. When curiosity had reached its climax, Gen. Goicouria, accompanied by his staff, rode towards the command. The excitement then subsided, every person involuntarily exclaiming, "Another trip to Chontales!"

With that promptitude which is his characteristic, Gen. Goicouria ordered a march, and at a brisk pace the cavalcade rode in the direction of Nanidame. The night was dark, heavy clouds hung in the atmosphere—the harbingers of an approaching storm. Nor were we disappointed. The clouds opened, and a perfect deluge was the result. Darkness reigned to such an extent that it was almost impossible for the guide to distinguish the road; but fortunately it lasted only a few moments, when the atmosphere became clear and the stars burst forth in all their splendor. We arrived at about 12 o'clock at the town, where we met Capt. Montoti, with his company of natives, en route for Virgin, who received us hospitably, giving entertainment to man and beast.

In the morning early, we started for Santa Teresa—a small town about nine miles distant. At that place we secured several very fine riding animals, which we exchanged for the poorer ones on which we were mounted.

From thence we proceeded to Inotepec, a distance of one league, passing through several very fine plantations. We arrived at the town about dusk, and were received and treated magnificently by the Padre of the town. It is one of the most beautiful places in that portion of the State, and contains a population of 1200 and one of the most magnificent churches in Nicaragua.

The General and staff occupied the house of the Padre, by special invitation; while the company of Rangers were located in a different portion of the town. With the knowledge that we were among Democrats and friends, we were soon hurried in the arms of Morpheus, with the expectation of awaking and finding our animals in the same situation in which they were left the evening previous. But, alas! like all human expectations, we were doomed to disappointment; for on entering the yard to saddle for an early start, we discovered that three of the finest animals belonging to the staff were stolen, and in a most ingenious manner. Instead of entering the gate, they went to the rear of the yard, (which, from the fact of its belonging to the Padre, we considered inviolate,) and extracted three of the stakes of which the yard is composed, and carried off three of the best animals belonging to the staff. As the General wished to make all possible speed, he was compelled to leave those gentlemen to obtain animals from the Alcalde, which they received, and afterwards rejoined the command some distance the other side of Massaya, on the road to Tipitapa, a distance of eight leagues from the last mentioned place, where they arrived in safety and were received by Col. Mendez and his command en route for Chontales.

In the United States there are many warm and sulphur springs—many, probably, in which an egg could be boiled hard; but at Tipitapa there is a spring containing water so hot that a chicken or a fish can be boiled in it in fifteen minutes. It is, in fact, as hot as water can be made by fire.

Gen. Goicouria, Maj. Rogers, Capt. Bailey and one or two more of the staff visited this spring, which is situated about half a mile from the plaza. The General having heard of the "Hot-Water Spring," supposed that it was like those of the States, and thrust his finger into the boiling water, but drew it back very quickly, exclaiming that he had scalded his finger! Which was a fact; and he endured the pain of a scald. Were this country settled by Americans, this would be the most valuable property in the State.

From Tipitapa we started for Teustepet, a distance of twelve leagues, giving orders to Col. Mendez to proceed immediately to Juigalpa, and there await our arrival. We arrived at Teustepet at about 5 o'clock in the evening. When in sight of town, the advance guard, with the General, started their animals at a brisk pace and entered the plaza. On entering, they espied a man run-



ning at the top of his speed for the chaparral, with which the town is surrounded. Sam Leslie, or, as he is more familiarly known, "Cherokee Sam," was the nearest to the individual, and had he been on foot, would undoubtedly have caught him; but he could not force his horse through the chaparral, and thus the fugitive escaped. The General learned that he was the Commandante of the place, and had been very active in obtaining supplies and forcing contributions from the citizens for the faction. The town was deserted, with the exception of three families.

The General was also informed that the faction, or band of robbers, were in that place two days previous, and that they pressed all the men whom they were able into their service, which was the cause of the desertion of the town.

We were told that the Commandante of the place was at a rancho one league distant, and, after taking refreshments, the General moved on, leaving Capt. Davenport in charge of the town. After a short ride in the darkness of the night, we discovered some seven or eight lights ahead of us on the road, but on hailing them, the persons fled, followed by four or five shots. Arriving at the rancho, we surrounded it, but the Commandante was not to be found; and as the people acted very suspiciously, the buildings were destroyed. We captured here some arms, and enjoyed a pleasant night's repose.

The next morning, the General obtained positive information that the enemy were fortified in a town called Bosco, a distance of six leagues. After examining our instruments of war and finding them all "O. K.," we started with the full expectation of a fight and the hope of entirely exterminating this band of marauders from the richest and richest part of the State.

The guide, being familiar with the country, instead of carrying us by the main road, led us by a shorter one. When about two leagues from our destination, "Cherokee Sam" discovered a tall individual running from a small house, which, from the turn in the road, we came upon suddenly. He was ordered to halt, which command he disregarded; but on hearing the click of a revolver, he very quickly obeyed. The General ordered him to be searched, and a cartridge-box well filled was found on him. When asked what he had done with his gun, he called for a boy to bring it, when a small boy made his appearance from the woods with it. A letter was also found on him, signed by Capt. Sacasa the commander of the bandit, by which it appeared that the name of the prisoner was Juan Gregoria Ovanda, and held the position of a first lieutenant. The letter was one of instruction, commanding him to take a party of men and waylay all the passes to Granada, in order to take possession of all the cattle, horses and supplies sent to Granada, so as to starve out the Americans. He was to sell the property thus confiscated and convert the proceeds to the use of the bandit. The General ordered the prisoner to mount, and our small party moved on towards Bosco, each one of us grasping his weapon with a firmness that showed we would exterminate the enemy, if possible.

When within a half-mile of the town, expectation was on the *qui vive* as an old veteran was discovered marching down the road, with a pole in his hand. Being in the advance-guard, we were puzzled to know what was his object; but soon our curiosity was satisfied, for giving the pole a sudden twist, he unfurled to the breeze a piece of red flannel, and at the same time shouted lustily "Vive General Walker!" From him we obtained information that the enemy, (some 300 strong) hearing of our approach, had departed the evening previous.

Upon our arrival in sight of town, we were almost struck speechless with wonder and astonishment at the natural strength of the place as a military stand. The town is situated on an eminence five hundred feet high, with but one road leading to it, and that commanded by the church. Fifty Americans could hold it against a thousand men. The robbers left this place, and thus proved themselves not only knaves, but cowards. If the Government would station twenty or thirty men in different places of the mines, so that these marauders would have no place to levy contributions, it would soon rid the State of their presence.

At Bosco, Gen. Goicouria ordered Juan Gregorio Ovando to be shot, as an example to deter the others from following his example.

From this place we proceeded to Camoapan, a distance of eight leagues, which we found entirely inhabited by Indians; and it is stated that they will not permit any but their own class to reside there any length of time. The town was entirely deserted—not a living soul to welcome us, save the dogs, which whined furiously for their

absent masters. We passed through Comolapa; thence to Juigalpa, the scene of our fight on the first trip.

From the last named place the General concluded he would visit Libertad, a distance of nine leagues. The road from Juigalpa to Libertad is very mountainous, but it is one of the loveliest portions of the world. Nothing can be conceived that will compare with it. The mountains are wholly covered with green grass four or five inches in height, while the valleys appear from the summits of the mountains to be separated into farms of one thousand acres each, and extend for miles. The climate is salubrious, the nights being cool, so much so as to require blankets.

When we entered Libertad, which is situated in the mines, we were welcomed by Americans, Frenchmen and other Europeans, who were engaged in mining. They stated to us that the mines were equal, if not superior to those of California.

We sat down to a sumptuous meal here, and lo and behold! an article appeared upon the table which simultaneously opened our eyes and mouths—it was the first plate of fresh butter we had seen since leaving the United States! This portion of Chontales is destined, in a few years, to be the wealthiest part of the State.

From this town, the command returned to Juigalpa. Having been absent from Granada some fourteen days, Gen. Goicouria ordered a march to that place. About two leagues on the road this way, "Cherokee Sam" again discovered an individual dodging about in the woods, watching our movements, whom he followed and captured. He was well dressed, well mounted and armed. When he came in sight as prisoner, the guide exclaimed very joyfully that "it" was Vicenté Arostegue, Captain of the Cavalry, who commanded the troops at Juigalpa, and who boasted of killing an American officer." The moment Capt. Vicenté observed the guide, a sudden change came over his countenance, and he commenced begging of Gen. Goicouria most pitifully to spare his life; that he would serve him, and would disclose everything. But it was of no avail. The General ordered him to be searched, and the "damning evidence" of guilt was found on his person in the shape of a letter from the before-mentioned Capt. Sacasa, instructing him, as he was a brave man, to watch our movements and actions and report immediately to him at Bosco. This evidence being conclusive, the General made another example, which will, no doubt, produce a salutary effect.

We returned to Granada from this place without further incident worthy of note.

WYOMING.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The feast of the above day was celebrated on Thursday with all the ceremony compatible under the present season and in the existing deserted condition of the city. An altar was erected at one corner of the plaza, and the good christians paid his devotion to it; a procession was formed and moved around the Cathedral, and the services within were of an imposing order. But the times are out of joint, and the day was not half so joyful as it should have been. In other days four altars were erected at the different corners of the plaza, and a grand procession, on one occasion numbering six thousand persons, passed around to all the tables, chanting the solemn service of the church.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The rainy season is now permanently upon us, and we may safely congratulate the Americans on the prospect of a season of health. Gen. Fry informs us that when the Army first entered Granada, it was in the decline of the wet weather, and during the two months it continued, there were but two of our men sick, and they owed their infirmity to indiscretions. We feel persuaded that the wet season is the time of health, as it is much cooler, the atmosphere is purified, and the filth is washed from the face of the country. There is but little sickness among the Americans in this city at present, and those at all infirm are fast recovering. The cool weather freshens everybody and everything.

LATE PAPERS.—Through Lieut. Klei, of Col. Bruno's staff, we have received the favor of a file of San Francisco papers. The only news of interest we could glean from them is the wanton massacre of passengers at Panama, published elsewhere.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.—By reference to our correspondence it will be seen that the California steamer has at length arrived in San Juan, bringing down a large list of passengers and a few more recruits for the army.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.] HEADQUARTERS, Virgin, May 22, 1856.

El Nicaraguense—Yesterday was a day of excitement in our little town—such as it has not witnessed in several months, or at least for a long time. The arrival from California of several hundred passengers, bound for the East, on the evening before, filling every nook and corner of every habitation that afforded anything like shelter for the night, gave an air of bustle to our streets that brought to mind the former prosperous days of this city and San Juan.

The Virgin, too, came in towards sundown with her load of passengers for San Francisco, adding largely to the number already here to be provided for, mixing trunks, boxes, bundles, bales, carpet-bags and valises, with many a sick and weary traveler laying about upon anything and everything that promised a moment's repose for sleep or rest. The next day (yesterday) all was hurry and bustle—one portion of the many travellers going on board the Virgin, with their baggage; and the other going forward on foot to San Juan, whilst piles of moving trunks and boxes going to and fro added "confusion worse confounded" to the noisy multitude that thronged backwards and forwards during almost all day, until the departure of the steamer for San Carlos.

The market-women and vendors of fruits of all kinds did a thriving business once more, and they were smiling, chatting, and happy accordingly. Porters did "the good thing" for a time, and many a soldier, for doing this or that, made a few dimes, and seemed pleased, as if in luck once more. Agents, contractors, drivers and proprietors all seemed busy, and happy as busy—each and all having an eye to the *dinero* as the reward for their toil and trouble.

The rain came down in occasional showers, which added much to the discomfort of every body; but this is so much needed that no one was heard to complain or murmur.

A sad affair took place in the afternoon, just after parade, which resulted in the death of one and the wounding of another, who was in no wise connected with the parties to the difficulty. As I cannot give the origin of this disastrous rencontre, I shall only relate the particulars of the affray at the moment it took place. It seems that some matter of difference had occurred a day or two since, between Lieuts. D. Barney Wolfe and A. Munther, which led to an altercation, yesterday evening as both were standing in front of the Hospital, when the parties drew their respective weapons for combat. Lieut. Wolfe had a revolver, which he fired three times at Munther, the latter having only his sword, with which he endeavored to cut down the former. Two of the shots took effect upon Munther, and one, passing by, took effect in the left leg of Lieut. Coleman, who was walking in the middle of the street several paces distant from the combatants. Munther was mortally wounded in the right breast and survived but two or three minutes; but Lieut. Coleman's injury, though quite painful, will not prove serious, it being a flesh-wound, in front of the shin-bone, about midway between the knee and ankle. Munther was buried to-day. I refrain from comments upon this tragical affair until it has been investigated and all the facts are public property, except to say, *en passant*, that it is conceded that neither of the parties to the combat were wanting in that personal valor that is ever ready to defend personal honor.

The Sierra Nevada brought down about thirty men for the army, and it appears from the California journals that up to the day of sailing no reliable information had been received there of the recent campaign in this Department, but as you will receive the files up to the time mentioned, I need not repeat anything they contain.

That stern old warrior, Gen. Goicouria, with Maj. Rogers and a few attendants, came into camp night before last—all well and ready for "a fray" if occasion offers.

Yesterday, two of the passengers for California—named respectively Wm. Mancelion and John W. Truxell, both of Pennsylvania, and aged about twenty-three years—died and were buried at the order and expense of the Government. They had both been quite ill before leaving Granada, and the passage across the Lake aggravated their cases so much that medical skill proved of no avail, and they rapidly sank down to death after their arrival.

Capt. E. Rawle, Chief of the Ordnance, left on the steamer yesterday, in company with Col. Randolph, for New York, on business connected with the army and that department of it under his immediate supervision.

Col. P. R. Thompson has returned to headquarters from San Juan, and the Rifle Battalion are under orders to proceed to Leon, *via* Reatejo; and I presume the movement is to be made by sea. I have heard it stated that a portion of the battalion now stationed here is to take up quarters on the Island of Ometepe—a distribution of the army that does not look much like active service, at least for a time. This looks, too, as if the "peace negotiations" may turn out very favorably; and that "war's rude alarms" were to be heard no more in our borders for a season. The military arm of Nicaragua was never so powerful as now, immediately after a bloody campaign; and it is strengthening daily, without in any manner interfering with the internal prosperity and welfare of the country—a fact that cannot be said of any other State in Central America.

Now let all who wish well to our beloved State turn their attention to the pursuits of peace—the development of the riches and industrial strength of the land; let the farmer plow deep and sow wide fields of corn and grain; let the merchant

once more bring forth his capital, and bring hither the productions of other countries for the use and enjoyment of our people; let the legislator and statesman devote his talents and patriotism to the most beneficial policy for the State to pursue to reach the highest round of prosperity and glory attainable by her; and let all classes and all professions and parties once more fraternize and consolidate the social system upon a system that will make each and all realize the blessings of a free government, with a democratic executive to watch over and defend the constitution and enforce the laws. CYRUS.

CRUEL MASSACRE OF PASSENGERS AT PANAMA.

One of the most barbarous outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized country took place at Panama, on the 15th of last month, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening. A riot having broken out between the steerage passengers of the Illinois and the natives, originating in a trifling dispute concerning the purchase by a wretch named Jack Oliver of a slice of water-melon and his refusal to pay for it, the American Consul Col. Ward, sent to the Governor to demand the protection of the military for the unarmed Americans who were being exposed to the outrages of the populace.—A military company, numbering some sixty men was marched down to the depot, where two or three hundred passengers, men, women and children, were crowded together, filled with terror and panic struck. At the sight of the military, all were relieved, thinking that the government had sent to protect them against the violence of the native mob. This feeling was short lived, however, when the soldiers arrived within gun shot of the depot, they deliberately leveled their pieces and discharged volley after volley into the crowd of unarmed and unsuspecting passengers.

The scene which followed is described as frightful. The doors and windows of the railroad depot were barred up; the soldiers and the mob continued firing, their balls piercing through the thin walls of the building, killing and wounding those within. The passengers prostrated themselves upon the floor, and thus many escaped death; the lights were put out, darkness lent additional terrors to the massacre, and few in the depot expected to escape with their lives.

For two long hours, the soldiers discharged their volleys at intervals into the crowded building. From twenty to thirty persons were killed, and many more were wounded. Afterwards the mob broke into the depot and robbed all the frightened passengers and everything of value in their possession, killing and wounding such as resisted, or even hesitated in yielding to their demands. The Railroad Company's safes were also broken into and rifled. It is estimated that some \$20,000 of money and valuables were plundered.

A number of passengers sought refuge on board the steamer Tabago, lying aground. They were threatened several times by the natives, but escaped, early next day, the passengers in the Tabago and scattered through the town, were taken on board the Steavens. There are said to be some fifty missing.

List of Killed and such as are supposed to be Mortally Wounded.

- G. O. Field, residence not known.
- Mrs. Graves, Wayne street, Jersey City—friend of his.
- B. Lauteson, Strong, Maine.
- Pat. J. O'Neil, Cortes passenger.
- N. Prible, Harriet county, Ohio.
- Rev. John Selwood, South Carolina—Missionary to Oregon Episcopal Church.
- Master — Selwood, New York.
- Robert Marks, railroad hand.
- George Beaty, Philadelphia—has sister on board.
- Moses Lewis, Michigan—in charge of J. N. Thompson, Esq., Santa Clara, California.
- And various others whose names are not ascertained.

List of Wounded on Board and who will probably Recover.

- J. N. Thompson, Santa Clara, Cal.
- Master Ernest, Sacramento City, a child three years old.
- Catharine Phillips, Philadelphia.
- Catharine Kelley, Boston Mass.
- Joseph M. Parker, Bangor, Maine.
- Milton D. Beale, residence not known.
- Isaac B. Purdy, New York.
- Oscar B. Waller, New Hampshire.
- Tuos. Teague, England.
- John D. Harvey, New York.
- James Erving, Ohio.
- Peter Stout, residence not known.
- Backus, colored servant of Mr. Greathouse, and two or three others slightly wounded.
- The other wounded were left at Panama, most of them unable to be brought aboard.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The passengers so long detained in this city, left for Virgin Bay last Tuesday, and were immediately taken on board the Serra Nevada. The through passengers from California to New York went down to San Carlos immediately upon their arrival at Virgin Bay, and we are now expecting the steamer San Carlos to return with the eastern mails and passengers.—The route may thus be said to be fairly opened.

FROM THE COUNTRY.—Colonel Ubaldo Herrera returned from an expedition to Buaco yesterday, and reports the banditti under Chamorro as reduced to one hundred men and they are in a wretched state. They were fortified at Buaco; but when Colonel Herrera made his appearance they fled to the mountains, where he left them.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 24.

## A RAINY DAY.

Did you ever see it rain? Where? Among the mountains, on the plains, or on the sea? Did it simply drizzle, or did it come down in respectable-sized globules, capable of identification? Ah! you should see such a rain as we saw on Monday. There, the clouds are just above your head—almost within reach; and through their murkiness gleam a triad of glistening-boles, like phosphorescent lights that dance before a ship. A slight breeze—its breath damp with the vapor of the coming rain—passes first, and then a good big spheroid of water falls at your feet, indenting the very ground. The Indians and market-women on the plaza see it, and away they pack with their trays of vegetables and marketable products. They fly into every open place, and anon our office is filled with dusky forms, carrying bunches of onions, bags of corn, piles of sugar, loads of aguacotes, paniers of oranges, sacks of rice, guacals of pinola and tiste, and pyramids of pánacea. The doorway is crowded; but beyond we look, and the whole neighborhood is in commotion. We must shut our doors, for the people are too partial and the Indians crowd upon us too fast. They are good, simple people; but then there is such a thing as overdoing even what is agreeable. By and bye, the drops fall on the tiled roof, and sound like a discharge of spent birdsbot—faster and faster, until the echo is without repetition! Jerusalem! such a rain! There is no division into drops, but an uncounted number of small rivers are streaming down, connecting sky and earth. They are even woven together, forming a net-work of celestial streams. But, then, the rain is not all. Look at that dry plaza, and directly we shall have a change. The view is dissolving, and as the glass moves on, look and lo! there is a solid sheet of water spanning the whole four hundred feet of the square, and all running in a rough and muddy current to the corner where El Nicaraguense is printed. We have a fall in front of the building, constructed to keep the town from washing away. The whole country is banked up in the same way, for otherwise the loamy soil of Granada would wash into the Lake. Ten minutes ago, and it was dry; now there is a stream running past which stops all progress. People are piled up along the corridor in every direction, awaiting the storm to subside; while here and there naked children are playing in the boiling current that sweeps down the street. The rain is on a "grand bust," and as it foams along, bubbling and frothing at the gross earth it washes and the rough rocks against which it beats, who would put a check upon it, or "send a file of the guard" and arrest it for disorderly conduct?

But another feature. Turn your eyes and see those—legs. The want of shoes has made it convenient to travel in wet weather; and so soon as the storm subsides and the stream goes down, all hands commence wading for home. Women and children all pile in together, and then such a lifting of spangled skirts as you nor we ever saw before outside of a theatre or circus-ring! The women all have pretty legs, and have no delicacy in showing them when it rains. There goes one with her dress above her knees, and the filling of her limbs is superb. Ha! ha!! You laugh, and she looks around, sees your admiration, smiles in return, treads off with great majesty, and then lowers about her "underpinning" a cloud of lace and needle-work. The women of this city expend more labor on the skirts of their chemisettes than on any other part of the dress, except that around the neck.

A score of such sights as the above, and the picture of a rainy day in Granada is finished. The rain has ceased, the river has gone down, the women are at home, and we have no business out of doors in the damp air. Let us all go to bed at 9 o'clock.

**TWO SIDES.**—Every body is laughing at the European editor who wrote Mr. Banks, Speaker of Congress, down as a negro. An exchange says it may be very funny to the whites, but the negroes will scarcely feel complimented at the mistake.

**MEXICO.**—We are indebted to the Postmaster for a copy of *La Voz del Pueblo*, published in the town of Chiapas, in the Department of Tamaulipas, Tebuntepec. It is up to the 19th of April. There is no news of interest in it. Mexico is still quiet.

## LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]  
HEADQUARTERS, Virgin, May 18, 1856.

*El Nicaraguense*—I was up this morning at the very crack of day, and wandered for an hour or two amid the smoking, crumbling ruins of Rivas, and then rode "back to town," through Buenos Ayres and St. George. Laborers are busily at work daily in Rivas, clearing away the ruins, breastworks and rubbish that have for some time had solitary possession of the streets and plaza.

Among the things that were left by the enemy, (through respect for the press, doubtless,) was a trunk belonging to the office of *El Nicaraguense*, and containing lamps and other articles for fabricating light—all of which had been taken down to the room occupied by Gen. Mora himself, and probably carefully examined by him. As Mora "loves darkness rather than light," (the light of *El Nicaraguense*;) he concluded not to trouble what belonged to one of the institutions that he couldn't exterminate, no matter what might be the fate of "*Los Filibusteros*!"

The country around Rivas begins to put on the appearance of thrift and industry once more; and as the people gradually come back to occupy their old and loved homes, bappiness and contentment will smile around the cottage-fire.

As I rode into Buenos Ayres, the bells were ringing loudly for church services, and as the sound floated sweetly and almost merrily on the fresh morning air, I thought of my home, native land and friends far away.

While riding through the outskirts of Rivas, a few days since, I made the acquaintance of an old Democrat—a native of the soil, a reader and subscriber to *El Nicaraguense*—who told me he had the "misery" of a visit from President Mora and several of his officers the day after the battle. Mora invited him to leave his native home, friends, property, family, and country even, and join his fortunes with the Costa Ricans. This the stern old Nicaraguense flatly refused to do; and although in the presence of the whole company, he denounced them all—defied them to touch him or ought that was his—and finally advised them, for their own good, to get away from the country as fast as possible.

Said our friend to Señor Mora: "I was born here in this house; my parents, grand-parents and great-grand-parents, for many generations back, were born here; and I love my home, my country and its Government. I am satisfied. Why should I change? or why leave these all for my enemies, the enemies of my country and its Government? You pretend to object to Gen. Walker and the Americans! Wherefore? I and all the Democrats, and many of the Serviles, love them. Besides, Walker is our General-in-Chief—a brave man, a true man, and one that will yet prove too much for the enemies of our country."

"But," said Mora, "they are filibusters and land-pirates!"

"They are our friends," replied Don José. "Besides, what better are you, since you come here to conquer Nicaragua?"

In this manner the old man spoke to the enemies of his country, in his own house and surrounded by enough of them to cut him to pieces in an instant. But they dared not touch him nor anything he had. He told them to kill him, if they dared, as he was old and ready to die at any time; but die when or how he might, he should die the friend of the land that gave him and his parents birth!

Some few of the proprietors of estates in this department have compromised themselves during the late campaign, and will have to suffer for their criminal ambition and want of true patriotism.

On Friday last, Don Rico Ugarty, at this place, was hung for his participation in the black and barbarous crime of killing the wounded Americans in Rivas. Language is too poor to fitly characterize such a dastardly deed. Do men expect to make proselytes to party by such accursed crimes? And this was done, too, within the sanctuary, under the very altar of the house dedicated to the God who is alike the God of all men—done within the hearing and maybe under the eyes of Mora and the commanding officers of the Costa Rican army!

Last week, the Rifle Battalion (Col. Saunders commanding) was moved to San Juan, and will garrison that place for the time being.

The Commander-in-Chief went over on Friday morning, and returned yesterday. The same day, Capt. Rawle, Chief of Ordnance Department, was despatched in express haste to Realejo; and indeed, for some days past we have noticed the frequent arrival of couriers from different parts—all

which is interpreted in as many ways as there are different wishes or anticipations respecting our future movements.

During the past week, a Chaplain for the army was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and to-day, for the first time in all the history of Central America, that official performed service to the army of Nicaragua. The Chaplain is Mr. Geo. N. W. May, formerly of New York; and he performed the duties in a manner that apparently gave great satisfaction to those who attended the lectures. I never saw a more attentive and decorous army in any church in the United States, and all seemed pleased with the new feature, or rather the "old custom," that so vividly recalls home-scenes and has been engrafted upon the army here. On every Sabbath, in future, one hour will be dedicated to divine services. I dare say the American portion of the troops will patronize their own preacher, more from habit and principle than from idle curiosity.

Our friends far away can thus see that whatever the motive may be that impels one or another to venture his fortunes for a time in the ranks of Gen. Walker's army, still, as a whole, we gradually fall into and practice customs and habits that were taught us around the hearthstone in our native land, and that "the sound of the church-going bell" sounds as sweetly in our ears now as it did in other days, when echoed from hill-top and valley "in lands o'er the sea."

A few American churches and school-houses now would give this country a new aspect altogether, and so completely democratize the State that there could never be another hope for the Servile party, whilst they would give an impulse to all those progressive ideas that must more generally prevail in this country before it is completely revolutionized. Whilst Americans always respect the religious opinions of others, and whilst they would never wish or desire to interfere with the prevailing religion of the native population here, still they cling to those cherished principles of equality in religion, as in all things else, which they were taught at home; and many of them prefer the Protestant form of worship to all others, no matter in what land or country their fortunes may be cast.

The San Carlos has not yet returned from Castillo with the mails and passengers, and having been gone so long, the Virgin will go down very soon to see what is the difficulty, if any there be.

We are equally curious to know about the California steamer, none having as yet been seen or heard from at San Juan. An arrival of several hundred passengers and emigrants just now would brighten up our prospects greatly and revive business in an immense degree.

In connection with this dearth in business and gloomy commercial prospects, I may mention the extreme lowness of the Lake at this time. I have heard it remarked that the Lake was never known to be so low. We certainly need rain now, as well for vegetation as for the general health of the people.

Your's, truly,  
CYRUS.  
P. S. There is a rumor that the steamer has just arrived at San Juan del Sur. It is true. She has 500 passengers.

**MR. SOULÉ'S MISSION TO SPAIN.**—The New York Herald understands that Mr. Soulé has completed his book, and that it will probably be issued from the press in season for the great Democratic Convention in Cincinnati. It will create a prodigious sensation or else we are much mistaken. Mr. Soulé has not put himself to the trouble of writing a book without an intention of making "Rome howl." President Pierce will be raked mercilessly, while Secretary Marcy may look for such a scathing and searing as he never experienced before. Even his tough hide, supposed to be the toughest in the world, will writhe under the sharp lash of the irate and gifted ex-Minister.

**INCONSISTENCY.**—The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, has heralded the end of the world in 1865, yet his publishers' arrangements for the copyright of his books extend far beyond that period, and he has just entered upon a nineteen years' lease of his summer house.

**MADAME ANNA BISHOP.**—The San Francisco Alta California learns from a gentlemen recently arrived from Australia, that Madame Bishop is now living in that country with one of her daughters who is married, in Melbourne.

**LITERARY.**—Commodore Perry's book, on the subject of Japan, is almost ready for press.

The Alta California says a life of the world renowned Gen. Sutter is now ready for publication, from the pen of a San Francisco lawyer.

**CHANGE OF OPINION.**—When the Accessory Transit Route was first opened, the inhabitants of the Department of Rivas were enthusiastic in their admiration of the Americans, and nothing they could do to make them comfortable was left undone. After the advent of Gen. Walker, however, when the traitor Bermúdez was appointed Governor of Rivas, he oppressed the people and laid the blame upon the Americans. This soon created a revulsion, and at the time of the battle of Rivas that department was the most disaffected in the State. After the battle, and while the Costa Ricans were in possession of that department, they committed so many robberies on the people they pretended to protect, that a complete revulsion of opinion took place, and the Americans now hold their old position in the hearts of the people. So it will ever be where justice is fairly administered—the love and confidence of the subject must eventually be won.

**EDMUND RANDOLPH.**—We are more than happy in being able to state that Mr. Edmund Randolph is not only not so dangerously ill as we were induced to state in our last, under advices from Leon, but that he is now thoroughly convalescent. He arrived in this city, on Thursday, from Leon, and was immediately conveyed on board the steamer Virgin, and carried to Virgin Bay. The Commander-in-Chief despatched Capt. Rawle as a special messenger to Mr. Randolph on hearing of his illness; but Capt. Rawle met him on the road from Leon to Granada, considerably improved in health. Mr. Randolph will leave on the steamer for New York on business connected with the Government.

**BATTLE OF RIVAS.—Another Account.**—By an extra issued from the office of the *Gaceta de Guatemala*, we learn further particulars of the battle of Rivas, which may prove interesting to those of our readers who have heard of that fight. The *Gaceta* says that the Costa Ricans triumphed in the battle, and that the Americans lost 400 men; thirty of our best soldiers deserted and went over to the enemy!! and at last Gen. Walker was wounded and carried off!!! The Americans then left for Granada; and afterwards the Costa Ricans received a reinforcement of 2,000 men, and were probably in Granada at the time of the printing of the extra. Should we receive any further news from the well-informed editor of the *Gaceta*, it will afford us pleasure to give him credit for the intelligence.

**FATE PURSUES THEM.**—A letter received from Guanacoste represents the condition of the traitors who left this State and joined Costa Rica as most disconsolate. They have been special objects of the cholera, and great numbers have died, while others are reduced to the lowest state. The people of Costa Rica also look upon them with unfavorable eyes, not only for having been instrumental in introducing the plague into that State, but for their manifold misrepresentations of the Americans, whereby they were led into the present disastrous war. "As they have made their beds, so must they sleep."

**"PAYING THE FIDDLER."**—The Department of Rivas probably furnished more aid and encouragement to the Costa Ricans than any other in the State, and had less reason for its treasonable practices. On the same principle that "the dancer pays the fiddler," Rivas will, probably, have to foot the bill of expenses incurred in the war. The amount of property liable to confiscation in that department alone is quite sufficient to pay all the military expenses of the Government up to the 1st of June. Rather a profitable riddance of the traitors!

**NEW PAPER.**—We are indebted to the editors for a prospectus of a new paper entitled *El País*, or "The Country," to be published in San Salvador. Don José Mariano Dorantes is the projector of this new gazette, which he promises to make a strictly agricultural, commercial and scientific paper, and altogether free from politics. Señor Dorantes will accept our best wishes for his prosperity in the undertaking.

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.**—It is stated that Mr. Forney will withdraw from the editorial charge of the Washington Union, on account of his preferences for Mr. Buchanan as the next candidate for the Presidency.

**Major Robert B. Harney**, brother of Gen. Harney, died at his residence in Elkton, on the 6th ult., of a paralytic attack. The Major served under Gen. Jackson, and was wounded in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend.

**MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.**—The number of deaths in New York during the week ending March 15th, was 434.



**THE LEGAL PROFESSION.**

The day is not far distant when we shall have lawyers in Granada; and their cards will appear in our paper, soliciting patronage from all who have claims to adjudicate under the law of the land. Then, too, we may expect grumblers, who will talk all the day about the rapacity and rascality of lawyers; and many will be the hard stories we shall hear of the legal profession. So it has always been and must continue. Lawyers are as necessary as physicians; and while fools exist or human nature has a particle of obstinacy in it, both medicine and law will have to furnish annual remedies for the many failings of mankind.

The loveliness of the law has never been obscured by these stories. It has existed always, and always amidst enemies and malicious reports; but its mission has continually advanced and improved, until to-day it is one of the foremost studies of the age. It upholds the right, and protects the weak; and against its subtle influence, bayonets and armed men can have but a temporary strength. Today, violence may oppose it; but tomorrow, its latent energies rise from all quarters of the land, and overwhelm whatever stands in the way of its vindication. It may do wrong sometimes; but this arises from the imperfection of its agents, and has no connection with the law. We contemplate with pleasure, therefore, the day when this grand and simple principle, acting along through the force of right and public confidence, shall have a residence in this land above all other power—when the troublesome times in which we now live shall be cleared away, and the army becomes only the veiled power of the law—not prompt to exhibit its force, but ready at all times to maintain the laws and constitution of the country.

But there is another feature in the legal profession which makes it loveable. Lawyers are the most amiable people in the world. They have a charmed circle in themselves, where facetiousness blunts the edge of every untoward "case." Its members always "run" each other, and their jokes are taken in the best of humor. No offence is thought of, but harmony continually prevails. We publish below two of the best of these jokes that have appeared lately:

There are two kinds of witnesses that lawyers, as Mrs. Gamp says, "can't a-bear." The one is the "too willing witness," and the other the "unwilling witness." There was one of these latter, "Uncle Josh," by popular name—once on a time, in the State of Georgia, of whom a friend, now deceased, gave the following ludicrous and amusing picture:

One day, before our Justice's Court, it became necessary, to identify an individual, to ascertain whether, at a certain place, he turned to the right or the left, and it was unavoidable to swear the only person in court who was known to be acquainted with the circumstances. That person was "Uncle Josh."

With much trepidation and after considerable consultation with his client, "Uncle Josh" was put upon the stand.

"Well, 'Uncle Josh,'" said the attorney for the plaintiff, "the boys around here say that you can't tell the truth by accident; but I know you better—don't I old fellow?"

"Ye-es, Billy, you've known the old man too well to believe all the lies told on him. I've kissed the Good Book, my son, and I'll tell the truth as straight as a shingle. Do'n't you be skeert, Billy."

"Go on, then, Uncle Josh, and let us hear all about it."

"Well, you see, there was a pretty sharp shower of old men at Joe White's

'Entertainment,' and we got a-talking about old times and the like, and after we had taken a dram or two, maybe three, I started up the road; and as I walked pretty brisk, I see a man ahead of me, whom I at first took for Bill Sikes; but when I looked ag'n, I allowed it was Bill Thompson; and so he kept up the road—

"Stop, Uncle Josh! Tell us, now—you know that road, don't you?"

"Well, I reckon I do, I traveled it afore you was born. I've walked it, man and boy, these sixty years, and I've never been a squirrel's jump from it. There ain't a green shrub or an old stump onto it that I don't know by heart."

"Very well; now go on with your story."

"Yes, wa'l; and so the man kept up the road till he came to the forks; and when he came to that, he took the road to the right—"

"Huzza! I said so," exclaimed the enthusiastic attorney; "I said Uncle Josh would tell the truth when it came to the push; the old man is the genuine thing after all. You see, gentlemen of the jury, as he turned to the right, it must have been Sikes."

During this outbreak of feeling, Uncle Josh had received a wink from the opposing counsel, and, without noticing the interruption, proceeded with his evidence:

"Well, as I was saying when he got there, he turned to the left—"

"Hollo!—stop there old man; none of your 'tricks upon travelers.' You said just this minute that he took to the right."

"No, I didn't."

"Yes you did!" exclaimed a score of voices.

"Silence in the Court!" said the Justice, in authoritative tones.

"Well, children," said Uncle Josh, don't crowd the old man. Give him time. Memory ain't picked up like chips. So I did say you right, as you stand to me, Billy, and my left as I stand to you. You know, my son, there are two rights."

"Which neither make one wrong, nor one left, you old villain," said the counsel. "Now listen to me. The road that leads up from Joe White's tavern is straight until it comes to a fork. The right hand of the fork leads to Bill Sikes's house, and the left hand side to Bill Thompson's. Now, no more of your 'rights' and 'lefts,' but just tell me, did the man you saw go up Sikes's or Thompson's road? That's the question, Uncle Josh."

"I—I—dis-remember."

"You dis-remember!" you hoary-headed old scoundrel! Haven't you traveled that road all your life? Have you ever been as far as a squirrel's jump from it? Don't you know every green bush and every old stump onto it by heart? and yet you can't tell which road the man took no longer ago than last week?"

"No, Billy, my son," replied Uncle Josh, "the old man is no chicken—he is getting a leetle old now. I was born in the Revolution, and when the British—"

"Sit down, you gray-haired alligator!" exclaimed the exasperated attorney; "sit down! You have perjured yourself. From the word 'Go,' you have; you have equivocated from Dan to Beersheba; you have lied from Joe White's tavern to the forks of the road; and if the jury believe one word you have said, they are greater rascals than either you or the Justice there takes them to be!"

How many such witnesses as Uncle Josh have we not seen on the stand in the civil and criminal Courts.

The Prosecuting Attorney had more than his match in Mr. Parks, when that witness took the stand, and the following examination took place:

Pros. Attorney—"Mr. Parks, state, if you please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession?"

Witness—"He's been a professor ever since I knew him."

"Professor of what?"

"A professor of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks; what does he do?"

"Generally whatever he pleases."

"Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows?"

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the defendant

follows the crowd, when they go to drink."

"This kind of prevarication, Mr. Parks, will not do here. Now state what this defendant does to support himself?"

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."

To the Court—"May it please your Honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the Court."

Judge—"Mr. Parks, if you know anything about it, state what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

Counsel—"Yes, what is his occupation?"

"Well, if I am not mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks."

Cross-examined—Mr. Parks, I understood you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence passing between them."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking; does he drink hard?"

"No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks;" and Mr. Parks took his seat with the air of a man who had made a clean breast of it, and told all he knew of the subject in hand.

Mr. E——, a barrister, noted for absence of mind, was once witnessing the representation of Macbeth; and on the witch's replying to the Thane's inquiry, that they were "doing a deed without a name;" catching the sound of the words, he started up exclaiming, to the astonishment of the audience—"A deed without a name! Why, it's void; it's not worth sixpence."

A young servant girl at Dijon was in the habit of reading her master's newspapers every morning, to the great dissatisfaction of her employers, who, suspecting her of being a socialist, told her finally that they did not wish to retain her longer in their employ. "But, Monsieur," answered the girl, "a friend of mine has taken tickets in the Lyons lottery, and I have read your papers only to ascertain whether the numbers have been drawn." "What are the numbers?" "Here they are, Monsieur!" "They are drawn, and your friend has gained 50,000 francs!" "Eh, bien, Monsieur, my friend is myself—so good-bye?" And Catherine took herself off without even waiting to receive her wages. She said to her mistress, "I have served you long and well enough—I am now going to set a table for myself!"

A gentleman residing in a village not many miles from Exeter, finding that the diminution of his wood pile continued after his fires went out, he lay awake one night in order to obtain, if possible, some clue to the mystery. At an hour when "all honest folks should be in bed," hearing an operator at work in the yard, he cautiously raised his chamber window, and saw a lazy neighbor trying to get a large log into his wheelbarrow. "You're a pretty fellow," said the owner, "to come here and steal my wood while I sleep." "Yes," replied the thief, "and I suppose you would stay up there and see me break my back with lifting, before you'd offer to come and help me?"

A Yankee speculator, who had immense tracts of land out west, used frequently to say, that a gentleman who was travelling there, saw a very old man sitting at the door of a log cabin weeping bitterly. "My friend," said the gentleman, "what is the matter with you?" "Why," replied the old man "daddy has been and give me a licking, 'cos I wouldn't rock granddaddy to sleep!" The gentleman rode off.

MUTUAL ATTACHMENT.—A lady friend of mine was walking on Broadway a short time ago, a gentleman's button caught in the fringe of her shawl. Some moments elapsed before the parties were separated. "I am attached to you madam," said the gentleman good-humoredly, while he was industriously trying to get loose.—"The attachment is mutual, sir," was the good-humored reply.

**Reduction in Subscription.**

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

**DECREE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.  
PATRICIO RIVAS,  
President of the Republic.

**PROCLAMATION.**

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of

JAMES H. MEANS,  
and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE. may 3.

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

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

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

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

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

THOS. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE  
frente á la casade Gotie n.



**CHAPULINES:**

Grande fué mi sorpresa estando el 18 del corriente al oír un ruido sordo como el de una tempestad que bramaba á lo lejos, volví la vista hácia la parte de donde venia el mencionado ruido, y vi el aire todo eubierto hasta interceptar los rayos del sol, de un número infinito de los insectos que aquí tienen la referida denominacion. Apresuréme desde luego á ver si lograba cojer algunos de los que mas se aproximaban á la tierra, y efectivamente logré atrapar uno de ellos que me pareció muy semejante en su organizacion física, á un grillo comun de Cuba. Informéme el amigo que me acompañaba, que los tales insectos así llamados, aparecen de tiempo en tiempo; que luego desaparecen por muchos años, sin saber nadie cuando, ni como, ni porqué; y que es tal su voracidad, que de la noche á la mañana destruyen las sementeras, todo lo devoran por doquiera que pasan, y nada dejan gozar al dueño de una heredad de cuanto habia sido el objeto de sus mas esquisitos cuidados, afanes y desvelos; pero dicha plaga desaparece al fin, y el labrador puede así reponerse de sus pérdidas y quebrantos.

Preguntéme luego mi amigo si en Cuba no habia chapulines ¿Cómo no? le respondí. Los hay por desgracia mil y mil veces de peor calidad que los de aquí; pues si estos son un mal pasajero y poco trascendental, los chapulines de Cuba son una calamidad permanente porque son chapulines de tal condicion, que se han apoderado de todo cuanto de mas útil ventajoso y productivo encierra aquel suelo privilegiado, despojando á los hijos del pais de todas las ventajas que como dueños y cultivadores de la tierra tienen derecho á disfrutar; y siendo tan numerosos como aquí é incomparablemente mucho mas poderosos han sido inútiles los esfuerzos que por aniquilarlos ha hecho aquel desventurado pueblo.

Sepa V. pues mi buen amigo, que hay en Cuba chapulines de capa y espada que nada dejan consumir de fuera, ni de las producciones interiores de la Isla, ni aun el pan que necesita el pueblo para la subsistencia diaria, sin pagar ya un 25, ya un 30 un cincuenta ó un ciento por ciento de contribucion. Chapulines de corona, que vienen de allende los mares, y que se han apoderado de la cosa pública espiritual, y hacen de ella un tráfico vergonzoso; de suerte que ningun servicio eclesiástico puede obtenerse, ni recibirse ningun beneficio espiritual, ni aun la calidad de cristiano, sin pagar una contribucion á esta clase de chapulines. Chapulines togados, que con una investidura respetable entran cada dia á profanar el templo de Témis, de donde todo fiel cristiano sale despojado de lo poco que lograra escapar de la voracidad de los demas chapulines. Chapulines de tránsito y de puertas, que en esacciones continuas de pasaportes para dentro y fuera, y hasta para ir de una casa á otra, devoran la sustancia del infortunado pueblo. Chapulines de industria, que á nadie permiten trabajar sin pagar una licencia que haga ver al mundo que los chapulines de Cuba son tan buenos y liberales, que venden al pueblo la facultad de trabajar. Y para que V. no piense que esto es una mera chanza, sepa V. que hay en Cuba grandes chapulines condecorados con grados militares de primer orden, traficantes de carne humana, que dañan por todos, y cuyos ingresos y estafas se cuentan por millones. En fin como hay chapulines de diferentes clases y denominaciones que son una plaga comun, es elaro que aquí como en Cuba y en todas partes, deben combatir porque amenazan la existencia misma de las Sociedades.

**NECROLOGIA.**

El Capitan D. Santiago Walker de la C. 2.ª del 2.º batallon de infantería ligera, falleció el lunes 12 del corriente en la ciudad de San Fernando.

El Capitan Walker era el mas jóven de los hermanos del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército, y llegó á esta Ciudad como 20 dias antes de su fallecimiento. Desde luego se ocupó en fatigas del servicio que le ocasionaron el reumatismo inflamatorio que lo llevó al sepulcro, á pesar de haber sido asistido con la mas grande eficacia.

Recibió el Capitan Walker todos los Santos Sacramentos de la Iglesia y su úl-

tima voluntad fué ser enterado como fiel á su creencia católica.

Traido su cadáver á esta plaza por un acompañamiento de hijos de Masaya, se le hicieron las exequias correspondientes en la Iglesia parroquial con asistencia de las Autoridades y principales vecinos. Conducido en seguida al Campo-Santo en un decente ataúd fué sepultado. La guarnicion le hizo los honores de ordenanza.

Los Nicaraguenses y todos los buenos Centro-americanos son muy reconocidos á los grandes sacrificios á que se sujetan nuestros amigos del Norte que han venido á salvarnos de nuestra prolongada anarquía, aun á costa de la vida. El Capitan Walker dejó su pais en donde disfrutaba todos los encaños de su juventud en el seno de una familia distinguida y acomodada, para venir á morir al servicio de Nicaragua.

La patria reconocida recordará su memoria con gratitud y pide á Dios por su deseano en la eternidad.—M. C.

**A los pueblos de Centro-América.****CANCION.**

De la patria las glorias cantad  
Liberales de los seis Estados,  
Los tiranos ya están derrotados  
De los héroes la voz escuchad.  
Vuestra frente elevad ciudadanos  
Harto tiempo habeis sido oprimidos,  
No haya esclavos ni hombres aflijidos  
A las plantas de viles tiranos.

Nicaragua espiraba destruida  
Por el bando servil aleboso  
Que con plan fratricida horrible  
A los pueblos dejaba sin vida.  
Cuando un héroe que el Dios de bondad  
A las playas del Sur nos enviara,  
Desnudando la espada gritara,  
Libertad, libertad, libertad.

Ya la patria sin leyes gemia.  
En el caos del atroz servilismo,  
Que á la paz subrogara un abismo  
A que el pueblo infeliz deendia.  
Mas al brabo en la playa escuchad  
Que con voz imponente proelama,  
Victoria á los libres y esclama  
Libertad, libertad, libertad.

Costa-Rica obedece á un tirano  
Que aleboso la guerra declara  
A la patria é iluso prepara  
Su sepulcro con su propia mano.  
¡O pueblos del centro cantad  
Ignos gratos al héroe invencible,  
Que repite lidiando terrible  
Libertad, libertad, libertad.

De la América el centro se viera  
Ya en el canto de ser sojuzgada,  
Toda entera fuera esclavizada  
Por el monstruo salvaje Carrera.  
Si por dicha no viene volando  
El bravo hijo de Belona y Marte,  
Que á su espada anudó un estandarte  
Libertad, libertad proclamando.

Sonó la hora ¡oh pueblos patriotas!  
De salvarnos de viles tiranos,  
Seamos dignos libres ciudadanos  
Y no esclavos ilusos idiotas.  
Nadie exista sino hay libertad,  
Sin derechos nadie viva,  
Que la patria querida reviva  
Y se colme de prosperidad.—M. C.

**REMITIDO.****Lo pasado, el presente y el porvenir en Centro-América.**

Pertenece á la historia seguir paso á paso á los Gobiernos de los Estados, desde que los retrogados aristócratas de Guatemala consiguieron destruir la Nacion Centro-Americana, y establecer su sistema bien conocido, de enemistad y guerra civil entre los Estados, encontrando en ellos por desgracia colaboradores con que han podido prolongar tantos años este infame programa. Para la historia pues hemos llevado nuestros apuntamientos con un trabajo asiduo, y no está léjjs el dia en que vean la luz pública: por ahora limitándonos á lo que puede decirse en este artículo serán apenas indicados algunos hechos palpantes que deben patentizarse á los pueblos.

El progreso publicado en el Salvador el año de 850 no fué desmentido ni entonces ni despues, dijo bastante en sus artículos de nacionalidad y revista de los partidos de Centro-América, para que los pueblos de cada Estado hubiesen sido mas cautos y celozos de sus libertades públicas amenazadas incesantemente por los activos agentes de la aristocracia; pero son pocos los que leen periódicos, y la civilizacion naciente aun, apenas ha enjendrado en el pais el espíritu público y amor á la libertad en unos pueblos dominados mas de 300 años por una monarquía oscura, cuya alma era la inquisicion: de aquí es que un pequeño círculo de ambiciosos en cada Estado, aprovechando la inocente distraccion del pueblo, ha podido entronizarse, tiranizarlo, y de tiempo en tiempo aniquilarlo con la guerra fratricida que nulificó en pocos años al pais, y dió lugar á que en Roatan, Amapala y San Juan del Norte, se enarvolase el pabellon inglés, y á que un Gabinete del antiguo mundo se halla creído con derecho de ventilar cuestiones nuestras, que en nada le pertenecen, por que la creacion del Universo nos separó naturalmente de aquellas monarquías, y la Europa no tiene derecho para poner un solo dedo en el continente Americano.

Si está puesto en claro con tanta evidencia que el partido servil del pais, no solo ha despedazado á Centro-América en el interior, sino que ha sulcizado de Potencias Europeas que ultrajen nuestra independencia y nos dominen; es necesario que ese partido traidor y asesino desaparezca, y queden los pueblos libres de esa vil polla que ha roído sus entrañas: no mas oprobios, no mas guerras civiles, y esta vez por todas, diremos que ha llegado el momento de vida á la mas bella é importante seccion del continente americano.

Es de mucho interes en el dia tratar de algunos pormnoeres de la situacion política actual de los Estados de la República de Centro-América. El de los Altos dominado por el salvaje Carrera, ha visto fusilar su Municipalidad íntegra sin perdonar al Srío, y á una infinidad de vecinos honrados y pacíficos, cuya lista es larga, pero la tenemos: paga mensualmente un escesoivo tributo que en derecho va á la volsa del dictador: el que reclama sus propiedades usurpadas, sin ningun pretexto, es declarado enemigo y perece sin remedio: el pueblo es azotado en público bárbaramente, sin exceptuar al bello sexo: el tirano frecuenta sus correrías por aquellos pueblos para desplumarlos, y cada visita es considerada en los Altos como una calamidad pública; tales son los sufrimientos á que se les obliga.

El Estado de Guatemala que por sus antecedentes es la mas hermosa ciudad de Centro-América; es tambien la residencia del club servil que ha destrozado el pais y su aspecto político lo mas repugnante y ridiculo que puede presentarse á los ojos del viajero. Monarquía República, ó República Monárquica, sin Rey ni Constitucion, con un manequin dictador vestido de andrajos de Monarquía, que se llama Presidente perpetuo: Congreso sin Diputados del pueblo: Nobleza sin nobles: Gobierno eclesiástico de Jesuitas: Jueces y Magistrados cuyas sentencias las borra la punta de un cánte: Abogados sin leyes, ó leyes de parapeto: Riqueza y opulencia en cuatro casas, y espantosa miseria en el pueblo: Gaceta de progresos á la par del oscuro retroceso: Sistema político, el terror con todos sus adminieulos de denueñas masmorras, horca y fusilaciones sin juicio fanatismo y espantosa esclavitud. En fin este caos indefinible que lo describa el que pueda: los que hemos visto y palpado ese cuadro horrible; denunciado en mucha parte por la prensa de los Estados sin tradicion, preguntamos á los Gobiernos de todo el continente Americano. ¿Cómo y por que ha existido tantos años en el seno de esta República, ese punto en el mapa de Colon, semejante á una gangrena en el cuerpo humano, tolerada inhumanamente por ellos?

Solo añadiremos al triste bosquejo de la situacion de aquel Estado, que los oficiales de mas confianza del Presidente perpetuo, S. E. el Jeneral Carrera, son criminales arrebatados á la justicia: uno de ellos, José María Villalobos estaba hasta descomulgado por la Iglesia, por haberse robado la Custodia con el Divinisimo pa-

tente, arrojando la hostia consagrada en una zanja, en la Iglesia del Calvario de Guatemala. S. E. estrajo de la prision cuando el pueblo indignado clamaba por el castigo del vandido, y es hoy ese mismo, un Sr. Coronel del Ejército Guatemalteco. ¿Qué tal? ¿Y esos Señores son los que gritan para que los pueblos se echen sobre Niarragua á pretexto de que tiene en su Ejército Americanos, que eiertamente pueden darles lecciones de religion y de moral? La verdadera causa de su alarma es la preseneia de un Ejército, que como Juez inexorable ante el criminal, les heriza el pelo.

Los Gobiernos de los Estados del Salvador y Honduras limítrofes al de Guatemala, residen hoy su influencia, pero no toca con los pueblos hercicos que tantas veces han defendido las instituciones libres y á quienes se pretende conducir poco á poco y con toda la astucia servil á vezar los piés de Carrera y que sufran la suerte del desventurado pueblo Guatemalteco, y aun mas, para traerlos al sacrificio á imitacion del enfatuado Presidente de Costa-Rica; Ya no es tiempo de que logre el servilismo vandálico tan inicuo y deprabado proyecto. ¡Oh sí! Loado sea Dios: él ha puesto un centinela á la puerta de esos Estados, protegido por su mano poderosa y ¡cuidado! por que su agilidad es le aguilay su fuerza irresistible. Hay demasiadas muestras de esta verdad y si la ostiacion de esos hombres de muerte y luto para Centro-América, de esos serviles sanguinarios y atroees, no comprende que es tiempo de detenerse, elaro está que el todo poderoso ha resuelto su completo esteminio.

No podemos omitir aquí una invocacion de respeto y eterna gratitud á la memoria del amigo inensable de los pueblos, del inmortal Barrundia. ¡Padre de la patria! ¡Ilustre víctima del amor á tus compatriotas! ¡Manes preciosos del grande hombre de Centro-América que descansais dignamente en el foco de la libertad del mundo por que tu suelo es preciso que sea lavado del inundo servilismo para que reciba esas cenizas que los Centro-Americanos deben conservar en urna de oro, con una inscripeion que enseñe á la posteridad donde están los restos del ciudadano honrado, del republicano puro, del sabio que nos dió lecciones de libertad y nos enseñó á conocer nuestros derechos; del que en 830 como Presidente de la República, con enerjia obligó al trono de Inglaterra á respetar los derechos Centro-Americanos; el que pasó toda su vida dedicado á defender la humanidad contra toda tiranía; y en fin, del que murió pidiendo en el gran Capitolio, "proteccion contra protectorados estrangeros y dictaduras irresponsables." ¡Ilustre víctima! tu voz sublime, sonó en la Capital de la gran Nacion y la escuchó el pueblo: aquí están esos bisarros hijos de Washington cumpliendo tus deseos y el objeto de tu última mision en la tierra realizado. Uno de tus amigos los ha estrechado en sus brazos á tu nombre. ¡Barrundia! Tus grandes servicios á la patria y tus virtudes serán mil veces repetidas por la historia, con todo el brillo que merecen: á mi no me es dado alabar tu gran mérito, sino con estos borrones que dicta un corazon patriota, regados con lágrimas de gratitud y de un religioso respeto á la memoria del Centro-Americano que dió tanto honor á su pais, y murió sirviendo la santa causa de la libertad.

El porvenir de Centro-América está ya iniciado de una manera irrefragable: la mano de Dios ha trazado su pronto progreso y felicidad, que reemplazarán al retroceso y al oprobio. Esta parte privilegiada de la América por su situacion geográfica y sus riquezas naturales, va á desarrollar toda la importancia que naturalmente tiene y á aparecer en linea entre las grandes naciones; nuestra prosperidad nos hara olvidar tantos infortunios; los vicios y los erimenes políticos, la venalidad y las traiciones á la patria que se habian familiarizado entre los funcionarios, van á desaparecer para siempre, y un manto de púrpura cubrirá esa ciénega corrompida: las ciencias y las artes poco conocidas, el vapor y la imprenta, nos pondrán al nivel de las Potencias mas ilustradas, los efectos de la ley serán positivos, cada ciudadano disfrutará todas las garantías que hacen la felicidad doméstica, y á la vez tendrá su participio en la soberanía del pueblo.—M. C.

Grandeza de las Naciones.

Los escritores que se han ocupado de tratar esta cuestion importante, rara vez han acertado a fijar el verdadero sentido de esta palabra. Usando considerando á los hombres como máquinas de guerra, han creído que la grandeza de un pueblo consista en el número de sus ejércitos, en las victorias que ha obtenido, en el número de seres humanos que ha destruido, en la extensión de los campos que ha desolado, en el número de ciudades que ha arruinado, en los monumentos artísticos destinados á transmitir á la posteridad la memoria de estas horribles calamidades.

Otros considerando á los hombres como máquinas de producción ó de transporte, ven exclusivamente la prosperidad de un pueblo en la cantidad de los géneros que produce, en la rapidez con que se fabrican ciertos objetos, se transportan ó se cambian; poco les importa que la población se componga de hombres débiles ó robustos, inteligentes ó estúpidos, viciosos ó virtuosos; si el talento de cada uno de estas máquinas productivas se limita á la más sencilla operación mecánica, ó si se extiende á un gran número de diferentes y variadas operaciones; si la parte laboriosa de la población está ó no reducida á lo que es absolutamente necesario á la conservación de las fuerzas que exige la producción; si la parte más segura de su trabajo le es ó no usurpada por una aristocracia feudal, sacerdotal ó militar, bajo el nombre de diezmos, contribuciones ó impuestos; aun se ocupan ménos en indagar si la existencia de la masa de la población se reduce á una vida puramente animal, ó si goza en efecto de algun género de vida intelectual y moral; todo está bien á sus ojos con tal que los almacenes se llenen y se desocupen en el ménor tiempo posible: por este sistema se puede saber que la prosperidad de una nación excede á la prosperidad de otra, en tantas varas de paño, ó en tanto número de máquinas.

Otros calculan exclusivamente la prosperidad de un pueblo por la cantidad de granos que produce la tierra, ó por el número y la fuerza de los animales que alimenta; si ven campos bien cultivados, bien regados, propiedades bien cercadas y caminos bien construidos y bien conservados, no se necesitan más para persuadirles que la prosperidad nacional se ha elevado al más alto grado de que es susceptible: ellos no se detienen á considerar si la parte más numerosa de la población vive cómodamente ó si se halla sumida en la más espantosa miseria; si está embrutecida por la superstitcion, oprimida bajo el yugo de un sacerdote, bajo el sable de un soldado, ó bajo la vara de hierro de un agente de policía; poco les importa que los hombres que cultivan los campos sean como los ilotas, el juguete del pequeño número de los que consumen sus productos, que se prosternan ante los más viles animales, como los Egiptios, ó que tiemblen bajo el bambú, como los Chinos. Según este modo de juzgar lo que constituye la grandeza de un pueblo no es la grandeza de cada uno de los hombres de que se compone, es el estado de la tierra sobre la cual está colocado, es el número y la calidad de los animales que cria.

Otros miden la prosperidad de una nación por el número de los individuos que se hallan en un espacio de tierra dado; si de dos países de la misma extensión notan que uno tiene doble población que el otro, de allí deducen que la prosperidad del primero es doble que la del segundo, sin examinar cual de los dos es el que tiene hombres más fuertes, más robustos, más inteligentes, más ilustrados; para ellos la primera cualidad es la de multiplicar. En virtud de este principio, semejante gobierno concederá ciertos privilegios ó pensiones, no á los padres de familia que hayan educado mejor á sus hijos y que hayan sabido hacerlos dichosos, sino á los que hayan procreado mayor número; como si el mérito consistiese en darles la existencia, y no en hacerlos útiles á sus semejantes.

En fin hay hombres que en sus cálculos sobre lo que constituye la prosperidad de una nación, olvidan la mitad del género humano, y que no cuentan por nada el desarrollo físico, intelectual ó moral de las mujeres; poco les importa que sean incapaces de hacerse á sí mismas ó hacer á los demás algun servicio, y que están priva-

das de inteligencia aun sobre las cosas que más les interesan; todo defecto ó toda perfeccion que tenga por efecto el hacerlas más dependientes, es considerado como una dicha cualidad; las trabas que detienen el desarrollo de sus facultades intelectuales y morales, les parecen tan bien imaginadas, como los medios que emplean los Chinos para detener el crecimiento de los pies de sus hijas; unos y otros tienen por fin y por efecto impedirles que se sostengan por sus propias fuerzas. (1)

Cuando examinamos lo que constituye realmente la prosperidad de una nación, es menester contar no solamente cada una de las partes de que se compone un ser humano, sino cada uno de los hombres que pertenecen á esta nación; las diferentes denominaciones bajo las cuales se cuentan los hombres en cada estado, no los hacen cambiar de naturaleza. En Esparta los ilotas no eran ménos parte del género humano que los Espartanos, en Atenas y en Roma, los liberos y los esclavos eran hombres como los ciudadanos; en Polonia, en Rusia, los esclavos son tan hombres como los Sres. feudales; en Francia, en Inglaterra y otros países, los labradores, los artesanos, los criados no son ménos una parte de la especie humana, que el estado medio, los nobles, y los lores.

En fin, en todos los países de la tierra las mujeres son una parte tan esencial de la especie humana como los hombres; todos los individuos, bajo cualquiera denominacion que se les designe, son susceptibles de progreso y decadencia, y solo por la prosperidad y la grandeza de cada una de las partes, se debe graduar la grandeza y la prosperidad del todo.

Los progresos de la industria, del comercio, de la agricultura, son indudablemente los elementos esenciales de la prosperidad de las naciones, pero no la constituyen exclusivamente; tomar la prosperidad de cualquiera cosa por la prosperidad de un pueblo, es confundir el medio con el fin. Un rico propietario de tierras puede hacerlas muy fértiles y cultivarlas con el mayor cuidado, mientras los hombres que emplea en el cultivo pueden carecer de las cosas necesarias á la vida y estar en el estado más miserable.

Considerando pues el género humano en su conjunto, se puede decir que todos los individuos de que se compone, son formados para todos, pero que ninguno ha sido hecho especialmente para otro. Las mujeres no han sido hechas más para los hombres, que los hombres para las mujeres, los hijos para los padres más que los padres para los hijos, ni los criados para los señores más que estos para aquellos. En todas las posiciones hay un cambio de servicios, que no es equitativo, sino en tanto que los intereses de todos son igualmente

(1) En efecto tal es la educacion de la mujer en muchos países de la tierra, que parece destinada á vivir en la más completa y lamentable ignorancia, cual si no fuera la más bella mitad del género humano, cual si no estuviese destinada á ser la compañera de nuestra vida y el centro de nuestras más caras afecciones. La mujer dicen algunos, no necesita otra cosa que saber gobernar su casa. Reducida á tan limitada esfera, nada debe hacerse para desarrollar su inteligencia, nada para pulir y perfeccionar su corazón, nada para asegurarle una subsistencia cómoda, feliz, independiente, porque la mujer debe obrar como una máquina, siempre bajo la direccion del hombre. Educacion servil y miserable que hace la desgracia de la mitad del género humano, porque la constituye en la más estrecha y vergonzosa dependencia. Cultívase los talentos y las demás facultades de que la naturaleza ha dotado á la mujer para que ella sea todo lo que debe ser: para que pueda tener una vida independiente fundada en la conviccion de su propia capacidad; para que sea activa, industriosa, inteligente, invariable en el cumplimiento de sus deberes, ya como soltera, ya como casada, ya como viuda; y para que guíada siempre por los principios de honor que solo la educacion puede hacer habituales, no esté espuesta á envilecerse, como sucede tantas veces, para obtener una miserable subsistencia; en fin para que pueda llenar su más noble y alta mision sobre la tierra, consagrándose á la educacion de la familia y aumentando sus recursos y su bienestar, si llega á ser madre y esposa.

respetados: y lo que hace caer á tantos en el error, es la tendencia que tienen en la sociedad las clases más influyentes, á considerarse como el fin á que todo debe dirigirse. Cada uno entiende por la prosperidad de la especie, la prosperidad de su raza ó de los hombres que ocupan su mismo rango. (2)

Los gobiernos se consideran tambien muchas veces como el fin por el cual existen las naciones; ellos no admiten otro desarrollo que el que se halla en relacion con su interes; procurando restringir la subsistencia de cada persona, á lo que le es absolutamente necesario para los fines que se proponen, y obrando sobre las facultades de los hombres que les están sometidos, por todos los medios que están á su alcance, á fin de mantener ó extender su dominacion.

Ellos no evitan el desarrollo material de los órganos físicos, pero impiden su aplicacion, y aun que no mutilan las manos de los ciudadanos, les impiden hacer uso de ellas para ejercer ciertos ramos industriales, para el manejo de las armas, ó para entregarse á ciertos ejercicios que desarrollarían sus fuerzas y su destreza, aumentarían su valor, les darían seguridad y con ella la libertad y la Independencia. (3)

Ellos dan una falsa direccion á la inteligencia, ya difundiendo nociones erróneas ya propagando ciertas mentiras, ya impidiendo el desarrollo de las facultades intelectuales en el estudio de la historia, de la moral, de la política, ó en otros conocimientos á propósito para ilustrar á los hombres acerca de sus intereses y ultimamente,

obran sobre sus facultades morales, no destruyendo sus pasiones sino dirigiéndolas de una manera contraria á los intereses de la humanidad, inspirándoles afecto á las personas ó á las cosas que les son favoritas, y antipatia á las que les son útiles, y desarrollando entre ellos pasiones viciosas, tales como el orgullo, la falsedad, la ambicion, la ociosidad, el fausto, la prodigalidad, el amor del juego; mientras que debilitan ó extinguen disposiciones virtuosas

(2) Nada más absurdo, nada más monstruoso que semejantes creencias, y sin embargo hay muchas jentes, quizás pueblos enteros, que creen y sostienen que ellos son de una raza privilegiada, á quien el Autor de la Naturaleza hizo superiores al género humano, para que dominasen sobre los demás pueblos, como domina el hombre sobre los brutos. Orgullo intolerable que nace del uso prolongado del poder, que hace considerar á los demás hombres como viles gusanillos de la tierra, que tienden á justificar todo género de opresion y tiranía, y hasta pretenden santificar la esclavitud misma, imaginando que su decantada superioridad no es efecto de las circunstancias favorables en que se han hallado ellos y sus antepasados, para obtener un más alto grado de inteligencia, de civilizacion y de progreso, sino de la superioridad de su organizacion particular en virtud de la cual fueron creados para ser árbitros de la suerte de los demás pueblos, que tuvieron la desgracia de nacer y existir siempre bajo la influencia fatal de causas destructoras de todo principio de civilizacion y buen progreso social. Así es como los españoles juzgaron semi-brutos á los habitantes indios del Nuevo-Mundo; los propietarios de las colonias consideraron del mismo modo á los esclavos de origen africano, y una gran parte de los americanos del Norte se juzgan casi á la misma distancia de los demás pueblos de Europa y América. Deploramos esta ceguera, y esperamos que el progreso de la filosofia disipe las nubes que de tiempo en tiempo vienen á ofuscar la razon humana.

(3) Cuba es un triste ejemplo de lo que acabamos de decir. Allí las artes están envilecidas por efecto de las instituciones que sostiene el gobierno español, á quien todos los medios le parecen buenos con tal que le conduzcan á su fin. Las carreras civil y militar están cerradas para los hijos del país, y hasta los ejercicios gimnásticos les están prohibidos. Así es como aquel gobierno y todos los de su clase, atan las manos á los pueblos, ó les impiden hacer uso de ellas siempre que conviene á su despótica dominacion.

tales como la franqueza el patriotismo (4) la sinceridad, el amor al trabajo.

De todo lo dicho se infiere claramente que para juzgar de la grandeza real y verdadera de una nacion, es menester considerarla en su conjunto, en sus hábitos virtuosos, en sus usos y costumbres, en sus leyes é instituciones sociales, en una palabra en el desarrollo de las facultades físicas, intelectuales y morales de que es susceptible el hombre en sociedad, como un ser creado para obtener ese grado de progreso, de perfeccion y de prosperidad y bienestar por el cual suspira la humanidad, y en cuyo conjunto solo puede consistir la verdadera grandeza de las naciones.—(Mr. Charles Comte.)

Chismografía.

Algunos dias hace que me dijo una persona que entre la clase más comun de la poblacion de esta república habia tendencias muy marcadas al comunismo. Esto me sorprendió no poco, porque desde mucho tiempo he considerado las doctrinas que se conocen bajo este nombre como la mayor plaga política, como el elemento más anárquico, ruinoso y desmoralizador que puede existir para los pueblos. Así es que por más estrafalantes, injustas y contrarias á todo buen principio de progreso y orden social que yo considere las mencionadas doctrinas, recordando que en tiempos de agitacion revolucionaria que distan muy poco de nuestros dias, ellas han trastornado las cabezas de hombres y pueblos hábilmente avanzados en civilizacion, no tuve dificultad en creer que fuese cierto lo que se me habla informado; pero que riendo estar seguro de la existencia de tan perniciosas doctrinas entre los demócratas de Nicaragua, antes de empezar á combatirlos, ocurri á una persona de esta ciudad que me pareció podia informarme de lo cierto, la cual desvaneci completamente aquel informe, persuadiéndome de todo lo contrario. Entonces quedé tranquilo sobre el particular, dando enteramente al olvido el comunismo y á los comunistas, que en realidad para mí no son otra cosa que el azote de todo trabajo, de toda industria, de toda propiedad y de todo progreso social.

¡Cuál sería pues mi sorpresa, cuando á los pocos dias en una reunion se me dijo: que alguien afirmara que yo decía que: el Estado de Nicaragua ó su gobierno era una especie de comunismo. Comparen pues mis lectores los antecedentes que expuse al principio con lo que acabo de referir, y vean cuán en boga está aquí la chismografía, y de qué manera ella suelo hacer de un mosquito un elefante, acarreado casi siempre prejuicios de gran tamaño, que todo hombre bueno debe deplorar, porque es una plaga maldita que todo lo infecta con el veneno mortífero de la calumnia y la maledicencia, y sin respetar las reputaciones más bien establecidas, compromete altamente la tranquilidad pública y privada.—EL EDITOR.

(4) El patriotismo, esta virtud sublime que ha inmortalizado á los Régulos y Scipiones, á los Leónidas y Temistocles, siempre ha sido considerada en Cuba como la pesadilla del gobierno español, y por lo mismo como un crimen de lesa tiranía. Si hubo Sacos y Varelas que guiaron á la juventud cubana por la senda del saber, y sostuvieran los derechos de su patria en las Cortes españolas; si hubo Goicourias, Betancoures y Agueros que promovieran la colonizacion blanca para fomentar la sólida riqueza, y asegurar el porvenir de la Isla; si hubo ayuntamientos que representasen en favor de sus pueblos contra medidas ruinosas y violentas, los primeros fueron proscriptos como conspiradores y enemigos del gobierno, y los segundos, depuestos arbitrariamente de sus destinos. En Cuba no hay pues nada patriótico, sino el fuego sagrado del amor al suelo natal que arde inextinguible en el corazón de todo buen cubano; hasta la Sociedad Patriótica ha cambiado de nombre: hoy se llama Sociedad Económica. En fin, tan severa es la censura de imprenta en Cuba, que hasta el nombre de Patria y Patriotismo se borra de todo escrito que haya de imprimirse, por temor de que esta palabra májica eléctrica á los lectores.

IMPRESA LIBERAL,

frente á la casa del Gobierno



# Parte Española.

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## AJENTES.

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

## DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.  
Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del

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

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA.

Casa de Gobierno, }  
Leon, Abril 30 de 1856. }

Sr. prefecto del Departamento de }  
El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue

## EL GOBIERNO.

Atendiendo á las justas causas en que el Sr. Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda funda la dimision que hace de la Comandancia y Gobernacion militar de este Departamento, y á las aptitudes del Sr. Jeneral D. Manuel Escobar; en uso de sus facultades

## ACUERDA:

1.º Se admite la espresada renuncia al Sr. Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda, rindiéndole las gracias á nombre de la República, por sus importantes servicios.

2.º Nómbrase en su lugar Comandante y Gobernador militar del Departamento de Occidente al Sr. Jeneral D. Manuel Escobar.—Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Leon, Abril 30 de 1856.—Rivas.

Lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.  
JEREZ.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno. }  
Leon, Abril 30 de 1856. }

Sr. Prefecto del Departamento de }  
El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue

## EL GOBIERNO.

En uso de sus facultades

## ACUERDA:

1.º En las plazas de esta ciudad y la de Chinandega se formarán depósitos de los ganados que se den en pago de las exacciones extraordinarias decretadas, y que se decreten en lo sucesivo.

2.º Tan luego como estén provistos de los ganados necesarios estos depósitos, se establecerán pesas por cuenta del Estado en los pueblos del Departamento.

3.º El Subdelegado de hacienda y el Subprefecto del distrito de Chinandega cuidarán de proveer oportunamente los depósitos respectivos, á fin de que no falte el ganado necesario para el consumo.

4.º Se autoriza á los mismos para que puedan vender en pié los ganados que se encierran en dichos depósitos para hacerlos destazar por cuenta de la hacienda pública, cuando lo juzguen conveniente.

Cuando los ganados se vendan en pié para destazarse, los compradores deben dar el peso de carne acostumbrado y satisfacer los derechos establecidos por ley; y en caso de que se destazen por cuenta del Estado, se pagarán solo los derechos

municipales. Los gobernadores de policía y sus agentes cuidarán en uno y otro caso de que el espendio de las carnes no se hostilice al público, debiendo obligar á los espendedores á que den el peso que sea de costumbre, bajo la pena de ser borrados de la matrícula los abastecedores que no lo verifiquen.

6.º Los particulares que vendan ganado para destazar estando establecidas las pesas por cuenta del Estado, por el mismo hecho incurrirán en la multa de ocho pesos por cada res; y los compradores sufrirán igual pena, y además la pérdida de las carnes; todo en beneficio de la hacienda pública.

7.º Se faculta á los empleados mencionados para que puedan encargar á personas de confianza y de probidad la recepción y venta de los ganados referidos, y la custodia de los depósitos; pudiendo señalárselos hasta veinte pesos mensuales por indemnizacion de su trabajo.

8.º Los comisionados que nombren dichos empleados, llevarán un libro en que asentarán con la debida separacion, los ganados que reciban con espresion de sus precios y las sumas en que se vendan.

9.º Los quesos y efectos de ropa que en virtud del acuerdo de 2 del presente mes reciban los empleados encargados de la colectacion del empréstito, los conservarán en su poder, mientras el Gobierno dispone lo conveniente.—Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Leon Abril 30 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—BACA.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Casa de Gobierno. }  
Leon, Mayo 10 de 1856. }

Sr. Prefecto del Departamento de }  
El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

## EL GOBIERNO.

Siendo de suma importancia conservar con toda seguridad los documentos públicos y títulos de tierras traídos de la capital de Guatemala, que hoy se hayan en manos de un particular; teniendo presente que muchas personas son interesadas en sacar testimonio ó traslado de dichos documentos, y que esto se logra nombrando un Escribano público de probidad y notoria ilustracion que los custodie bajo su responsabilidad, y permita su registro con el pase del Gobierno; en uso de sus facultades.

## ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase al Sr. Escribano público Ldo D. Basilio Salinas, archivero de todos los documentos de que se ha hecho mención, quien los conservará con la seguridad y asco posible, y extenderá de ellos los testimonios ó copias que se pidan, y que el Gobierno mande estender, llevando los derechos de arancel.

2.º El Prefecto de este Departamento por sí ó por medio de una persona de su entera confianza, procederá á entregar por medio de inventario los documentos y títulos sobre tierras al Escribano público nombrado, haciéndolo con la debida especificacion y reiniciendo un tanto de dicho inventario al Ministerio de gobernacion.—Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Leon, Mayo 10 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—Por impedimento del Sr. Ministro de Relaciones.—BACA.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno, }  
Leon, Mayo 8 de 1856. }

Sr. Ministro Comisionado, Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

## EL GOBIERNO.

En atencion á que el Sr. Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer como Comisionado del Gobierno en el Departamento Oriental, en 4 del mes corriente ha admitido al Sr. D. Nicolas Matuz la renuncia de la Receptoría de alcabalas del distrito de S. Fernando, y nombrado en su lugar al Sr. Br. D. Rafael Antonio Surita; en uso de sus facultades.

## ACUERDA:

1.º Se aprueba el referido acuerdo en que se ha admitido al Sr. D. Nicolas Matuz la renuncia de la Receptoría de Alcabalas del distrito de San Fernando, y nombrado en su lugar interinamente al Sr. D. Rafael Surita, quien debe dar la fianza de ley.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Leon, Mayo 8 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, teniendo el placer de renovarle las consideraciones de mi mas distinguido aprecio.—F. BACA.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno. }  
Leon, Mayo 8 de 1856. }

Sr. Ministro Comisionado Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue,

## EL GOBIERNO.

Con presencia de la determinacion tomada por el Sr. Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer en 4 del corriente mes, como Comisionado del Gobierno por lo que ha dispuesto que el Prefecto del Departamento Oriental reasuma la subdelegacion de Hacienda que desempeñaba el Sr. Don Raimundo Selva; y considerando que esta medida, á mas de estar en perfecta armonia con las leyes, tiene en su favor razones de utilidad pública; en uso de sus facultades.

## ACUERDA:

1.º Apruébase la determinacion de 4 del corriente mes en que se ha mandado que la Prefectura del Departamento Oriental reasuma la Subdelegacion de Hacienda: que desempeñaba el Sr. D. Raimundo Selva.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Leon, Mayo 8 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; teniendo el placer de renovarle las consideraciones de mi aprecio.—BACA.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Casa de Gobierno. }  
Leon, Mayo 13 de 1856. }

Sr. Prefecto del Departamento Meridional.

Nada ha deseado el Sr. Presidente provisorio con mas ahinco y ansiedad que ver á los pueblos de la República rejidos por sus autoridades supremas electas por ellos mismos, con arreglo á la Constitucion vigente. Estos han sido sus votos inviolables y que le ponen hoy en la obligacion de ordenar á V. por mi medio, que desde luego escite á los Ciudadanos de ese departamento á fin de que procedan á las elecciones en los dias que V. tenga á bien señalarles, una vez que no lo verificaron en las épocas que designa el decreto de 19 de Marzo último, con motivo de la invasion Costanicense que tuvo lugar en ese mismo departamento.

La voz del deber y del amor patrio, hará conocer á V. la vital importancia de este asunto, y que la mas pequeña demora en su ejecucion puede traer males de bastante trascendencia. Debo por lo mismo recomendar á V. dicho asunto y recomendarle tambien altamente, que los pueblos gocen de absoluta libertad en las elecciones; que se aleje aun la sombra del temor en sus sufragios, y que la seducion no les turbe ó estravie; pues que el Gobierno es llamado á proteger este derecho, que es la salvaguardia de los principios sociales.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para ofrecer á V. las distinguidas consideraciones con que soy su atento servidor.—SALINAS.

## EL SALVADOR.

El dia de ayer se ha mandado retirar al Señor Ldo. D. Gregorio Juarez, Comisionado de este Gobierno cerca del de aquel Estado, con motivo de que no ha sido reconocido en su carácter oficial, y se han frustrado sus esfuerzos para entrar en arreglos pacíficos justos y racionales. El Gobierno de Nicaragua ha hecho lo que debía, y en la tranquilidad de su conciencia sigue con paso firme y sereno la senda que le trazan el honor y la dignidad de la República.

## EL JENERAL WALKER EN NICARAGUA.

Este Jeneral ha sido conocido con gloria en la justa lucha que Nicaragua sostiene contra sus fieros enemigos. En ella ha desplegado las cualidades eminentes que caracterizan al hombre grande: valor para arrostrar el peligro, inteligencia para vencer, amor á la Patria, odio á la tiranía, generosidad con los vencidos. Al Jral. Walker le hemos visto venir á este pais, á sostener la causa santa de los derechos del Pueblo, aflijido por los errores y tantas maldades de sus detestables verdugos. Los Estados-Unidos de Norte-América deben honrarse de haber producido en su seno el alma generosa, el espíritu sublime del Jeneral Walker; y Nicaragua de haberlo adoptado por hijo suyo.

## Restos del partido de Chamorro.

Dos hombres obsecados andan por Matagalpa y Acoyapa, queriendo levantar los restos del partido Chamorro. No depusen sus ideas de venganza; y la generosidad con que se les ha tratado por parte del Gobierno la interpretan sin duda bajo la influencia del error en que siempre coloca á los hombres el espíritu de partido. Hasta ahora no han podido afiliarse á sus banderas mas que á unos pocos Nicaraguenses, que no pueden vivir de su trabajo, que tienen muchos vicios que satisfacer y que solo profesando el sistema de salteadores, pueden ser dueños de la propiedad que encuentren. ¿Y en qué debe venir á parar esto? Fácil es calcular que matarán, que robarán, que perpetrarán otras tantas maldades: pero no es mal que puede durar mucho tiempo. Tal vez ellos mismos se aniquilarán; mas entre tanto la República tiene que sufrir exacciones, y el propietario, el hombre pacífico y laborioso que padecer siendo inocentes. Por esto las facciones son una calamidad, y como tales el Gobierno no podrá verlas con indiferencia ni ser mas indulgente con los trastornadores.

## UNA ESPLICACION.

Aun no se han comprendido ó querido comprender los detalles de la acción del 11 del pasado en Rivas y sus resultados, produciendo esto tantas aferraciones especialmente del Gobierno del Salvador. La explicaremos en dos palabras militarmente, ya que aun hay quien pregunte ¿por qué habiendo vencido el Jeneral Walker, regresó al amanecer del 12 á esta ciudad?

Desde que supo el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe el movimiento de los Costaricenses con todas sus fuerzas sobre Nicaragua, mandó colocar debidamente una partida de observacion sobre el camino con órden de retirarse á esta plaza, para internar al enemigo lo mas posible antes de vatrilo: El Comandante de la fuerza observadora por inestabilidad ó por traicion, la comprometió abandonándole una parte al enemigo: perecieron algunos Americanos, pero á mucho costo del ejército de Mora. El enemigo hizo gran ruido con esa escaramuza y continuó su marcha hasta Rivas lleno de orgullo.

Nuestro Jeneral tan pronto como supo su llegada á aquel punto dejando cubiertas todas las plazas y puestos que forman su línea militar desde la frontera del Departamento Occidental hasta el rio San Juan del Norte: con dos secciones de Americanos y cien Nicaraguenses que completaban el número de seiscientos hombres, hizo una marcha forzada sobre el enemigo, ocupó instantáneamente la plaza de Rivas, peleó diez y siete horas contra todo aquel Ejército, al cabo de las cuales, habiéndole destrozado y poniendo fuera de combate mil doscientos hombres entre muertos y heridos, á la madrugada del 12 considerando la fatiga de su fuerza por la violencia de su movimiento y no haber comido ni bebido agua en 40 horas por que nada habia, regresó á esta plaza dejando al enemigo un campo de muertos que ningun atractivo le ofrecia á su fuerza la cual necesitaba comer y descansar. El enemigo ocupó de nuevo la plaza de Rivas y cuando el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe se disponia á volver á cargarlo con ánimo de que no se le fue uno solo, Mora se apresuró á huir desfavorido en desórden y en la mas lastimosa situacion. ¿Se quieren mas explicaciones?—





Segunda Batalla de Rivas  
11 de abril de 1856

Second Battle of Rivas  
April 11, 1856

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 30

Sábado, 31 de mayo de 1856

EN UN TITULAR DE PRIMERA PLANA, en inglés, se da la sensacional noticia del recibimiento del padre Vijil por el Presidente Pierce el 14 de mayo, llevada a Nicaragua el 29 por el *Daniel Webster*, de Nueva Orleáns; y en ambos idiomas, las noticias de Nueva York llegadas el 18 en el *Orizaba*, detallando la gran reunión de simpatía en favor de Walker el 9 de mayo en la sala Nacional del partido demócrata en dicha ciudad. En inglés salen también las crónicas del mitin de apoyo a Walker el 28 de abril en Nueva Orleáns, y en español un artículo contra los caudillos legitimistas Pedro Joaquín y Fernando Chamorro.

El EXTRA del 2 de junio publica —sólo en inglés— el Mensaje especial del Presidente Pierce al Congreso, el 15 de mayo, en el que explica el recibimiento del padre Vijil.

Saturday May 31, 1856

A FRONT PAGE HEADLINE, in English, tells the sensational news of the reception of Father Vijil by President Pierce on May 14, brought to Nicaragua on the 29th by the *Daniel Webster*, from New Orleans; and in both languages, the news from New York brought on the 18th by the *Orizaba*, detailing the Monster Meeting of sympathy for Walker on May 9 at the National Hall headquarters of the democratic party in that city. In English only, the chronicles of another Monster Meeting in support of Walker on April 28th in New Orleans, and in Spanish, an article against legitimist leaders Pedro Joaquín and Fernando Chamorro.

On June 2d, the EXTRA publishes —in English only— President Pierce's May 15 special Message to Congress, explaining the reception of Father Vijil.

## Extractos / Excerpts

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. —Gen. Wm. Walker and his staff arrived in this city on Thursday, and are now in town. The General is in his usual good health.

140 (2)

SERENADE. —The band was out last night serenading the General in his private quarters, at Wines & Co.'s Express Office. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and the effect of the music, in the deep stillness of the obscurity, lent a mellow attraction to the place which was hard to break for the rough lodgings of our private sanctum.

140 (2)

THE ELECTION. —We have not yet received any accurate returns for the election for President of the Republic. The late occupation by the Costa Ricans of the Department of Rivas prevented the opening of the polls in that district until quite recently; and the presence of an organized banditti in Chontales has heretofore prevented any election in that Department ...

140 (4)

NEWS FROM THE EAST.  
NICARAGUA STOCK AT PAR!  
Men and Money for Gen. Walker.  
Reception of Padre Vijil.  
RECOGNITION  
OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.  
Enthusiasm in the U. States!  
Monster Meetings in N. York  
and N. Orleans.

139 (1)

NEW-YORK.  
*Simpatías en favor del Jeneral Walker.*  
Gran reunion en la sala Nacional.  
*Bandera de Nicaragua flameando al aire.*  
Pitos y chifladas a Marcy.  
*Tres (Hurrah) ¡vivas! para el P. Vigil.*  
500 fusiles ofrecidos por un caballero.  
Recursos efectivos para Walker.

144 (4)

CONDUCTA  
de los legitimistas de Nicaragua.  
SU HIPOCRESIA Y PERFIDIA.  
*Su transformacion en bandidos*  
*acaudillados por*  
PEDRO JOAQUIN  
y  
FERNANDO CHAMORRO.

Hace muchos años ha existido en la ciudad de Granada un círculo de oligarcas conocido con el nombre de *Relojina* á quien siempre asesoraba un pequeño número de jóvenes petulantes eruditos á la violeta.

Cuidado Señores Chamorros, y todos vosotros que ciegamente os dejais conducir por esos perversos y ambiciosos. El Gobierno Provisorio es muy indulgente, pero al mismo tiempo muy severo.

¡Pueblos! vosotros sois á quienes estos malvados quieren comprometer: concedlos bien para no dar lugar á nuevos padecimientos. Ellos tanto por la fuerza como por el engaño os arrastran al peligro, y siempre ellos como cobardes saben salvarse.

¡Nicaraguenses! Unios todos al Gobierno, si quereis ser felices.

146 (1)

FULGENCIO VEGA. —The above named gentleman, well known in this capital during the Presidency of Chamorro, at last accounts, was in the city of Guatemala, which place he left on the 5th of April for Honduras, to join Señor Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

140 (4)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

NO. 30.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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## NEWS FROM THE EAST.

### NICARAGUA STOCK AT PAR!

Men and Money for Gen. Walker.

### Reception of Padre Viji.

### RECOGNITION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Enthusiasm in the U. States!

### Monster Meetings in N. York and N. Orleans.

We have received files of papers from New York and San Francisco, brought by the Orizaba and Sierra Nevada, on their last trips.

The news is most exciting and in the highest degree encouraging. The great spirits of the American Union have burst the bonds of Marcy's diplomacy, and today the giant hearts of Cass, Soule, Walbridge, Douglass, Weller, and a host of others are interested in the cause, preaching the crusade of redemption to Central America. The great impulse of American sympathy is actively aroused, and we shall soon have men and money in abundance. We condense from the New York Daily Times an account of the proceedings of a great meeting held in that city on the night of the 9th of May.

John McKibbin was unanimously elected President of the meeting, together with an indefinite number of Vice Presidents.

Capt. Rynders delivered the opening address and read the following resolutions, which were received with a storm of applause:

Whereas, Every oppressed people who are struggling for their natural rights and the enjoyments of civil liberty have a right to ask the aid and assistance of any man or any people on the face of the earth; and whereas, to grant such aid and assistance is the universal and natural right of all men and all people; therefore,

Resolved, That after struggling for ten years against oppressive rulers in hopeless civil war, their country bleeding at every pore, the people of Nicaragua had a right to invite the gallant General Walker and his associates to come to their aid and assist in freeing them from

their bloody oppressors, and giving them peace and good government.

Resolved, That Gen. Walker being thus invited, had a right to go, and that he is entitled to lasting honor for the heroic bravery and success by which he gave peace to Nicaragua and an efficient government to her people. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the time has come when it is imperative upon our Government to acknowledge the independence of Nicaragua [cheers] under its existing government, as one saved from confusion and anarchy, and restored to order and civilization, by the infusion of new and progressive elements; and further, while acknowledging the existing government of Nicaragua, and her right to take her stand among the recognized nations of the world, we wholly and unhesitatingly repel the right of the British government, or any other government to call us to account for so doing. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Resolved, That Nicaragua as the nearest great thoroughfare between the eastern and western portions of our great Republic, must belong to an acknowledged and friendly power; a power which will admit of no interference of any kind, either in its internal or external policy; and that we deem the firm establishment of the present government of Nicaragua essential to that purpose, essential to the protection of our commerce necessarily concentrating in that locality, essential as securing the quiet of this Continent, and essential to the lives and property of American citizens.

Resolved, That we look upon our so-called Neutrality Laws, which were fastened upon us by Great Britain, when we, as a nation, were comparatively in our infancy, and for which England is bound by no reciprocal law, as evinced by the recent developments regarding her secret aid to Costa Rica, as prejudicial to the rights and interests of our citizens, as wholly at variance with the great principle of our institutions, and as unbecoming the dignity of a great and liberal people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American government to protect American citizens wherever they may be found, whether it be on the coast of Japan, the blood-stained Isthmus of Panama, or the Lake of Nicaragua; if the freedom of our institutions tempt them into new and untried lands, carrying with them the fruits of good order, free opinions and the inestimable gifts of freedom, our government, like a good parent, is bound to extend over them the sheltering arms of her protection and the aegis of her power.

Resolved, That the cold-blooded butchery of our fellow-citizens at Virgin Bay on Lake Nicaragua, by the savage Costa Ricans, and that, too, under the orders of their superior officers, was a wanton outrage upon humanity that ought not to go unpunished.

Resolved, That it is time the aggressive and interfering spirit of the British government in the affairs of the Southern portion of this continent should receive a check; and that the savage warfare waged by Costa Rica against the Republic of Nicaragua, aided and encouraged by that government, demands the rebuke of this nation, and calls loudly for the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, That in his present critical position, sustained by his brave band of chivalrous Americans and native Nicaraguans, nearly surrounded by ten times as many barbarous Costa Ricans, with British rifles in their hands, and foreign mercenaries in their ranks, Gen. Walker needs prompt and liberal material aid; and, remembering the aid which our forefathers invoked, and to which Kosciusko and Lafayette so nobly responded, we, as citizens of New York, hereby pledge ourselves, to the best of our abilities, that

he shall have such aid, and we confidently look to the citizens of our sister states to join us in our efforts in behalf of those who are suffering in the double cause of liberty and humanity. [Loud applause.]

The resolutions were adopted with unanimity.

After the excitement subsided, telegraphic despatches were called for, but they were too numerous to read, except the following from Gen. Cass:

WASHINGTON, May 7.

It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely hope that the movement of Gen. Walker will be successful.

I think the best interests of this country and of the world require it. It has all of my best wishes. LEWIS CASS.

Speeches were then made by several distinguished gentlemen—among the rest Judge L. M., of New York, who closed his fine address by remarking that he would be glad to welcome Gen. Walker in that city as a United States Senator from the State of Nicaragua. Judge Dean concluded by offering the following four propositions:

1. That it is the duty of our Government to make immediate recognition of the Republic of Nicaragua. [Applause.]

2. That this Government, in its laws and its treaties, should declare the perfect freedom of commerce and colonization—in other words, the right of every citizen to go with his ships and his property, including his rifle, to any nation whatsoever that is willing to receive him. [Applause.]

3. That notice of the abrogation of that joint production of stupidity and cowardice, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, should be immediately given.

4. That full and ample indemnity for the robbery and massacre at Panama should be demanded and taken.

They were received with unbounded applause and adopted unanimously.

Capt. Rynders then introduced Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, to the meeting, who delivered a long, eloquent and well digested speech on the subject of Nicaragua and her affairs, which we should much like to publish, but our limited space prevents its insertion.

Capt. Rynders next addressed the meeting, and during the course of his remarks he said:

Gen. Walker had his deepest sympathy and highest respect. He had gone to Nicaragua and remained there, and acted there, because he had been desired to do so by the people of Nicaragua. [Applause.] The gentleman who had preceded him had spoken of an unwritten law. He begged to differ with him slightly concerning that law. It was true it was not written on parchment, but it was written in blood in the heart of every true American. [Great applause.] And all the Minie rifles made by the mechanics of Great Britain could not shed blood enough to erase it. [Hip-hip hurrah.]

A Voice—That's so. Go in Captain.

The Captain, continuing—Democratic principles would, he was sure, be established in Nicaragua, and then the citizen could stand up and say he was a man. [Cheers.] It had been said that Gen. Walker was a filibuster. Now who was it that was the hudest in making that charge against him. It was England. And what was England? Why the foremost filibuster of all nations. [Applause.] Where did she get her possessions? She says she acquired them. Where did she get them?

A Voice—By her bravery.

Capt. Rynders—If you call stealing "bravery," then it was by bravery. But if that is your definition of the term, I advise the man who is standing next to you to look out for his pocket. [Great applause.]

The Captain continued—He would not willingly say a wrong word of any country. The English were a brave people, and he liked them for it. But Gen. Walker was not a filibuster in the true sense of the term. He was in Nicaragua—a citizen of that country, and called by the people to aid them in establishing a Republican Government. Gen. Walker was a Republican by nature, and he undertook the cause. [Applause.] If such conduct as that was filibustering, then write him down a filibuster. [Applause.] The conduct of our Government in the matter had been called in question. At one time he was disposed to believe the Government was wrong, but since then he had heard the words of a distinguished Judge, to the effect that our Government held a high and distinguished position among the nations of the earth, and therefore it was necessary to be cautious, for it would be a sad thing for such a Government to commit an act of bad faith. He would not decide whether it was right or not; he did not pretend to understand all Governments.

A Voice—Particularly when there is a Marcy at its head.

Capt. Rynders—He concluded by saying that whatever the course of this Government had been, he believed (in fact he had in his breeches' pockets, which warranted him in saying,) that Gen. Walker's Government would soon be recognized by ours. It could easily do so, for Gen. Walker had done nothing that would prevent any true man from voting for him, if he were to run for President of the United States.

One of those Voices—Now, Captain, don't for God's sake, mention President Pierce in that connection.

A Voice full of indignation—Put him out. He's a blackguard.

A Queer Voice—[Recognized as that of one of the groaners]—No you won't.

And they didn't.

Capt. Rynders—Gentlemen, it is a most annoying thing, when a man is endeavoring to express his ideas, to have an impertinent fellow on the right, and a jackass on the left, interrupting,—and the Committee on Invitation either pulling his coat-tails or trying to pick his pocket—he'd be d—d if he knew which. Nevertheless, he had said all he wished to say, and he would have not said so much, if they had behaved themselves. So now he would take his seat.

Which he did amid applause.

### Remarks of Mr. Mills.

Mr. Mills was then introduced. He said that every man who has an intellect and a good right arm, must use that intellect and good right arm to spread the noble cause of freedom. Let party go to the wind, and let this be regarded as the mighty upheaving of honest men's hearts to extend to others the noble liberty which the fathers of this country had shed their blood to gain. And shall this noble feeling be cramped or quenched? Shall we be cramped on our own continent by a nation whose flag we have twice trampled in the dust? [Cries of "no," "no," "That's the gist for our mill."] The speaker then proceeded to vindicate the claims of Gen. Walker as a true Republican, and to enforce the duty of all true Americans to countenance him in the noble mission he has undertaken in Central America.

### Speech of Mr. Rose—Material aid Asked for.

Mr. William J. Rose was then introduced. Concluded on the Sixth Page.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 31.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Surgeon C. S. Coleman is promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

J. H. McKay appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Maj. F. P. Anderson promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Rifle Battalion.

Lieut. Col. John B. Markham promoted Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Maj. A. F. Rudler promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Warren Raymond promoted Major, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. W. P. Caycee promoted Major and unattached.

First Lieut. W. B. Lewis promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief.

First Lieut. Geo. R. Caston promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Hornsby.

First Lieut. C. W. Kruger promoted Captain, Company A, First Light Infantry Battalion.

A. Suter to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Fry.

Joseph C. Hemmick appointed Second Lieutenant, Company B, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Sergeant O. Gwynne promoted Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Inspector General.

J. H. Finney appointed Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Commander-in-chief.

First Lieut. W. L. Englehart promoted Captain, Company C, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Geo. H. Traphagan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. A. Callahan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Henry Carhart appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

### THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We learn by a private letter from Greytown, that during the stay of the American Minister, Col. J. H. Wheeler, in that place, he received an official visit from Capt. Tarlton, Commander of the English naval force in that harbor. Our correspondent could not detail the conversation that occurred, as it was diplomatic, and therefore private; but public conjecture said that the flagrant breach of national law, committed by the English in the seizure and search of the American steamship Orizaba, Capt. Tinklepaugh, in that port, was the subject of the controversy. Col. Wheeler is a very fit representative of Uncle Sam, and we can imagine that he represented the indignity as a very gross outrage on the rights of his Government; for the act of the British commander was but the illustration of that principle which caused the war of 1812 between the United States and England. The right of search does not embrace any other repugnant features than the detention of a national ship, searching her for objectionable material, overhauling her register, and interfering with her passengers—all of which acts were committed by Capt. Tarlton in the case of the Orizaba. And it was understood at the time that all American vessels coming into that port would be subject to the same indignity. We are not, as a matter of course, informed how the interview terminated, as our correspondent could not penetrate the secrecy of the diplomatic interview; but we can announce that the result was highly favorable to Nicaragua, for when the Orizaba lately came into that port, she was not molested in the least. We, therefore, conclude that the doctrine of the "Right of Search" has been yielded; and vessels coming into the harbors of this Republic will be let pass without molestation. This is a consummation of which the Minister may and should feel a just pride, and for which this people should be duly grateful.

**THE RIFLE BATTALION.**—This favorite body of soldiers arrived in town on the steamer Virgin last Thursday, and will probably leave town to-day for Leon. The illness of Col. E. J. Sanders, devolved the command on Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson. Maj. Cal. O'Neil has resigned his position on the staff of Gen. Walker and is now connected with the Rifle Battalion.

**STEAMSHIP AMERICA.**—The Sierra Nevada, in coming down from San Francisco, met the new and splendid steamship America, bound up. This is one of the boats destined for the new line between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco, and will probably be the next steamer down.

**PERSONAL.**—The American Minister returned to this city on Thursday, from San Juan del Norte, whither he had gone to see his family off to the United States. Col. Wheeler was attacked by the prevailing disease while on the river, but is now almost completely recovered.

### ANOTHER UNPROVOKED INVASION.

By advices from Guatemala and San Salvador to the 5th inst., we are in possession of the fact that, without any official declaration of war, the Governments of these two States had combined in a hostile league against this Republic, and the vanguard of an invading force was already in the field and on the road hither. From Leon, the present seat of government, we have the official proclamation of this Government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing Government of Nicaragua, this Republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its honor. Thus both States have assumed an attitude of hostility; and already the anxiety consequent on a condition of war agitates the peoples minds.

It is useless to comment on the wrong and folly of the movement thus initiated by the illiterate tyrant who holds the reins of power in Guatemala. Carrera is the font of this offence: and by the time he has finished with it, there is a strong probability he will discredit the strength of his brutal despotism over the hearts and properties of the people whose power he has usurped and abused for twelve long years. There is every chance that he has "put his foot in it" this time, and half Central America will find relief in the mis-step.

We have no positive advices as to the proceedings of the army of invasion, further than that on the 5th of May one thousand men left the city of Guatemala as the vanguard of an invading army. This force was to march into San Salvador, where it would be joined by the forces of that Republic, and thus augmented, march on to Leon. An army of reserve was to be sent forward from Guatemala, probably under the immediate command of Carrera himself. The vanguard, as detailed by both States, was to consist of two thousand men, and the actual army of three thousand more.

This was the plan of the campaign, but unfortunately for the enterprise, on the arrival of the vanguard at San Miguel, out of the thousand men with which he started, only four hundred stood by the expedition, the balance making it convenient to have private business in the mountains. In San Miguel, of the first two hundred volunteers pressed into the service, over one hundred deserted; and when Gen. Mora, the President of the Republic, made an exciting speech to the crowd of citizens and soldiers, the majority expressed their sympathy for the old Democratic principles by crying "Vive General Walker!" All these mentioned circumstances reduce the aspect of the Northern invasion to a shadow of strength; and if anybody is frightened, it must be somebody whose cowardice is a settled disease.

By way of information, we may state that the Northern Departments of this Republic are well defended. The last eight months has been devoted to fortifying Leon, and that city is now in a condition to withstand any force the Northern States may send against it. Realejo is also well fortified; and when the Rifle Battalion is safe within the walls of the former city, we may content ourselves with the satisfactory belief that "the country is safe!" The General and his staff, together with the Rifles, will start to-day for the North; and if Carrera wishes to see a free fight, he had better come down.

**SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.**—We see by the newspapers of the last steamer that Dr. J. H. Sigur is represented as being Secretary to the Legation from this Republic. It is proper to state, and we state it by authority, that no appointment has been made as yet of any Secretary of Legation to the mission of Padre Vijil. The impostors who palm themselves off upon the people of the United States as agents of this Government are taking Mr. Marcoleta as an example.

**SERENADE.**—The band was out last night serenading the General in his private quarters, at Wines & Co.'s Express Office. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and the effect of the music, in the deep stillness of the obscurity, lent a mellow attraction to the place which was hard to break for the rough lodgings of our private sanctum.

**CORPORAL PIPECLAY.**—We are in receipt of the verses written by the Corporal, "Our Gathering Call," but they came to hand too late for publication in this number. The Corporal's friends will hear from him in the next Nicaraguense.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Gen. Wm. Walker and his staff arrived in this city on Thursday, and are now in town. The General is in his usual good health.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald, under date of Washington City, May 8, contains the following paragraph:

The Nicaragua affair still engrosses public attention, and forms the subject of deliberation in the State Department. The Cabinet met to-day, but came to no decision with reference to this important subject. A powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the administration, by certain parties, to defeat the recognition of Walker's Government. Señor Marcoleta has been very busy. They are also circulating a story to-day that the new Minister, Padre Vijil, is a man of no standing in Nicaragua.

The position of Señor Marcoleta is an anomaly in diplomacy. His intimacy with Secretary Marcy confounds all plausible conjectures. Was there ever such a glaring imposture attempted on a great government; and was there ever a great government so capable of being deceived! The foreign administration of the United States Government is a riddle, and its only recognized quality is an utter innocence of everything like shrewdness or suspicion. The wonder now is that Washington City does not swarm with Ministers. Shrewd men, out of employment here, are calculating the chances of a passage to New York, where they hope to be received as the representative of some unknown or defunct State. Marcy has recognized Marcoleta without requiring any exhibition of his instructions; and why should he not acknowledge them hailing from the States of Timbuctoo and Juan Fernandez. To our certain knowledge, this impostor, who has engrafted himself on the diplomatic circle of the United States as the Minister of Nicaragua, has never received a word of instructions or a dime of pay from any parties inside or outside of this Republic; and yet, under countenance of Secretary Marcy, he is allowed to hold his head up among the foreign representatives at Washington city, as a *bona fide* Minister from this State. It is high time, in our opinion, that the corps of able diplomatists who represent the real powers of Europe and America should take it into their own hands to resent this insult upon their body, if the Government of the United States will not protect them in its own capital. If they allow spurious claimants to rank with them, how soon will it be before all their seats may be contested by some upstart, claiming authority under a piece of parchment rendered by some *bona fide* Government? It is their right to enquire into the tenure of Marcoleta's official reception; and if he is an impostor, they owe it to themselves to exclude him from the deliberations of the diplomatic circle.

A word of this man Marcoleta. We cannot allude to him in any capacity except as a startling specimen of political assurance. History contains no record of so gross and glaring an imposition as he is at present practicing; and, we may add, there never was before an occasion when it could have succeeded. To counterfeit a note of hand—to imitate a bird—to deceive by legerdemain—to defraud a friend—to cheat an enemy—are all practicable and of frequent occurrence; but to practice on a nation and the world the ensigns and authority of a Foreign Minister was left for the subject of this paragraph. And to do this, too, on that Government claiming the highest civilization known to the age—by palming himself off as the Minister of a Government of which the impostor is more ignorant than of any other nation—is a fact in diplomacy which may lead to serious deception hereafter. José Marcoleta is a native of Europe, and came to Nicaragua as a mendicant. Falling under the notice and pity of the lamented Castillon, he was sent to the United States as the agent of that General, who then headed a party in this Republic. He has never resided in Nicaragua, and his visits hither have been short and far between; nor has he ever known aught of the country, nor been acquainted with its statesmen, except from rumor. An object of charity, possessing some ability, he received his appointment; but we are authorized by the best of authority in asserting that he never for a moment possessed the confidence of his benefactor. His chronic treachery of character damned him in the estimation of the Democrats; and with the Legitimists, under Gen. Chamorro, he was held in still less repute. Don Fruto Chamorro, a truly great man, but one educated in and actuated by false principles of government, entertained a profound contempt for Marcoleta; and before his death, gave orders that he should be dismissed from the employ of the State. He has long since been repudiated by this Government; and from the day of his departure as an agent, he has never received counsel or pay from the directors of this Republic. He is discredited at home by all parties; and yet Secretary Marcy insists on making a

Nicaraguan Minister of him. He is a pet about the State Department, under the present administration; but there was an occasion when Daniel Webster ordered him from that vicinity, under strong suspicions against his moral honesty. It was hinted in diplomatic circles that Mr. Marcoleta had opened himself to a prosecution for petty larceny. Thus he contrives to live—an anomalous impostor, the very sources of his sustenance a matter of doubt and suspicion. And yet such is the man who slanders the pious and learned Padre Vijil! Such is the source from which the enemies of Nicaragua derive the material out of which they manufacture their arguments against the legality and stability of this Government. Pope says:

"A villain's hatred is a good man's praise!"

But let us turn from that side to look at the other. "Augustus Vijil," says Mr. Marcoleta, in the ear of Secretary Marcy, "is a man of no standing in Nicaragua." Great heavens! And the falsehood is bandied about the Union as an argument. The calumny strikes every man in Nicaragua, whatever may be his creed or party, as a most extraordinary statement to be made in the hearing of the well-informed people of the United States. A thousand presses, with two millions of readers, will hear and deny the libel. The magnetic telegraph will condemn the falsehood; and hundreds of orators, talking to thousands of anxious listeners, will denounce the utterer as an impostor and libeller. If any one man—a native citizen of this country—had to be selected in the whole length and breadth of this Republic as pre-eminent for his talents, influence, standing or virtues, that man, by unanimous approbation, would be AUGUSTINE VIJIL. A native of this city, originally a member of the legal profession, which he left for the church, he has lived all his life among the people; and no act of his long and public career has left a blot upon his fair fame.

When the *Te Deum* for peace was celebrated in the cathedral of this city, he was selected for his talents and piety, by the Fathers of the Church, to lead the services; and his address in Spanish and in French, congratulating his countrymen upon the bright hopes before them, on the extermination of fraternal feuds and intestine wars, the infusion of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and liberal institutions, was pronounced by all as a masterpiece of eloquence.

Such is the man Marcoleta slanders; and such is the source whence the slanders emanate! We leave it to the world to say if there are not two sides to this matter.

**THE ELECTION.**—We have not yet received any accurate returns from the election for President of the Republic. The late occupation by the *Casa* Ricans of the Department of Rivas prevented the opening of the polls in that district until quite recently; and the presence of an organized banditti in Chontales has heretofore prevented any election in that Department. However, the balloting has been gone through with in Rivas, and a detachment of troops will probably produce such quiet in Chontales that in eight or ten days the election may take place there.

The result, so far as is known, is favorable to Gen. Don Mariano Salazar, of Leon—a republican and very well qualified gentleman. Next in the contest is Gen. Don Maximo Jerez, also of Leon, and at present a member of President Rivas's cabinet. Don Patricio Rivas is next on the list, but as the Department from which he comes has not been heard from, and as it is unknown for whom Chontales will cast its vote, we would not be surprised to hear that the present patriotic Chief Magistrate had been re-elected. Licenciado Don Norberto Ramirez, of Leon, is also in the field, but his vote is small.

**PRAISE WHERE IT IS DUE.**—The passengers on the steamship Sierra Nevada, on her down trip from San Francisco, assembled on the day of her arrival at San Juan, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks to her officers for their conduct during the rough trip through which the vessel passed. Among the list of passengers we noticed the name of the Hon. Alpheus Felch, Col. Butts, well known in the editorial circles of California. The following is the closing resolution adopted at the meeting of the passengers:

*Resolved*, That the agents of the line be cheerfully recommended as faithful to the letter in executing the stipulations of the passage—a thing very rare in the history of the Pacific steamship.

**FULGENCIO VEGA.**—The above named gentleman, well known in this capital during the Presidency of Chamorro, at last accounts, was in the city of Guatemala, which place he left on the 5th of April for Honduras, to join Señor Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

**LETTER FROM CYRUS.**

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

HEADQUARTERS, Virgin, May 26, 1856.  
 El Nicaraguense—Yesterday the Rifle Battalion, Lieut. Col. Anderson commanding, came over from San Juan, en route, as is reported, for Leon; but I would not be at all surprised if it should take another direction and proceed towards Del Norte. Military movements, like the intentions of governments and the results of Cabinet consultations, are generally kept as far in the dark as is consistent to carry them out; and our army just at this time needs as much circumspection and secrecy in its motions as ever. The enemy, it is true, have left our soil, abandoned the country, and returned home into Costa Rica; but the fact is of itself no solution of the great question flung out to the Central American States, by the declaration of war by Costa Rica and the announcement by that Government of its determination to exterminate Gen. Walker and the American element in Nicaragua. This haughty position, so pompously assumed and so inhumanly inaugurated by her troops, must be as publicly abandoned and as humbly atoned for, or Nicaragua can never enter into a peaceful communion with her, without lowering herself in her own esteem and losing the respect of kindred States and nations. And this "the grey-eyed man of destiny"—so long foretold and so anxiously looked for by the oppressed but simple-hearted Nicaraguenses—fully understands and will act accordingly. The daycharm and nightdream of Servilism must be forever broken and utterly dissipated. If reason, patriotism, love of country and common philanthropy will not dispense "the white mist of coming glory" in their minds, then will the sturdy blows and heavy tread of many a mailed warrior cleave it down and tramp it out of our soil forever.

The news from the States by the last steamer has caused a great deal of excitement among the troops, and they all seem inspired with new hopes and new energies. The probable recognition of this Government by the Washington Cabinet puts a new face upon all our affairs, and places the Republic of Nicaragua in her proper position among the powers of the earth. Besides this, the sympathies of the American people for the cause in which we are engaged, so determinedly expressed in public assemblies, gives a cheerful hope that our State will yet be recognized by the great Republic of the North.

May 28th.—The Virgin arrived this morning from San Carlos, with much freight and some troops on board, and the order is for the Rifle Battalion to go on board for Granada. So, it seems, that for once at least Madam Rumor was correct. In the meantime the First Light Infantry will be divided between this place and San Juan, under command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby, who is made Governor of Rivas and Guanacaste.

Some considerable cholera has appeared here lately, the greater part of which can be traced to an improper use of fruits and liquor.

The steamer San Carlos lies over at Ometepec to-day, wooding up.

San Juan looks like a deserted place since the troops left there; and many of its buildings that formerly flourished as fine hotels are now vacant and going to decay. *Mais encore,* CYRUS.

COL. JOHN W. FABENS.—The city was thrown into a state of mourning last week, by the announcement that Col. Fabens had fallen into the hands of the Ontales banditti, who had killed him. Monday, however, gratified everybody with the return of that gentleman, although we are sorry to say, he had been very ill during his absence. A young gentleman, of much amiability, who accompanied Col. Fabens, was so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the robbers, and they in a spirit of cruelty, deliberately shot him. His name was J. B. Chase, and the whole public of Granada knew him as one of the most harmless and yet agreeable men in the city. We deplore his untimely fate. Mr. Chase was from Salem, Mass.

ONE OF THE IMMORTAL FIFTY-SIX.—Mr. J. B. Williamson, brother of Captain Williamson, Quarter Master, and one of the fifty-six who came down with Gen. Walker on the brig Vesta, arrived in this State by the last steamer from California, and is now in this city. Mr. Williamson was dangerously wounded at the first battle of Rivas, and ever since has been lamed by the presence of the ball in the wound. He has been under medical treatment since but the pain continues very acute, and as a last resort he is going to New Orleans to put himself under the care of Dr. Stone.

MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Brig. Gen. Hornsby has removed his headquarters from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, where the troops are better quartered, and enjoy superior health.

**Died.**

On the 6th inst., ELIZABETH PRICE, wife of E. H. Price, and daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Marion Co., Tenn.  
 On the 10th inst., DAVID R. PRICE, son of Elizabeth and E. H. Price.—Tennessee and Arkansas papers please copy.

**NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.**

[From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Washington, May 3, 1856.—A distinguished functionary informed me to-day that our government would recognize Gen. Walker, and that the new Nicaraguan Minister—the Padre Vijil—who is supposed to be in New York or en route for Washington, would be received. The President's private secretary—Sidney Webster—left here this evening for your city on business, as I am informed, in connection with our Central American affairs.

Washington May 4, 1856.—A report was current this morning, to the effect that General Walker has sent to New Orleans to recruit for his army, as his hopes of success, since Schlessinger's defeat, were not of an encouraging character.—The distinguished person who gave me this information asserts it to be true, but is apprehensive that the administration here will interfere and prevent aid from reaching Nicaragua. He represents the readiness of hundreds to leave New Orleans and is assured from the extraordinary excitement prevailing in that city in favor of Walker, that should the Marshal of that district interpose sea force to prevent the departure of those resolved upon going to Walker's aid, serious consequences may follow, as opposing force will certainly be used. Southern members of Congress are singularly united in favor of Walker, even more so than at any time I have known them to be upon the Cuba question. It would certainly be a stroke of popular policy for General Pierce to at once acknowledge the Independence of Nicaragua—an act that would be followed by thousands of volunteers leaving our seaport cities and town for that region. It is said that Senator Houston's visit to the South has reference to this subject.

The Panama massacre excites strong indignation here, and the Executive is pressed on all sides to take prompt action in the matter; as if it were possible for this administration to take prompt action in any matter.

Many members of Congress charge that the blood of every American slain in Nicaragua should fall upon the hands of the administrator. The rejection of the Nicaraguan Minister has led to the invasion, and President Pierce is held responsible. Such is the feeling here.

The Postmaster General's report states the cost of the mail transportation over the Panama Railroad, forty-eight miles, to be \$138,000 per annum, for semi-monthly trips, as I stated to you yesterday—the road itself having cost \$8,000,000. The New York and Erie road—400 miles—cost \$91,090,000, and receives \$92,000 per annum for nineteen trips per week. He recommends that he be authorized to continue a contract with the Panama line at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, and also to contract for transportation over the Nicaragua route at a cost not over \$200,000; the mails to alternate so as furnish a weekly mail with California.

Washington, May 5, 1856.—The Cabinet, I understand, were called together at an early hour this morning, and had a very protracted and exciting session. The subject before them was Central America, or rather whether the administration are ready to recognize Gen. Walker's government, and receive as minister Padre Vijil, who arrived here this morning. Messrs. Marcy and Cushing opposed its recognition for the present, until something more definite could be ascertained—while Pierce, Davis and other members, were for immediate recognition and action. Nothing definite is known as yet; but it is generally believed that Marcy will be overruled. Judge Douglass and his friends are backing up Gen. Pierce with all their power. To-morrow, it is thought, will settle the question.

Washington, May 6, 1856.—It is said to-day that further letters have been received, showing beyond doubt the complicity of England in the affairs of Nicaragua, in having advised Costa Rica to no longer delay action in making war upon Walker. The happiest of men here just now is Com. Vanderbilt, who is rich in hope that Walker's days are numbered in Nicaragua. He rubs his hands exultingly at the overthrow of Col. Schlessinger; but what will be his surprise upon finding, in the course of a few days, that "d—d stick at the head of the government" has come to Walker's aid by acknowledging the Republic and the newly chosen Minister. A few days, it is now believed will give the "Commodore" this satisfaction.

The Central American imbroglio is the only question talked of in and about the capitol and among politicians. It is the intention now to incorporate as one of the planks of the Cincinnati platform. Everything with reference to it about the White House remains in *status quo*. The Cabinet have another meeting to-morrow or next day, when it is thought the matter will be disposed of. Padre Vijil is here, but sees no one. As yet no communication has passed between him and our government. He is a native of Nicaragua, and second only to the Bishop in church authority. There is no doubt he will be received.

A rumor prevailing here that a mass meeting is to be held in the Park, in your city, to express sympathy with and give material aid to Gen. Walker, has thrown old Marcy and the whole Cabinet into an indescribable state of excitement. As soon as it was whispered, Sidney Webster was sent off post haste to New York, to keep the Custom House employes from taking any part in it. The administration now feel that they will be forced, in a short time to recognize the Nicaraguan government, and dread any movement of the people, knowing they will meet with severe denunciation for the indirect part they have taken with Great Britain, in aid of Costa Ricans.

Gen. Quitman's bill for the repeal of the Ne-

utrality laws will receive able and earnest support; from several eloquent gentlemen, when it again comes on.

Washington, May 7, 1856.—Nicaragua has fairly crowded out all other matters appertaining to Central America. The conduct of the British war authorities at San Juan, on the arrival of the steamer Orizaba, about the middle of last month, in surrounding that vessel and exercising power over her passengers, is deemed by our government as a flagrant breach of duty. The State Department has sent to New York and procured affidavits of all the facts, preparatory to calling Mr. Crampton to account, as it was under his orders that the Orizaba was interfered with.

The result of this proceeding at San Juan has finally waked up Marcy and Pierce to the designs of the British government, and has led to the determination to recognize the Rivas administration through its representative, El Padre Vijil.—Not only is this true, but assurances have been given that no objection will be made to the shipment of arms, ammunition and persons from our ports to the ports of Nicaragua.

The crisis in Central American affairs is thus about to be precipitate upon us; and it comes in a practical shape and by a direct collision with British authorities in the ports of Nicaragua.

The Navy Department will promptly despatch vessels of war to San Juan, and individuals will be encouraged to give "material aid" to Gen. Walker. It is boldly avowed here that Walker is the true *avant courier* of our institutions, the representative of our people, and should be aided, encouraged and sustained at any cost.

Provided with all the necessary documents, within a day or two, Mr. Marcy will have a free talk with Mr. Crampton, and demand of that functionary that he shall withdraw or countermand his instruction to British naval officers in Central America. It is even impossible to maintain peace unless Mr. Crampton shall recede. He has instructed British officers in Central America to regard all communication with Gen. Walker as illegal, and those officers assume to exercise over passengers and baggage not only a surveillance but positive control. One happy effect has resulted from this: it has compelled the administration to recognize the Rivas-Walker government, and thus to denounce her Majesty's officers, and to legalize the proceedings of our vessels. You may look out for a squall from Central America. The atmosphere is filled with electric clouds, and they will unite one of these days and create a terrible commotion.

So soon as Judge Evans, of Texas, can obtain the floor, he will deliver a speech in favor of a repeal of our neutrality laws, and take strong grounds for the immediate recognition of Nicaragua. Those in the confidence of the administration say that the new Minister will be received so soon as the next steamer arrives, should Gen. Walker still be in power.

Washington, May 8, 1856.—The Nicaraguan affair still engrosses public attention, and forms the subject of deliberation in the State Department. The Cabinet met to-day, but came to no decision with reference to this important subject. A powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the administration, by certain parties, to defeat the recognition of Walker's government.—Senor Marcoleta has been very busy. They are also circulating a story to-day, that the new Minister, Padre Vijil, is a man of no standing in Nicaragua.

The resolution, notwithstanding, is fixed to recognize the Walker-Rivas government, and to exercise positive control in the affairs of Nicaragua. In order to expedite this new movement, arrangements have been made by which the steamer Orizaba, of your city, will remain over a day or two, that the necessary measures may be taken here to receive Padre Vijil; and that steamer taking the news to San Juan, will be detained at that point till a special messenger can proceed to Granada and confer with Gen. Walker.

This is certainly the programme, and it shows that administration has got frightened at the demonstrations of public sympathy in favor of Walker and his cause. Besides, it is the American policy, which sooner or later must have prevailed. There is no loss which to us would equal the loss of either of the inter-oceanic transit routes. These are the bonds by which California is held to the Union, and this is beginning to be felt even by this stupid administration.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.—Capt. Tinkler's protest against the British at San Juan, sent to the Secretary of State, was before the Cabinet yesterday, and they have determined to take immediate action upon it. Already, I understand, a sufficient force has been ordered to San Juan to investigate the affair.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1856.—A party of one hundred and thirty men left here to-day for New York, said to be destined for Nicaragua by the steamer Orizaba, which sails from that port on Saturday. They were mostly from the interior of the State, and were organized into two companies.

**MAY, 1856.**

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 Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12  
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 Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low  
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**List of Letters**

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 25th, 1856:

- [Per steamer Virgin.]
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Astin, Saml C        | Asbury, Geo P         |
| Avent, Jos           | Alvarez, Macsrio 2    |
| Ayala, Maria A       | Alley, Jos H 2        |
| Adams, H Q           | Arzett, Thos J 2      |
| Bristol, V R         | Burchard, Thos 2      |
| Beebe, Geo M         | Bell, John William    |
| Bolton, James C      | Bowley, Geo H         |
| Benard, Dr Martin    | Bazou, (San Juan)     |
| Boone, H R           | Bastemaire, Emile     |
| Brewster, Asa S      | Bremer, Jonas 2       |
| Binns, Thos J        | Brodhead, John        |
| Berr, Erastus        | Brandan, L            |
| Carpenter, Saml      | Castigholi, Cesar     |
| Conley, Jno W        | Corey, Caleb R        |
| Corbin, V O          | Colvin, A J           |
| Corderia, J          | Cooper, Jno R         |
| Christophe           | Craig, Thos B         |
| Cleveland, Dr A A    | Crane, Benj P         |
| Corkhill & Clapp     | Clark, Chas W         |
| Duval, Dr Luis       | Davis, Thos           |
| Duke, L & M          | Dickson, Henry        |
| Dally, Wm            | Dickerson, Geo W      |
| Drummond, John J     | Dorsey, Dr E J        |
| Emerick, W J         | Evans, Richard        |
| Ferrer, Fermio       | Fabens, Jos W         |
| Ferez, Maximo        | Ferrari, D 2          |
| Franklin, L          | Foot, J G             |
| Fry, Col B D         | Faney, M              |
| Goff, R M            | Greedy, Jacob         |
| Gillis, Philip       | Gay, Jas W            |
| Gilmore, Thos        | Gillman, Stephen      |
| Goodell, R           | Gonzales, Antonio     |
| Groat, Wm            | Goussen H             |
| Hughson, Wm H        | Hunt, Julius          |
| Herbert, A           | Haynes, W G           |
| Hays, A W            | Hambleton, J S        |
| Houser, Wm           | Houssell, Honnah M    |
| Harrington, T        | Harley, Capt E S 2    |
| Harris, Geo M        | Hayes, Moses          |
| Infante, Isidore     | Jennings, Jacob M     |
| Korner, T T          |                       |
| Livingston, J W Dr   | LeClair, Lewis        |
| Lucketo, E H         | LaVirgin, (steamer)   |
| Loudon, V            | Lacayo, Fernando 2    |
| Lee, Jas C           | Linberg, F            |
| Lyana, Robert        | Lawless, Jno B 2      |
| McNab, Jas           | Mosely, Thos A        |
| Morales, Pedro       | Moore, Jas            |
| McGoff, Morimoro     | Monroe, Jas 2         |
| Machade, Pedro       | Marcenaro, Santiago 2 |
| Munroe, Thos         | Marenco, Sebastian 2  |
| Mallory, C H         | Morris, Henry         |
| McGrath, John        | Mosea, Dr J 2         |
| McAllister, J B C    | McChisney, M H        |
| McNeiney, Henry 2    | McAlpine, J W         |
| McBean, David        | Male, Jos R           |
| McClaypole, E J M    | Marshal, Henry        |
| Nicoll, A C          | Nicholson, M A        |
| Overall, Edwin E     |                       |
| Pewrine, A A         | Potter, H F 2         |
| Pierson, John        | Paimeter, B G         |
| Parsons, Asa E       | Partridge, Chas       |
| Perine, Wm H         | Pawrine, Franco 2     |
| Polomiao, David      |                       |
| Rouhand, Pedro       | Rose, Albert 2        |
| Renne, Jarvis N      | Robbins, D B 2        |
| Rogers, Jno S        | Read, Jesse Q         |
| Robertson, W E       | Rilpher, Laurence     |
| Roden, Geo           |                       |
| Selva, Hilario       | Storms, W B           |
| Shay, John           | Shreeve, J E 2        |
| Snyder, W D          | Sweet, Dr J B 2       |
| Sprouse, John W      | Sullivan, Josh        |
| Smith, F W           | Swun, J R             |
| Sullivan, M          | Sporles, David        |
| Sleeper, Jos K       | Solar, W              |
| Springer, Jos W      |                       |
| Teehay, Miss         | Trask, W F            |
| Trippe, T H          | Teller, Carlos        |
| Titus, G T           | Vivas, Rosario        |
| Walker, Capt Norvel  | Walsh, Thos 2         |
| Wadsworth, David     | Wiedman & Beschor     |
| Wales, Dr            | Wilkea, Geo 2         |
| Waddell, H Cov       | Waynes, Geo           |
| Wood, Miss Mary      | Whiting, Jonathan     |
| Wilson, Capt David 2 | Williams, Jno         |
| Wayne, Geo           | Wilson, G Leo         |
| Wilson, Jas B        | Wassman & Co 2        |
| Young, Capt W H      | Zabala, Adriano       |

J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.  
 Granada, May 31, 1856.

**To the Public—Manovil Hotel.**

FOR the information of the Public, who are not informed as to the cause of my recent absence, I will explain: that when I went on board the steamer Cortes, to meet my family and bring them to this city, the Captain refused to land me, and I was carried to Panama. From thence I went to Aspinwall, where I learned from several passengers, who came down in the British mail steamer, that it was impossible to come to this city, as the boats had stopped running on the San Juan river. I sailed for New York, and from thence returned on the last steamer to Granada. It has never been my intention to quit this country, and so soon as I arrived in Granada, I again opened my Hotel, which is now ready for the reception of the public, and will be kept as before, as a first class House, with every accommodation to be obtained in this city. My expenses by the recent unexpected trip and detention have been very great, but I will yet come out all right, and if those to whom I am indebted will indulge me for a few days, I shall be able to pay them in full.  
 JOS. MANOVIL  
 Granada, May 31, 1856.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 31'

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Alexander Jones appointed Paymaster General of the Army, with rank of Colonel.

Capt. L. Norvall Walker appointed to the command of the Volunteer Rangers.

Capt. Henry Dusenbury, Adjutant General, is transferred to the line, and assigned to the command of Company A, Second Light Infantry.

First Lieut. Oba Paxton is transferred to the Second Light Infantry, and will report to Brig. Gen. Fry for orders.

Second Lieut. R. C. Tyler is promoted First Lieutenant, Company A, First Light Infantry.

First Sergeant J. W. Tayloe is promoted Second Lieutenant, Company A, First Light Infantry.

## THE EASTERN NEWS.

We devote a large space to the publication of the news brought by the Orizaba. The Eastern papers fill their columns with items of news interesting and important to Nicaragua. Throughout the Union, Nicaragua is a subject of conversation paramount to all others; and already it has entered into the political index of the country, and threatens to unmake as well as make a President. Pierce and Marcy have wrecked themselves on Nicaragua as Clay and Van Buren did on Texas. The tide of public sentiment cannot be diverted or suppressed, but must sweep on to the fulfillment of its aspirations. Wherever suffering humanity complains against the wrongs of unlicensed power or the crimes of disorderly anarchy, there the strength of American sympathy will always strive to make itself felt; and the public man who stands in the way of this manifestation must resign himself to combat the popular voice without a hope of receiving encouragement or station. The good sense of the American people long since recognized in the present Government of Nicaragua a settled fact, and they yearned to embrace it in their diplomatic circle as a new ally to the Republican cause. What matter of time, circumstance or policy should stand between the wish and its consummation? Were they to take cowardly counsel with prudence and refrain from doing what was proper, to save giving offence to England or any other power? Was the right "to play second fiddle" to caution?

Such were the questions propounded in 1841, when Texas asked to be recognized; and the same opposition was made to that measure, we now hear urged against the recognition of Nicaragua. English and French wrath was talked of as a certainty; and timid statesmen advised their lion-hearted constituency to provide for the hard times which would follow a disastrous war. But Texas was recognized, and there was no strife! Mexico was thoroughly subdued and stripped of her fairest province; and yet we had no invasion from England! The fear of war is well in the hearts of a great people; for when mighty nations arise to combat, infinite suffering must naturally result. But those nations should never be intimidated from their line of policy by the threats of other powers. To manifest a becoming leniency on minor issues is no sign of weakness or cowardice, but rather of generosity, which sacrifices something before it will strike in anger. It does not tremble with fear, but shudders in horror at the fearful realities of war. But the United States need have no fear of a collision with England on the subject of Nicaraguan independence. John Bull may bluster—may point to his armed fleet—may even send a squadron to winter in our Gulf; but that is all. Thirty thousand men are nothing, and they compose the naval strength of Great Britain! We may laugh at her displays of choler, for they are the ebullitions of the aristocratic element of the English stock; and all know that Aristocracy is on the decline. The strength of Democracy, even in Great Britain, will make itself felt, in the event of a war against the spread of Republican institutions.

The statesmen of the United States—those men really deserving to be classed as such—are well posted in this matter. They have marked out a line of policy for the American Union; and while nothing can daunt them from its illustration, they are still less easy to be frightened by the idle bluster which for fifty years has menaced every advance in the science of self-government. Public sentiment maintains them in the defence of our republican institutions, and the American mind is an unit in opposing the interference of European Governments to pervert any portion of this con-

tinents to a monarchy. In illustration, we see the ardor with which it favored the revolution in Texas—the celerity it manifested in recognizing the South American Republics—the interest with which all the movements in Mexico are watched—and now the broad enthusiasm which shakes that Republic in favor of Nicaragua. There can be no two sides to this question on this continent; and the only explication to be given by Americans, is the right of this country to govern itself. Nicaragua is a free State; her people are free, and they must be maintained free. That is the political axiom of the United States; and though vacillating men, temporarily in power, may curb its exhibition for the time, the sovereign people will be heard by and by, and then the principle will gain force from the increased strength of its declaration. Pierce and Marcy are already frightened at the terrible responsibility the public voice insists upon heaping on them in denying to our Minister an immediate recognition.

In New York, on the arrival of Padre Vijil as the representative of this Republic, an unbounded excitement grew into being instantaneously; and wherever the telegraph wires announced the fact, the contagion spread. Public meetings were held in all portions of the United States, and the great men of the Union left their seats in Congress to barangue the people on the one great topic of public consideration. In Washington City, among the representatives of the nation, it was the sole question of consideration; and every hour the electric current was questioned as to the movements of the new Minister from Nicaragua. He could not be left alone; but the great voice of the American people condensed itself into a single mouth to interrogate him on the prospect of the Republican army and the Democratic cause. Gen. Walker was on every tongue; and if our venerable and reverend friend, Padre Vijil, thought him a great man while here, what must be his opinion now that the world is alive with the repetition of his name.

Gen. Cass, Senators Douglas, Houston, Weller, and a host of others in every section of the Union, are our champions to-day; and the confederacy rings with their magic sentences in favor of the immediate recognition of this Republic. The neutrality laws are to be abolished in our favor; and ships of war have been ordered to our harbors. American citizens are not to be molested on their way to join the revolution that threatens to overturn the Aristocratic element in Central America, if American sailors can prevent it.

In New Orleans, Pierre Soulé calls a private consultation of his friends, and lo! the eager multitude fills the broad hotel from floor to dome! He calls for men and money, and responsive hearts volunteer the one and subscribe the other. The people are wild with excitement, and the demand is made for a prompt settlement of all the Central American disputes. Panama has angered the American Democrats; and its motley tribes of Indians and negroes must suffer for their cowardly attack on women and children. Costa Rica has struck down Americans under the flag of the Union, and she must pay the fearful debt of human life! Great Britain has interfered with and exercised control over American steamers and American passengers, and she must recoil on her meddlesome disposition. A combination of angry causes has produced a violence of public sentiment never before equaled; and yet it is but in its inception. The great West must be heard from; the irritable South has not felt the nervous touch of the electric battery. When they arouse, we shall hear a response from the "bone and sinew of the land"—from the men of rifles and revolvers, who have met such foes before, and are not yet satisfied.

We are satisfied with the Eastern news; for it betokens a better season for Nicaragua. The time of clouds is passing away, and the smiles of good fortune seem already to illumine the face of the future.

A. J. BAILEY.—A friend at our elbow, who has read the reports circulated in San Francisco by A. J. Bailey—a transport from this State—says he never knew him to have a friend in Nicaragua during the whole time of his residence here; and in fact, it is a doubtful question, if he ever had any thing legally while here. He robbed his wife, and then deserted her; and ultimately he undertook to rob the Government, in whose employ he was, of two hogsheads of brandy; but being caught, Gen. Walker ordered him to be shipped out of the State. San Francisco, probably, may sustain Bailey, but he cannot flourish in this community. There is too much honesty.

## SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT.

Sitting in the corner,  
On a Sunday eve,  
With a taper finger  
Resting your sleeve;  
Starlit eyes are casting  
On your face their sight;  
Bless me! this is pleasant—  
Sparking Sunday night!

How your heart is thumping  
'Gainst your Sunday vest—  
How wickedly 'tis working  
On this day of rest;  
Hours seem but minutes,  
As they take their flight;  
Bless me! ain't it pleasant—  
Sparking Sunday night!

Dad and mam are sleeping  
On their peaceful bed,  
Dreaming of the things  
The folks in meeting said,—  
'Love ye one another,'  
Ministers recite;  
Bless me! don't we do it—  
Sparking Sunday night?

One arm, with gentle pressure,  
Lingers round her waist,  
You squeeze her dimpled hand,  
Her pouting lips you taste;  
She freely slaps your face,  
But more in love than spite;  
On, thunder! ain't it pleasant—  
Sparking Sunday night?

But, hark! the clock is striking,  
It's two o'clock, I shun!  
As sure as I'm a sinner,  
The time to go has come.  
You ask with spiteful accents,  
If "that old clock is right,"  
And wonder if it ever—  
Sparked on Sunday night?

One, two, three sweet kisses,  
Four, five, six you hook—  
But thinking that you rob her,  
Give back those you took;  
Then as forth you hurry  
From the fair one's sight,  
Don't you wish each day was—  
Only Sunday night!

CRIME IN HONDURAS.—By the Official Gazette of Honduras, we learn that Zenon Domingo, a native of the town of Intibueá, was sentenced to ten years' servitude in the garrison of Omoa, for having killed his father while in a state of drunkenness.

In the same paper is an account of the wounding and killing by Santos Laines, of the town of Joconguera, of his step-mother, Dorothea Laines. He first struck her with a knife, inflicting a terrible wound, after which he went to the bed in which his wife was sleeping, and then attacked her, giving her a wound in the breast, through which she breathed. The sister of his wife, who had taken refuge in the dark, was next attacked and wounded in the arm and face. The ruffian then fled, but was captured, tried, condemned and executed.

We would call the attention of those corresponding with their friends in the States to the notice of Wines & Co., which requires the prepayment of twenty cents on all letters, after this date.

CALIFORNIA PROSCRIPTION.—Mr. Wm. H. Rhodes, Private Secretary to Gov. Johnson, wrote a very caustic letter on the subject of the Legislature, which lately adjourned in that State. For this reason, he was removed from his position, and Mr. Wm. Bunsman, a gentleman long connected with the press, appointed in his place.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to J. A. Ruggles, agent for Wines & Co.'s Express, for a copy of Harper's Magazine for June. Those who desire to procure copies of this magazine can do so by calling at Wines & Co.'s.

LATE PAPERS.—Wines & Co. have favored us with late papers from California, the Atlantic States, and all portions of the Central American States—Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador; and also for files of the *Cronica*, published in New York.

EXPRESSMAN DEAD.—The California papers announce the death of Mr. R. G. Noyes, President of the Pacific Express Company, and a most estimable gentleman.

HONDURAS.—Señor Don Rafael Arbizu, a lawyer, has been appointed Minister of Hacienda and War by the President of Honduras.

ADJOURNED.—The California Legislature adjourned on the night of the 21st of April. The proceedings of that body gave great dissatisfaction to the people.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. R. H. Truly has resigned his position, and is now in the Volunteer Rangers.

## List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 25th, 1856:

[Per steamship Orizaba, from New York.]

Armstrong, John G	Alden, G F	
Artetany, W	Allen, C L	2
Bulnes, Carlos	Brandan, L	
Benard, Martin	Bailey, T L	2
Blackett, W G	Bolton, James C	2
Brown, Nathaniel	Bernard Dr	
Byrne, Daniel	Boyle, James W	
Bell, Capt Horace	Buckley, P C	
Beristain, M		
Cushing, Cortland	Colby, E H	
Craig, Thos B	Chapman, T R	
Cotrell, B S	Casey, Thos	
Conklin, R M	Castiglioni, Cesar	
Clinton, D W	Cohill, Daniel	
Cook, George		
Dusenbury, Capt H	Duke, L & M	3
Dusenbury, Alfred S	Dillingham, D H	
Drew, R H	Dusenbury, Capt H C	
Dorsey, Dr E J	Duval, Luis	
Dyer, Philip		
Evans, Isaac		
Fisher, G W	Glenton, J W	
Fabens, Col J W		
Glenton, J W	Gousin, H	
Glenton, W	Griffin, Joseph	
Griffith, W R	Gray, P E	2
Gillis, Philip	Goodell, Richard	
Gillis, P H		
Hart, L D	Huston, H C	2
Harris, R D	Hancock, Chas C	
Iharguen, C	Jones, J S	
Isran, David		
Kirtley, Francis	Kassen Jacob S	2
Kelley, John A	Kith, Seth W	
Logan, George	Laine, F A	2
Lauth, Edw	Lage, Justin	4
Lane, A A	Lyons, W H	
Lawless, J B	Lawrence, S W	4
Mason, S G	Marence, S	
Moore, George	Myers	
McAllister, Col J B G	Muberck, C C	
McCardle, Capt Jno	Munson, Ira	
Mullan, James Jr	Munro, Donald	2
Murphy, Patk	Marsh, Alex W	
Mareanaro, Jumm B		
Neville, Wm H	Nordinan, Chas	
Pratt, James	Potter, H F	
Rucker, Ol H	Rieves, T	
Ruith, Jno		
Smith, Berry B	Skerrett, Col M B	
Selva, Hilario	Sanford, Frank G	
Souder, E H	Saunders, Dr W H	2
Selva, Justa	Spies, Geo H	
Smith, J Caleb		
Thacker, Jno F	Teller, Woolsey	
Thompson, Saml	Tucker, Dr J O	4
Thoman, Max	Tracy, Prescott	2
Thomas, James P	Vandyke, T J	2
Wright, Charles	Wynns, A	
Wheeler, Charles M	Webb, R M	
Ward, Geo E		
Young, Col W H		

[Per steamship Sierra Nevada, from California.]

Bisduc, Joel S	Hopping, Chas	
Colemus, Jacob (Co. A)	Moseley, Lieut T A	2
Douglas, Dr Wm A	McGritty, Wm	
Fabens, Jos W	McCarty, Wm	
Goodall, Richard	Wilkinson, Thos	2
Hurtado, J M	Whitley, Jas D	
Hart, J J	J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.	
	Granada, May 31, 1856.	

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

G. H. WINES & CO.

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.  
Granada—Don Patricio Rivag; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas Morgan & Co.  
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

## Important to Letter-Writers.

WINES & CO. hereby give notice that in future ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE. The postage will be Twenty Cents, including Postage Stamps. Stamps can be obtained at the office of WINES & CO., with or without envelopes.  
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent of Wines & Co.  
Granada, May 31, 1856.

## Max. A. Thoman, WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent,  
GRANADA.

Liquor sold either by the bottle or glass.



*Concluded from First Page.*

duced by the Chairman, as "the young and enthusiastic friend of Young America. He said that he was somewhat young, to be sure, and was perhaps enthusiastic in the cause of Young America, by which he meant a procreative America. This was not the time for the indulgence of mere verbiage, and he was happy to be enabled to second the practical remarks of the gentleman who had proceeded him, by offering an eminently practical resolution. He then read the following:

*Whereas*, By the resolutions already adopted by this meeting, it is apparent that Gen. William Walker and his brave army in Nicaragua are in need of prompt and liberal material aid. Therefore

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by this meeting with full powers to collect and receive subscriptions and contributions of any kind—whether in money, provisions and clothing, or arms and ammunition, for the immediate aid and relief of Gen. Wm. Walker and his suffering army.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman was then authorized to appoint the committee provided for in the resolution, and he did so by proposing the following named gentleman as a committee of Material Aid:

Moses S. Beach, Elijah F. Purdy, Warren Leland, J. B. Taylor, Richard B. Connolly, John Clancy, Gideon J. Tucker, H. N. Wild, Major Bartlett, Capt. Whitcomb, Samuel Brevoort, Geo. Wilkes, Wm. Williamsen, Peter R. Steele, A. C. Lawrence.

The names proposed were accepted by the meeting; after which Mr. Rose continued his remarks. He said the peace just concluded in Europe contained the germs of a coalition against the Republic of the United States. The strength and power of the coalesced and reactionary Powers of Europe was great, and their insidious influence was already at work even in this country. It was the duty of all lovers of human freedom to crush out this influence, and assist by word and deed the efforts of our fellow-men to attain these privileges which we enjoy.—He instanced the interference of the British frigate *Eurydice*, in the movements of the American steamship *Orizaba*, and asked, and inquired, whether the American people would submit to such insults from a power, against which they had already twice struggled, and successfully too, in maintenance of their rights. He next reviewed the history of Nicaragua and the internal dissensions by which it had been so long cramped. General Walker, in accepting the invitation of the Democrats of Nicaragua to aid them in casting off the rule of a despot, did no more nor less than Gen. Lafayette when he gave his services in aid of our forefathers in their struggle for independence of foreign rule. [Cries of "that's so," "that's so."] If General Walker be unworthy of our sympathy and aid, then was Gen. Lafayette unworthy of our admiration. Walker is now fighting for the same principle for which Lafayette fought—the rights and liberties of men. In conclusion he hoped that the men of New York would not be backward in rendering aid, efficient and practical, to the apostle of liberty in Central America, their countryman Gen. Wm. Walker!

Mr. Rose resumed his seat amid great applause.

*What Alderman Clancy Hoped.*

Alderman John Clancy was then introduced. He said that the spread of republican principles was dear to every American, and he was sure that every true man must accord in the sentiments uttered by the eloquent speakers who had proceeded him. He did not wish to repeat what had already been said, but he would read for them a speech delivered by Gen. Walker to his troops when the news reach Rivas of the defeat of his forces at Santa Rosa, in consequence of the treachery of Schlessinger. Mr. Clancy then read the speech alluded to, and concluded by saying that a previous speaker had expressed the hope that he would one day have the satisfaction of shaking Gen. Walker by the hand when he landed in New York, as an American Senator for

the State of Nicaragua. Now, for his part, he hoped Gen. Walker would not land in New York as a Senator from Nicaragua. He hoped that when he came he would come by way of Mexico, leaving his mark behind. [Loud cheers.]

*Speech of Horatio N. Wild—Offer of Material Aid.*

Horatio N. Wild was then called for. He answered the summons by saying that the present was the time for action—serious and deliberate. Something *practicable* was needed, and he was needed to do his share. He had in his possession 500 guns, and ammunition to match, which he would tender in aid of Nicaragua and Gen. Walker. [Enthusiastic applause.] The guns were ready, and many persons present knew where they were, but for his part he was not going to enlighten the government of their whereabouts. He hoped every man, no matter what his politics, would come forward and aid in the glorious movement. There were none so poor that could not afford some assistance—even a dime would aid in the good work—and he was quite sure that in less than six months those so contributing would say, "Thank God, I aided towards the consummation of this glorious, this noble enterprise." [Cheers.]

*From Judge Morton.*

The President of the meeting then read the following dispatch from Alex. C. Morton, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9th, 1856.

*To the friends of Nicaragua and Republican freedom:*

I think I may with the utmost degree of confidence assure you that the recognition by our Government of that of Nicaragua is now a settled fact, and that the day is not far distant when the "Republic of the Five Volcanoes," blended with those of our "starry flag," will float and wave in glorious triumph over Central America.

ALEX. C. MORTON.

*The Adjournment.*

A motion to adjourn was then made. Capt. Rynders moved to, and by moving, that this meeting now adjourn, subject to the call of the Committee. The captain added that the ball must be kept rolling—the movement must not die. He wanted to see other and even larger meetings in aid of the good cause.

The motion of the captain was accepted, and the meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for Nicaragua and General William Walker.

*The Crowd—Another Meeting.*

The throng was so great that many were unable to gain admittance in the Hall, so that another meeting was organized outside the building, at which several addresses were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

**IN THE SOUTH!**

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 29th.]

*Enthusiastic Meeting at New Orleans.*

*Speech of Hon. Pierre Soule and Col. French, etc.*

Last night, as was previously understood by public notice, the Hon. Pierre Soule met a number of his fellow-citizens at the St. Louis Hotel, in order to lay before them his views on Central American affairs. An immense crowd assembled. There was never before so large a meeting in the rotunda of the hotel and gallery. The palmiest days of old whiggery and democracy never collected on that old "stamping ground" such a mass of the "bone and sinew of the land." We regret that our account of the affair is obliged to be brief.

In the first place there was a mistake. It was thought by some (and properly) to be an informal meeting. To this end invitations were sent out to various gentlemen to be present. On the other hand and on the contrary, thousands assembled at the St. Louis and filled it from the top to the lower floor. Some seventy-five or one hundred persons were invited to be present. When the crowd assembled in the lower rotunda—the bar room—they were told that the meeting (for a few) was to be in the gentleman's parlor.—Then there was a rush of hundreds up the stairs, and in a moment that apart-

partment was filled to overflowing at least a dozen times.

"Such a gettin' up stairs I never did see."

It was evident Mr. Soule expected no such gathering. He was surrounded by a clamorous crowd. One said this, and another said that. He was indeed overcome—embarrassed—by the "noise and confusion" about him. A motion was made that the multitude repair to the rotunda below. Acclamation carried the motion, and after the vast crowd had reached the rotunda, Mr. Soule spoke for a long time, but what it was he said (from the position we occupied in the meeting) we could not hear, and therefore cannot report. We presume, however, that his speech must have been in his usual strain of eloquence, as his remarks were frequently interrupted by the loudest demonstrations of applause.

After awhile, it is true, we found out that the eloquent gentleman was in favor of Nicaragua and Gen. Walker. He advised the merchant to lend his money to the cause; said that the present struggle by Walker and his brave men would result in their favor, and that the United States would readily and gladly annex the territory, and it would come under the protection of our laws and our constitution.

We do not—indeed, we cannot—pretend to say that we have giving the orator's language. But we do say that if the brave hearts of the multitude, with their strong arms and stout hearts, present at the St. Louis last night, were now with the gallant Walker, in the cause of liberty, there would be no more Schlessenger disgraceful defeats, nor any more massacres of Americans in any part of Central America.

After Mr. Soule closed his speech, subscriptions in aid of the cause of Nicaraguan freedom were opened; but how much money was subscribed we cannot say. But we learn a good amount was put down.

Mr. Parker H. French was subsequently called and responded eloquently and happily. He spoke in glowing terms of praise of General Walker, Nicaragua and their future destinies.

After the meeting in the rotunda had dispersed, the "invited few" adjourned up stairs to the spacious hall of the gentlemen's dining room, where Mr. Grumble had prepared a collation for them. Here, as is usual on such occasions, there were all sorts of patriotic and political toasts and sentiments proposed. But the most remarkable and significant of these was by Mr. Senator Hyams, of this city.

The honorable gentleman said, on rising in response to a call, that in what he was about to utter he spoke irrespective of party, and wished not to wound any gentleman's feelings. He had two planks which he would insist on being incorporated in any American platform that was to receive his support. He hoped if any honorable gentleman present should attend the Cincinnati Convention in June, that he would insist on having these two planks placed in the democratic platform. These pieces of timber were, first, "Nicaragua and her Independence;" and second, "Indemnification in soil and territory for American blood shed at Panama!"

This sentiment caused the greatest applause.

Our space forbids us giving a more extended report of these interesting proceedings.

[From the Crescent, April 29.]

The was a great meeting on Monday evening to hear Hon. P. Soule on the Nicaragua question. The following is but an imperfect sketch of his speech:

Mr. S. being introduced to the meeting, detailed the circumstance under which he had been induced to give publicity to his opinions, and stated that the meeting had a practical object in view, and the advantages that would accrue to this country and to the South, and to Louisiana in particular, upon the success of the present movement under Walker and Rivas.—The recent events in Nicaragua were descanted upon; the defeat of Schlessinger's detachment by the Costa Ricans; he showed, so far from being a blow to Walker's progress, was only an incident that would nerve him to more decisive

action, if possible, and render triumph certain. Still there were circumstances militating against him. There was no want of energy, capacity, or of strong arms and brave hearts to carry him through the struggle in triumph; but there was an evil influence operating against him at the headquarters of the United States government. The speaker took occasion to observe that he did not consider the Executive personally responsible for the policy of the government toward Nicaragua, the fault lay with the influences by which he was surrounded and controlled. Having shown up the question in all its aspects, the speaker came to the practical part of his address, which was that Walker was in a critical situation in reference to pecuniary matters, and needed money wherewith to prosecute his war with the Costa Ricans. He had plenty of men at his command; all he wanted was money to purchase arms, munitions and other necessities, without which a war could not be prosecuted. The sum needed was \$200,000 or \$250,000, and with this sum, the speaker proceeded to argue, with much force and lucidity, that the war could be terminated, by the conquest of Costa Rica, in a very short space of time—possible a few weeks.—The money was not asked as a gift, but as a loan, the probable result of which would be beyond a doubt. The national debt of Nicaragua was stated, from good authority, to be less than four millions, and her available resources thirty-five millions. The virtual acknowledgement of the new government by the United States, through its Minister, and the formal recognition that would of necessity take place upon the success of the present movement, were urged as circumstances which would confirm the responsibility of Nicaragua in repaying the money now asked for. The speaker added that he had the best authority for saying that so soon as the present struggle should end in Walker's favor, Honduras and San Salvador would join with Nicaragua and the four States would form a confederation that would in time, under American energy and industry, become the seat of empire of the commerce of the world. After descanting upon the advantages that would follow to this country, and to the South and to New Orleans—not to mention Nicaragua herself and the world at large—upon Walker's success, and upon the shame it would be to let him fail for want of pecuniary aid now asked, the speaker concluded his address by calling for paper and ink, and opening a subscription list on the spot.—Numerous gentlemen thereupon stepped forward and put down their names for various amounts.

Whilst this was going on, Col. Parker H. French was introduced to the meeting. He made an address, brief and to the point, showing up the history of Nicaragua since its emancipation from the Spanish yoke, its distracted and decaying condition prior to the invitation of Walker into the country; the patriotism, courage and noble aspirations of Walker; his present position, and his need of pecuniary assistance. As a citizen, and as a representative and agent of the new republic he returned his thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for the lively sympathy manifested by them at present, as well as heretofore.

Both Mr. Soule and Col. French were listened to with the profoundest attention, and cheered lustily at intervals.

Before the meeting adjourned, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions in behalf of Nicaragua and to make the needful explanations: Col. Slatter, Col. Jacques, Col. Christy, Messrs. H. M. Hyams, Webster and D. C. Jenkins.

**Reduction in Subscription.**

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Mayo 31 de 1856.

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

### AJENTES.

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

### DE OFICIO.

#### INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

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

De órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.  
Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

##### MINISTERIO DE GUERRA.

Casa de Gobierno.  
Leon, Mayo 17 de 1856.

Sr. prefecto del Departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue:

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Siendo conveniente reformar el decreto de 4 de Diciembre del año próximo pasado sobre fuero militar; en uso de sus facultades:

### DECRETA.

Art. 1. Los militares en actual servicio gozarán del fuero de guerra en toda su extension.

Art. 2. Sus causas pendientes, civiles y criminales, se pasarán en el estado en que se hallen á la autoridad militar respectiva.

Art. 3. En estos términos queda reformado el citado decreto de 4 de Diciembre. Dado en Leon, á 16 de Mayo de 1856. —Patricio Rivas, —Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra, Dr. Máximo Jerez.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándome su atento servidor —Jerez.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

##### MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Casa de Gobierno.  
Leon, Mayo 20 de 1856.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Guatemala.

### SEÑOR.

Natural era que al grito de independencia de la Metrópoli, siguiera en el antiguo Reino de Guatemala, la mas tumultuosa irregularidad por la disolucion de un vínculo á que no podia sostituirse otro, ni mas antiguo, ni mas consolidado. El régimen colonial se estableció sobre pueblos incultos, y que poco mas ó menos vivian bajo un sistema propio para recibir las instituciones monárquicas que se les brindaban; pero las instituciones republicanas teniendo que establecerse entre pueblos rejidos antes por principios diametralmente opuestos, debian producir embates terribles y conmociones espantosas. De aquella primera revolucion nacieron otras tantas que nos han traído al extremo de formar de cada provincia otras tantas naciones independientes; y ellas se gobiernan como mejor les place, sin que ninguna tenga derecho para intervenir en sus asuntos domésticos.

Sin embargo de ser este un principio reconocido por todos los Estados, el de Guatemala ha abierto al presente una nueva fuente revolucionaria mas funesta que

cuantas nos han precedido, creyendo ser de su competencia prohibir al Gobierno de Nicaragua el que se sirva de fuerzas extrañas para mantener el órden interior y darse respetabilidad en el exterior.

Dejando aparte la cuestion de la realidad de los motivos que han obligado á Nicaragua á adoptar un medio semejante mi Gobierno desea que por parte del de Guatemala, se proceda con la debida franqueza; y al efecto me ha ordenado dirigir á US., en calidad de ultimatum la presente interpelacion.

Mi Gobierno que no ha dejado de manifestar su decision por la paz, pero que no encuentra como pueda explicarse el nuevo modo con que se le trata de hacer la guerra por Guatemala, sin precedentes y sin una explícita declaratoria, no quiere por su parte proceder hostilmente, ántes que dicha declaratoria se haya decretado; ó que se entienda hecha de un modo tácito por lo ménos.

Por esto es que el Sr. Presidente me ordena manifestar á US., para conocimiento del de esa República, que si no se reconoce la autoridad provisional de mi Gobierno, y se siguen dando por el de US., los pasos hostiles que hace tanto tiempo se anuncian y se preparan, mi Gobierno lo estimará todo como una declaratoria formal de guerra contra Nicaragua, y obrará en consecuencia inmediatamente, estimando este proceder como tal declaratoria de guerra; y que lo mismo se entenderá por la no contestacion de la presente.

Me doy la honra, Sr. Ministro, de tributar á US., los respetos y consideraciones que se merece, y de suscribirme su atento servidor. —Sebastian Salinas.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

##### MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Casa de Gobierno.  
Leon, Mayo 20 de 1856.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Honduras.

### SEÑOR.

Con esta misma fecha he dirigido de órden de mi Gobierno, al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Guatemala la nota, cuya copia me hago el honor de acompañar á V. para que se sirva ponerla en conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Jral. Presidente de esa República.

Como mi Gobierno tiene la satisfaccion de encontrar, entre el de esa República y el de Nicaragua, la profesion de unos mismos principios y las mas fraternales disposiciones para satisfacerse mutuamente, no existiendo en el fondo ninguna cuestion que controvertir, ni agravio alguno de que puedan ofenderse, está muy lejos de considerar al Gobierno de esa República en el caso en que se halla el de Guatemala, cuya política no solo carece de franqueza, sino que ha hecho lanzarse precipitadamente al Gobierno de Costa rica sobre Nicaragua, y ha puesto en embarazos á ese Gobierno para consolidar la paz jeneral, de que depende mas la seguridad de la independencia de todo Centro-América, y la salvacion de los principios liberales que profesamos.

Aun todavia confia mi Gobierno que la mediacion de los de Honduras y el Salvador, traigan al de Guatemala al punto conveniente de la cuestion actual, para terminar felizmente todo desacuerdo, y que entre todos los Estados no reine mas que un solo sentimiento, para que de la union y conveniencia reciproca resulte la fuerza conservadora de sus imprescriptibles derechos.

Quiera Vdes., Sr. Ministro, aceptar las muestras del aprecio y consideracion que se merece, y con que lo distingue su atento servidor. —Sebastian Salinas.

¿Por qué fueron llamados á Nicaragua los libres ciudadanos de la Union americana?

Que nuestra patria se hallaba en momentos de crisis peligrosísima al punto de perder sus libertades públicas, es una verdad que no puede dudar, sino quien no vea, oiga, ni palpe. Que la efervescencia de los partidos y el furor de pasiones desenfrenadas la hayan conducido á una situacion tan deplorabile, solo podrá ocultarse á quien carezca de sentido comun. Finalmente que los verdaderos ciudadanos que la compo-

nen esten en la mas estrecha obligacion de evitar sus ruinas por todos los medios mas adecuados que no son pocos en un sistema libre y popular, es indudable para todos los que pretenden conservar algunos principios de moralidad y honradez para no verse envueltos en las ruinas y oprimidos por los escombros del edificio que se desploma.

Casi no hay Estado que no presente sistemas precusores de grandes y funestos acontecimientos; en todos ellos, la alarma del disgusto y desconfianza hacen progresos asombrosos, el temor y descontento jeneral se difunde por todas las clases de las Sociedades. —Las supuestas conspiraciones dan pábulo á estos temores é inclinan muchas veces al temeroso gobernante adoptar medidas de rigor y severidad; y como los hombres por sus relaciones mutuas están todos en contacto, muchas veces se dan por ofendidos, critican con acrimonia y con el calor de un odio justificable que se enjendra y ese temor fundado que se inspira en algunos de los miembros de la Sociedad, se difunde por toda ella ajitándola y conmoviéndola en sus ángulos mas remotos, como se propaga hasta las mas distantes riberas el movimiento impreso en cualquiera parte de las aguas del Océano.

De esta oposicion de miras é intereses resulta necesariamente que el espíritu de partido se mezcla, inflama las pasiones y sopla el fuego para encender la tea de la discordia. Entonces se pierde el tino, se acaba la buena fé y sustituye á los grandes intereses del público los viles y rateros de una faccion acaudillada por un tirano incansable, artificioso y emprendedor para encadenar al pueblo como estaba sucediendo en Nicaragua en los años de 53 y 54 en que un gobernante desde su principio se propuso destruir los principios eternos de libertad, igualdad, seguridad y propiedad, poniendo en juego las pasiones mas viles, cerrando los oídos á las voces y lamentos de la humanidad aflijida, exaltando hombres á todas luces despreciables, hoyando las leyes mas sagradas, despreciando todos los principios de probidad, honradez y decoro, y viendo con la mas fria indiferencia que la suerte de Nicaragua la conducia al borde de un despeñadero.

En tal situacion los buenos ciudadanos los verdaderos liberales ensallaron en vano sus propios recursos en una lucha de nueve meses para derrocar á todo trance al Gobierno tiránico Chamorro, sostenido en un pequeño círculo con grandes recursos acumulados, por que la tiranía prodiga suficientes medios para conseguirlos en cambio de la desolacion y la indigencia.

El tirano procuraba estraviar la opinion pública por todos los caminos que sujeria la perversidad y alcance de hombres inmorales que le rodearan cedientos de puestos y empleos, de un modo de vivir en la mas degradante ociosidad llenos de rencor contra sus conciudadanos, aduladores, viles y bajos de la multitud ignorante, siempre dispuestos á ensalzar el ido lo que habian entronizado y á mantener en pié la revolucion y guerra destructora que les servia de pretexto para medrar.

El buen sentido liberal se resintió deplorando el riesgo é inminente peligro de succumbir á los hechos y gritos repetidos del servilismo y ocurrió sin basilacion alguna á la proteccion de los libres de la Union americana; y esta falange benéfica, número tutelar de Nicaragua compuesta de hombres honrados y laboriosos se lanzó á salvar los principios democráticos, y hoy declara ingenuamente y de consuno con los Nicaraguenses amantes del órden y del progreso, eterna enemistad al partido servil sin que puedan oponerse á la marcha de los pueblos, los apóstoles de la anárquia de la sedicion y del desorden que pretenden erijirse en sus maestros y pedagogos.

### PENSAMIENTOS.

Nada mas propio de un sabio, que dudar de su saber.

Nada mas ridículo, que un necio con humos de sabiduria.

Nada mas odioso, nada mas sublime que la naturaleza.

Nada mas ruin, nada mas vituperable que la envidia.

Nada mas dulce, nada mas consolatorio que la amistad.

Nada mas cruel que la venganza.  
Nada mas atroz que la calumnia.

### NFW-YORK.

Simpatias en favor del Jeneral Walker.

Gran reunion en la sala Nacional.

Bandera de Nicaragua flameando al aire.

Pitos y chifladas a Marcy.

DISCURSOS DEL JRAL. WALBRIGE Y OTROS.

Despacho Telegráfico del Jral. Cass.

APOLOGIAS DE RYNDERS A MARCY.

Resoluciones de Spicy.

Gran patriotismo, música y estandartes.

UNA CHISPA DE MOTIN.

Tres (Hurrah) ¡vivas! para el P. Vigil.

500 fusiles ofrecidos por un Caballero.

¡Recursos efectivos para Walker.

&a. &a. &a.

Una reunion (meeting) ha tenido lugar anoche en la sala Nacional, en Canal Street bajo el comité siguiente.

Come rally! come rally! a charge and a shout!  
As the blast of the bugle sings cheerily out!  
Come rally! come rally! one effort to save,  
A land for the free and a home for the brave!

Una gran reunion de las masas, de los amigos del republicanismo y oposicion de intervencion Británica, en el asunto de Centro-América, tendrá lugar el viernes 9 de Mayo á las 7 y media de la tarde en la sala Nacional, Canal Street, cerca de Broadway; con el intento de manifestar sus simpatias á la causa de la libertad, en Nicaragua, y para ayudar y animar á los patriotas combatientes bajo el mando del Jeneral Walker en sus esfuerzos por la libertad.

Los siguientes Oradores eminentes estarán presentes y se dirigirán á la Junta.

El Honorable Luis Cass.

John A. Quitman.

Jhon P. Benjamin.

Robert Thomas.

John B. Weller.

Y otros muchos distinguidos Oradores.

John Clancy.—Presidente.

Alejandro C. Lawrence. } Secretarios.  
B. B. Robison. .... }

Una Junta preparatoria ha tenido lugar la sema pasada, por medio de esta Junta, la reunion de anoche fué convocada. La sala estuvo llena al escaso; y en la parte exterior del Salon fueron puestos dos transparentes que llevaban este mote:

NO INTERVENCION BRITANICA

EN EL

CONTINENTE DE LA AMERICA.

(Engrandeced los limites de la libertad.)

Sobre la Plata-forma la Bandera de Nicaragua fué enarbolada, su conjunto es un alternado, de fajas blanco y azul, en el centro sus armas los cinco volcanes con el escudo naciente sobre la cúspide de ellos, y en frente la vista de su lago.

La sala estuvo materialmente llena é incómoda semejante á aquellas reuniones populares de la antigüedad.

A las 7 y media John Clancy Esqr. Rejidor de la guardia 6.ª apareció sobre la Plata-forma con la cinta encarnada, divisa del partido democrático de Nicaragua.

El Sr. Clancy dijo: compatriotas como Presidente de la Junta preparatoria para recoger las simpatias á favor de Nicaragua y del Jeneral Walker, es mi deber llamar esta reunion á órden: espero que toda persona aquí presente comprenda bien el objeto de la importancia de esta Junta, lo que me dispensará hacer observacion alguna, y procedo á nombrar un Presidente.

JOHN MACKILON Esqr.

Este nombramiento fué ratificado con vivas.

Se levantó el Sr. A. C. Lawrence leyó la siguiente lista de nombramientos de los Vice Presidentes de la Junta y fueron aceptados.

El número de estos Vice-Presidentes ascendió á 60 y el de los Secretarios á 13.

PRESIDENTE.—El Sr. Rynders introducirá una serie de resoluciones.

RYNDERS.—Tengo entre mis manos una serie de resoluciones que esplican bien el



estado de los asuntos en Nicaragua, y como deseo que ellas sean distintamente comprendidas, encargo su lectura á mi amigo el Sr. O. Smith.

**EL SR. SMITH.**—Leyó lo siguiente:

En cuanto todo pueblo oprimido que está en lucha por sus naturales derechos y los goce de su libertad, tiene el derecho de pedir la asistencia ó ayuda de cualquier hombre ó pueblo sobre la tierra, y en cuanto es de derecho natural y universal de todo hombre ó pueblo el conceder esta ayuda ó asistencia á consecuencia.

**Resuelve.**—Que despues de haber luchado por diez años el pueblo Nicaraguense en una desesperada guerra civil, contra opresivos mandarines, su patria brotando sangre por los poros, está en sus derechos haber llamado al Jeneral Walker y sus asociados á auxiliarse á libertarse de sus sanguinarios opresores y conseguirle la paz con un buen Gobierno.

**Resuelve.**—Que el Jral. Walker siendo así llamado estuvo y está en derecho de haber ido y de ser acreedor á los honores por su heroico valor y fortuna de haber conseguido dar la paz á Nicaragua; y un Gobierno efectivo á su pueblo. (Vivas.)

**Resuelve.**—Que el tiempo ha llegado en que pesa imperiosamente sobre nuestro Gobierno el reconocimiento de la independencia de Nicaragua. (Vivas.)..... bajo su actual Gobierno, que es libre de trabas y anarquía restablecido al orden y civilizacion, por la efusion de elementos nuevos y progresivos: y que mientras reconocemos el Gobierno existente de Nicaragua y sus derechos de fijarse en el puesto que le compete en el número de las Naciones reconocidas del Universo protestamos y sin escitacion alguna rechazamos toda pretencion que quiera tener la Nacion Británica ó cualquier otra de llamar nos á justificacion de nuestro proceder.... (Vivas... Vivas... Vivas...)

**Resuelve.**—Que Nicaragua siendo el pasaje mas inmediato á nuestras posesiones Orientales y Occidentales: debe ser reconocida como amiga de nuestra Gran República con un poder que no admite intervencion de ninguna especie en su politica interior y exterior; y que juzgamos á propósito el firme establecimiento del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua, especialmente para la proteccion de nuestro comercio concentrado en esas localidades, para la quietud de este continente, y para garantía de las vidas y propiedades de ciudadanos Americanos.

**Resuelve.**—Que observando que nuestras leyes de neutralidad fueron impuestas sobre nosotros por la Gran Bretaña cuando como Nacion estabamos comparativamente en la infancia; y la Inglaterra no está ahora recíprocamente ligada como lo comprueba la declaracion de residentes hechos tocante á su secreto manejo en la ayuda á Costa-rica, como perjudicial á los derechos é intereses de nuestros conciudadanos y enteramente en oposicion con el gran principio de nuestras instituciones é indecoroso á la dignidad de un pueblo grande y liberal.

**Resuelve.**—Que es un deber del Gobier no Americano el proteger á los ciudadanos Americanos donde quiera que se hallen, ya sea en las costas del Japon, ya sobre el ensangrentado Istmo de Panamá ó sobre el Lago de Nicaragua, en donde quiera que la libertad de nuestras instituciones les llamen llevando con sigilo el fruto del buen orden, la libre opinion y inestimable estandarte de la libertad. Nuestro Gobierno como buen Padre está obligado á extender sobre ellos el escudo de su proteccion y la égida de su poder.

**Resuelve.**—Que la bárbara carnicería perpetrada á sangre fria contra nuestros conciudadanos en la bahía de la Virgen por los Costaricenses quienes bajo las órdenes de sus Jefes superiores cometieron tambien atrocidades contra la humanidad, no debe quedarse impune.

**Resuelve.**—Que ya es tiempo para que el espíritu agresivo é interesante del Gobierno Británico en los asuntos del Sur de este continente, reciba un rechazo formal: y que la bárbara guerra levantada por Costa-rica contra la República de Nicaragua animada y asistida por ese Gobierno, le reprima por esta Nacion y sea fuertemente aclamada por la compulsion práctica de las doctrinas de Monroe.

**Resuelve.**—Que el Jeneral Walker en esta apurada y crítica posicion, sostenido

por su valiente bando de caballeros Americanos y Nicaraguenses casi cercado por una horda de bárbaros Costaricenses diez veces mayor, con rifles de la Inglaterra en sus manos y mercenarios extranjeros entre sus filas, necesita de pronta y liberal ayuda: y recordandonos de nuestros antepasados cuando nuestros padres invocaron tambien una ayuda Koschusko y Lafayette respondieron á sus voces. Por tanto nosotros ciudadanos de Nueva-York nos comprometemos por esto á hacer cuanto esté á nuestro alcance para que le lleguen los auxilios necesarios y con confianza esperamos que nuestros hermanos de los Estados adyacentes cooperarán con nosotros en unir sus esfuerzos a favor de los que están sufriendo por la doble causa de la libertad y humanidad. (Aplausos....)

**MR. RYNDERS.**—Señores tres vivas para el Jeneral Cass.... hip... hip... Hurah! y tres mas....

**RYNDERS.**—Tiene edad sobre su cabeza mas su corazon es ardiente como cuando tenia veinte años.

Una voz.—Así es....

Otra voz.—Y él tiene mucho arranque..

**MR. RYNDERS.**—Si, el pájaro nunca pierde su pluma;

**CP. RYNDERS.**—Dijo:

Señores, como Presidente de la Comision invitadora me es necesario asertar, para la informacion de los aquí presentes, la causa ó el motivo por que no aparecen en esta reunion muchos de los distinguidos caballeros que tambien debieran estar. He recibido despachos telegráficos de varios que son Senadores y Representantes de los EE. UU., entre otros citaré: Stephan A. Douglas.—Jral Quitman.—Jeneral Cass; y otros, para la satisfaccion de esta asociacion, leeré de estos despachos; este es del bizarro soldado Jeneral Cass;—(Gran aplausos)

El Sr. Smith leyó entonces una carta telegráfica del Jeneral Cass cuya copia es la siguiente:

Washington 7 de Mayo de 1856.

Señores Rynders, Dewed, Oaksmith, Clancy y Philips.

No me es posible asistir á vuestra reunion, no obstante espero ardientemente que la causa de Walker será dichosa.

Yo creo, que los intereses de este pais, de aquel y los del mundo entero lo exige. Ella lleva mis ardientes deseos.

Luis Cass.

Un Sr. del interior de este pais habló así. Señor Presidente y compatriotas míos, hace solamente dos horas que fui anunciado de que tendria ocaion en esta noche de dirigirme á vosotros: no obstante esperaba llegarme aquí con el objeto de oír á esos Senadores y Representantes de Washington, cuyos nombres han sido aquí mencionados.

Aunque ellos no han llegado, aun que les ha sido imposible reunirse á nosotros en esta noche; debo decir: que mi corazon se ensancha; y que la sangre en mis venas fué vivificada en su pulsacion, cuando oí leer el despacho del Jeneral Cass.—Pues que, dignos Vdes. lo que quieran, aunque tenemos muchos Romanos entre nosotros, él es el mas grande de los Romanos entre ellos.—(Gran aplauso.)

No quiero esta noche, aunque para ello tengo mucha disposicion ocupar vuestro tiempo con un discurso sobre este asunto. Este asunto requiere consideracion y deliberacion y no puede ser ventilado delante de un auditorio como éste. Pero se decir que inapto para discutir este asunto sin mas reflexion, siento que mi corazon late en union de los vuestros, á favor del valiente Ejército de Walker.—[Aplausos.]

Digo Sres. que respondo el despacho que sobre alambres nos ha sido enviado por el Jeneral Cass.—El dice que los intereses de Nicaragua, los de este pais y en sustancia que los del jenero humano entero, exige el buen éxito de Walker..... [Aplausos.]

A estos sentimientos creo no importa cual fuese la opinion de algunos tímidos políticos, no importa lo que fuere la del comercio ó de la riqueza el corazon de todo el pueblo Americano responde en esta noche.... y el que viviere un poco de tiempo mas verá á Walker dichoso.—[Gran aplausos.]

Al hechar una ojeada sobre el mapa de la América la atencion de todo hombre

será llamada hácia ese estrecho Istmo que divide los dos Océanos observándolos mas de cerca, sobre el mapa y viendo á los EE. UU. confinados por un lado del continente con el Atlántico, y por el otro con el Pacífico con esas tremendas montañas rocallosas entre ellos, y porcion del terreno que en 25 años á lo ménos no podrá ser transitables en ferro-carriles ni por ningun otro sistema de rápida comunicacion digo que cualquiera que vea sobre el mapa verá no solamente las ventajas mas tambien la absoluta necesidad en que está este Gobierno de obtener para ser libre y seguro al travez del Istmo, que separa los dos continentes.—[Aplausos.]

Ese libre pasaje ha sido asegurado por tratados. Tratados sobre tratados, han sido hechos por nuestro Gobierno con el mismo Gobierno que allí reja. Pero de que sirven los tratados? Esos tratados sin términos los mas enfáticos aseguran á nuestros conciudadanos y á sus propiedades garantía; y mientras les estoy hablando en esta noche, la voz de nuestros compatriotas asesinados desde el suelo de Panamá piden venganza contra los violadores de los tratados.—[Gran aplauso.]

*Del Gerald de Nueva York de 10 de Mayo*

Una parte del discurso que pronunció el ex-ministro á Madrid el H. Pedro Sulé en la ciudad de Nueva-Orleans el dia 28 de Abril, ante una concurrencia tal que no se habia visto en aquella ciudad.

El Sr. Sulé habiendo sido presentado á la Junta hizo un detalle de las circunstancias que le impelian á dar publicidad á sus opiniones, y manifestó: que la reunion tenia un objeto práctico en vista. Continué entonces con su estilo naturalmente fervido, y enfático, demostrando las ventajas que posee Nicaragua por su posicion topográfica, las que podian ser benéficas al pais y particularmente á la parte sur y á Nueva-Orleans, con el buen éxito del movimiento entre Rivas y Walker.

Los recientes eventos de Nicaragua, no habian sido bien comprendidos ni la derrota del destacamento Schlesinger por los Costaricenses, quedando probado que lejos de ser un golpe fatal para Walker, no habia sido sino un incidente que debia estimularlo á una accion decisiva, si fuese posible que asegurase un triunfo completo, sin embargo de haber circunstancias que luchaban contra él. No faltaba energia capacidad ni brazos fuertes y corazones valientes para conducirlo en triunfo en medio de la lucha, á pesar de una maldita influencia que obraba contra su gloriosa empresa en el Gabinete del Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos. El orador manifestó que no consideraba al Ejecutivo personalmente responsable de su política hácia Nicaragua que la culpa la atribuía á la influencia por la cual estaba circunvalado y dirijido.

Habiendo presentado la cuestion bajo todos sus aspectos, el orador continuó dirigiéndose á la parte práctica de su discurso, la cual era que Walker estaba en una situacion crítica por falta de recursos pecuniarios, y necesitaba de dinero para proseguir la guerra con Costa-rica. Soldados no le faltaban, todo lo que necesitaba era dinero para proveerse de lo necesario, sin lo cual era difícil sostener lucha alguna que la suma que surjía eran 200 ó 250,000 pesos, que con este recurso [alega el orador con mucha fuerza é ilustracion] la guerra sería terminada, dando por resultado la rendicion de Costa-rica en muy corto tiempo, tal vez en un par de semanas. que esa suma de dinero no se pedía como una donacion pero si como un empréstito, cuyos resultados ventajosos serian tales cual no se supone. Aseguran personas fidedignas que la deuda pública de Nicaragua no asciende á cuatro millones y que sus rentas bien manejadas darian un quintuplo.

El reconocimiento virtual del nuevo Gobierno ó del Ministro de los EE. UU., y el reconocimiento formal que necesariamente tendria lugar con el feliz resultado del presente movimiento, fué compelido como circunstancia que confirmaria la responsabilidad de Nicaragua al pago del dinero que ahora se solicita. El orador manifestó que tenia informes satisfactorios para asegurar que en cuanto terminase la presente lucha y que esta fuese en favor del Gobierno, el Salvador y Honduras se agregarían á Nicaragua y Costa-rica: que

estos cuatro Estados formarían una confederacion, la cual despues de algun tiempo auxiliada por la industria y energía americana, vendria á ser el emporio del mundo comercial.

Despues de haber hecho muchos detalles de las ventajas que obtendria este pais la parte del Sur y Nueva-Orleans, no entrando en cuenta las muy grandes que reportaria Nicaragua misma y el mundo entero, en caso que Walker de sima á su empresa, y considerando lo vergonzoso que sería que sucumbiese por falta de recursos pecuniarios que ahora se demandan, el orador concluyó su discurso pidiendo papel y tintero: abrió una lista de suscripcion en el mismo acto: varios caballeros de fortuna se lanzaron á la mesa suscribiéndose con fuertes cantidades. La suma suscrita montó á la de \$257,000 y el orador hizo la observacion siguiente: Caballeros; esta suma no es suficiente faltan \$243,000, y para librar á Nicaragua de sus enemigos y opresores me suscribo por \$25,000 mas. Este ejemplo fué seguido por toda la concurrencia y se obtuvo la suscripcion de \$500,000.

La gran Junta fué disuelta á la una de la mañana con el grito de vivas repetidas al Padre Vijil de Nicaragua.

*La Administracion y la cuestion Nicaraguense.—El Presidente Pierce.—Oposicion de Marcy.*

Las últimas ocurrencias bombásticas de Nicaragua han hecho una impresion en el Gabinete de Washington, que lo ha pasado. Sobre el primer impulso de los discursos de los honorables Weller y Duglas en el Senado, segun es probado por personas bien informadas, el Señor Presidente Pierce el dia lunes, se resolvió á tomar sobre sí la responsabilidad de un inmediato y recto reconocimiento del Gobierno de Nicaragua, y de su Ministro el Rdo. Padre Vigil: ¿qué sería si los ingleses vacilasen? ¿no es nuestro deber obligar al Gabinete Británico á que observe la doctrina de Monroe que prohíbe la intervencion europea en los asuntos de América? Tal nos aseguran en la determinacion del Presidente el lunes pasado.

Sabemos que el Sr. Marcy en esta ocasion, no pudiendo acumular aquella arrogancia que le caracteriza, tuvo que ceder á las resoluciones terminantes del Señor Pierce, en razon de verse el uno y el otro, no solamente al borde de un abismo, sino tambien espuestos á la indignacion de toda la nacion americana: pues la voluntad del pueblo debe ser precisamente la del Gobierno.

El que abajo suscribe; habiendo visto un aviso en la Gaceta de Guatemala firmado Manuel Inchaurregui, diciendo: que me atribuyó poder de Doña Luz y Doña Deberana Marroquin para cobrar de los Gobiernos de los EE. \$17,875, digo: que el crédito de mi casa no es de esa cantidad sino que asciende á 107,250 pesos cullos documentos auténticos tengo presentados ante las Cámaras del Salvador y en muchas oficinas, y los poderes de mis coherederos serán revisado en su oportunidad. Manuel Carrascosa.

**A LA FLOR DE MASAYA.**  
Soneto.

¡Mujer divina! á tu mirar de fuego  
Brotó en mi pecho fúljida esperanza;  
Y ensueños mil de amor y bienandanza,  
Formé al mirarte decidido y ciego.  
¡Adorable mujer yo desde luego  
Mi amor te he consagrado sin mudanza:  
Sé para mí cual Jenio de bonanza,  
Grata mostrándote á mi humilde ruego.  
¡Dichoso yo mil veces si pudiera  
Un simpático afecto merecerte;  
Si tu amor á mi amor correspondiera!  
Entonces ay! contento con mi suerte,  
El corazon y el alma te rindiera;  
Bella indiana, te amara hasta la muerte....  
C. R

El 4 del pasado graduaron en el Colegio Mejical de Nueva-York los Sres. J. C. Clavarieta, Agustín Orihuela, J. B. de Castro y Manuel Romagosa, naturales de la Isla de Cuba.



**CONDUCTA****de los legitimistas de Nicaragua,  
SU HIPOCRESIA Y PERFDIA***Su transformacion en bandidos acudi-  
llados por***PEDRO JOAQUIN****FERNANDO CHAMORRO.**

Hace muchos años ha existido en la ciudad de Granada un círculo de oligarcas conocido con el nombre de *Relojina* á quien siempre asesoraba un pequeño número de jóvenes petulantés eruditos á la violeta.

Todo Nicaragua ha presenciado sus retrogradadas tendencias bajo un despótico sistema de clientela que adoptaron para oprimir á los pueblos y esquilmarlos á su privativo provecho, constituyéndose de esta manera émulo en miniatura de esas naciones absolutistas que ahora se hallan castigadas por la civilización del siglo.

Por tanto simpatizaban perfectamente en sus hechos é ideas con todos los serviles de Centro-América y han despreciado con arrogancia y estúpido orgullo á los talentos y virtudes cívicas de aquellos que no se plegaban á su tenebroso club. Por que no les era conveniente que la generalidad conociera que los destinos públicos monopolizados entre ellos, tan solamente los convertían en oscuras negociaciones socavando el crédito público.

Los productos del fondo de Instrucción pública, del de Caridad, del de Marina, Consulado etc., siempre han sido manejados en privativa utilidad de este mismo círculo disponiendo de ellos como si les fuese una renta hereditaria; y si hacían favores á sus satélites, era tan solo con esta clase de caudales, con objeto de tenerlos comprometidos al vil ejercicio de esbirros de su opresión y tiranía.

Igualmente han tenido monopolizada la Administración de justicia, constituyendo Jueces á su devoción para convertirlos en instrumento de sus caprichos, de su ambición y de sus designios inveterados: de suerte que el santuario augusto de la ley y de la justicia se hallaba profanado por estos terroristas que constantemente hacían prevaricar á los jueces y jermir á los pueblos. Ejemplos muy remarcables tenemos de estas verdades.

Cuando á fines del año de 1852 tuvo lugar la elección para Director Supremo de Nicaragua con objeto de reemplazar al Sr. Pineda, el añejo club Granadino de quien nos ocupamos se empeñó por cuantos medios pudo inventar, haciendo uso de viles intrigas y manejos despreciables y escandalosos, en colocar en este alto puesto á un individuo de su seno, al Sr. D. Fruto Chamorro; sofocando para ello la libre expresión de la voluntad de los Nicaraguenses.

Entonces, cada uno de estos ilusos se consideraba como elevado á la cima del poder, rodeando á su infatuado caudillo, para hollar la Constitución, conculcando todos los principios republicanos que forman la base de las garantías públicas en todo Gobierno libre, y estableciendo un ministerio persecutor de los prohombres de la patria, como émulo del antiguo Senado de Venecia para poner en práctica un espionaje y una odiosa inquisición que abatía los ánimos de aquellos que no simpatizaban con su política y estraviado proceder. El archivo secreto, aquella invención hominosa abortada por la envilecida España en tiempo de Fernando VII para perseguir al partido liberal, fué la que adoptó la Administración Chamorro con objeto de justificar los ostracismos contra ciudadanos pacíficos y honrados, cuya presencia en Nicaragua era un estorbo á su programa de dominación. Al mismo tiempo que espulsaba del Estado á patriotas esclarecidos, intervenía indebidamente en los asuntos judiciales impidiendo á las Cortes de justicia la ejecución de sus sentencias con respecto á ciertos reos que consideraba útiles instrumentos para sus manejos.

Cuando después de estos acontecimientos el reinado del terrorismo estaba ya establecido en Nicaragua, fué ensayada por estos colaboradores implacables, la Constitución retrograda de 1854, sancionada por Diputados destituidos del sufragio directo de los pueblos, que en estos casos, de es-

ta manera, debe ejercer su soberanía. Ya son notorios los principios que consigna y cuadran perfectamente con el sistema adoptado por los oligarcas de quienes vamos hablando.

¡Y tanto afán, tanto oprobio, tanta tiranía y tanta maldad, podría ver con indiferencia el pueblo libre de Nicaragua? ¿Debería permitirse la dominación despótica y exclusiva de los Chamorros, Vegas, Espinosas, Castillos, Lacayos, Sandovalés (á) locos, Garcías (á) péncas, Estradas &c. &c.? De ninguna manera: jamás hubieran podido consentir los buenos Nicaraguenses que su suerte fuese dirigida por sujetos tan destituidos de virtudes é ideas Republicanas. Antes por el contrario usó del derecho de insurrección: se levantó en maza bajo el estandarte de las libertades populares é hizo la guerra á estos pequeños tiranos que fueron reducidos al estrecho círculo de la plaza de Granada. Ellos entonces desesperados no omitieron medios para llevar á su colmo el terrorismo con el fin de sostenerse: mencionaremos algunos de los que ejecutaron y acreditan lo que vamos refiriendo. 1.º La arrastrada á cola de caballo desde las márgenes del lago al recinto de esta plaza del cadáver del teniente coronel Antonio Dario, cuya muerte recibió en la acción del 28 de Junio de 54. 2.º La fusilación de los oficiales hondureños Ulloa, Caña, Ruiz, etc. que fueron prendidos sin arma en mano en el pueblo de Condega después que tuvo lugar la acción de Jinotega. 3.º La fusilación de dos indios neutrales que no tenían otro delito que el de ser vecinos del pueblo de Jalteva, que siempre ha pertenecido á la causa liberal: 4.º La fusilación á las 12 de la noche ordenada por el coronel Cerda en la persona del capitán Pio Guebara después que este había capitulado con garantías de la vida en la torre de la parroquia de Masaya: 5.º Los trescientos y tantos infelices, inclusive ochenta mujeres, quienes bajo el peso de las cadenas y látigos, jermian amargamente en medio de sus trabajos clamando á Dios una justa venganza de sus opresores: 6.º Las continuas deprecaciones públicas y secretas que ellos ejecutaban con escalamientos de una manera misteriosa aun en los intereses de aquellas personas que se mostraban neutrales: 7.º Las continuas pretensiones y allanamientos de casas de ciudadanos honrados, y de pacíficos extranjeros, retirados por no querer intervenir en una lucha fratricida bajo los principios establecidos por la Administración Chamorro: 8.º Los incendios mandados ejecutar en las propiedades de los mismos que lo elevaron al poder. En fin, ¡qué males no le ha procurado la Administración Chamorro y la de su sucesor Estrada! ¡Y el Sr. Vega recordará su cobardía y corrompida maquinación de envenenar, como lo intentó, por medió de José Rivera á los Sres. Jral. Máximo Jeres y coronel Trinidad Salazar? ¡Infelices! ¡Dios no podía consentir tantos horrores ni dejar impune los delitos que os hacen acreedores á las penalidades que actualmente os afligen! Y en prueba de esto diremos que cuando ellos se enorgullecían en la creencia de ser los mas potentes y victoriosos, la democracia triunfó de la tiranía, á consecuencia de un rápido y atrevido movimiento del bizarro General Walker que dió por resultado la toma de esta plaza.

Diez días después de este acontecimiento, fué celebrado un tratado entre los Jenerales de las fuerzas beligerantes, de que ya el público está bien impuesto: mientras tanto los democráticos con objeto de infundir una plena confianza á los legitimistas, no dejaron de dar pruebas evidentes de moderación, siendo una de ellas la generosidad é indulgencia con que fueron tratados aun los principales cabecillas, á quienes se les dió garantía de vida y propiedad, y para mayor abundamiento han sido colocados en los principales destinos públicos. Pero, tal es el espíritu de partido y la falcedad característica de los serviles que solapados bajo el manto de la hipocresía ocultaban la arma que tenían preparada para ejecutar una alebosa reacción.

Cuando á consecuencia del tratado referido ingresaron á esta ciudad las fuerzas llamadas legitimistas para dar gracias al Onnipotente por la feliz terminación de la guerra; el Gefe de ellas en combinación con sus oficiales traía consigo la mas pérfida traición, valiéndose de la superioridad numérica de sus fuerzas para que cuando

estubiesen al frente de las nuestras debían atacarlas á cierta seña convenida. Pero los traidores son siempre cobardes: al momento de la ejecución desmayaron á la presencia de los democráticos, que aunque cortos en número eran superiores por la natural impavidez y el denuedo de que estimula la buena fé; ¡que la significaba este extraño proceder y esta notoria ingratitud en ocasión que se les daba muestras inequívocas de confianza y benevolencia? No hay la menor duda que esto patentiza la falacia muchas veces descubierta en los serviles, conocidos en Nicaragua con el nombre de legitimistas, quienes en esa vez se desdijeron mas que nunca á dar pruebas de su hipocresía y perfidia.—Esta fué escarmenada pocos días después con la ejecución del desgraciado Jeneral Corral á quien únicamente se le descubrieron correspondencias con el enemigo, á que llamaba para perturbar de nuevo la paz de Nicaragua, cuando á la sazón desempeñaba el Ministerio de la Guerra del Gobierno Provisorio.

¿Qué ofensa, que perjuicio, que vejación recibieron desde esa vez los titulados legitimistas que con obsecación y tenacidad insistieron de nuevo á hostilizar al Gobierno con objeto de hacerlo desaparecer? ¿por ventura no paseaban libremente disfrutando de toda clase de garantías? ¿qué no recuerdan estos hombres ingratos, hijos de la venganza y del espíritu de partido, la generosidad con que el Gobierno los trató obteniendo considerables rebajas en los cupos que les habían calculado en virtud de las adjudicaciones decretadas? Nada de esto pudo inclinar los ánimos de los disidentes que insistiendo en el error, y desatendiendo los gritos lastimeros de esta patria desgarrada, botaron la máscara cuando Costa-rica amenazó las libertades de Nicaragua, muy satisfechos de un seguro triunfo que en su concepto debía obtenerse como fruto de sus tareas, constantes desvelos y pérdidas maquinaciones, hasta el grado de comprometer la integridad territorial de una patria que les dió el ser y los alimentó.

Pero Dios no permitió que esos execrables parricidas consumaran sus negros intentos de venganza y dominación, haciendo para ello pronunciar algunos infelices pueblos de Chontales; por que la Providencia prodigó favores á la renaciente democracia de Nicaragua haciendo desaparecer la planta inmundada de los serviles que pretendían estirparla para encadenar á los pueblos á su exclusivo beneficio. ¿Y cuál es el partido que han tomado los Sres. legitimistas viéndose ya completamente perdidos? Convertirse en cuadrillas de bandidos y salteadores de camino, asesinando pasajeros y robando en las haciendas y despoblados todo cuanto encuentran, y destruyendo aquello que no pueden aprovechar; estas correrías son el patrimonio actual de esta horda de facinerosos que siempre huye despavorida aun de la mas pequeña escolta del Supremo Gobierno. ¿Y quiénes son los caudillos de estas partidas verdaderamente bandoleras? Don Pedro Joaquín y D. Fernando Chamorro impropiamente intitulados defensores del orden y de la propiedad.

Cuidado Señores Chamorros, y todos vosotros que ciegame os dejais conducir por esos perversos y ambiciosos. El Gobierno Provisorio es muy indulgente, pero al mismo tiempo muy severo.

¡Pueblos! vosotros sois á quienes estos malvados quieren comprometer: concededlos bien para no dar lugar á nuevos padecimientos. Ellos tanto por la fuerza como por el engaño os arrastran al peligro, y siempre ellos como cobardes saben salvarse.

¡Nicaraguenses! Unios todos al Gobierno, si quereis ser felices.

Se ha dirigido una nota al jefe de la legación rusa en Washington, por un individuo apreciador de las defensas de Sebastopol, donando \$4,000 para las viudas y huérfanos de los que murieron combatiendo contra los sitiadores de aquellas fortalezas.

—Se ha publicado en París un folleto que está llamando la atención en Europa, por el cual se propone la reunión de un gran Congreso, para zanjar las dificultades que ajitan al Nuevo-Mundo, y establecer bajo sólidas bases la paz jeneral por la realización del equilibrio Europeo. A un Congreso Americano, he aquí el remedio único.

**A las Gacetas de los Estados.**

Continúan: Carrera, el Gobierno del Salvador y su asociado Guardiola; haciendónos la guerra con sus publicaciones tan falsas como estúpidas, de modo que no merecen la pena de que nos ocupemos de ellas formalmente, á mas de que por si solos tienen bastante habilidad para hacer reír á todo el que vé su impotencia física y moral para mandar soldados contra Nicaragua. Querer formar tropas para sostener una causa servil, capitaneada por bandidos, en pueblos democráticos, como son todos los de esos Estados, no solo es una necia pretención, sino un paso muy riesgado para ellos mismos, que no desconocen, y en que naturalmente se estrellan sus esfuerzos; así es que la guerra que intentan los Gobiernos de Guatemala, el Salvador y Honduras contra Nicaragua, tan decantada y repetida en cien gacetas, no pasa de sarcasmos impresos que divierten mucho á los que tienen bastante paciencia para ocuparse de ello: pero es fuera de toda duda que el Esmo. Sr. Capitan Jeneral, Condecorado con media docena de parches Don Rafael Carrera, no se tomará la molestia de asomarse por acá, ni hará otra cosa que mandar al Salvador su formidable ejército á probar fortuna, para pescar el río revuelto siquiera el departamento de sonsonate. Mucho menos es de esperarse que su digno cofrade Guardiola haga mas que repetir á imitación de mujeres de mercado, sus desentonados gritos.

No se puede negar que Costa-rica, aun que á tanto costo fué mas positivo: después de haber sido escarmentado, solo te nemos que echarle en cara sus asesinatos, sus incendios, y su vergonzoso pillaje en el departamento de Rivas; todo lo cual son letras á nuestro favor que no podrá respaldar, pero por lo menos ocupó por unos días la atención de una parte del Ejército de Nicaragua.

¿Y qué dirán ahora nuestros desdichados antagonistas al saber que el Enviado del Gobierno de Nicaragua cerca del de Washington, Presbítero Ldo. D. Agustín Vigil, no solamente ha sido reconocido sino que inmensas masas del pueblo lo recibieron con aclamaciones de júbilo, siguiéndose los obsequios de las clases principales con espléndidez y víctores que salían de boca de Senadores y Diputados en elojio del Enviado y del Jeneral Walker? ¿Qué dirán cuando sepan que por suscripción entre los comerciantes de Nueva-York y los militares se reunieron del momento inmensas sumas á favor del Gobierno de Nicaragua, y al mismo tiempo todos los elementos que puedan necesitarse, no para hábernoslas con surrapas despreciables sino para enfrentar á cualquier potencia que quisiese molestar á Nicaragua?

Todo el poder de Norte-América garantiza hoy á este Gobierno. Apresúrense pues, si pueden, los pigmeos Gabinetitos de los Estados á hacer un *mea culpa* que si fuere á tiempo, podrá serles de mucha utilidad: y despidánsese de ocasionar mas escenas de sangre y horrores á los pueblos.

**Mirale la cara á la muerte.**—Cuando María Teresa de Austria estaba en sus últimos momentos parecía que dormía. Una de sus mujeres arregló los almohadones al rededor de su moribunda soberana y le preguntó si deseaba dormirse. “No, dijo la emperatriz levantándose, pudiera dormir pero la muerte está muy cerca.—Hace quince años desde que estoy esperando, y estoy resuelta á mirarle la cara sin miedo ni terror.” Y así lo hizo: y cuando el sueño eterno le sobrevino, empleó su último aliento dándole gracias al cielo, y bendiciendo á su pueblo.

**AVISO.**

El que suscribe da en venta y enagenación un hermoso platanar que posee en el archipiélago de este lago, que se compone de seis á siete mil cepas: tiene además una infinidad de frutales de varias especies. El terreno en que esta situado es de lo mas privilegiado por la naturaleza pues su fertilidad estremada no solo está concretada á esa clase de siembras, sino que puede admitir otros ramos de la industria agrícola. El precio será convencional y hay disposición para darlo por un valor mucho menos del en que podría ser justipreciado. La persona que guste puede hablarse y entenderse con su atento servidor

Santiago Solorsano.

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

ESTA EDICIÓN FACSIMILAR BILINGÜE DE "EL NICARAGUENSE", el periódico portavoz del filibustero William Walker, reproduce al tamaño original la colección casi completa existente dispersa en archivos de Europa y América, recopilada por Alejandro Bolaños Geyer durante 22 años.

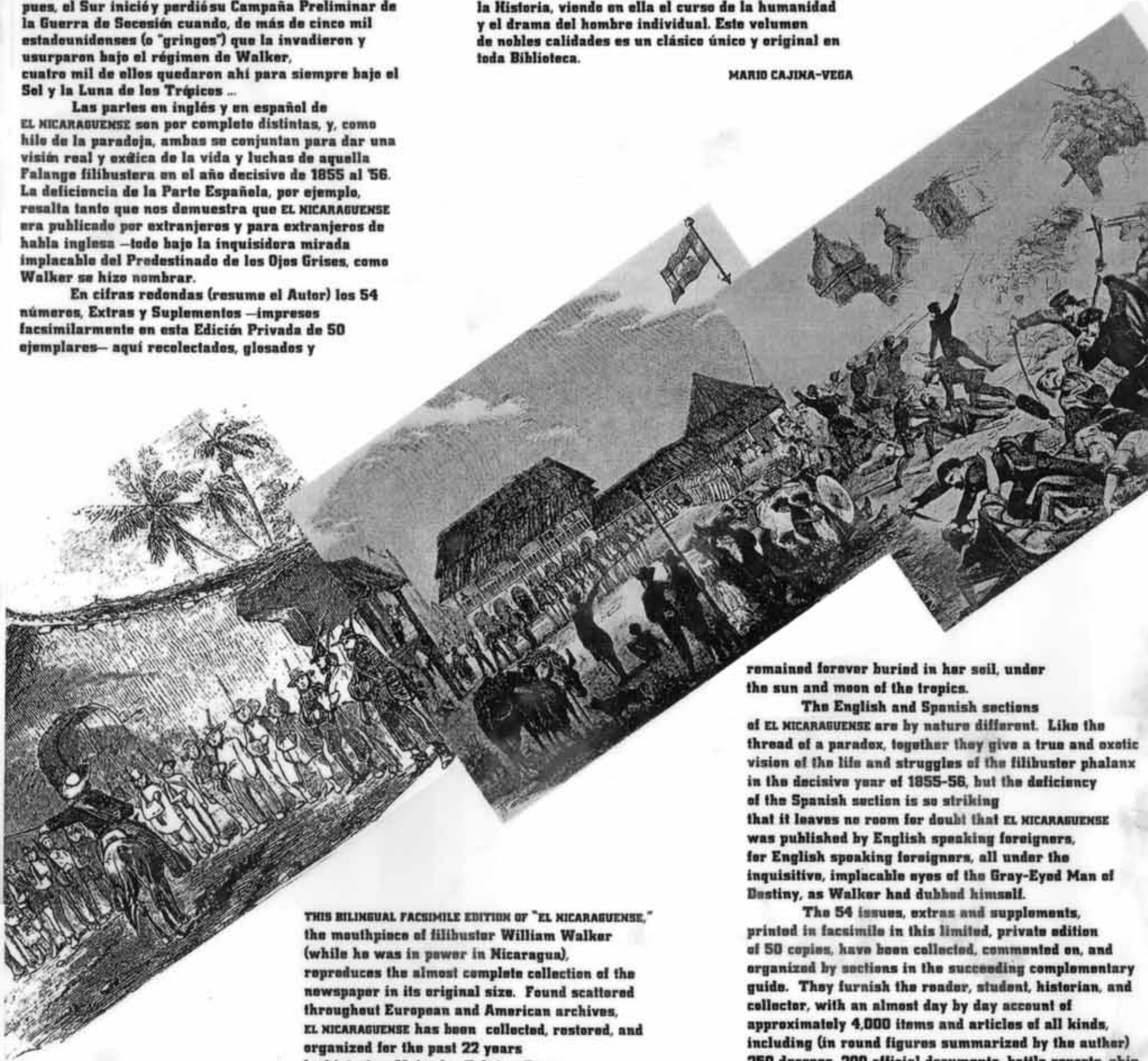
La guerra de Walker en Nicaragua, entonces proclamado "El Rey de los Filibusteros", es un engendro del Destino Manifiesto que pretendía erigir el Sueño Sureño de un Imperio Esclavista abarcando México, el Caribe y Centroamérica. En Nicaragua, pues, el Sur inició pardi su Campaña Preliminar de la Guerra de Secesión cuando, de más de cinco mil estadounidenses (o "gringos") que la invadieron y usurparon bajo el régimen de Walker, cuatro mil de ellos quedaron ahí para siempre bajo el Sol y la Luna de los Trópicos ...

Las partes en inglés y en español de EL NICARAGUENSE son por completo distintas, y, como hilo de la paradoja, ambas se conjuntan para dar una visión real y exótica de la vida y luchas de aquella Falange filibustera en el año decisivo de 1855 al '56. La deficiencia de la Parte Española, por ejemplo, resalta tanto que nos demuestra que EL NICARAGUENSE era publicado por extranjeros y para extranjeros de habla inglesa —todo bajo la inquisidora mirada implacable del Predestinado de los Ojos Grises, como Walker se hizo nombrar.

En cifras redondas (resume el Autor) los 54 números, Extras y Suplementos —impresos facsimilarmente en esta Edición Privada de 50 ejemplares— aquí recolectados, glosados y

distribuidos por secciones en la consiguiente GUÍA de complemento, brindan al lector, a estudiosos, historiadores y coleccionistas, 4.000 artículos y gacetillas de toda índole y casi día por día: 250 Acuerdos y Decretos, 200 Documentos oficiales, Partes de guerra, movimiento de vapores y tropas, crónicas de viaje y sociedad, avisos, adivinanzas, canciones, cuantos, versos, propaganda, obituarios, y los Editoriales que revelan letra a letra el Ethos Edípico de William Walker —en suma, la más rica veta virgen para quienes se apasionan por la Historia, viendo en ella el curso de la humanidad y el drama del hombre individual. Este volumen de nobles calidades es un clásico único y original en toda Biblioteca.

MARIO CAJINA-VEGA



THIS BILINGUAL FACSIMILE EDITION OF "EL NICARAGUENSE," the mouthpiece of filibuster William Walker (while he was in power in Nicaragua), reproduces the almost complete collection of the newspaper in its original size. Found scattered throughout European and American archives, EL NICARAGUENSE has been collected, restored, and organized for the past 22 years by historian Alejandro Bolaños Geyer.

Walker's war in Nicaragua was the ugly offspring of Manifest Destiny, seeking to fulfill the Southern Dream of a slave empire encompassing Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. In Nicaragua, the South fought and lost what is now considered the preliminary campaign of the Civil War. Over five thousand Americans, or "Gringos," invaded and usurped Nicaraguan land under Walker, and four thousand of them

remained forever buried in her soil, under the sun and moon of the tropics.

The English and Spanish sections of EL NICARAGUENSE are by nature different. Like the thread of a paradox, together they give a true and exotic vision of the life and struggles of the filibuster phalanx in the decisive year of 1855-56, but the deficiency of the Spanish section is so striking that it leaves no room for doubt that EL NICARAGUENSE was published by English speaking foreigners, for English speaking foreigners, all under the inquisitive, implacable eyes of the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny, as Walker had dubbed himself.

The 54 issues, extras and supplements, printed in facsimile in this limited, private edition of 50 copies, have been collected, commented on, and organized by sections in the succeeding complementary guide. They furnish the reader, student, historian, and collector, with an almost day by day account of approximately 4,000 items and articles of all kinds, including (in round figures summarized by the author) 250 decrees, 200 official documents, battle reports, ship and troop movements, social and travel chronicles, ads, riddles, songs, fiction, poems, propaganda, obituaries, and the editorials that reveal word for word the oedipal ethos of William Walker. In short, this newspaper is the richest virgin vein for those with a passion for History, who see in it the course of humanity and the drama of individual man. This volume of noble qualities is a unique and original classic in any library.

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