

# 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.

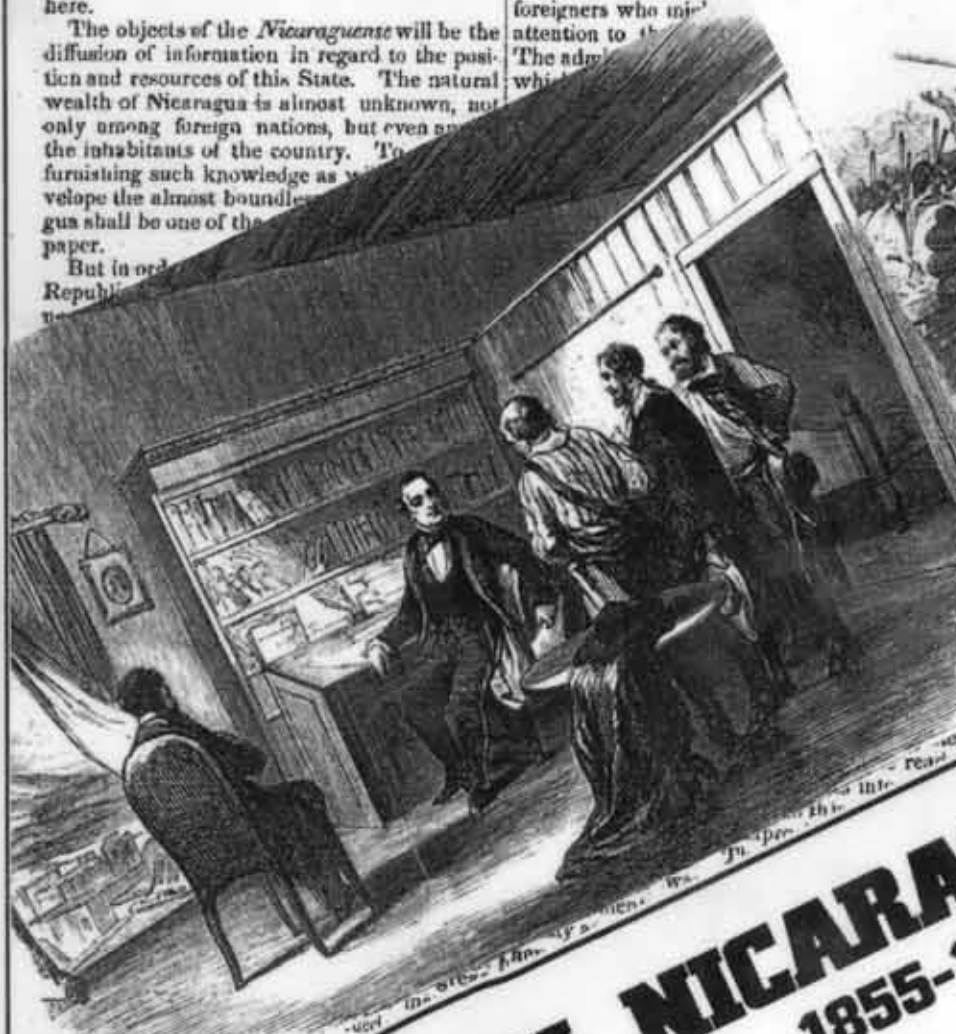
With the first number of the *Nicaraguense* commences, we hope, a new era in the history of the press of Central America. The objects of this journal will be widely different from those of any which has hitherto appeared in this State. Its conduct, too, though it might not be new elsewhere, will be entirely 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 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 through which they pass, especially those which have had nothing to do with its consummation. The political affairs of the country, its doubtful motions, its doubtful foreigners who interfere in its affairs, will be the subject of our attention.

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 II

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-

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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...

in Leon without accomplishing any... importance against the enemy... to Chinandega—where they lay... They started for Realejo on the 9th... joined by 150 natives, under... for San Juan del Sur, where... the enemy disappearing as soon... remained in San Juan recruit... and at 12 o'clock on that... the whole force crossed the... At about 10 o'clock on... of the enemy's approach... we guard fighting 550 of... retreat, in good style... conduct and bravery... Walker, cannot be too... Americans received... rifles, when they... the riflemen. The... the Americans and... being only 175 Ameri... an army over three times... 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... 90 were banded in Virgin Bay, and about 40 wound... Having left the wounded under the care of a sur... geon, 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... sed till 6 o'clock... and for Virgin Bay, two hours after the... of the Rivas and... hundred strong... made their ap... presence, but learning of Gen. Walker's march to Vir... gin 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 23 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 pas... sage of some thirteen days from San Francisco. The... newly arrived were much pleased to find Gen. Walker

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***1855 / 1856***

**Vol. II**

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

*por*  
*by*

**ALEJANDRO BOLAÑOS GEYER**

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PRIVATELY PRINTED

1998

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Walker revista sus tropas en la plaza  
Walker reviewing his troops on the plaza

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1856.

NO. 30.

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PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

BY WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

FURTHER

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RECOGNITION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Reception of Padre Vijiil.

**RIVER RISING.**—We learn from Commodore De Brisset that the river San Juan is rising fast, and no further delays need be expected in its navigation.

**NATIONAL SALUTE.**—A regular salute of thirteen guns was fired on the plaza to-day at 12 o'clock. The bells of the several churches were rung, and the whole city shouted over the good news.

**MORE MEN FROM NEW ORLEANS.**—The Delta says that the schooner Minnie Shiffer left that port on the 15th of May for this Republic, with 220 passengers. A great many more applied for passage, but were unable to be accommodated.

**ILLNESS OF GEN. GOICOURIA AND COL. FISHER.**—We learn by express from Massaya, this morning, that Gen. Goicouria was dangerously ill from an attack of cholera. We hope to be able to announce in our regular edition that he is recovered. The same express states that Col. Fisher is confined to his bed by illness. Both of these officers are of the Intendencia General Department, and are noted for the ability with which their various duties are fulfilled.

**VOYAGE OF THE MINNIE SHIFFER.**—The Minnie Shiffer left New Orleans on the 8th of May, for San Juan del Norte, having on board about one hundred and seventy-five recruits for the army of this Republic, together with about twenty emigrant families from Iowa and the northwestern States.—The organization of the soldiers is given as follows: two companies, one under command of Capt. J. G. Dreaux, the other under Capt. Thomas Henry—First Lieutenant W. S. West, Second Lieutenant Arthur Connor; First Lieutenant John Cooper, Adjutant Clark; all belonging to the command of Col. John A. Jaques.

mus has become of paramount interest since the settlement of the territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California. Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway or otherwise, across the Isthmus.

After speaking of the treaty with New Granada, securing the right of transit, and the unsuccessful endeavor to obtain from Mexico a cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the Isthmus by Tehuantepec, the President speaks of the importance of the narrowest point of the Isthmus for transit, and the paramount interest of the United States in the security and protection of the projected lines of travel. He then adverts to the fact, that although this government has been asked to extend its protecting power and avail itself of such advantages as that protection would secure, still it has persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own in regard to all the Central American States.

He refers briefly to the possession taken by Great Britain of the harbor of San Juan del Norte, almost immediately after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and of the effect produced upon Nicaragua by that act, and adverts to the un-ofted condition of the Spanish American, republics and of the solicitude and regret inspired on the part of this country. Their violent revolutions and the wars by which they have been continually agitated have made them comparatively

tion of their source of organization or of the means of which the governing powers attain their power, provided there be a government *de facto* accepted by the people of the country.

We do not go behind the fact of a foreign government exercising the actual power to investigate questions of legitimacy; we do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution had been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown existing governments and another has been established in its place, according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power.

All these matters are left to the people and public authorities of the countries respectively. During the sixty-seven years of our existence under the present constitution, we have had occasion to recognize Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe. The principle is vastly more important as applicable to the Central American States, where revolutions are constantly occurring. If, therefore, when the Minister from Nicaragua presented himself some months since, bearing the commission of President Rivas, the facts which are now presented had existed, he must have been received. Various objections to him were stated. Another Minister has presented himself and been received, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic. Numerous considerations of interest to this country are

## Arrival of Recruits!

### Sickness of Gen. Goicouria.

### REJOICINGS IN THIS CITY.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

The excitement in the United States continues unabated.

The troops arrived to-day have been ordered on to Masaya, but will probably be returned to Virgin Bay so soon as provision can be made for their accommodation at that point.

Capt. Scott, agent of the Steamship Line, arrived in town to-day on the steamer San Carlos.

The New York Sun, in a withering rebuke says that parties in New York are furnishing means in money and arms to the Costa Ricans, to be used against Gen. Walker's army. The attention of District Attorney McKoon is called to the fact.

Two large and enthusiastic meetings were held in New Orleans during the week ending May 22d.

The steam-frigate Susquehanna sailed on the 15th inst. from Philadelphia for San Juan del Norte. Capt. Sanoas commands her and brought out important despatches to Col. Wheeler, the Minister at Granada. In the course of the next week, there will probably be in the harbor of San Juan the steamers Susquehanna, Fulton and Merrimac and the frigate Potomac.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys, now at Panama, will remain there as long as her presence is deemed necessary for our interests in that quarter.

Our advices from Europe by recent arrivals, though not of startling importance, are still very interesting.

One of the most important statements received is to the effect that Great Britain had given way in the negotiation with the United States on the Central America question, but refuses to recall Mr. Crampton.

WINES & CO.—As usual, Wines & Co. furnished us with full and late files of papers from the East.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.—The Daniel Webster arrived in San Juan last week, bringing one company of recruits, and the New Orleans mail.

powerless. Unable to afford due protection to foreign interests within their territory, or defend their own soil against aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of this state of things has consequently been cast upon the foreign States associated in close relation of commercial intercourse.

The President, in speaking of Mexico shows the fact that Great Britain and France have both had occasion to resort to their military power to enforce the rights of their citizens against the States of independent Spanish America. He likewise alludes to the fact that although it would be as easy for the United States to absorb new territory from Central America, as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, yet we have abstained from it in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy. He affirms that he has never failed to discharge the duties which he owes to himself, to his country and to foreign powers, and that he has never failed sternly to exert all the authority vested in him to repress unlawful enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the constitution requires him to execute faithfully, because they are contrary to the policy of this Government; and because, to permit them would be a departure from good faith to the American Republics in unity with us. Among the American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, on account of its transit route and otherwise.

The President adverts to the fact, that in their struggles and troubles, neither being strong enough to overcome the other, one of the parties (Castillon's) invited the assistance of a small body of citizens of the United States, whose presence apparently put an end to the struggle, and restored quiet by placing at the head of the Government a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President.

The message then speaks of the established policy of the United States in relation to the recognition of foreign ministers. The following are the principles set forth:

We recognize all governments without ques-

added to enforce the propriety of this reception.

The documents accompanying the message are quite voluminous. Those from the Attorney-General comprise instructions to prevent the fitting out of expeditions of a military or naval character for invading the territory of any foreign powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy encloses various orders to the commanders of the Susquehanna, Potomac, Fulton and St. Mary's. The Secretary encloses to Commodore Paulding a copy of the statement of Captain Tinklepaugh, of the steamer Orizaba, saying: "It presents a case making it manifest that our flag should be shown at San Juan, Nicaragua."

In consideration of the circumstances he directs him to proceed there with the frigate Potomac; and in distributing the vessels of the home squadron he gives particular instructions to each commander to touch at Panama, Aspinwall and San Juan as often as consistent with a due regard for the interests of our country in these parts—the sloop of war St. Mary's being instructed to remain at Panama as long as she is needed.

FOR NICARAGUA.—Louisville, May 21. —Col. Jack Allen left here this evening on the steamer Sultana for New Orleans, with 150 Kentuckians destined for Nicaragua.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said one day to Garrick, "Pray inform me, Mr. Garrick, how is it that you gentlemen of the stage can affect your auditory with things imaginary?" "Why, my Lord Bishop," replied Garrick, "the reason is plain; we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while too many in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary." The Bishop tacitly acknowledged the justice of the remark, and bowed to the reproof of the actor.

### 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 21, 1856.

THE NICARAGUA BALL STILL ROLLING.—There was another upheaving of the masses last night in favor of Nicaragua. As announced at the close of the meeting at Banks's Arcade, on Tuesday night, a mass meeting was held at the Louisiana Hotel, opposite St. Mary's market. The place of meeting was crowded at an early hour, and before 8 o'clock it was impossible to gain admittance. The sidewalks and streets opposite the hotel were almost impassable by those who were unable to get within reach of the speakers inside. To say that the meeting was an enthusiastic one would not be doing half justice. It was intensely—savagely patriotic; and if half the boys who were there last night could get within a hundred yards of the Costa Ricans, armed with good Mississippi rifles, the struggles of the infant Republic of Nicaragua would soon be over.—N. O. True Delta, May 22.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On the 15th day of May, President Pierce transmitted a special message to Congress, in which he sets forth with vigor the true position of the Nicaraguan question, and then proceeds, in his capacity as Executive of the United States government, to recognize this Republic through its Minister, Padre Augustin Viji. The announcement by telegraph sent an electric thrill through the whole Union. We give the substance of the Message:

The President says in his message: "The narrow Isthmus which connects the continent of North and South America by the facilities that it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, have rendered the countries of Central America objects of special consideration to all commercial nations; and this has been greatly augmented in modern times by reason of changes in our commercial relations, produced by the general rise of steam as the motive power to us, on account of its geographical position and our political interests as an American State, of primary magnitude, that isthmus is of peculiar importance just as the Isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the commercial powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isth-

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 31

Sábado, 7 de junio de 1856

Saturday, June 7, 1856

LA PRIMERA PLANA COPIA EL EXTRA DEL 2, sin siquiera cambiar la fecha. En las páginas interiores, una gacetilla anuncia que el general Walker y su estado mayor andan de visita en León; el editorial *Nicaragua Independiente* expone en inglés lo que significa para los filibusteros el recibimiento del Padre Vijil por el Presidente Pierce, y el enorme alivio que sienten; y De Frewer expresa en rima en *Our Gathering Call* [Nuestro grito], cómo lo inspiran y alientan las últimas noticias de los Estados Unidos. La Parte Española trae la traducción del Mensaje del Presidente Pierce al Congreso.

THE FRONT PAGE REPRODUCES THE EXTRA OF JUNE 20, without even changing the date. Inside, a news item informs that Gen. Walker and his staff went on a visit to Leon; the editorial *Nicaragua Independiente* explains—in English— what the reception of Father Vijil by President Pierce means for the filibusters, and how it relieves them of all anxiety for the future; and De Frewer expresses in rhyme in *Our Gathering Call*, how the latest news from the United States inspire and hearten him. In the Spanish Section there is a translation of President Pierce's Message to Congress.

## Extractos / Excerpts

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE EAST.  
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.  
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Two large and enthusiastic meetings were held in New Orleans during the week ending May 23d. ... The *Minnie Shiffer* left New Orleans for San Juan del Norte with 175 recruits for the Army of this Republic, together with about 20 emigrant families. A great many more applied for passage, but were unable to be accommodated. ... The *Daniel Webster* arrived in San Juan last week, bringing one company of recruits. ... The troops arrived to-day have been ordered on to Masaya.

A regular salute of thirteen guns was fired on the plaza to-day at 12 o'clock. The bells of the several churches were rung, and the whole city shouted over the good news.

147 (1, 2)

149 (1, 2)

DESERTERS. —Two more deserters were captured last week, and are now lodged in the prison in this city.

151 (1)

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE

The Republic is consummated. To-day the government of Patricio Rivas may claim equality with presidencies and thrones. Nicaragua has realized the first great step in her march of empire ...

The recognition of our nationality by the government of the United States, relieves us of all anxiety for the future. Emigrants may now come as fast as the boats may bring them, and in their hands they may bear the weapons which the Constitution of the country says every man may carry for his own protection ...

Gen. Walker is no longer a filibuster, but the Commander-in-Chief of a National army, and recognized as such by the most powerful government of the age.

150 (1)

GONE TO LEON. —Gen. Walker and his staff left this city last Saturday for Leon.

151 (1)

GOLDEN FREIGHT. —The steamer *Virgin* is now over on the Chontales side of the Lake, where it is being freighted with gold quartz to be shipped to Boston for crushing and working.

150 (2)

SPEECH OF GEN. WALKER.

Soldiers! We are engaged in no ordinary war. A powerful combination surrounds us on every side. A hatred to our race has united adverse States and reconciled the most hostile and repugnant factions. The object of this league is to expel us from the land with which we have identified our lives ...

Soldiers, in view of the great trusts confided to you, I need not impress upon you the importance of vigilance and order. To the officers and men alike, I look for that obedience and discipline which are the chief requisite of soldiers; and with these qualities, and the help of that Power who never deserts the brave and just, "victory and honor will be our sure reward."

152 (4)

MAILS. —We are informed that the mail for all the world will be made up at the Post Office in this city on the 15th inst.

151 (1)

POR EL EXPRESS DEL WINES & CO.  
MAS NOTICIAS DEL ESTE.  
MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

*El reconocimiento  
de ntra. Independencia.*

RECEPCION DEL PADRE VIGIL.

Llegada de mas Reclutas.

ENFERMEDAD DEL JENERAL GOICOURIA.

*Alegria y entusiasmo en esta ciudad.*

MOVIMIENTO DE TROPA.

&a. &a. &a.

154 (3)



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Their violent revolutions and the wars by which they have been continually agitated have made them comparatively powerless. Unable to afford due protection to foreign interests within their territory, or defend their own soil against aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of this state of things has consequently been cast upon the foreign States associated in close relation of commercial intercourse.

The President, in speaking of Mexico shows the fact that Great Britain and France have both had occasion to resort to their military power to enforce the rights of their citizens against the States of independent Spanish America. He likewise alludes to the fact that although it would be as easy for the United States to absorb new territory from Central America, as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, yet we have abstained from it in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy. He affirms that he has never failed to discharge the duties which he owes to himself, to his country and to foreign powers, and that he has never failed sternly to exert all the authority vested in him to repress unlawful enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the constitution requires him to execute faithfully, because they are contrary to the policy of this Government; and because, to permit them would be a departure from good faith to the American Republics in amity with us. Among the American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, on account of its transit route and otherwise.

The President adverts to the fact, that in their struggles and troubles, neither being strong enough to overcome the other, one of the parties (Castillon's) invited the assistance of a small body of citizens of the United States, whose presence apparently put an end to the struggle, and restored quiet by placing at the head of the Government a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President.

The message then speaks of the established policy of the United States in relation to the recognition of foreign ministers. The following are the principles set forth:

We recognize all governments without question of their source of organization or of the means of which the governing powers attain their power, provided there be a government *de facto* accepted by the people of the country.

We do not go behind the fact of a foreign government exercising the actual power to investigate questions of legitimacy; we do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution had been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown existing governments and another has been established in its place, according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power.

All these matters are left to the people and public authorities of the countries respectively. During the sixty-seven years of our existence under the present constitution, we have had occasion to recognize Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe. The principle is vastly more important as applicable to the Central American States, where revolutions are constantly occurring. If, therefore, when the Minister from Nicaragua presented himself some months since, bearing the commission of President Rivas, the facts which are now presented had existed, he must have been received. Various objections to him were stated. Another Minister has presented himself and been received, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic. Numerous considerations of interest to this country are added to enforce the propriety of this reception.

The documents accompanying the message are quite voluminous. Those from the Attorney-General comprise instructions to prevent the fitting out of expeditions of a military or naval character for invading the territory of any foreign powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy encloses various orders to the commanders of the Susquehanna, Potomac, Fulton and St. Mary's. The Secretary encloses to Commodore Paulding a copy of the statement of Captain Tinklepaugh, of the steamer Orizaba, saying: "It presents a case making it manifest that our flag should be shown at San Juan, Nicaragua."

In consideration of the circumstances he directs him to proceed there with the frigate Potomac; and in distributing the vessels of the home squadron he gives particular instructions to each commander to touch at Panama, Aspinwall and San Juan as often as consistent with a due regard for the interests of our country in these parts—the sloop of war St. Mary's being instructed to remain at Panama as long as she is needed.

THE NICARAGUA BALL STILL ROLLING.—There was another upheaving of the masses last night in favor of Nicaragua. As announced at the close of the meeting at Banks's Arcade, on Tuesday night, a mass meeting was held at the Louisiana Hotel, opposite St. Mary's market. The place of meeting was crowded at an early hour, and before 8 o'clock it was impossible to gain admittance. The sidewalks and streets opposite the hotel were almost impassable by those who were unable to get within reach of the speakers inside. To say that the meeting was an enthusiastic one would not be doing half justice. It was intensely—savagely patriotic; and if half the boys who were there last night could get within a hundred yards of the Costa Ricans, armed with good Mississippi rifles, the struggles of the infant Republic of Nicaragua would soon be over.—N. O. True Delta, May 22.

FOR NICARAGUA.—Louisville, May 21.—Col. Jack Allen left here this evening on the steamer Sultana for New Orleans, with 150 Kentuckians destined for Nicaragua.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said one day to Garrick, "Pray inform me, Mr. Garrick, how is it that you gentlemen of the stage can affect your auditory with things imaginary?" "Why, my Lord Bishop," replied Garrick, "the reason is plain; we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while too many in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary." The Bishop tacitly acknowledged the justice of the remark, and bowed to the reproof of the actor.

A country editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that the "pen was mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word for the "scissors."

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 7.

## NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

The Republic is consummated. To-day the government of Patricio Rivas may claim equality with presidencies and thrones. Nicaragua has realized the first great step in her march of empire; and revolving years will only reveal the grand though hidden fruits that now bloom into budding, from the wintry blasts that but recently swept over the land. Darkness lifts itself and makes haste to be gone. The owl and bat have fled, for the day-star warned them of the approaching light. The night shade withers, for the morning glory crowns the garden with beauty and fragrance. Light comes with swiftness from the East, and the birds are singing on the house tops and sweeping up to heaven in the sweet second of dawn and dances; and the jubilant notes of a new truth awaken the sleeping world to the hopes of its redemption. Ere long we shall hear the cannon roar and then the deep earth will re-echo the glad voice; and in the ascending smoke the hopes of liberty will rise unto the very heavens. The baptism song will swell unto the eternal throne, and its notes shall cheer the angle martyrs who spent themselves in freedom's fight. The skeletons of thrones will rattle, and gloomy monarchs of the olden time, who claimed descent and right to rule from heaven, shall toss uneasily in their mouldering sepulchres. The day that dawns on us closes with a solemn pall round the ideas and institutions they represented. Every new republic born to the examples of man's capacity for self-government, loosens the bondage of those oppressed under the sway of regal governors, who claim to rule by divine right, but employ their power more like agents of the fallen angel.

The recognition of our nationality by the government of the United States, relieves us of all anxiety for the future. Emigrants may now come as fast as the boats can bring them, and in their hands they may bear the weapons which the Constitution of the country says every man may carry for his own protection. Assistance of every description, heretofore pent up under that stupid piece of legislation, the neutrality laws, will pour into the State, and there can be no power to arrest the importation. We are now linked to brotherhood with republicans of the United States, and eager eyes and anxious hearts will read and throb at the records of our success. Gen. Walker is no longer a filibuster, but the Commander-in-Chief of a National army, and recognized as such by the most powerful government of the age. Gen. Scott, at home, is no higher than Gen. Walker in Nicaragua; and while we would not detract from the genius and renown of the hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, we may yet be allowed to doubt if history will not draw an unfavorable comparison against him when it recounts the benefits Scott and Walker have conferred upon mankind. One sustained a government, the other made a Republic; one, with ample means, won great battles against the enemies of his country, while the other, without means, made them, and then won a country and defeated its foes and drove them from the soil of his adopted State. One shone great in war, the other rose in splendor both in the field and in the cabinet. A government, complex and stubborn, has been wrought into a new existence, and a strange people, speaking a strange language, and naturally jealous, have been conciliated as subjects and won as friends. These facts have been acknowledged in the recognition of our independence, and though we do not speak of them to boast, yet we may refer to them with pride in recording the first fruits of so much hardship and patience. Gen. Walker does not feel as we do, for he has no time to devote to speculations such as these; but every where the truths of history will forstall themselves by publication in the life-time of the stirring events that must hereafter challenge the admiration of the world. We had well nigh written imitation, but it is not given to every age to bring forth such scenes and actions.

We must be excused for the exultant spirit in which we write; but those who have felt the pressure of a great want, and been suddenly relieved, know that it is natural to feel jubilant.—The spirit of progress is abroad in the earth, and the hope of prophecy reveals a continent of Republics. The hand of freedom, mailed for combat, bids European interference withdraw from its interposition in our affairs. We are of one

kindred and they of another. We go on peacefully expanding, making all men equal, while they engross but to enslave. We create monarchs, free as republicans can be, to do what they please while they break down kings and powers, and centralize in one vast tyranny, the provinces of the East. Such is the difference between the two principles, and they are too widely separated to affiliate. We do not interfere with them, and they must leave us to ourselves. Such is the principle enumerated in the Recognition of Nicaragua, and such we hope will be the principle this Republic will assist the United States in maintaining.

**FAMILIES COMING.**—We have been permitted to read a letter from one of the New England States, written by a gentleman well known as an eminent and wealthy medical practitioner, in which, after soliciting certain information concerning the lands of Chontales, their adaptability to agriculture and grazing, and their contiguity to navigation, he states that a number of seven hundred families are now awaiting the issue of the revolution and the receipt of favorable news, to pack up and emigrate to Nicaragua. The answer to the above letter can but be favorable, as all know who have any knowledge of the district across the Lake; and we may therefore confidently predict that in six months we shall have an enterprising and flourishing colony of New Englanders in that region, who will hold all turbulent spirits in check by the efficiency of their natural police agencies.

From Washington City, also, we hear that an organization of two hundred families was ready and willing to emigrate to this Republic so soon as the news was received of a permanent peace having been established. We may inform them in a note, that the country is now in a condition of the utmost tranquility, and that there is no danger of any disturbance arising to threaten the country again.

**A FEW MORE WANTED.**—A letter written to a New York paper, from this city, says all the Americans in Nicaragua have been inside of Sing Sing Penitentiary; and particularly alludes to two gentlemen holding office under the Government in this city, the Postmaster and Captain of the Port. Such wholesale statements can excite nothing but laughter—they fall below contempt. Both of the gentlemen alluded to are well known in New York and New Orleans, and therefore in the very hour the slanderous publication came from the press, a host of witnesses stamped it as a falsehood, and thereby challenged the truth of every statement in the letter. The violence of the writer's malice counteracted his mischievous intentions, for he libelled the country after such a fashion that the meanest dolt would see the effusion was not the truth, but a tissue of falsehoods from end to end. However, it is useless to reply to such absurdities, and we close by bidding a hearty welcome to as many such emigrants as the Post Master as may choose to come, satisfied that Nicaragua would soon rank on a par with any State in the Union with half a million such men to conduct the internal business of the country.

**DISAGREEABLE RESULT OF A BAD DISPOSITION.**—Señor Wallack, editor of a newspaper in Washington City, conceived the very brilliant idea of writing certain statements about this Republic, and then went to bed satisfied that he would wake up famous next morning. Señor Wallack was not disappointed, for happening to depart from the truth in his article, Major Heiss took the liberty of creating a sensation on Washington avenue and Wallack's back, at the same time, with a small cowhide. The result was the telegraph occupied itself that day informing the people of the United States what a blessing had befallen Señor Wallack. He was a famous man, but report does not say how he relished the glory thus suddenly "thrust upon" him.

A New York writer also, who felt called upon to endorse Señor Wallack's falsehood, stumbled over Capt. Lyster, of our army, next day, and after a due acquaintance, carried away a picture of the Nicaragua flag on his back—blue and white stripes! It is said that the stock of cowhides in Chatham street was visibly affected by the rencontre.

**GOLDEN FREIGHT.**—The steamer Virgin is now over on the Chontales side of the Lake, where it is being freighted with gold quartz to be shipped to Boston for crushing and working. We are told that one house in San Juan del Norte exports to Boston annually near one hundred thousand dollars worth of this gold-bearing quartz, on which they make a profit of thirty per cent. It only requires a time of peace to introduce such machinery as will not only stop this expense of shipment abroad, but to increase the products of the mine to an untold extent.

## TIME LOST.

For the benefit of Señor Estrada, the bogus President of Nicaragua, and Marcoleta the bogus Minister, we recite an advertisement that once appeared in an Eastern paper:

**LOST.**—Yesterday, somewhere, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

The last mail brought a telegraph despatch from Washington City, that Marcoleta had written a formal protest against the action of President Pierce in receiving Padre Vijil as the Minister of Nicaragua. The Southern mail brings us the protest of Estrada, against the government of President Rivas. Both Estrada and Marcoleta direct their pronouncements to the civilized world, and we have no doubt they feel better satisfied since the surplus bile has worked out of their systems through their finger's end, and at no further sacrifice than a little time and a slight degree of self-respect. The world would move along much more agreeably, if all mankind would follow the example of these bogus officials and vent its ire in written proclamations. Powder would fall to a very low ebb, while ink would at once command a premium; but, somehow or other, most folks have too profound a horror for the ridiculous, to assume this bloodless warfare, and therefore when they are in difficulty, the matter is settled by hard knocks, or their retribution broods in silence over its wrongs and aspirations. These Nicaraguan *hidalgos*, however, prefer to molest the world with a recital of their individual tribulations, and after that, when the proof-sheet is read and the printed flatulence borne to the gossips of the hour, they are willing to return to their huts, and either loaf a living or stint themselves to cigaritas, tortillars and the pleasures of an inglorious idleness. Theirs is not the true glory of ambition, which seeks honor in the councils of the state, that the benefit of its talents may advance the country; and when they can no longer serve, to retire in favor of some more capable statesman. No; such holy and commendable feelings never actuated them in seeking or holding office, but they thrust themselves into place for the sole purpose of personal benefit, at whatever cost to the country. They indite protests for self—they print protests for self—they pay for protests, that self may be benefitted—and the people in return enter a life-long protest against any further use for such protestants! They are, therefore, losing time, and we advise them to keep quiet and seek some more honorable line of living.

Señor Marcoleta does not need any further notice in these columns, for even Marcy has concluded to cut his acquaintance, and it is shrewdly hinted, in a letter from Washington, that Vanderhilt had refused to loan him three dollars. Of Estrada, we know but little, and we do not wish to improve our education in that way. A letter from him, in the hands of a gentleman in this city, expresses a strong regret that "he (Estrada) is not able to visit Granada and shake the hand of its deliverer, General Walker." What obstacle intervened to prevent his bogus Excellency from relieving himself of this his cause of grief, does not appear from his letter; but certain records in the public archives explain the necessity of his absence, and we greatly fear he will never have the honor of shaking hands with "Uncle Billy."

There is a certain difficulty about Estrada's claim to the Presidency of this Republic, which we cannot explain. He was put in as President over two years ago, to fill an unexpired term, and yet he still claims to hold that office, when it is known that the tenure of his time only endured for two years. How he has had his time extended, or by what right he claims to be President, can only be unravelled on the principle of *coup de etats*, wherein some powerful chief violently seizes the reins of government, and declares himself the ruling power as long as he may choose to preside. We have not heard of such a revolution in this State, and therefore feel inclined to doubt the fact of Estrada's elevation; but for fear of doing him injustice, which we solemnly disclaim any wish or intention to inflict, we shall hold ourselves open to conviction on that point; and if he will furnish the proofs, we cannot refuse to be the medium of communicating them to the public. In the meantime a pressure of duty invites us to attend to other interests.—*Hasta luego, a dios!*

**RESIGNED.**—Capt. Carpenter, Harbor Master of this port, resigned his office last Saturday, and intends going East for the purpose of purchasing a large stock of goods, with which he intends commencing business in this State. Capt. Green is now the Harbor Master of the Port.

## AN INFERIOR ANIMAL.

"Let no dog bark."—Shakspeare.

We were talking about our animals, once upon a time, just after coming into Virgin Bay, with the California passengers from San Juan del Sur. It was at Mills's Hotel—the place where a man at the door said they "took the mules." A placard on a post said Mills kept "open house," which he certainly did, very open, and a fine water-privilege in each bed room. A large fat man, with a red face, who made frequent use of profane language, and who turned out afterwards to be a judge, (of liquor,) had just arrived, and was expressing his satisfaction of being rid of his "d—d hair trunk on legs!" The injured beast stood panting at the door; and if he could have found words to express the sentiments of his inside, would doubtless have replied that the satisfaction was mutual. The various degrees of worthlessness of each separate animal were discussed in a fashion now known at "Tattersall's." Some disdained to speak of their steeds as mules or horses, but styled them "rabbits," "overgrown rats," "Nicaraguan mice," &c. At length, elbowing his way into the circle, came Pike, who thus delivered himself:

"Wall, say—you may talk about your mules; wall, they moughten ha' bin 'thorough-breeds,' any on 'em. I haint seen many in this 'ere on-hoss-roppe-harness country that could ha' beat the 'lective telegraf much. But I *did* have a crittur that was the orfullest papers! Now, ye see, boys, you needn't talk any more. I'll tell you. I was a comin' along, and had a big stick, you know, to push the old rat through the buzzards that kinder seemed to know him, and to ha' bin expecting him, when we came up to a ranche where the d—dest, littlest, yallerest dog was a standing and a barkin' at everything that went by. He seed me a comin', and he'd got his mouth all open for a broadside, the dirtiest, littlest, yallerest cur you ever seed; but he give another good look. Wall, boys, *he did not bark!*—he dried up and went in! Damn my old boots, if that ar canine was a goin' to throw away a bark on such a donkey frame as mine!"

The judge proposed drinks, and there were no more mule stories.

**PEACE TO THE DEAD!**—Some little bitterness of feeling was excited in the army, on the arrival of the last mail, by the appearance of a letter in the New York Tribune, of the most malicious and libellous character. Several gentlemen were anxious to ascertain the author's name, intending to administer personal indignity; but when it was discovered who the author was, anger was merged into contempt, and even this feeling soon gave place, in the breasts of all, to that of pity, when it was known that he had died in the army hospital of the prevailing disease. What object or reason the poor fellow had for writing the unreasonable letter, we have been unable to derive; for from universal report, not only the General, but all the officers treated him with that respect which becomes the correspondent of a newspaper. We have no further use in referring to the letter, further than to say that it was only fit to be published in the paper that gave it place, and therefore we may expect to receive no injury from its circulation.

**ALL THINGS COMING RIGHT.**—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, one of the best informed writers at the American capital, says that Col. J. H. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, is to be retained in his place, as he has proved himself the most sagacious public man connected with the Cabinet in the Central American difficulty. There are thousands of hearts this announcement will make glad; for if Uncle Sam ever had a truly American representative—one prompt to vindicate his country and his countrymen—that man is John H. Wheeler. The Minister has also endeared himself to the people of this State by his many acts of kindness, and there will be rejoicing with us at the recognition of his worth by President Pierce.

**TRANSFERS.**—Major Cal. O'Neil has resigned his position on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and is now attached to the Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Dolan has been transferred from Co. F to Co. C, First Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant A. A. Ready has been transferred from Co. C to Co. F, First Rifle Battalion.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Don Rafael Campo, President of San Salvador, having urgent private business to attend to, has temporarily vacated the Executive chair of that State, and the Vice President, Francis Dueñas, Esq., is now the acting President.



**"KEEP MY PISTOLS!"**—Of all the incidents born during this revolution, not one will compare with the following in its provoking risibility. The reader will scarcely believe it; and when we thrust the responsibility on an American, incredulity will be difficult to surmount. Yet it is vouched for by a gentleman, who, if we should give his name, all would credit at once.

When Gen. Walker was fighting the battle of Rivas, there was considerable anxiety among the women and natives in this city about a visit from the Ghontales banditti. Many persons sought out the American Minister, and requested his protection. Others hunted up strong houses, in which they expected to barricade themselves until the furor of the first attack was over. And then again the subject of this item found a gallant lady, who expressed the utmost contempt for the banditti, and exhorted every man to fight with all his soul, declaring at the same time her determination to make a resistance with a rifle and revolver, which she kept close to her head every night.

A young gentleman attached to one of the public offices, who inquired of every one if there was any danger, interrogated our lady hero, and received in reply from her, that with her there was none. He made a note of this. A day or two after, some straggling soldiers, on coming into town fired off their guns, whereupon the market-women said, "The Chamorristas are coming!" A great commotion was visible among the timid, and with the balance the subject of this item. He made tracks for the house of the lady who had said that with her there was no danger, and rushing into the parlor, with a revolver in each hand, exclaimed:

"I say, Mrs. —, the enemy is coming, and I want you to keep my pistols until the fighting is over!"

She took the pistols and laid them on the table, ready for use; but when the excitement was over, she advised the owner to sell his shooting-irons, settle his account with the Government, and go home to his mother. He took her advice about going home, and is now in the United States; but whether he sold his pistols or let the lady keep them is another question. What use had he for revolvers?

**MAX A. THOMAN.**—The sun of fortunes shines on Max—he wins success against all opposition. His establishment sells about as good liquors as ever "run down" mortal throat, and he does not spare expense in informing the public of the fact. Max printed handbills in Spanish during the week, and we are told the natives have filled his store during the week. There is nothing like making the public know what is for its benefit.

**THE VOICE OF GOD.**—The Official Gazette of Honduras, in noticing the evacuation of Rivas by the Costa Ricans, is inclined to discredit the report, and winds up its article by saying that if such is really the fact, it is the voice of God, condemning the action of Costa Rica, and it is useless to struggle against the success of the Democratic party in Nicaragua.

**GONE TO LEON.**—Gen. Walker and his staff left this city last Saturday for Leon; but we believe the General intended to make a short stoppage at Managua. He will return to this city, in all probability, by the 14th of this month.

**SICKNESS OF GEN. GOICOURIA.**—We are much gratified to learn that the reported sickness of Gen. Goicouria was not so serious as it was thought last Monday. He soon recovered, and is now on the regular attendance of his duties.

**LIQUORS.**—Mr. Perrine has opened the billiard room in the house occupied as the National Store, and is affording daily amusement to the crowd, who would otherwise have nothing to do. He has also a large stock of liquors, which he sells cheap.

**RETURNED FROM THE EAST.**—We welcome with pleasure the return of Capt. Morris from the United States. Capt. M. is at present Quarter-Master of this post.

**CENTRAL AMERICAN PAPERS.**—We are indebted to Wines & Co. for late papers from Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Mexico. Such items of news as we found in them, we publish elsewhere.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**—We publish in another column a complete list of letters now remaining in the Post Office in this city.

**MAILS.**—We are informed that the mail for all the world will be made up at the Post Office in this city on the 15th inst.

**DESSERTERS.**—Two more deserters were captured last week, and are now lodged in the prison in this city.

**OUR GATHERING CALL.**

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

At last our call has reached them! And the East Responds at once—the patriot's gathering cry; While Western waters, rolling to the sea, Bear sturdy arms and hearts aspiring high. The die is cast. The gloomy clouds that lowered In ominous darkness o'er our onward path Are now dispelled by friendly greetings showered By those who've known our fears and shared our wrath;

Who've wept sad tears for fathers, brothers, sons— A holocaust of dead in freedom's war— And knew, though dying, they were feeble given, Their latest cheer was for their country's star! It comes at last, though late; the eagle torpid long, Ruffles her plumage for a stormy flight; And at her shriek a million hearts respond, And snatch their sabres for the coming fight. And who will dare despise those cohorts bold, Who bear their weapons in a righteous cause, To help their brethren who have fought and bled 'Gainst fearful odds, yet never knew a pause? No! "Onward still" has been their battle cry, Believing yet their voices would be heard; and if not echoed by artillery, At least responded by a cheering word. It comes—not from one section of our Union grand, But all combine in wishes for our weal; And while the frozen North thaws through her frosts, The "Sunny South," impulsive, sets her seal. And oh! how welcome all—your arms, your hands, Your manly hearts to beat beside our own. And while we prove our hearts to fear has closed, At least has not to kindness callous grown.

**NEW CAPITAL OF SAN SALVADOR.**—The Gazette of San Salvador says the new capital of that State is rapidly building up. There is already a considerable population in the new town, and the work of introducing water is already commenced. The National Palace is finished, and the College and Cathedral soon will be.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**—Last week, owing to the breakage of the Press, the Nicaraguense failed to reach its subscribers at as early a day as usual. It is now repaired, and we trust no more such delays may occur.

**Obituary.**

**DIED.**—In this city, on the 3d of June, Capt. EDWARD MAXWELL, of Company E, First Rifle Battalion. Capt. M. came to this State from California, but was originally from Missouri, where his relations now reside. He was an officer much beloved in the army, and in his last moments received all the kindness possible from his fellow-soldiers. The funeral was attended by the officers in garrison.

**DIED.**—In this city, June 2, 1856, CHAS. D. BONSALL, formerly editor of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel.

Mr. Bonsall was a graduate of Princeton College and also of the Law School of Virginia, at both of which institutions he took the first honors of his class.

As a man he was loved by all who knew him for the abilities which nature had bequeathed to him, and those noble qualities which mark the true gentleman. As an editor he was distinguished as an able writer and critical scholar.

In him Nicaragua has lost not only a brave soldier, but a man whose high order of talents would have told upon the destiny of our young Republic in their true sphere—the legislative halls.

Let his many friends at home be solaced by the happy thought—that it was in a noble and just cause he died, the martyrs to which further generations will bless and revere as sacrifices to the great principles of human regeneration. J. W. R. New Orleans and Mississippi papers please copy.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.  
Together with  
**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE.  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
**TENDERS HIS SERVICES** to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
**DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM** the citizens of Granada that he has opened  
**A DRUG STORE,**  
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Where he is prepared to furnish **MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.**, of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.  
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**List of Letters**

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, June 7th, 1856:

- |                   |                   |   |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Allen C W         | Anderson Jno W    | 2 |
| Adams H           | Avent Jos         | 2 |
| Avrett Thos J     | Armstrong J C     |   |
| Alley Jos H       | Asbury Geo T      |   |
| Artelany W        | Astin Saml C      |   |
| Aply Marshal      |                   |   |
| Broderick Joe     | Binns Thos J      |   |
| Blakeny Thos J    | Brewster Asa S    |   |
| Bernard D D       | Bell Jno W        | 2 |
| Byrne Daniel      | Burchard T        | 2 |
| Bolton Jas C      | Barker Dr R D     |   |
| Beebe Geo M       | Buckley P C       |   |
| Baldwin Thos      | Bailey T L        |   |
| Bushnell Wm       | Brown Geo R       |   |
| Brown B F         | Bell Horace       |   |
| Barnhouse C C     | Baldwin Jno M     |   |
| Boyle Jno C       | Brockway Geo E    |   |
| Bremer Jonas      | Benners A D       |   |
| Brennan Jos       | Blair Wm A        |   |
| Brewster A J      | Bourke Martin     |   |
| Colligan Jos      | Colvin A J        | 2 |
| Cunnuff Thos      | Conley Jno W      |   |
| Crane Jas H       | Cutler Chas T     | 3 |
| Cunningham J H    | Clinton DeWitt    | 2 |
| Cahill Daniel     | Conklin R M       |   |
| Cushing Cortland  | Craig Thos B      |   |
| Casey Thos        | Cotrell E S       |   |
| Colby E H         | Couley Jno W      | 2 |
| Connelly David    | Cleveland A A     |   |
| Crummey G W       | Cooper Jno R      |   |
| Cristalar David   | Corbin V O        |   |
| Cheeseman B F     | Colton James      | 2 |
| Conklin Ben B     | Corbett Daniel    | 2 |
| Coulter Fred F    | Cook Michael      |   |
| Cooper Thos       |                   |   |
| Douglas Wm A      | Davidson Gustavus |   |
| Dusenbury A S     | Drummond John J   | 2 |
| Dorsey S P        | Dickerson Geo W   | 2 |
| Dorsey Edw J      | Dobosq H jr       | 2 |
| Devall Thos C     | Dawson Dr J       | 2 |
| Dowsing Chas      | Davidson C H W    |   |
| Dick James        | Dunton L P        | 2 |
| Dieckman H L      | Daly M J          | 2 |
| Dunn Thos         | Dunican Jas       |   |
| Dickson Henry     | Davis Jos         |   |
| Evans Isaac       | Evans Dr Wm       | 3 |
| Eldridge Jas      | Ewing T T         |   |
| Faphageu Dr       | Fellows Thos      |   |
| Field G B         | French P H        | 2 |
| Felix Henry       | Fisher W S        | 2 |
| Fauth Edw         | Franklin S        |   |
| Ferrero Chas J    |                   |   |
| Goodell Richard   | Grimes Miss Clara | 3 |
| Griffith Wm R     | Gates Capt        |   |
| Crout Wm          | Gurding J W       | 2 |
| Gready Jacob      | Goff Robt         | 2 |
| Gay Jas W         | Gray P E          |   |
| Grou Morris W     | Gillis Philip     | 3 |
| Gaufrere Gustave  |                   |   |
| Holmes W R        | Haynes W G        |   |
| Hambleton Jesse S | Hart L D          | 2 |
| Horton Joseph     | Hall A L          |   |
| Huston H C        | Hixon S C         | 3 |
| Harmon Wm         | Hossack Alex      |   |
| Haynes G          | Hollenbeck J E    |   |
| Harris Geo M      | Hopping Chas      | 2 |
| Hays A H          | Hart John J       |   |
| Hancock C C       | Harrington T      |   |
| Hunt Julius       | Haley Geo         |   |
| Houser Wm         | Hughson Wm H      |   |
| Hardy E T         |                   |   |
| Ingraham Dr W     | Isrand David      |   |
| Jones J S         | Jones J R         | 2 |
| Johnson Arthur    | Johnson Edw A     |   |
| Jennings Jacob M  | Jones H           |   |
| Johnson John N    |                   |   |
| Kingsland E W     | Korner T T        | 2 |
| Kirtley F         | Kellet Robt jr    |   |
| Kenney Geo M      | Klumph Jos E      |   |
| Kelley John A     |                   |   |
| Leclair L         | Lawrence S W      |   |
| Luckett E H       | Limberg F         |   |
| Lauth Edw         | Lyans Robt        | 2 |
| Lamoureux Geo A   | Langdon Henry C   | 2 |
| Loring Lucius     | Lambert Jas L     |   |
| Luther E B        | Laurence Col H    |   |
| Laule Henry       | Lake W J          |   |
| Logan Geo         | Layne Jos H       | 2 |
| Lane Allen A      | Lowenthal Julius  |   |
| Munro Donald      | Madison James     |   |
| McChesney M H     | Marsh Alex W      |   |
| McGrotty Wm       | Macdonald Chas    |   |
| McAllister J B C  | Murphy Pat        | 2 |
| Malé Jos R        | Mason S G         | 3 |
| McClaypole R J    | Myer G C          |   |
| McAlpine J W      | Miller Wm L       | 2 |
| Marshal H         | Miller W          |   |
| Mallory C H       | Maltrovers E      |   |
| Moore James       | McChesney Saml    | 2 |
| Munroe Thos       | McChesney Saml D  | 3 |
| Morris Henry      | McGill J W        | 2 |
| Monroe Jas        | Masters W J       |   |
| McKaskey Wm       | Moore J N         | 2 |
| McGoff M          | Mason A E         | 2 |
| Mayer Jos         | Mason Wm          |   |
| Magnus Wm         | McCarty Wm        |   |
| McBean D          | McNab James       | 2 |
| Nicholson W C jr  | Neville W H       |   |
| Nicholson W H     | Netzdorff A       |   |
| Nordman Chas      | Norton Wm         |   |
| Pickersgill R W   | Potter Henry F    | 2 |
| Pratt Jas         | Parsons Asa E     |   |
| Pria Volney R     | Potter H L        |   |
| Pertrie Jos       | Pollard Robt      |   |
| Palmeter B G      |                   |   |
| Rose Albert       | Rennie Jarvis N   |   |
| Ronalds Geo L     | Robertson Wm C    |   |
| Rieves T          | Reynolds F H      |   |
| Rucker O H        | Rigg Edwin A      |   |
| Robbins David B   | Reynolds W H      | 2 |
| Rogers John S     | Reynaud S         |   |
| Richter T B       | Read Jesse Q      |   |

- |                   |                |   |
|-------------------|----------------|---|
| Sporles David     | Sial Jos N     |   |
| Storm W B         | Shipley B G    |   |
| Shay John         | Starr R S      |   |
| Snyder W D        | Sleepar Jos K  |   |
| Salmon Dr Chas    | Swift J R      |   |
| Sprouse John W    | Souder Edw H   | 2 |
| Sherlock P T      | Sanford F G    | 2 |
| Squires Wm K      | Spies Geo H    |   |
| Skinner M L       | Summers J W    |   |
| Stanford Wm       | Seckel Geo     |   |
| Smith Stephen     | Stith Jesse    |   |
| Trask W F         | Thacker Jno F  | 3 |
| Tucker Dr J C     | Titus Gilbert  | 5 |
| Tracy P           | Thomas J P     | 2 |
| Thompson S        | Thompson H     |   |
| Unald H E         | Young W H      | 2 |
| Vandyke T J       | Vandyke C      |   |
| VanDusen Thos     | Vaughan Jas    |   |
| Wadsnatt David    | Woodhouse Geo  | 2 |
| Wilkinson Thos    | Ward Geo E     |   |
| Williams Jacob M  | Willard Geo M  |   |
| Wilkins D G       | Wynns A        | 2 |
| Wilkins Geo W     | Wright Chas    |   |
| Wadsworth D N     | Whiting John   | 2 |
| Whitehead H C     | Wilson G Lee   |   |
| Willard Geo M     | Williams Jno   |   |
| Wilkins D J       | Waddell H G    | 3 |
| Williams Jno      | Wood Miss Mary |   |
| Worthington H G   | Wales Dr       |   |
| Wordell L C       | Wheeler C M    |   |
| Wilson Capt David | Wilson Jas B   | 3 |
| Wilkes Geo        | Wilkinson Thos | 3 |
| Williamson H W    | Ward E O       |   |
| Wilkins J B       | Whelpley J D   |   |
| Williams A V      |                |   |

**Spanish List**

- |                   |                  |   |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| Alvarez Macario   | Aranda Carlos    |   |
| Ancelerno Señor   | Armas Franco de  |   |
| Baptiste Jean     |                  |   |
| Corderioia J      | Carmen Señor     |   |
| Carpanto Franco   | Cuadro Miruel    |   |
| Cuadra José Angel | Curbelo Claudio  |   |
| Duval Luis        | Estrada Franco   | 2 |
| Ferez Maximo      | Ferrer Ubald     |   |
| Falla Antonio     |                  | 4 |
| Gamez José D      | Gallondo Sixto A |   |
| Gallegos José L   |                  |   |
| Hurtado J M       | Huetes Juste     |   |
| Iarquin Domingo   |                  |   |
| Mazu L            | Martinez José M  |   |
| Marence Sebastian | Muñoz Ana        |   |
| Machado Pedro     | Mongolo Bruno    |   |
| McDowall Rohlo    | Montano José     |   |
| Pellion Luis      |                  |   |
| Rogas Capoforo    | Reyes Saturnio   |   |
| Solorsano Agaton  | Vivas Rosario    | 2 |
| Zabala Adriano    | Wallas Antonio   | 2 |
| Zavallas Joaquin  |                  |   |

J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**MAY, 1856.**

**EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET,  
**New-York.**

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Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3.  
Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low Prices. my31.

**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 merchandize 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.

**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, June 7.

## SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Delivered in New York before a Mass Meeting, called in favor of Nicaragua.

[The proceedings connected with the above meeting were published last week, but the length of the address prevented its insertion before to-day.]

Capt. Rynders asked the audience to allow him to introduce Gen. Hiram Walbridge, adding that they all knew him as well as he did.

Gen. Walbridge then arose and said:

*Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen*—Governments, like individuals, in cases of public emergency, are frequently called upon to promptly act and decide, leaving the consequence of that decision to the vicissitudes of life and the judgment of the men who shall come after them. Fortunately these occasions occur only at intervals, to test the sagacity and firmness of those to whom the responsibility has been delegated.

The judicious exercise of this authority either makes or mars the usefulness and character of those who have to render the decision.

In a Government that exists only by the will of the people, it should always be grateful to the former to know that their action, if responsive to the popular heart, will be sustained by those who called them into political existence.

Yet, as it is dangerous to err where responsibility is divided, these counsels should be given only after a full knowledge of all the facts and a just estimate of the consequence involved.

Thoroughly impressed with these convictions, I have cheerfully come to respond to your invitation and to impart such information as convinces me that the existing Government of Nicaragua should be promptly recognized by the Administration of our General Government.

We owe it to the people of that State—we owe it to the cause of Republican Government, wherever it exists.

While the immediate object of our meeting is to express our sympathy with the cause of liberty in Nicaragua and to aid and encourage the struggling patriots under Gen. Wm. Walker, I shall endeavor to extend the range of my vision to the actual condition of affairs in Central America—a full knowledge of its commercial relations to our expanding trade and commerce, its political affinities with foreign and European Governments, its frequent and volcanic social convulsions, its great resources for development and improvement, and the important relation it holds between us and our countrymen on the Pacific.

In this examination it will be found that political events deeply affecting the present and future interests of this great commercial metropolis, and of the whole Union, have recently given an importance to our relations with Central America in no degree subordinate to any of the grave matters of Government policy which have engaged, at different periods, the attention of the people of this country within the last quarter of a century.

Ten years ago, geographically and politically considered, that portion of this continent was as foreign to us as the interior of Africa.

As a youthful nation, we had been busy in developing the great industrial interests of our country, and extending our commercial power across the Atlantic, and around the stormy capes of South America and Africa to the Indian Seas.

The restless, indomitable, energetic spirit of our people had already crossed the Rocky Mountains, and on their western slope vigorous communities were rapidly assuming political and commercial importance.

The treaty of Washington, in 1842, had terminated the undivided joint occupancy of Oregon. Texas, in 1846, had entered the Confederacy. The war with Mexico followed, and by the treaty of 1848 with that country, our line of frontier extended on the Pacific from the 40th deg. to the 31st deg. 30 min., or the southern limits of Upper California.

These events at once changed our relations with Central America, which now occupies the attention of our people, and awakens sentiments of humanity and sympathy for the struggling, devoted and gallant band of our countrymen now contending for the principles of public liberty, against the degraded and cruel tyranny of the degenerate races that now hold the greater portion of that country.

Central America is situated north of the Isthmus connecting North and South America, having Mexico for its northern boundary, New Granada for its southern, the Pacific on the west and the Caribbean Sea on the east.

It is located between the 8th and 18th parallels of north latitude, 900 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 80 to 400 miles, having an area of 200,000 square miles, consisting of Guatemala, with a surface of 48,000 square miles; San Salvador of 18,000; Honduras of 73,000; Costa Rica of 48,000; Mosquito of 23,000, and Nicaragua of 48,000. The total population exceeds 2,034,000, while that of Nicaragua alone is something over a quarter of a million.

The coasts of Central America are indented with deep and capacious gulfs, affording excellent ports both on the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Its harbors and navigable rivers are among its great advantages, and in this respect it is immeasurably superior to Mexico. The San Juan is the outlet of the great lakes, and was until recently an important line of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific. The most noted islands of Central Amer-

ica are those on the north coast of Honduras, including Ruatan, Benaca, Utila, now in actual possession of Great Britain, and erected into what is known as the British Bay Colony. Those off the Mosquito coast, the Archipelago of Chiriqui, in the Caribbean Sea, and those of the Gulfs of Nicaragua and Fonseca on the south coast.

First discovered and explored by Europeans 330 years ago, when Central America was under the dominion of Spain, it was included in the Captain Generalcy of Guatemala. In 1821 it was proclaimed an independent State, and formed a union with the Republic of Mexico. In 1823 it formed a separate government, and eventually a confederation of five States. The Mosquito Territory, under the Spanish dominion, was legally a part of Honduras and Nicaragua. In 1846 the confederation was dissolved, and each became an independent State.

Political jealousy and the depraved ignorance and depraved character of the heterogeneous population of Indians, whites, negroes and sadinos rendered them incapable of forming any stable government under which, as a people, the elements of thrift and prosperity could be put into successful operation.

The country is rich in minerals, gold and silver, and produces all the varied staples of the tropics. On the highlands all the grains and fruits of the temperate zone may be cultivated. The warmer regions produce, in great abundance, Indian corn, sugar cane, banana, mandioca, every tropical fruit, sweet potatoes, indigo, cochineal and our great staples, tobacco and cotton.

Its forests abound in mahogany, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, with various gums, logwood and other valuable material.

This country is now the direct line of trade between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and till recently was the portage for the commerce of Europe and Eastern Asia. By the diminished distance presented from the geographical position of Central America, compared with the circuitous and dangerous route around the Cape of Good Hope, the distance from New York to Canton will be reduced from 17,100 miles to 12,600. The United States having undisturbed and safe transit for her citizens and merchandise through these latitudes, would soon exclude all rivalry in the emoluments and profits of Asiatic trade.

I have been thus particular in presenting some of the elements of prosperity and greatness with which this region abounds—an extended and healthy country, embracing every variety of soil, surface and production, with which, by force of circumstances, the citizens of our Union have been brought into immediate contact, and in whose destiny we have necessarily a deep and abiding interest. Not only indirect in securing the extension of the principles of public liberty, but direct, as the great highway we employ in our regular intercourse with our Pacific possessions, and over which a stream of our countrymen engaged in the lawful pursuit of travel and commerce are continually passing.

The constantly augmenting importance of our Pacific annexations has extended the vision of our statesmen to the absolute necessity of a great inter-oceanic communication, adequate to the growing necessities of our expanding trade and commerce.

Is there a citizen of this great commercial emporium; is there a citizen of any of these sovereign American States, who will say that it is to the interest of this Republic that the miserable, vacillating, inefficient, disorganizing state of things existing in Central America shall continue, or that it shall, in violation of the Monroe doctrine of 1823, pass as a dependency of Great Britain, or to that of the alliance known as the Western Powers?

Are we prepared and willing to take a step backward? Are we prepared to lower the flag of the Union, now proudly floating over a commerce of five and a half millions, nearly half a million of tons greater than that nation once the mistress of the ocean and of the trade of the world? Are we prepared to see our interests sacrificed to the cupidity and undermining policy of Great Britain, first in dissembling, equivocating, and finally abrogating the solemn treaty of 1850, by insisting on a continuance of sovereignty under the disguised form of a Mosquito Royalty?

Look at the condition of affairs in Central America and determine whether this state of things ought to exist; familiarize your minds with the furious and intestine broils which have drenched that land in blood and endangered the lives of many of our own citizens engaged in a transit through that distracted and unhappy country.

Witness the rivalry of Chamorro and Castillon, the former representing the Legitimists and despots, the latter the cause of public liberty and realize that while these factions held omnipotent sway, the lives and commerce of thousands of our countrymen were in jeopardy.

Let it not be forgotten that the brave and intrepid Gen. Walker only proceeded to Nicaragua after the most pressing solicitations, when he was assured that he might contribute in a great degree to restore order and tranquility to that then afflicted country.

Let it also be remembered that the present actual Government of Nicaragua is based upon no violent and intrusive spirit on the part of Gen. Walker and his followers. At the invitation of Castillon, Walker came and united himself with the native forces of the country, to establish public order and to tranquil the social and political condition of that State.

The adjacent State of Costa Rica, under British influence, is secretly sustained by the direct power of the British Ministry, as the recent correspondence intercepted by Gen. Walker, between the English and Costa Rican Governments, abundantly establishes. Yes, it is to be remembered that the British Minister, Lord Clarendon, has

placed arms in the hands of the Costa Ricans; and doubtless other means have also been employed to destroy the actual existing Government of Nicaragua.

By the telegraphic advices from Washington this morning, we are advised of the interference of the British Captain Carleton, from the frigate Eurydice, forbidding all passengers destined for Nicaragua to leave their ship, and that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there. If this important intelligence be true, it is not simply the cause of Nicaragua which we are to defend. It is the liberty of the American citizen, shielded by our own flag in the lawful pursuits of commerce, that imperiously demands immediate investigation and reparation. Nicaragua should not only be recognized; but Congress, as the law-making power, should promptly declare to the world the American doctrine, that no European nation will be permitted to interfere in the political administration of any portion of the Western Continent.

It is true, my fellow-citizens, that the sense of our people should be so unequivocally enunciated upon these points that thereafter there shall be no room for indecision or doubt.

The nature of our institutions is expansive—a new system, resting upon human rights, vindicated as they are by the sublime teachings of Christianity. In this confederated family we invite the down-trodden, the oppressed; we open the door to their political regeneration. In doing so we strengthen the mighty fabric by adding new columns to the structure. Free trade, extension of our republican systems, are the great elements which are destined to advance the interests and prosperity of our people.

This great city holds a position which gives a commanding influence, not only over the commerce of this Union and of the Continent, but which is also felt throughout the world. On our own continent, however, in the line of her trade, while the channel of her commerce is still flowing through Nicaragua, she is intercepted and detained, not unfrequently robbed, and her children slain.

Is she to stand by and hesitate in raising her voice in the confederacy, when that voice may be potent in putting an end to the agitations and disorders of the infant State of Nicaragua?

This large assemblage of the patriotic sons of New York, gathered to sympathize with the struggling patriots of Nicaragua, indicate clearly the public sympathy on this point; and I feel that I but echo that sentiment from this spot, when I say that the actual Government of Nicaragua, the Walker-Rivas Government, should be recognized by our Government; and that the United States should interfere by all the force at its command, to put an end to the intrusive, insidious proceedings of Great Britain, in any attempt, whether by Mosquito, Belize, or other claims, to establish permanent occupancy on that portion of this continent—not only because it is in violation of our policy, announced by our Chief Executive a third of a century ago, but as tending to interrupt and menace our commercial intercourse with the Pacific, and perhaps endanger those distant States and Territories of our Federal Union.

The General was often interrupted during his speech by applause, and when he had concluded the audience gave him three cheers.

## THE CROSS.

Blest are they who seek,  
While in their youth,  
With spirit meek,  
The way of truth.

To them the sacred Scriptures now display,  
Christ as the only true and living way:  
His precious blood on Cavalry was given  
To make them heirs of endless bliss in heaven.  
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace,  
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.

For them he bore  
His father's frown;  
For them he wore  
The thorny crown;  
Nailed to the cross,  
Endured its pain,  
That his life's loss  
Might be their gain:  
Then haste to choose  
That better part,  
Nor never dare refuse  
The Lord your heart,  
Lest he should declare,  
"I know you not,"  
And deep despair  
Forever be your lot.

Now look to Jesus who on Cavalry died,  
And trust on Him alone who there was crucified.

ANOTHER OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES.—In alluding, two weeks since, to the custom of certain individuals in the United States passing themselves off as officers in the Nicaraguan army, we stated that there were but two regularly commissioned officers of this Republic in that country. Since writing that article, Capt. J. W. Rider has returned to his post in the army; and there are now abroad Col. Moncosos and Capt. Creighton. The latter gentleman obtained leave of absence but a short time since.

## SPEECH OF GEN. WALKER.

All of our army subscribers have solicited us often to publish the speech delivered by Gen. Walker, at Rivas on the occasion of the general review of the troops after the receipt of the news of Schlessinger's defeat. We find it in the New York Herald:

Soldiers!—We are engaged in no ordinary war. A powerful combination surrounds us on every side. A hatred to our race has united adverse States and reconciled the most hostile and repugnant factions. The object of this league is to expel us from the land with which we have identified our lives; but through your fortitude and courage the effort is destined to defeat. Invited to this country when it was torn by civil strife, and so exhausted by long dissensions that it had no vigor left to reconstitute itself, we undertook the task of its redemption and protection from the encroaching grasp of Servilism. In defiance of all obstacles, in despite of armed opposition and regardless of every discouragement in the way of odds, we steadily pursued our purpose; and it is known to you at what sacrifice we have succeeded. The forces of the aristocratic party, which threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the State, were checked and overthrown; the constitutional guarantees of free government were established, and a system of order so vigorous and comprehensive put in operation, that not even the most daring treachery or extended conspiracies have been able to disturb it. For six months a profound peace has been maintained; prosperity has blessed the country; private rights, whether of friend or foe, have been respected, and the laws so justly and equally administered that no man can lift his voice and charge against us a single act of injustice.

Notwithstanding this—notwithstanding all the sacrifices we have made, all the dangers we have encountered, and all the sufferings we have endured—sacrifices not only of our blood in battle, but of our lives to the pestilence—bear witness the grave yard at Granada!—are we to be driven from this country, merely because we were not born upon the soil? ("never!" "never!")

No soldiers! The destiny of the region and the interests of humanity are confided to our care. We have come here as the advance guard of American civilization, and I know your hearts respond to mine, when I declare that sooner than retire before accomplishing our duty, we will spill the last drop of our blood, and perish to the last man! (Loud cheers.)

Soldiers, the task confided to us is an arduous one. It is full of self denial, risk and suffering, but it is at the same time full of promise. It spreads beyond the limits of ordinary vision, and comprehends the fate not only of Nicaragua, but perhaps the redemption and proper civilization of all Spanish America. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Soldiers, this task, as I have said, is an arduous one. Obstacles are yet to be encountered and difficulties overcome that may try our fortitude and courage by sterner tests than any we have yet experienced. We must content ourselves, too, in performing it alone.—Though we should have been encouraged by those who claim to be enlisted in the cause of progress, we have not thus far had one voice to cheer us on from the surrounding nations, while that to which we turned at the outset, with an almost filial yearning stands coldly by. But the nobler for us if we win unaided. The consciousness of our mission is all the encouragement we require, and there is no man here so base as to wish to retire from the task and leave his share undone. (Cheers.)

Soldiers, in view of the great trusts confided to you, I need not impress upon you the importance of vigilance and order. To the officers and men alike, I look for that obedience and discipline which are the chief requisite of soldiers; and with these qualities, and the help of that Power who never deserts the brave and just, "victory and honor will be our sure reward."



From the New Orleans Delta.  
**PADRE VIJIL.**

It will be perceived from a letter of our special Nicaragua correspondent, published in the Delta of Monday morning, that Padre Vijil has been selected by the government of Patricio Rivas, to fulfill an important mission in the United States, for which his energy, experience and capacity eminently qualify him. In plain words we understand that he is the duly commissioned Minister of Nicaragua, replacing Mr. French in the duties and responsibilities of that office, and visiting Washington for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the somewhat slow and deliberate mother country and her struggling, froward, but chivalrous offspring in Central America.

Padre Vijil is a remarkable man, and enjoys a greater reputation, as a thinker and a scholar, than most of his countrymen, at home or abroad. He is now in the maturity of his powers, being about forty-nine or fifty years of age, and has improved his naturally acute and searching intellect by comprehensive and varied observation of men, manners and things. He has traveled, struggled, talked and thought, and, like Ulysses, he has become a name.

"For always roving with a hungry heart, Much had he seen and known; cities of men And manners, climates, councils, governments, Himself not least, but honored of them all."

In many respects his career has been adventurous, singular, almost romantic, and displays, as his salient characteristics, presence, promptitude and versatility.

The Padre was at one time a lawyer practising in Granada, we believe, and enjoyed very great prestige as an accomplished jurist and a skillful speaker, being almost as effective in court as in chambers, in pleading as in advice. He became connected with some of the political movements which agitated Central America periodically, and had to choose between exile and death as the penalty of his patriotism, or his rashness, or his ambition, or what ever it may be called. Accordingly, he had to leave Central America, and was refused the privilege of returning in the character of a lawyer, or a soldier, or a politician. Only one role remained which he could play with any adequate chance of success, and in due time he resolved to perform it, and re-appear in his native country under the protection of the Church and in the surplice and stole of a priest. A priest might act as a lawyer when occasion required, but it is somewhat novel to find a lawyer with a sufficient hardihood to become a priest. There is very little affinity between briefs and bibles, between psalms and forensic harangues, between the service of Christ and the service of an ordinary client; but Padre Vijil was able to reconcile both, and exhibited an equal amount of ability for fees and fervor, for briefs and beads, for the court and the confessional, for cross-examination and the cross.

In his new capacity the Padre won many friends and rapidly rose to distinction in the ecclesiastical world, securing universal respect by his charity, his talents and his unquestionable virtue. There is no safer profession than that of a priest, and as far as our experience goes none so profitable. So the Padre found that he was secure under his surplice, and one who cannot love his country as a lawyer with impunity, can afford to worship her as a priest. In diplomacy he soon distinguished himself as much as in theology, and we see the practical result of his sagacity and energy in the recent appointment which he has received from the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. Personally the Padre is a very accomplished individual, with a splendid physical as well as mental organization.

He is said to be one of the handsomest men in Nicaragua, and we presume is a favorite father confessor to the fair penitents of that beautiful and voluptuous land. With his fine well-balanced head, his stately bearing, his polished manners, his insinuating eloquence, he is likely to overtop by a head (if we may use the significant phrase of old Homer) all the diplomatists, foreign and domestic, assembled at Washington.

Of course Mr. Marcy will hasten to welcome the Padre, and oppress him with diplomatic attentions for the purpose of retrieving his mistake in the case of Mr. Parker French, as well as of turning the tables on Mr. Buchanan, who is said to have censured the Administration for its non-recognition of the *de facto* government of Nicaragua.

**A BUSINESS RENDEZVOUS.**—The French have a strange way of transacting business, and then again the very gaities themselves may conceal matters of deep moment. Witness the following anecdote:

A beautiful lady received a note from her lawyer, soliciting an hours interview on matters of the utmost importance.

"An hour," exclaimed she. "Why, the man speaks as if one's hours were at one's own disposal. I cannot give up my siesta, or I shall look pale and faded this evening, neither can I give up the ball, of course not. I have it!"

In a short time the solicitor received an invitation to the Countess de—'s ball. Never having seen the lady, the gentleman was perplexed, but a note from his fair client set all right by explaining that she had caused it to be sent to him that he might there consult with her on her affairs. The lawyer went and contrived to transact the business between the waltzes, and frequently interrupted by the lady's admirer's. While he noted legal facts in his memorandum book, she jotted down the names of her partner for the next dance, and thus between business and pleasure she passed a delightful evening.

"But I must see you again," said he in concluding.

"How soon?" asked the lady.

"Say next Thursday."

"Next Thursday? Madame de—'s soirée. Very well, you shall have a card."

"Another ball!" exclaimed he.

"What! murmuring, that in addition to giving the interview, I give you the opportunity of enjoying delightful music and an excellent supper! Oh you unreasonable man!" laughed the merry beauty. "If you have business with me, you will have to submit, and never fear, I have balls to last till the middle of April!" and she glided off, but kept her word, and those grave affairs were settled in the midst of the merry whirl of Parisian society.

**DR. FRANKLIN'S RECEIPE FOR A SLEIGH RIDE.**—He recommended to those who could not afford the expense of a sleigh ride, that they should sit in the chimney corner, put their feet into a tub of very cold water for half an hour and jingle the dinner bell all the time. Let them close their eyes at the same time, and imagine themselves flying along the road at the rate of twenty knots an hour, and they will thus have a cheap, funny, and tolerably disagreeable sleigh ride.

An old man and his son, neither of them very well informed as to railroads and their uses, chanced one day to be at work in a field near a railroad track.—Railroads were a novel institution to them; and when a train of cars shot by, a thought was suggested to the lad, who said to his parent, "Dad, why don't you take a ride in the cars! Why, I haint got time, my son." "Got time! Thunder! Ye can go anywhere in the cars quicker than you can stay at home."

The following notice was found posted in a conspicuous place at a street corner: "Lost—Between Phil Casily and 12 o'clock this day, a red morocco pocket-book with blew covurs containing a dollar bill in change who ever will return the same shall pay for it be jabers.

tomas gill.

"I can't imagine," said an Alderman, "why my whiskers turn gray so much sooner than the hair on my head." "No wonder at all," said a wag, "you work so much harder with your jaws than with your brains."

A writer in one of the northern papers, on School Discipline says: "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys smart."

**GENERAL SCOTT DOING HIS MARKET-ING.**—The New York Sunday Mercury contains the following graphic description of General Scott at the Jefferson Market, New York.

In the recess of the avenues we speak of, is situated the excellent and abundantly supplied stand of Col. De Voe—a noble specimen of an American citizen, military as well as civil—whose stall emphatically teems with "the fat of the land." On the opposite side to the colonel's position is a young isolated cornucopia of the fruits of the earth mixed with wild fowl of the air, all belonging and under the imperial sway of the "Queen of the Market"—a very smart and pretty woman named "Mrs. Mingay." Between these two stands a cane bottom stool, especial devoted to a distinguished American chieftain, upon which every morning seated may be seen the martial, giant figure of General Scott. By his side stands Col. De Voe, respectfully conversing with his distinguished friend and taking his orders for the finest and best cuts. At a respectful distance, with military submission, are the general's two male servants, his *aids du market* who ever and anon bring tidings of their success from the distant portions of this camp of supplies. This completed, the greatest military chieftain living sits with classic dignity, like a martial colossus of Mars quietly smiling to his friends, and patiently waiting for the attention to his wants on the part of the renowned Mrs. Mingay. Butcher boys pass and repass the general with no more thought of the hero of Mexico than they do of the lambs they have slaughtered. Old women and ragged children brush against the old gentleman, and treading on his cloak thrust their wares of tapes, blacking, matches, &c., in his face, and shout in his ears, demanding of him to become a purchaser of their merchandise. Gaunt men with awkward baskets of oranges, bawl in his face—"O-rangis;" and the folks pass heedless on thinking of nothing but their business, and paying no more attention, courtesy or respect, to the presence of the greatest of American warriors than they would were he plain Mr. Scott, ship chandler.—But there sits the General, with his martial presence, with his calm but eagle eye as indifferent and as unconcerned as if he were a living statue erected there by the love of the people, but whose accustomed presence had destroyed all novelty of interest in the living being. During all this time, the celebrated Mrs. Mingay afore said has been serving some dozens of "biddies," niggers, gentlemen and lady house-keepers and boarding house-keepers, when breathless with exertion, she hails the General with, "Now, General, what can I do for you?" The General with stately humility and deference to the queen of esculents, through his *aide du market*, gives his order which being executed with alacrity and smiles the fair Mrs. Mingay coquets with the money she is receiving, and the General replies to her pleasantries with unmixed affability. This completed, the Colossus Mars rises to his feet—no salutation, no look, no wonderment, no nothing greets him from the busy crowd, and, as would a plain Mr. Scott, the Lieutenant General Scott, of the United State quietly takes his departure for his home. But in case of war? Ah! then 23,000,000 of people would be at his feet—a *las Anglais*—shouting forth his praise, and calling upon him to destroy Columbia's foes, to be again dropped when the work was done, and refused back pay, and again represent the picture we have drawn, representing Mars on a market day, smiling at the call of Mrs. Mingay—"Now, General, what can I do for you?" Democracy is ungrateful—*sich* is life—and long life to Lieutenant General Scott!

"Now, Charley, my boy, there's a bottle of wine that's forty years old."—"Forty years? By Jove, I'm astonished? "What, because it is so old?" "No, Jack; but to find it so small of its age."

A writer in a N. Y. paper speaks of a lady who wears upon one dress "a full mile of fringe trimming!" Another lady has adorned a single dress with seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon!

An ear witness of the following sends it to us from the shades of Harvard University:

In the Court of Common Pleas in Boston, Thomas Brown brought his action against James Turner, both of them being gentlemen of color, to recover some goods which Turner alleged in his defense he had bought of Brown by a regular bill of sale. It became necessary for Turner to prove the handwriting of Brown to said bill. A number of witnesses were called who failed to prove it. Mr. Morris, the counsel for defense, now called, with a triumphant air, for Mr. John Wright, a man as black as night, who took his place on the stand, and showing the whites of his eyes and a pure set of ivory, waited for the questions.

Mr. Counselor Morris speaks: "Did you ever see Brown write? John Wright replies: "Oh yes-r, nummer o' times."

Mr. Morris, (highly elated.) "Well, how does that look?" showing Brown's supposed signature.

Mr. Wright holds up both hands and exclaims:

"Oh, I knows nuffin bout *dat*, sur; I tho't you axes me, 'Did you ever see Brown, Wright?' *Dat's* my name; I seed Brown, but I never seed Brown make his write; not at all; neber, sur."

Judge Hoar did his endeavors to preserve the gravity and dignity of the court, but it was of no avail—the people would laugh, and nobody could stop them.

A newspaper in one of the midland counties of Pennsylvania relates the following:

A singular accident occurred on the Reading railroad on Monday last. As the morning train was approaching Manayunk, the cylinder head of the engine blew out, and with such tremendous violence that, at the distance of forty yards, it struck a man who was walking between two others on the opposite track, carrying away the top of his head entirely, leaving his companion uninjured, but—considerably astonished.

"Considerably astonished!" We should think so.

A man—a friend—is walking by your side, along the public highway. You are talking as you jog along, when presently your friend has half of his head completely blown off by an explosion, and you are considerably astonished!

That is to say, the man was quite surprised! It seems to us that the use of this word, in this place, is almost as ridiculous as the Frenchman who said to an American friend, that he was "very much dissatisfied, having just heard of the death of his father."

**INCREASE OF NAVAL VESSELS.**—A Washington despatch says the House Committee on Naval Affairs will report the Senate bill, authorizing the construction of ten sloop-of-war, which passed the Senate with one amendment, which is as follows: That the Secretary of the Navy, provided he should think it expedient, cause two of said sloop-of-war to be built with side wheels and equipped with a view to the greatest speed attainable, with a due regard to their efficiency as war vessels.

**A VALUABLE PRESENT TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.**—The gallant Texan Ranger Major Ben McCulloch, at present on a visit to Washington, has deposited in the gallery of the National Institute, the identical tomahawk (with an elegant rifle) which was presented by the young men of Philadelphia to the renowned David Crocket, in 1835.

An old lady, looking at the curiosities in Barnum's Museum, came to a couple of large sea dogs, and after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag who stood near if they barked?

"No, madame," said the wag, "their bark is on the sea."

**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.





sociados en relaciones íntimas de intercurso comercial.

El Presidente hablando de Méjico demostró el hecho de que la Gran-Bretaña y la Francia ámbos han tenido ocasion de recurrir á sus fuerzas marciales, para obtener el derecho de sus ciudadanos contra los Estados independientes de la América española.

Tambien desde el hecho que aun que le seria tan fácil á los E. U. absorberse nuevos territorios de Centro-América como lo es á los Estados Europeos hacerlo en Asia ó Africa, no obstante no hemos abstenido de ello en obsequio á la consideracion del derecho no ménos que de política.

El afirma que nunca ha faltado en el descargo de los deberes que así mismo se debe, á su Patria y á los Poderes extranjeros, y que nunca ha fallado de ejercer rigidamente la autoridad, investida en él para reprimir empresas ilegales, por ser estas en violacion de las leyes del pais, lo cual la Constitucion le exige cumplir fielmente, pues que son contrarios á la política de este Gobierno; y por que permitirlos seria una separacion de la buena fé á las Repúblicas Americanas en amistad con nosotros. Entre las Repúblicas Americanas, en que eventos modernos ha sido participado mas preeminentemente, es la República de Nicaragua por motivo de su ruta de tránsito y otros.

El Presidente se requiere al hecho de que en sus luchas y perturbaciones, ninguno es bastante fuerte para vencer al otro una de las partes (Castellon) procuró la asistencia de un pequeño número de ciudadanos de los E. U. cuya presencia puso fin á la lucha fratricida, y restableció la tranquilidad poniendo á la cabeza del Gobierno un distinguido personaje por nacimiento ciudadano de la República, D. Patricio Rivas, Presidente Provisorio.

El mensaje entonces habla de la establecida política de los E. U. en relacion al reconocimiento de Ministros extranjeros los siguientes son los principios presentados; reconocemos á todo Gobierno sin cuestionar el orijen de su organizacion á los medios por los que los poderes existentes han obtenido su Poder con tal de que haya ahí Gobierno defacto, aceptado por el pueblo del pais.

No vamos mas allá del hecho de un Gobierno extraño ejerciendo el actual poder, para investigar cuestiones de legitimidad; no inquirimos que han inducido al cambio de Gobierno. Para nosotros es indiferente que una dichosa revolucion haya sido ayudada por intervencion extranjera ó no; ya sea que una insurreccion ha destronado al Gobierno existente y otro haya sido establecido en su lugar de acuerdo con formulas preexistentes, ó de un modo adoptado por la ocasion, por aquellos que encontramos en actual posicion de Poder. Todas estas cuestiones son dejadas al pueblo y á la Autoridad pública de esos respectivos paises. Durante los 67 años de nuestra distancia política bajo la presente Constitucion, hemos tenido ocasion de reconocer mas de una vez Gobiernos de Facto fundados ya sea por revoluciones domésticas ó por invacion militar exterior.

En muchos de los Gobiernos de Europa el principio es bastante mas importante como aplicable á los Estados de Centro-América, á donde continuamente ocurren revoluciones si por este motivo cuando el Ministro de Nicaragua se presentó unos meses hace, trayendo á Comision del Presidente Rivas, los hechos que están ahora presentes han existido, debia él haber sido recibido. Diversas objeciones se le han hecho. Un otro Ministro se ha presentado y siendo recibido satisfactoriamente aparece evidencia de que el representa el Gobierno de Facto y tanto como esto existe el Gobierno de jure de esa República. Numerosas consideraciones de interes son agregadas para obligar la propiedad de esta recepcion.

Los documentos que acompaña en el mensaje son numerosos Los del Síndico General comprenden instrucciones para impedir el armamento de la expedicion de un carácter militar ó marítimo para invadir el territorio de ninguna Potencia extranjera. El parte del Secretario de Marina incluye varias órdenes á los Comandantes de las Susquehana, Potomac, Fulton y Santa María. El Secretario incluye al Comander Polding una copia del manifiesto del Capitan Fin Klepaugh (del vapor Orisamba)

diciendo: "Se ha presentado un caso haciendo manifiesto de que nuestra Bandera sea mostrada en San Juan de Nicaragua." En consideracion de las circunstancias, le ordena de proceder allá con la fragata Potomac, y en distribuir los buques de la escuadra; él da particular instrucciones á cada Comandante de llegar á Panamá, Aspinwall y San Juan cuantas veces les sea consistente con la debida atencion de nuestros intereses en esa parte.—La goleta de guerra Santa María recibió instrucciones de permanecer en Panamá mientras sea necesario.

Del "Picayune" de Nueva-Orleans núm. 130 tomamos lo siguiente.

EL NUEVO MINISTRO.

La siguiente es copia de la carta del nuevo Ministro de Nicaragua, dirigida al Presidente de los E. U. manifestando los fundamentos de sus razones para ser recibido como Ministro del Gobierno de facto de esa República.

Somos deador de esta anticipada copia á la diligente atencion de nuestro especial corresponsal en la ciudad de Washington.

D. AGUSTIN VIGIL,

Mr. MARCY.

Washington Mayo 14 de 1856.

A S. E. W. L. Marcy.

Secretario de los E. U. de América.

SEÑOR:

La desgraciada situacion del pais en que he nacido, y los deseos de ejercer mis mayores esfuerzos para aliviarla, me obligaron de abandonar, mi nativo suelo para venir á representar sus intereses en la capital de esta bendita República.

En la réplica que ha dado V. S. refusingo recibir un anterior Enviado mandado por mi Gobierno, decís Señor:

"Esos que principalmente han sido interesados en sorprender y derribar el anterior Gobierno del Estado no eran ciudadanos que le pertenecian. Ni tampoco estos ciudadanos ó ninguna parte considerable de ellos, [cuanto se sabe por aquí] han expresado su aprobacion, ó aduquiescencia en la presente condicion política de los asuntos de Nicaragua."

Si V. E. no esta ya desengañado sobre este particular, espero que la esplicacion cual tengo ahora el honor de hacer, pondrá los asuntos de Nicaragua en tal luz que inducirán á V. E. de vuestro, nuestras circunstancias en su verdadera posicion.—Nicaragua, mas que nunca desde que comienza su historia, en los últimos tres años, ha estado chorriando sangre por todos sus poros.—La inauguracion de Don Fruto Chamorro, el Director de Nicaragua, ha sido el principio de la tormenta; inmediata despues, comenzó él á mostrar su tendencia al despotismo, y usurpando los derechos sagrados al pueblo, que le ha elegido, comenzó á eslabonar la cadena de sus desgracias. Teniendo no obstante á algunos ciudadanos quienes llevaban en el corazon los intereses de la libertad de su patria. El adoptó un sistema calculado capaz de extinguir este patriotismo, levantó motivos de acusacion criminal contra ellos. La mayor parte de estos hombres eran miembros del partido liberal, de la asamblea constitucional convocada para el Abril de 1854; y poseian mucha integridad para permitir que la libertad de la República fuese arrojada. Entre ellos citaré á D. Francisco Castellon, y el Jeneral Jerez, el primero bien conocido por su recto é inflexible patriotismo; hombre de mira liberal, de una superior educacion, que ha adquirido durante una larga residencia en diferentes partes de Europa.—El segundo tambien de un carácter, mira y esperiencia al igual. Estos y otros patriotas Chamorro, ha puesto en prision y espatriado subsecuentemente para Honduras. El Jeneral Jerez á la cabeza de unos valientes volvió á Nicaragua; y en Chinandega, el mayor pueblo próximo á las fronteras de Honduras, el organizó el Gobierno Provisorio. Las masas populares libremente se agregaron á él, pues segun ya estaban alarmados de los proceder de Chamorro.—Las fuerzas del Gobierno Provisorio marchó para Leon, adonde Chamorro tenia su campamento; y en cuanto los dos ejércitos se avistaron, todas las fuerzas de

Chamorro se pasaron al Jeneral Jerez.—Chamorro entónces tomó refugio en la ciudad de Granada y sacrificando la parte pudiente de esa poblacion, pudo reunir 1,000 hombres, que sostuvieron el sitio de nueve meses, porcion de esa hermosa ciudad ha sido completamente destruida.

El Gobierno Provisorio se halló compelido de abandonar el sitio é invitó á ciudadanos Norte-Americanos á prestarles sus asistencias á ellos. Noventa fueron los que respondieron á esta invitacion, haciendo ciudadanos de este pais por naturalizacion.

Poco despues murió Chamorro y la asamblea constituyente, pisando sobre la Constitucion y carta misma que ellos hicieron, solamente pocos dias antes, se abrogaron el poder legislativo ordinario, y nombraron á D. José Maria Estrada por sucesor de Chamorro, cuyos pasos ya el comenzaba á seguir.

Estos son los actos de ese Gobierno que ha sido titulado Gobierno legitimista, y la que nunca era, ni ha podido serlo, de acuerdo con la Constitucion de este Estado, pues que el término de oficio de Chamorro habiéndose ya espirado, el pueblo de Nicaragua únicamente representado por las Juntas Departamentales, la asamblea nunca debia haber nombrado un sucesor.

Con la asistencia de nuestros aliados las cosas fueron prontamente cambiadas, y nuestras fuerzas tomaron posesion de la ciudad de Granada, el 13 de Octubre de 1855.—En esta época los Norte-Americanos en servicio de Nicaragua no numeraban mas de 150 hombres, mandados por el Jeneral Walker.

Y cuál ha sido la conducta de estos que derrivaron al Gobierno Estrada? Usaron de todos los medios, y eso felizmente, para restablecer y mantener el orden.—Para proteger la persona y propiedad de los ciudadanos.—Para reunir los elementos que la guerra y las revoluciones habian dispersado, y moderarlas en un nuevo orden de paz y reconciliacion. Ellos invitaron al Jeneral Corral Jefe de la fuerza hostil á una conferencia; y el último habiendo sido plenamente autorizado por el Gobierno que se titulaba legitimista, convinieron en nombrar un Jefe Provisorio, para el ejercicio, del cual D. Patricio Rivas fué elegido, y que el Jeneral Walker, seria el Jeneral en Jefe de todas las fuerzas de la República.

Es imposible describir, Señor, el entusiasmo que ha prevalecido en esa ciudad. Dos ejércitos enemigos el día ántes, fueron sumerjidos en uno solo; y los Jenerales marcharon brazo sobre brazo para la casa del Dios de paz, á celebrar el feliz día de su reconciliacion.... En virtud del dicho tratado, El Honorable D. Patricio Rivas tomó posesion de su destino, y sus elecciones fueron aprobadas por la jeneralidad de los Nicaraguenses.

Sus primeros pasos fueron los de dirigir una pacífica y amigable invitacion á los Jefes de las Repúblicas Centro-Americanas. El Gobierno de Guatemala no se ha dignado, de dar una contestacion si quiera. Los Salvadoreños manifestaron una disposicion de hacer amigables relaciones.—Honduras reconoció la nueva Administracion, pero Costarica ha declarado una guerra horrible esterminacion con él.

Situado de este modo, mi Gobierno desea mantener por inter-curso diplomático la buena fraternidad que siempre ha unido Nicaragua á esta Gran República y especialmente porque la gran ruta entre los dos Océanos, que tanto interesa á estos Estados como á Nicaragua, está encerrado entre los límites de este último.

Nacido y educado en Nicaragua, y por primera vez ahora un visitador de las costas de esta Gran República, tengo derecho de hablar tanto de los hechos que han señalado nuestro pasado, como de anticipar la felicidad que podemos esperar en el futuro, tanto para mi pais como para estos grandes Estados.

V. E. puede positivamente persuadirse que durante los siete meses de la Administracion del Presidente Rivas no ha habido allí intento alguno de revolucion contra él y que todo el pueblo de Nicaragua forma una unida familia preparada para mantener el órden interior y resistir agresion de afuera.—Que mi Gobierno ha obedecido las instituciones del pais, lo ha sido últimamente manifestado, llamando al pueblo á elegir la Suprema Autoridad del pais.

Las cuales elecciones han principiado el 2.º domingo de Abril último, y si el balastaje no ha tenido lugar en los Departamentos del Sur y Oriente eso ha sido por hostil invacion de los Costaricenses.

He venido a vuestro pais con el carácter oficial de representante del Honorable D. Patricio Rivas, primer Jefe de aquella República de Nicaragua, y espero por los intereses de ámbos paises, que será considerado digno de representar junto de este Gobierno aquella República y que en contreis aquí un amigable á nuestro pais, prosperidad y permanencia.

Tengo el honor de ofrecirme, á Vdes.

A. Vigil.

¡FUEGO! ¡FUEGO! ¡FUEGO!

¿Qué causa tanta zozobra y tanta inquietud, que anda la gente desalentada y sin saber que hacer. Tanto trabajo nos ha dado el encontrar en su orijen, y lo que pensamos que no pasaria de una de tantas aprensiones que concibe el vulgo que se deja embaucar por consejos ó cuentos de duendes, hemos oido con nuestros propios oidos, y visto con nuestros propios ojos que era una cosa seria y una cosa de alto bordo, como suele decirse, por que se trata de asegurar un destino que dá lucro y una reputacion inmensa, que asegura nada menos como á un pueblo un grueso malecon contra la inundacion ó el torrente de un gran rio, como á una plaza de guerra fortificada una muralla de piedra impenetrable á las balas de un cañon de á mil. ¡Tontera de de los Chinos construir una muralla de tantas leguas para preservarse de las invasiones de los Tártaros! ¡Majaderia de Nicolas y de sus antecesores, gastar tanto dinero y tiempo en las fortificaciones de Sebastopol! ¿Qué vale San Juan de Acre y S. Roque, á la par de una protesta? ¿Qué venga contra ella Jacobo Perkins con la artilleria de vapor, ó que inventen, si se quiere una artilleria eléctrica en que cada pieza equivalga á uno ó mil rayos, una Presidencia está bien seguro tras de una protesta. Nosotros damos este consejo no solo á los Presidentes, sino tambien á los Duques, á los Reyes, á los Czares á los Bajas Vicieres, y hasta los Papas, si se pretende. Con ella conservará la Francia Napoleon III, la Rusia Alejandro II, Isabé la España y Pio IX su trono, con el aditamento que este es un descubrimiento improvisado, pero perfecto, inspirado por la inopia, pero seguro y honroso para Nicaragua, por que se debe á un talento de su suelo. Si ántes la infeliz Nicaragua se veia á penas con microscopio en el mapa, y á penas de poco tiempo á esta parte ha llamado la atencion de la Europa por su situacion geográfica, ahora llamará la atencion de la Australia, del Africa, y hasta de los caribes y de los otentotes por la felicidad de haber producido un talento tan raro. Nosotros no queremos que quede oscurecido su nombre, por que este descubrimiento va á cambiar á la faz del mundo entero, y no queremos que se ande indagando ni disputándose las naciones el honor de la invencion, como le sucedió al de la brújula, al del vapor, al de la imprenta, y al de la litografía, que unos que dieron olvidados y otros disputados. No loor eterno al ciudadano D. José Maria Estrada, natural de Centro América, hijo de Nicaragua, oriundo de Granada, inventor de las protestas contra todas las Presidencias habidas y por haber, menos la suya que es lo que deseamos por infinitos siglos de los siglos amen.

A MI DULCE EN NICARAGUA.

Volaron ya las apreciables horas  
Que en tu regazo disfrute contento  
Solo duraron un fugaz momento,  
¡Ah! si volviera lo que entónces fué  
La cara imájen de mis bellos dias;  
Lánguida brilla en mi fatal memoria  
Y á veces llevo á maldecir la gloria  
Que tanto un tiempo con ardor amé,  
J. M. T.

PENSAMIENTOS.—Así como los crímenes de los particulares, los crímenes de los pueblos tienen tambien su espacion.

—Se detesta la verdad y á quien la dice cuando ella recuerda á los hombres sus grandes crímenes.







León de Nicaragua  
Leon, Nicaragua

# EL NICARAGUENSE

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Sábado, 14 de junio de 1856

Saturday, June 14, 1856

EN PRIMERA PLANA ESTÁ UNA CARTA del general Walker al senador Weller, pero en las páginas interiores hay noticias de mayor trascendencia: en inglés y español, el recibimiento apoteósico de Walker en León el 4 de junio y las proclamas de Walker y el Presidente Rivas llamando a las armas ante una inminente guerra con Guatemala; y sólo en inglés, el regreso de Walker a Granada el viernes 13, la nominación de Walker para Presidente de la República, y el editorial *The Young South* [El Joven Sur] anunciando claramente que la República que está formando Walker expandirá el sistema esclavista sureño a través de Mesoamérica hasta cerca del ecuador. En "Dos palabras al pueblo", fechadas el 25 de mayo, el filibustero cubano Francisco Agüero Estrada renuncia por motivos de salud, "algo alterada por el exceso de trabajo", al cargo de redactor de la parte española de EL NICARAGUENSE, que había ejercido durante dos meses, desde su nombramiento por el Presidente Rivas el 22 de marzo de 1856.

ON THE FRONT PAGE THERE IS A LETTER from General Walker to Senator Weller, but inside are more momentous news: In English and Spanish, the hero welcome given to Walker in León on June 4th, and the proclamations by Walker and President Rivas calling to arms when facing an imminent war with Guatemala; and in English only, the return of Walker to Granada on Friday, June 13th, the nomination of Walker for President of the Republic, and the editorial titled "The Young South," clearly announcing that the Republic that Walker is forming shall expand the South's slavery system through Central America and almost to the equator. In *Dos palabras al pueblo*, [Two Words to the People], dated May 25th, Cuban filibuster Francisco Agüero Estrada, because of his health, "somewhat altered due to overwork," resigns as editor of the Spanish Section of EL NICARAGUENSE, a post he had held for two months, appointed to it by President Rivas on March 22, 1856.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### EL PRESIDENTE

DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,

á sus habitantes.

NICARAGUENSES. —Guatemala está en campaña contra nosotros sin que hayan mediado los antecedentes que se usan en todas las naciones. Envíos de Comisionados, cartas particulares y la influencia de personas estrañas en la cuestion, proponiendo arreglos razonables, han sido empleados sin ningun éxito. Yo protesto que anhelo por la paz, que no quiero la guerra; pero tampoco la temo, por que hostilizándonos sin justicia y de una manera tan bárbara, como lo ejecutó Costa-rica, el Cielo nos preservará del vandalaje de nuestros enemigos y castigará su audacia. ...

Tenáz el Gobierno de Guatemala en hacernos la guerra, pérfido en levantar las facciones ensangrentadas del interior, procura que nos despedacemos ántes de dar principio á una invasion formal ...

Nicaraguenses: olvidad hasta el nombre de los partidos. La patria siempre es vuestra; es una, y cualquier mal que se le infiera debe pesar sobre todos. Vuestra es la causa que defendeis, confiad en su santidad; y por lo que á mi toca me complace el aseguraros, que un éxito feliz coronará vuestros esfuerzos.

Soldados, á las armas: la Patria os confia su salud y su vida. Vosotros habeis defendido en todo tiempos con heroismo estos objetos caros; y el Gobierno no duda que lo hagais ahora que vá a decidirse para siempre entre la libertad y la esclavitud, entre el honor y el oprobio. La Providencia os protege; y la fortuna no os ha abandonado.

*Patricio Rivas.*

Leon, Junio 3 de 1856.

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### THE YOUNG SOUTH.

Partizans are but the representatives of ideas. The Young South believes in popular sovereignty and indefinite expansion. ... All men are not equal; they were not created so in the beginning, and therefore the Young South does not make them so. ... The Caucasian race everywhere should be free. ... Almost under the equator, in the centre of the known earth, between the two great seas, a new Republic shall be formed, and its mission shall be to carry out the faith and doctrines of the Young South.

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*Del Boletín Oficial.*

### INGRESO DEL SR. JRAL. EN JEFE. WILLIAM WALKER EN LEÓN.

Ayer á la una y media de la tarde, el Sr. Presidente de la República, los Sres. Secretarios del despacho y un número considerable de funcionarios y ciudadanos salieron al encuentro del Sr. Walker. Salva de artillería, repique jeneral de campanas, la tropa tendida en la plaza, la música marcial, y otras demostraciones de regocijo solemnizaron el acto pero todo esto habria sido insignificante si no hubiera estado pintado en los semblantes de todas las personas el contento y el entusiasmo al ver al Jeneral Walker en medio del Pueblo Leonés.

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### NICARAGUENSES.

¡COMPATRIOTAS! — Os doy este nombre con gusto y alegría, y me regocijo de estar entre vosotros leoneses, hijos ilustres de la libertad y amantes del progreso. Soy vuestro compatriota porque es Nicaragua mi patria adoptiva, como lo es igualmente de millares de hombres libres que me han acompañado, y que han derramado su sangre, perdido la vida con gloria, por que lo han hecho defendiendo su patria, y morir así, es glorioso. Los campos de Santa Rosa y de Rivas son pruebas patentes, así como tambien lo son de que defendemos con bizarría nuestros fueros patrios el triunfo obtenido sobre los Costaricenses; ellos han sido vencidos, y los hechos lo demuestran. ¿En dónde están? En vano, pues, escriben falsedades por su calumniosa prensa. Mas nos falta que hacer todavia; las Repúblicas vecinas injusta y torpemente nos amenazan, es preciso aunque sea doloroso, ir á las armas. —Volad pues, valientes Leoneses a tomarlas, y creed que el triunfo es seguro. Nuestra bandera es de justicia, orden y libertad. La civilizacion os dará la victoria, y la posteridad os verá con envidia: vuestros hijos y las generaciones venideras, tomando por herencia la paz que dejareis y una patria digna de hombres, os colmará de bendiciones, y la historia os consagrará una página inmortal. — Nicaraguenses: conoced vuestros verdaderos intereses, escuchad la voz del Presidente de la República, y unámonos en un solo sentimiento para defendernos, y marchemos si fuese necesario y lo ordenase el Gobierno contra los enemigos de la humanidad y de todo bien social, que tendrá mucha honra en acompañaros vuestro amigo y compatriota

WILLIAM WALKER.

Leon, Junio 4 de 1856.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

NO. 32.

## El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### LETTER OF GEN. WALKER.

The following letter was written to Senator Weller, and by him read in the Senate of the United States, whilst the utmost silence prevailed. The effect was great, not only in Congress, but throughout the United States, and there is no doubt but that it had a great influence in moving the President to the speedy recognition of our independence, which followed so soon after:

HON. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senate:

*My Dear Sir:* By the last papers from New York, I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct Nicaragua has pursued towards the Transit Company, you were so generous as to undertake to defend me from the aspersions of men utterly ignorant of my character. In consequence of this, I take the liberty of writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and these facts will, I think, prove not unimportant to the government of the United States.

You have doubtless learned from the newspapers how pacific was the policy Nicaragua proposed to pursue towards the other States of Central America.—Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring governments showed themselves, if not only positively, at least negatively, hostile to the actual administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, not only here, but throughout Central America, that the States were stimulated by English and French agents. But it was not until the correspondence of the Consul General of Costa Rica in London was intercepted by me, a few weeks ago, that positive evidence was afforded of the active sympathy the British government manifests to those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that England is furnishing arms to our enemies, and at the same time the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte, in order that the moral weight of the English government may be thrown into the scale against our republic.

I do not know how these facts may appear to the people of the United States, but to us they seem directly at variance with American principle and American interests. These facts are patent to all, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer. There are other circumstances connected with the present war waging in this State and in Costa Rica which may require interpretation in order to make their importance felt.

The government of Costa Rica has never yet declared war against the government of Nicaragua, yet it has invaded

our territories and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States government. This has been done under cover of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the American forces in the service of Nicaragua. To declare war against the forces in the service of Nicaragua, and not against Nicaragua herself, is to deny in the most positive and offensive manner, the right of Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in this offensive and unheard manner, but another decree has been published ordering all American prisoners of war taken by the Costa Rican forces to be shot.—This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign service the common rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as those I have mentioned not only throw Costa Rica, as I conceive, beyond the pale of civilized nations, but they directly affect the honor and dignity of the United States.

They (the Costa Ricans) attempt to control the American people and keep them within a limit which the American government has never prescribed. Costa Rica says Americans shall not emigrate to Nicaragua and take arms in her service. It remains to be seen whether she can sustain herself in so singular a position. In such a war as they are now waging against us there can be but one result.—They may destroy my whole force—a circumstance I deem almost impossible—they may kill every American now in Nicaragua, but the seed is sown, and not all the force of Spanish America can prevent the fruit from coming to maturity. The more savage the nature of the war they wage against us, the more certain the result, the more terrible the consequences. I may not live to see the end, but I feel that my country will not permit the result to be doubtful. I know that the honor and the interests of the great country, which, despite of the foreign service I am engaged in, I still love to call my own, are involved in the present struggle. That honor must be preserved inviolate, and those interests must be jealously maintained.

So far we have had great moral odds against us. The government to which we all naturally look for aid and comfort has treated us with coldness and disdain.—There has been no government to encourage us and bid us "God speed." Nothing but our own sense of the justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth has enabled us to struggle on as far as we have done. We may perish in the work we have undertaken, and our cause may be for a time lost. But if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life, or what is success, in comparison with the consciousness of having performed a duty, and of co-operating, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I begin, however, to leave facts, and, therefore will conclude. I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,  
 WM. WALKER.

FREMONT IN OHIO.—The Cleveland Herald hoists the name of Col. Fremont as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and endorses him in a leading column.

SABBATICAL LAWS.—In Southampton, England, a bookseller was lately fined five shillings for selling a newspaper on the Sabbath, and the magistrate who gave the judgment said that, by the terms of the English law, nothing could be sold on Sunday except milk and mackerel. Yet it is notorious that many other articles are sold, and it was a proposition in Parliament to abolish such sale, which caused the riots in Hyde Park.

### THE UNHAPPY REPLY.

"I do not think it a selfish act, if I occupy this whole seat myself, as I am to travel all this long day," said I to a lady nearest me, as I took the out-of-the-way-end seat in the cars at Buffalo for Albany one sultry morning.

"Certainly not," was the reply, as I put my shawl, books, papers, fan, bouquet, &c., in the one end and nestled myself down on the other. I soon wearied of conversation and reading, and had sunk into a fitful slumber, when a gentle tap upon my shoulder and a "please, miss," made me wake with a sudden start.

The car was filled to overflowing, and a newly arrived party had entered, and a pale little woman, with a fretful baby in her arms, stood asking permission to sit beside me. With more of pity than of pleasure, I shared my seat with her, yet I spoke but few words, and sulkily forbore taking the restless little creature to ease her poor wearied arms; but I merely smoothed its yellow hair and its pale baby cheeks, and said Mary was a good and sweet name.

For my own comfort, I had opened the window, that I might more distinctly catch those picturesque views that flitted by so rapidly that they seemed like growing pictures without one imperfection to mar, when my attention was drawn to my companion, who was incessantly coughing.

"I do wish you would let down that window," said she; "that coal smoke makes me cough so much worse."

I am ashamed to confess it now, but I felt the angry blood burn in my cheek and a flash of the eyes as I replied:

"I am quite sick and wearied, and troubled and hungry, and thirsty and crowded, and here you come as an intruder and keep from me the mite of cool fresh air that I have so sorely need. Do you think you are doing as you would be done by?" said I, tardily; and without waiting for a reply, I rose and was letting down the window with an angry crash, as a naughty child would slam a door to shut it, when she laid her poor waisted little hand on my arm, and said:

"Oh, don't do it, then!" and burst into tears, and leaning her head down wept bitterly.

The woman in my heart was touched, but putting on the injured air of a martyr, I compressed my lips and took up a paper intending to read. Pretty soon my eyes grew dim, I could not see without crushing the tears often, and I resolved to ask pardon for my unkindness, but minute after minute glided away, and we reached her place of destination, and she rose to leave. I rose, too, and the words were on my lips, when a gentleman came to assist her out.

She turned her gentle, tearful eyes upon me with a sad expression, and bowed so sweetly that my hand was almost upraised for the forgiveness, the words were just dropping from my lips, but she was gone.

It was too late—and I, a woman, with a woman's heart, was left with that stinging wrong done yet sticking in it, and the sweet words and waisted little hand that could remove it were gone from me forever. I sank back in my seat and wept bitterly.

The gentleman returned from assisting her, and as the car was full, he occupied the seat she had vacated. I inquired who the lady was, and he replied:

"Her house is in Wisconsin, and she has now returned to the home of her childhood to die. The whole family of brothers have died of consumption, and she was the last one left, and is fast going, too."

Oh! I turned away, sick at heart, and tried to shut out from remembrance that pallid, appealing face, as I resolved and re-resolved never again, in this poor life

of mine, to speak an unkind word to a stranger.

PRUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY.—The Minister of Police, Herr Von Hinkeldey, has been killed in a duel outside Berlin by Herr Von Rochow. The Times narrates as follows, the cause of the quarrel:

It is well known that Prussia, like the rest of Germany, has an order of nobles distinguished by an ordinary pride as their only attribute of superiority—their ancient lineage. With little ancestral wealth, with no political talents, with no claim to lead or to be respected by the people, some two or three thousand families pretend to carry back their pedigrees to a period before modern history began, and to look upon no man as noble, if nobility can be proved to have been conferred upon his family at any definite date.

Nothing that Madame de Crequi has chronicled about the old nobility of France, nothing that has been handed down about pompous English peers in the days of dedications and running footmen, can exceed the stories of absurdity and insolence related even in the present day of German aristocrats, whose high quality of being "born" entitles them to look down upon the universe. Herr Von Hinkeldey seems to have been one of that class of men who have made Prussia a great kingdom. The great statesmen who rose up in Prussia in the hour of her deepest

calamity organized the system of administration which now exists. Centralized, bureaucratic, rigid, pedantic, it may be; but, compared with what preceded it, and what Herr Von Rochow, his party and their organ, The Kreuz Zeitung, wish to restore, it is worthy of all respect; for it is, at any rate, founded on principles of natural justice, of equal rights and equal

The Minister of Police was a bold upholder of the sovereign power, which is in Prussia really the power of the people. He would carry out the law against all classes, and would make no exception in favor of any order which might fancy itself privileged. The nobles and the military were not to be excluded from the operation of his municipal authority. He appears to have been an able administrator; he paved and lighted Berlin, introduced lodging-houses for the poor, a fire brigade, the electric telegraph, water works, baths and wash-houses, and a new system of employing criminals profitably. In fact, he was what we should call in England an able public man. But these merits were hidden from the eyes of the Kreuz Zeitung party, who were always talking of the days of Fritz, when a good Prussian hated a Frenchman, and a nobleman was properly respected. The Minister of the Police was too reforming for the party which has through the whole of the war leaned to Russia, and has, by enlisting every prejudice against the Western nations, obtained in the Chambers and in society a power probably disproportionate to its real strength.

At last the dislike came to a deadly feud. The clique marked him out for destruction. He was to be insulted on every occasion, and forced to challenge one opponent after another, until he fell. At last he appeared at a *carrousal* given by some of the princes and nobility. Here Rochow stepped up to him and told him that the presence of a police agent was not required. What need is there of further detail? Hinkeldey was obliged to challenge his inexorable defamer. He went home, sent in his resignation, made his will, arranged his papers, wrote his last letters, and then repaired to the field. It is said he did not know how to fire a pistol. His antagonist was skilful enough, and had chosen the pistol as his weapon. Rochow walked up to the "barriere" and shot the Minister dead.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 14.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

By reference to the proceedings published in another column, it will be perceived that the Oriental Department has quite unexpectedly cast its vote for Gen. Walker for President of this Republic for the next two years. The result of this vote is immaterial, since the election has been annulled by decree of Government; but had no action of this character been taken, there is scarcely a doubt but Gen. Walker would have been chosen to the Presidency by the several Departments.

We have no means of knowing what decision the General would have taken in such an emergency—if he would accept the gift of the office, or no—as he is at present in Massaya, and will not be in town before our paper is issued. We have heard it stated, however, that he declines to receive the election at the hands of the different Departmental Conventions; but says he will accept, if the people are allowed to vote directly on the subject. In such case, if the voice of the nation calls him to administer the affairs of the Government—if the people, in their sovereign capacity, seek to testify in this manner their approbation of his past conduct—he will not feel at liberty to decline the office. This is the report; but how much of truth there is in it, we are not prepared to determine. Gen. Walker will probably arrive in town to-day, when all doubt on the subject will be put at rest.

That the nation would be greatly benefitted, if Gen. Walker should be selected as the next President, does not admit of a doubt. The future course of the Government would be marked by such a character as to inspire confidence among the people and respect among the nations. The policy of our Government, which now needs a vigorous development, under the administration of such a President, would be moulded into a shape to be preserved and carried out for years. The financial condition of the country, so delicate, and yet so important in its organization, requires a strict and unbending honesty to preserve the Republic from the same gross frauds and peculations that marked the early history of Texas and California. The executive ability, the wonderfully retentive memory, the quick perception and the faithful watchfulness of Gen. Walker peculiarly fit him for the responsible position. There are many stories told of the faithfulness of Gen. Walker's memory in retaining the recollection of accounts and the peculiarity of their origin; and of our own knowledge, though perplexed by the course of Costa Rica in rejecting our Minister to that Republic, he still knew the civil indebtedness of the Government to half a dozen individuals, whose faces he had never seen, and whose accounts he had had no occasion to examine. The minutest matter is attended to, and the smallest expense noted and decided on with promptness.

Moreover, such an expression of confidence by the people would at once deny to the world the libel uttered against Gen. Walker, that he is a lawless usurper of power in this State. The people called him, and his election now would evidence that they had not repented of that call. His name and fame have been traduced throughout the world, and something is due to testify that he is the legitimate representative of the Democratic element of the Republic. We have but small doubt that should he consent to allow his name to go before the people, the popular voice will choose him to the Presidency.

## POPULAR ELECTION.

The Prefect of this city, yesterday, received a decree of the Government, which annulled the late election for President, and ordered that the decision should be submitted to a direct popular vote. We made all proper efforts to get a copy of the decree for publication this morning, but were disappointed in our efforts.

The election for President is annulled, and a new vote—the people casting their ballots directly for such candidates as they may choose—has been ordered. We are informed that the next election is ordered to take place on Tuesday, the 24th of June, and will be held universally throughout the State. The nearness of the day on which the election is to be held will cause the authorities to be active in circulating the decree, that the people may know of their privileges.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—It is reported that Gen. Goicouria will leave on the next steamer in the capacity of Minister to England.

## GUATEMALA TRUTH.

The Gazette of Guatemala, of the 10th ult., under the head of "Notices of Nicaragua," alludes to the recent letter of the Minister of the United States to the President of Costa Rica in these terms:

"Returning to the communication of Mr. Wheeler to President Mora, without stopping to examine the right of this diplomat to make any intimations to a government to which he is not accredited, we come to the point of his object, to protest against the pretended murder, by the Costa Rica troops, of certain North Americans, which, he says, were unarmed at Virgin Bay, on the 9th of April last. The information upon which Mr. Wheeler acted was derived from the testimony of two witnesses, employees of the Transit Company. Knowing the character and principles of President Mora, we deny utterly such a charge, based by Mr. Wheeler upon solely the testimony of these two partisan witnesses.—Moreover, it ought not to be forgotten, that Mr. Wheeler sympathized from the beginning with these adventurers, and that without waiting for orders from his government, he hastened to recognize as the legitimate power in Nicaragua the authority of Don Patricio Rivas."

That the Aristocratic party now ruling Guatemala should sympathize with the conduct of Mora, is by no means surprising; but any respectable person who could publish so mendacious a tissue of nonsense should be exposed and denounced. The question made, as to the right of any diplomatic representative to address a Government where he is not accredited, does not arise in this case. Mora, at the head of his army, had invaded Nicaragua, to which State Mr. Wheeler was the accredited representative of high grade; and the troops under his immediate eye and command committed one of the most brutal, wholesale murders known in this or any other country. Among those murdered was a little child, who was sitting on a wood-pile; and while praying to be spared, was shot down by these blood-hounds, and bayoneted after being shot until he was dead. These persons were all unarmed, some of them had been for years in the country, and in no manner connected with the belligerent parties. Was it meet and proper for the representative of the United States to be silent under such circumstances? Gen. Pierce at his inauguration had declared that the rights of every American citizen should be sacredly maintained, and upon every sea and every shore "the stars and stripes" should be an inviolable panoply for American rights.

It was the boast of Gen. Jackson, that during the term of his Presidency, no American citizen had been insulted or injured by any foreign power. Had Mr. Wheeler remained quiet when ferocity and brutality committed such

### "Acts

That blur the grace and blush of modesty," he would be unfit to represent such a great nation. President Mora is beyond the pale of civilization; and in self-respect, the President will, (as Mr. Molina, the Costa Rica Minister at Washington, has been informed,) hold Costa Rica to heavy and severe responsibility. The first act will be to send Molina home as representing a nation whose chief has departed from all the laws of civilized warfare, and unfit to rank among civilized Christian nations.

But the Guatemala ally of Mora evades the fair issues and consequences, by denying the facts and suggesting that the witnesses swore falsely. Should this issue be tendered, we pledge the testimony of hundreds of respectable persons, who know that every word which the witnesses before the United States Minister swore to (Messrs. Mahoney and Cooley) is religiously true. Their high character testified to by Judge Cushing, and well known to this community. The graves of the murdered victims are still fresh at Virgin Bay—the cries of the widow still ring in our ears; and the tears of the orphan are not yet dry.

The Guatemala Gazette, with the same jesuitical falsity, makes a charge that Mr. Wheeler has sympathized from the beginning with the Democrats, and hastened without authority from his Government to recognize the Rivas authority.

There is no evidence of this—on the contrary the government of Estrada had been recognized by Mr. Wheeler, when in authority; but when that dynasty fell, and by solemn treaty and fusion of all parties, the Rivas Government was not only *de facto* but *de jure* established, this Government was very promptly and properly recognized by the Minister of the United States as the Government. Mr. Wheeler waited a proper time—much longer than Mr. Rush who recognized the Provisional Government of France on the same day it was established. It is evident that Mr. Wheeler acted proper; for by a message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, the Rivas Government is recognized by

"the Great Republic," and Padre Viji has been received and now ranks with the Plenipotentiaries of the proudest powers on earth. This will doubtless give great pleasure to President Mora and the Guatemala Gazette, whose future course, we trust, will be marked with more sincerity and truth, and not compel us to repel its falsehoods and expose its duplicity.

## MINES OF CHONTALES.

### SILVER-BEARING QUARTZ BY THE TON!

The steamer La Virgin arrived at the wharf yesterday morning, from Chontales, having on board as freight, 400 quintals of silver-bearing quartz, for shipment to Boston, where it will be worked up, and the precious ore extracted. This quartz was taken from La Mestiza Mine, one mile and a half from Libertad, and but twenty miles from navigation. Twenty tons of it was sent down to the Lake steamer for transportation to San Juan del Norte, from whence it will be forwarded to New York. The road from Libertad to the Lake is a good one, and capable of being traveled at any season of the year. The mine belongs to Col. Fabens and Maj. Heiss, and the proprietors are now making preparations to erect proper machinery for working it upon a more extensive scale. It originally belonged to Padre Rosa, who rented it to two French gentlemen, Francisco Guerriere and Emile Bousbounere, to whom the present shipment of twenty tons belongs, and who originally intended sending the ore to France, but were persuaded by Col. Fabens to send it to Boston, that the people of the United States might be thoroughly convinced of the existence of valuable mines in this Republic. It is estimated that the silver ore taken from the Mestiza mine will yield from \$35 to \$40 to the quintal, or \$770 to the ton.

In addition to the silver ore, Col. Fabens exhibited specimens of gold quartz taken from a vein discovered last week, which were as rich as any ever discovered in California. The gold mine is called La Calvario, and belongs to the same parties that own La Mestiza, the silver mine. The gold spread through this stone, a very rotten quartz, is so plenty as to be apparent in large quantities to the naked eye, and affords most convincing proof of the richness of the vein. From partial experiments, it has been determined that the gold quartz, if it holds out anything like the first croppings, will yield \$70 to the quintal, or \$1,400 to the ton.

Specimens from the above mines were taken to the East some time since, by Thomas Vandyke; but persons in New York, and among them a gentleman who once held a high position in the Medical Department of the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the product of Nicaragua, but had really been bought of returned Californians for the purpose of deceiving the people of the United States. Beyond the absurdity of such a story, we presume the present shipment of twenty tons of as rich ore as was ever found in California, will afford sufficient testimony to the people of the United States that there is truth in the gold fields of Nicaragua. Such men as Major Heiss and Col. Fabens would scarcely enter into a speculation involving an outlay of \$10,000, simply to practice a humbug upon the people of the United States!

WAR ON PAPER.—The conflict with Guatemala, from present appearances, will have to be conducted on paper, until we can have time to go up there and give Carrera a "proper lesson." He proclaimed a flaming denunciation against us, and with great show of wrath, sent his advance-guard to co-operate with the Costa Ricans. Unfortunately the latter fled, and Carrera co-operated with them by "backing down." He may rest assured, however, the difficulty is not settled yet, but that in due course of time, when Uncle Billy is clear of more important matters, he will take an occasion to settle accounts with Guatemala. A long arrear is due from that State to the cause of Democracy, and time, which brings all things right, will sooner or later, deliver justice in her case. Mr. Carrera may think he can make an Indian trade with Nicaragua, but he will find his mistake, when he is held to the bargain of hostilities, and that, too, on his own soil. It will afford an excellent opportunity for such patriots as Carrera is to act as arbitrators and assess the damage.

GARRISON AT MASSAYA.—Brig. Gen. Fry informs us that the garrison at Massaya, consisting of the recruits recently received from New Orleans, have enjoyed the best of health since the station was fixed at that point, and that the boys are being drilled with great assiduity.

## STATE ELECTION.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the election for President, Senators and Representatives took place in this city—that is, this Department cast its vote for President and elected a Senator and two Representatives to the Legislature, which assembles at the regular time in Managua. We gave an account, some time since, of an election by the people, in this city, when they chose Delegates to a Convention which was to assemble in the capital of the Department, on a stated day, and vote for the above officers. The people, it will be perceived, thus vote indirectly for their officers. On Wednesday, the delegates chosen at that election assembled in the court-house and proceeded to discharge their duties. Don Faustino Solórsano was chosen President of the Convention; Don Justo Lugo, Inspector, and Don José Ansoatigui and Don Francisco García y Calonge, Sr., Secretaries.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and the delegates took their seats in the following order:

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Raimundo Selva,        | Teodoro Mora,             |
| Juan Alejos Bermudez,  | Mateo Guillen,            |
| Julio Martinez,        | José Maria Reyes,         |
| Dolores Peña,          | Crescencio Bado,          |
| Manuel Solórsano,      | Esteran Rivas,            |
| Trinidad Lacayo,       | Juan Peralta,             |
| Fernando Garay,        | Juan B. Obando,           |
| Gerbasio Sandoval,     | Balvino Jarquin,          |
| Domingo Selva,         | José de Jesus Rozaro,     |
| Bernardo Solórsano,    | Dionicio Gallar,          |
| Aleriano Berroteran,   | Bernabé Mentiel,          |
| Pedro Lugo,            | Felis Correa,             |
| Saturino Lugo,         | J. Luis Osborne,          |
| Joaquin Viji,          | Pedro Garay,              |
| Juan Francisco Lacayo, | Ramon Castrillo,          |
| Joaquin Jimenes,       | Pedro Yginio Selva,       |
| Nicolas Jimenes,       | Faustino Solórsano,       |
| Silverio Cuadro,       | Justo Lugo,               |
| Balvino Varas,         | José Ansoatigui,          |
| Domingo Sanchez,       | F. Garcia y Calonge, Sr., |
| Tomas Cordero,         |                           |

A range of seats was arranged around the room in front of the raised elevation, and each delegate took his seat according to the precedence in which his name was called. The President, Judge and Secretaries had their seats on the platform, which is cut off from the main portion of the room by a railing and pair of steps. Thus seated, the Convention proceeded with the grave and important business that called it into being. The election of a Representative being the first to be disposed of, the names of Don Fermin Ferrer and Don Carlos Thomas were placed in nomination. On the first ballot, Don Fermin Ferrer received 23 votes, and Don Carlos Thomas 17, making in all 41, the entire strength of the Convention. Don Fermin Ferrer was then declared elected.

The election of a substitute, who should attend the Legislature in case of any disability on the part of Don Fermin Ferrer, was next to be attended to. Padre Santiago Solórsano, Don Cleto Mayorga and two or three other candidates were voted for on the first ballot, none of whom received a majority of the whole vote, and therefore the President declared there was no election. The election was again entered into, and according to the rule, all but the two highest candidates were dropped, and the election confined to Padre Santiago Solórsano and Don Cleto Mayorga. The next vote stood, for the former 21, and for the latter 19, electing Padre Santiago Solórsano.

The voting proceeds in the following manner: All the delegates take their seats, which they maintain during the session of the Convention. The names of the candidates are written down by the Secretaries, and then the voting proceeds by the name of each delegate being called, when he rises from his seat and approaches the President and declares his choice in a voice audible to the whole assembly. The proceeding was orderly, and the voting executed rapidly. The debates of the Convention were conducted in an earnest and enthusiastic manner, and the whole body seemed to appreciate the responsibility of its mission.

The above proceeding closed the first day's work of the Convention. At 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the body adjourned, and a short time afterwards we observed many of the deputies discussing their chocolate, while they talked over the day's proceedings and the morrow's chances. We shall see what the next day gave birth to.

THURSDAY, June 12.—The Electoral Convention assembled in the court-house, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for President of the Republic. The deliberations of the day before had been accepted by the people, and a spirit of enthusiasm had taken hold on the delegates. In our conversations with some of the members the day before, they spoke in glowing terms of the



present condition and future prospects of the State, and expressed their warm desire to clothe with the Presidency the man who had wrought these hopes. Forty representatives of the people, coming direct from their constituents, declared that there was no other man in the State in whose hands they had rather trust the destinies of the Republic.

When the Convention met on Thursday, and candidates were put in nomination for the Presidency, the name of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER was received with acclamation. The voting presented a scene of enthusiasm impossible to describe, and when it was concluded, the President announced that of the votes cast, all but a dozen or so were for Gen. Walker. Some voted for Don Patricio Rivas, and others voted for Don Mariano Salazar. The result was received with acclamation. The Convention then became too enthusiastic to continue longer in session, and an adjournment was moved and carried. The delegates shook hands with each other and the Americans on the streets, and the utmost limit of congratulation was indulged in. The work of the second day was done, and we give it to the world as the spontaneous result of the people, uninfluenced by a single thought but patriotism and an admiration for the services of the man whom Nicaragua looks upon as the preserver of her integrity and the restorer of her prosperity.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.—The Convention assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating four delegates, who should join with four from the District of Massaya, and elect a Senator. Granada alone forms a Representative district, but it requires Granada and Massaya both to compose a Senatorial district. The delegates chosen yesterday will meet with the delegates from Massaya, on Sunday, when a Senator will be chosen. The gentlemen chosen to cast the vote of this city were as follows:

Bernardo Solórsano, Saturnino Lugo,  
Bernabé Montiel, Joaquín Jimines.

After electing the above delegation, the Convention adjourned. So the election closed.

The candidates chosen, so far as we can judge, are good Democrats and able men. Don Fermin Ferrer has been identified with the Government ever since its organization under Patricio Rivas, and in every capacity has won the confidence and esteem of the people. That he will do so as the Representative of this district, we cannot doubt.

GENERAL WALKER IN LEON.—By the *Official Boletín*, published at Leon, we learn that Gen. Walker entered that city on Monday last, at half-past 1, and was received with becoming honors by the people and authorities. The General was accompanied by his staff and one division of the army. The President and his Cabinet, the municipal authorities, the Fathers of the Church, and the various military officers in Leon, went out to meet the General on his first visit to Leon since the establishment of the present Democratic Government, and the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited by the whole people at again seeing him in the midst of his original allies, the Democrats of Leon. The various claims of public business have intervened to prevent any visit to Leon by the General since the time when he left that place for Realejo and embarked on the *Vesta* for San Juan del Sur.

As the General rode into the city, salvos of artillery announced his welcome advent, martial music greeted the public ear, and every other sign of rejoicing was given. A collation was spread, at which the cortegé of persons refreshed themselves, and at night a greater portion of the city was illuminated. All thought of war was given over, and the people made the day one of public festivities.

PINEDA CITY.—The letter of "Cyrus," printed on the fifth page, is dated from Pineda City. For the information of those who do not know where Pineda City is, we may add, that it is the new name adopted for San Juan del Sur, and is derived from the name of Don Lauriano Pineda, who was President of Nicaragua in 1850-'51. President Pineda was a native of Rivas, and is remembered by the people of this Republic with gratitude for having maintained peace during the greater part of his administration. In 1851, on the night of the 4th of August, however, Gen. Muñoz, who commanded the army of this Republic, planned a revolt, and with his soldiers seized the President and his Cabinet and banished them to Honduras. Soon after the people pronounced against Muñoz, and reinstated Pineda in authority.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Fry returned to the city on Thursday evening, after spending several days with the garrison at Massaya.

DEPARTURES FOR THE EAST.—On the next steamer, Capt. Wm. Williamson leaves for New Orleans. This second visit of Capt. Williamson is one of affection, and reflects credit not only on him, but speaks in eloquence of Gen. Walker's consideration for the men who first embarked with him in the expedition of the "*Vesta*." Mr. T. B. Williamson, one of the original "Fifty-Six," who came down with Gen. Walker, was wounded very severely at the battle of Rivas. The ball entered the left thigh, and lodged near the groin, where it has remained ever since. Mr. W. obtained leave of absence from the army and went to San Francisco to obtain medical aid; but in that city the operation of extracting the ball was considered too dangerous, and the sufferer has been subjected to a continued lameness, compelling him to use crutches. At times, too, the pain is excruciating, and in order to move, he requires assistance. Recently, Mr. Williamson concluded to go to New Orleans and place himself under the medical care of Dr. Stone, whose reputation is co-extensive with science as a surgical practitioner. On arriving at Virgin Bay, he paid a visit to his brother, who was then Quartermaster in this city, and here he was detained over one steamer. The pain of the wound makes it dangerous traveling, unless the utmost care is exercised, and Capt. Williamson applied to Gen. Walker to be allowed to attend his brother to New Orleans, and although the services of Capt. Williamson are much required in the Quartermaster's Department, the General promptly complied with the dictates of his humanity, and allowed him to go. Both brothers leave on the next steamer, but Capt. W. will return immediately.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.—The Know Nothing Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in April last, nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice-President. These nominations gave dissatisfaction in both sections of the Union, and part of the Know Nothing Order bolted and called another convention to do the work over. This last named convention will meet in New York, on the 12th of June. Besides the Anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Convention, there are four other National Nominating Conventions to be heard from by succeeding steamers, three of which will, probably, return their nominees in time to have been despatched by the steamer now due. The five conventions to be heard from are as follows:

1. Ultra-Abolition Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, on the 28th of May.
2. Democratic National Convention, assembled at Cincinnati, on the 2d of June.
3. Anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Convention, assembled at New York, June 12.
4. Seward Anti-Slavery Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, June 17.
5. Straight Whig Convention, assembled at Louisville, July 4.

SPIEFUL.—The San Francisco Chronicle is one of the straws thrown against the current of popular favor towards Nicaragua. The editor allows his personal spleen to overcome his judgment, or else his atheism refuses to believe in Walker as well as God—two truths the age has faith in. There never was a poet, except Byron, but who believed in anything like common sense politics; and we fear the man of the Chronicle will not prove another exception to the rule. His paper is filled with the most absurd stories about the state of affairs in Nicaragua, and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that either he or his readers are the subjects of a continued historical jaundice. If he is deceived, we pity him; if his readers are humbugged by such nonsense, they are not worth the trouble of argument.

NEWS EXPECTED.—The steamers from the Atlantic States and California may be expected about the 20th inst. From the East, we shall have the nominee of the Democratic Convention, which was to assemble at Cincinnati on the 2d of June, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. We shall also have the nominee of the Ultra-Abolition Convention, which was to assemble at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 28th of May. Other than this, no important item of news is expected.

LINE OF PACKETS.—We are informed that Wines & Co. have established a regular line of packets between New York and Greytown, and that the first vessel has come and gone, and the next is now on the way. This will afford to merchants a certain and speedy means of shipping from the East such goods as they may require.

ELECTION IN MASSAYA.—The district of Massaya last week proceeded to the election of a Representative, but as yet we have not ascertained who was the successful candidate.

## PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT RIVAS

To the People of Nicaragua!

Nicaraguans!—Guatemala is in the field against us, without the formalities used among all nations. Commissioners sent, particular letters and the influence of disinterested persons have been employed, proposing reasonable terms, without any favorable result. I declare that I earnestly desire peace, and that I do not wish for war; but neither do I fear war, for since the hostile acts which Costa Rica has committed without justice and in so barbarous a manner, Heaven will preserve us from the vandalism of our enemies, and will punish their audacity.

I regret to have to announce that the army will be called upon to repeat its sacrifices, and that with an exhausted treasury, we must appeal to the property holders for assistance. But they know that this is not dependent upon any will of my own. The honor and the dignity of the Republic demand it.

The stubborn Government of Guatemala, determined to push us into a war, perfidiously endeavors to excite bloody factions in our interior, so that we shall destroy one another, and that we shall afford them cause for a formal invasion; assuming as an insult the day that Nicaragua shall take the offensive. In spite of all this, the advantageous and secure position which the Government has, a regard to humanity will cause her to favor a dignified peace, when the enemy is just. I appeal to God for witness of my intentions, and the oath which I have taken before his altar is no vain formula.

Nicaraguans! do not allow nefarious persons to deceive you with their flatteries.

Costa Rica said, and repeated a thousand times, that she did not come with evil designs, but to protect us; and in the campaign to Rivas, she committed depredations, incendiaries and assassinations unheard in the history of ages. Unarmed men, prisoners of war, the vanquished were slain; and even these atrocities were committed in the sacred temples of the Lord.

In like manner, President Carrera seeks to appear generous, to protect us, with the seal of slavery on his forehead—the same seal which he affixed on the natives in the time of Alvarado, in his last campaign on the banks of a river, whose bridge brings to memory forever his disgrace.

Let us recollect, Nicaraguans, the scandalous conduct of Guatemala in Honduras, the march of whose invading army was unmarked by every species of excess; and that the Chief who authorized them, is the same who made slaves of the people, and who, in Los Altos, commanded and was present, with sniles, at the shooting of the hundreds of innocents.

Nicaraguans! at this moment forget the name of parties! The country always is yours; it is a unit, and whatever evil may befall it, presses equally on you. Your own is the cause you defend—trust to justice; and on my part, it gives me pleasure to assure you that a happy termination will crown your labors!

Soldiers, to arms! The country trusts to you for its safety and its life! You have defended at all times with heroism these dear objects, and the Government does not doubt your course when now you have to decide forever between Liberty and Slavery, between Honor and Disgrace!

Providence will protect us, and Fortune has not abandoned us!

LEON, June 3, 1856.

COL. J. W. FABENS.—This gentleman, whose name abroad is connected with the revolution in Nicaragua, as one of its fathers, and who has long held the important post of Director of Colonization under this Republic, leaves tomorrow on the steamer *La Virgin*, for San Juan del Norte, from whence he sails to New York on the steamer. Col. Fabens goes East on business connected with a large mining claim in the Department of Chontales, and while in New York will superintend the shipment of machinery proper for working both silver and gold quartz lead. He returns immediately to this Republic. A pleasant trip both ways, Colonel.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WALKER.—The Commander-in-Chief of the army arrived in town last evening, at six o'clock from Massaya. He was accompanied by his Staff, Lieutenants Gist and Finney, and an escort of twelve Rangers. The party looked in good health.

SALUTE.—A salute of eight guns was fired on the plaza on Thursday, when it was announced that the vote of this Department had been cast for General Walker.

CLOSE YOUR DOORS!—Under the present regulations of this city, all public houses must be closed at 9 o'clock.

PAPERS.—Wines & Co. have favored us with copies of the *Official Boletín*, published at Leon.

MANOVILL'S HOTEL.  
NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travelers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest of the market of Granada affords. The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.  
Granada, June 14, 1856.

## 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.

MAY, 1856.

## EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET, New-York.

THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices.  
Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3.  
Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low Prices.  
my31.

## Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

## A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

## MAX. A. THOMAN;

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE.  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 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 Fifty 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.

## Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 14.

## THE YOUNG SOUTH.

Partizans are but the representatives of ideas. Thought matures theory, and theory attracts advocates. Republicanism and monarchy, so distinct and opposite in theory, have no less antagonistic representatives, and through the long years since man first needed government, these two principles have been struggling against each other. The contest is not confined to war and diplomacy, but it agitates in social life and in communities.—Multitudinous regulations, emanating from a single source, have taxed obedience from the people; and in some places—places, too, where a "higher law" is taught—the hand of legislation has entered into the family circle, and ordered matters of convenience and comfort. The tyranny of opinion has reared its head where the might of force was resisted. British tea was thrown into Boston harbor that British intolerance might grow out of the seed. Plymouth rock is shunned by a large family of people, because it has been made a stone in the temple of fanaticism. The rule is abrogated "that government is best that governs least," and legislation falters not to prescribe meat and drink. The majority shall rule, says the new phase of tyranny, and on this outrageous instinct, for reason it is not the minority are grossly abused. What other is this than the despotism of Europe, of Nicholas or Napoleon? What other, we say, than a worse system of the same plague which has trampled on private rights since Cain took offense at Abel's offering. That was an outbreak of opinion, and the same cause has been operating in every country and century, until to-day. In Boston, men are not allowed to go to heaven unless they follow a path marked out by legislation; and although it is plain to all reasonable men the direction takes a downward course, still you must follow the prescription or leave the State. The same people say you shall not drink what you desire to drink, and a money loving spy will watch you for twenty-four hours to gain an opportunity to make half your glass of brandy by watching your mouth that it does not gratify its daily want. Dissimulation is thus taught from the cradle to the grave—the fine sense of right and delicacy completely destroyed. All the people are not responsible for this wrong, but only the majority, which insists on using its power like a tyrant. In such a society, legislation is depended upon to cure all the social evils, but like certain medicines, it only drives the disease in, where it breeds other tumors and impurities, and they, in their turn, break out and disfigure the body politic. A great ulcerous cancer is at the heart of eastern politics; and it will not be many years before we shall see its sad effects, in the entire system of public government. The pulpit, the press, the rostrum, the school, academy, all teem with cant and theory; and he who is of not those, is looked upon as fit only to be governed. My business and yours is looked after and attended to, and if remonstrance is made legislation interposes.—Human failings and natural desires are abrogated, and the opinions of a sect instituted as the governing principle, applicable to all alike. The diversities of character, habit, shape and disposition are negatived, and a common suit cut to fit all men's minds. It is a rule of opinion most detestable and yet its representatives, the men who embody the new theory of despotism, who champion the power of the majority to exercise its will without respect to the minority, are daily growing stronger and bolder, and every week they utter their anathemas against Nicaragua and its friends. We turn in pity from them to our friends—to the new school of politicians—to the representatives of a new idea—the active and freedom loving propagandists of the "Young South."

Here we have a reproduction of the ancient apostles, who gathered from the sea-shore, went about teaching a new faith. The Young South disenfranchises. It leaves all men free to occupy what sphere of life they choose, not violating the compact of society. Individually, it leaves every man alone; and instructs him to do the same towards his neighbors. It curbs all centralization of power. It reprehends all private violence.—The two extremes are thus bound to order by this new theory, while it leaves society free.—One opinion is as free and respectable as another, in the eyes of the law, and if I choose to go to heaven in the Romish faith, it allows me to do so. It does not prescribe baptism, sprinkling, laying on of hands, nor any other formula; it

does not apprehend me, if I reject all faith and believe in the sublime creed of an universal essence which shall absorb my immortal soul after death. The tree decays and its life is extinct—the body dies and the immaterial world accepts the undisturbable principle of life.

In this theory, all are free. Belief is nothing; action alone is wrong. Do what can be done, and if no one is injured, the law cannot interfere. It is an active, irrepressible spirit alive in every thing. It raises the poor, redresses the injured, and guarantees equal privileges to all. It respects nature, however, and does not ignore the existence of distinctiveness in society. All men are not equal; they were not created so in the beginning, and therefore the Young South does not make them so. Whatever a man is, it allows him to remain. If he is born a dwarf, a humpback or a fool, so he must remain; but such rights as the law gives to one, it gives to him. He can assert his rights, and if they are his, the Young South will maintain him in them; but if he claims more, there is no aid for him in the eye of impartial justice. If he is a slave, and such is the fate of nature, let him so remain, for Providence has assigned the bond of his condition. Disorder alone results from an interference with these rules of his normal being. No false system of humanity, no impracticable theory, no contradiction of nature's laws, is subverted to make black white, but black it must remain unchangeably. God, in his justice and providence, arranged the castes of life; and until he makes another world, so they must continue. The Young South believes in popular sovereignty and indefinite expansion. Republicanism, with its glorious fruits, it believes to be the birthright of every people capable of governing themselves. The Caucasian race everywhere should be free—the white nations should realize their aspirations for liberty. It sympathizes with Hungary and Ireland—it rejoices with France in her movements of jubilation—it recognizes all people who ask for freedom—it greets the world with hopes for the future—it allows the largest liberty, and thinks it governs best when it governs least.

The Young South is of the present, of to-day. It acts now and leaves the future to work out its own greatness. What the hand findeth to do, it doeth with all its might, intending to do right, and leaving the results to that Power which governs nations and worlds alike for its glory. It has had its growth in the last two years, and already its representatives fill the world with the noise of their teachings. Douglas, Soule, Cass, Walbridge and Weller—great powers in the empire of intellect—are its representatives; and already a child is born to the new doctrine. Nicaragua is the first triumph of the Young South. Walker is the Shibolet of politicians. He represents the militancy of the new church; he exemplifies the doctrine of expansion. Order springs into being where the Young South takes hold; freedom dawns upon the wake of anarchy. The rainbow that connects the East and West encircles Central America; and he who lives under the cheerful sign, recognizes its beauty and its promise. The girle is significant of the future, which bids, we hope, that all this peninsular will meet in a common family of States. Almost under the equator, in the centre of the known earth, between the two great seas, a new Republic shall be formed, and its mission shall be to carry out the faith and doctrines of the Young South.

**HIBERNICISM.**—A gentleman in this city, whose larder is filled with more luxuries than the Commissariat of the army affords, was solicited a day or two since for a piece of salt beef, he being the only person in the city in possession of that article. In an accommodating manner, the Irish serving girl was directed to fill the request; but, after ransacking the kitchen and pantry, she returned to the parlor, and with some trepidation, informed the master that there was "but one piece of beef in the pantry, and that was pork!"

The expectant solicitor chuckled over the report, although at his expense, and was preparing to go, when he was politely furnished with an elegant cut of salt pork—and we are told he had baked beans for dinner. He had his laugh over the mistake without any material loss.

**"AS WE SAID BEFORE."**—The report that the English and French fleets were ordered to land troops to assist Costa Rica against Nicaragua, is authoritatively denied by a Washington paper. Who believed it at first?

**THE PLAZA.**—The rains that have recently fallen have covered the plaza over with green grass, and it is daily becoming more beautiful in its vestment of verdure.

## SERVILITY vs. STATESMANSHIP

Within the range of the human intellect there is a class of minds that are somewhat above the general standard, but which are nevertheless quite below, in power and genius, those to whom the world awards the title of greatness, and to whom, States and nations that are so unfortunate as to possess them, look for guidance and counsel in all their affairs, civil and political. This class of men are the most dangerous, unsafe, impolitic, and generally the most corrupt, that can be found in the whole human family; and whenever entrusted with the affairs of State, their serious continued blunders and criminal errors inflict upon the masses troubles and misfortunes innumerable and untold. Inflated with an ambition that can grasp only small affairs, which extend to mere personal importance, they can see no farther into public measures than their effects upon individual interests and the promotion of their own importance. Leaving entirely out of view the intimate connection existing between national welfare and glory and social virtue and happiness, they flounder on in the great stream of life, only to be lost forever from view the instant they cease to be the *leaders* in the State.

A worse feature still in the characteristics of such men is their boldness and imprudence so long as they are safe in person from the direct or remote consequences of their public acts, which is instantly changed to the most humiliating servility or cowardice the moment the majestic voice of the people calls upon them for an account of their actions.

There is, in fact, a very wide, great difference between such men and the really great men that sometimes figure upon the world's stage. The truly great men never stoop to enquire how far or what may be the effect of their measures and policy upon their own persons; but, losing sight entirely of self in the mighty sweep of the intellect, they take in the whole State and people, and extending their vision beyond the limited present, look far into the future, and act as well for the coming ages and generations of men as for the present. In the combinations and propositions of such towering minds, fiction, fancy or incoherence are never admitted. They deal only with facts—stern, living and bare as the shining steel itself. Truth, in all its severity, is the foundation upon which they base their plans and by which they justify their actions. Such men live not for themselves, but for the State and the whole world. By the side of such how small, insignificant, puny, and detestable even, appears the low, grovelling demagogue and servile partizan, whose only thought is of himself, and whose only patriotism is the essence of selfishness.

The history of the world for six thousand years proves the fact that nations are prosperous and great just in proportion to the number of great warriors, orators, statesmen and rulers they have had to mould their policy and guide their public affairs. Point us to the period in the history of any nation, present or past, which may be considered her time of greatest prosperity and glory, and we will point to the days when she was most prolific in mighty intellects to guide her armies and navies and direct her legislation. Mediocrity in intellect is harmless only when confined to its own proper sphere of action; and that is an unhappy State whose rulers and leading statesmen are unable, either from the promptings of patriotism or the impulse of intellect, to shape her internal policy in accordance with the genius of the people or the spirit of the age.

In this respect, the States of Central America have been most unfortunate ever since they threw off the Spanish yoke and imposed upon themselves the important duties of self-government. Aristocratic Servilism—the embodiment of all the vices, without a single virtue of European Legitimacy—has had the control and management of the political destinies of these States; and as that system of "order" exists only in stupid ignorance and barbaric cowardice, it can neither appreciate nor tolerate talents and patriotism that is not the distillation of selfishness, directed to the support and maintenance of caste or a bastard nobility. Hence, such men as Moragan, Dueñas Castillon, and a few others of enlarged views and comprehensive minds, with a disinterested patriotism and love of country, must give way to the Carreras, Chamorras, Moras, and the whole clan of ignorant, brutal, semi-barbarous Servilists, who have just enough of mind to enable them to comprehend their individual interests, but utterly void of a sentiment of feeling in common with the masses or the general welfare of the State. Their bravery in war is exemplified in the butchery of prisoners and the massacre of defenceless women

and children; their statesmanship in peace is one continual round of selfish scheming for the maintenance of power, the oppression of the people and the banishment or murder of all who may dare to pretend for the suffrages or favors of their countrymen. Education, internal improvements, progress in knowledge and science by the people, have no part or lot in the barren ideas of such creatures. They rule by brute force alone—by fear induced by deeds of blood and horror. There was a day, even in these States, when the blood of the haughty Castilian would have spurned with utter contempt the base thought of ever associating with, much less submitting to the rule of such a semi-savage brute as Carrera or the cowardly quadron Mora. Yet such are the rulers and would-be kings and nobles of Guatemala and Costa Rica! Such are the statesmen and soldiers of the Servile or Aristocratic party of Central America! Brutal cowards in war, scheming demagogues in peace! Such are the mongrel, part-colored tribe of creatures that refuse to recognize the present Government of Nicaragua, because, forsooth, Gen. Wm. Walker is the chief of her armies and navies! Of such is the bastard crew that would embroil these States in interminable wars and revolutions, only to retain the rank and power they have won by violence, fraud and murder! Hitherto we have treated them as beings that had some claim upon our pity for their ignorance and stolid willfulness, and hence we have treated them, if not with absolute respect, at least with silent contempt, for their falsehoods, slanders and threats; but we shall now speak of them and their acts as they deserve, and if with severity, that severity shall not descend to falsehood or unmerited abuse.

We know that the great majority of the people of all these States are Democratic, are true Republicans. We know they desire peace, prosperity, public education and all the improvements that knowledge and science and the genius of the age require. We know they love liberty and constitutional government; and we shall endeavor to represent their feelings and wishes upon all subjects and in all matters pertaining to their welfare, civil and political. And the great revolution now going on in this State shall never stop until the gang of political freebooters that now lead the Servile party are utterly annihilated, and a better and purer race of men supply their places in the public sphere.

Then may we look for the towering intellects and mighty statesmen of Central America. Then may we witness the development of genius, listen to the sounding voice of eloquence, feel the glow of loftiest patriotism at the recital of the glorious deeds of her sons, and be gladdened by the sight of her national flag once more floating proudly over all this land and waving in conscious power on every sea. Then may we behold our beloved country take her proper position among the powers of the earth and exert an influence for the good of mankind upon the affairs of the world. And when that day shall come, the people of this Republic will speak with love and pride the name of WALKER as the founder of a mighty nation—the father and benefactor of a grateful people; whilst they point with loathing and contempt at the mounds which cover the forms of the Servile wretches who are acting so disgraceful a part in the great drama now going on in Central America. A proud and lofty niche in the Temple of Fame will be assigned to him who now heads the brave army of Democracy in Nicaragua, whilst anathemas will load the memory of those who rule and oppress the people in all our neighboring States.

**NAUTICAL SCHOOL.**—A bill is now before the Massachusetts Legislature to establish a nautical school for boys, providing that a vessel of 500 tons shall be purchased and manned by boys sent from the houses of correction and almshouse of the State, and officered by appointment. The bill appropriates \$30,000 for the purpose, providing that \$15,000 is raised by private subscription and paid into the State Treasury.

**HOW THEY DO THINGS IN NEW YORK.**—We clip the following suggestive paragraph from the Philadelphia Evening Journal:

A million of dollars' worth of goods were moved, on the 1st instant, about a mile in New York, by a jobbing house, in the short space of three hours; and within half an hour after the cases were dumped upon the sidewalk, the clerks were busily engaged in selling them to customers. There is no foggyism about an operation of this kind. The whole move was done by eleven of Adams & Co.'s mammoth express wagons. They were filled simultaneously; and firm, clerks, porters, boys, vacated the old premises and jogged toward the new location, following the train of wagons in jocund procession. This is the way to do things; not to spend a week in talk, but to act with energy and accomplish an object while others are talking about it.



LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

PINEDA CITY, June 5, 1856.

*El Nicaraguense*—The ancients expended vast sums of treasure, years of toil and millions of lives in the erection of monuments to commemorate the famous deeds or virtues of their great men, thinking to perpetuate, in stone or brass, through all time, the actions of those to whom they awarded the title of greatness; but in modern times, an easier, cheaper, and perhaps a more durable mode of rendering a lasting tribute of praise to the good, the wise and great, has been adopted, viz., that of naming cities and towns after men who have filled the full measure of their duties and lives wisely. Hence comes the cognomen of the little city in perspective from which this letter is dated—a name the bearer of which once figured conspicuously in the political affairs of Nicaragua, and who was respected and beloved by all parties of his countrymen as a wise statesman and pure patriot. Had Nicaragua entrusted her destinies to the hands of such as Pineda, or continued in the path marked out by him, instead of listening to the wily Chamorro, she would have avoided years of blood and tears and sorrows untold by any except by "Him who doeth all things well."

The dry details of every day camp-life in our little garrison just now are hardly worth repeating by me and quite as unprofitable to your ten thousand readers, (I wish they were all pre-paying subscribers;) still it is important that the world should know how time and events deal with us at this point, hid away, as we are, under frowning, craggy hills, and compelled to listen constantly to the roaring of the sea, as it rolls in giant waves, across the little bay and scatters its foam far up the sandy beach.

Since the advent of Gen. Hornsby, our little town has recovered much of her bustle and animation previous to the war; and if one-half the improvements are completed that have been projected by the civil and military authorities, we shall soon assume the importance and appearance of a large commercial town.

There are now in port two vessels, coasters or traders in these waters—one but recently from Punta Arenas and the Gulf of Nycoa, and the other from LaUnion, in San Salvador. Both will soon leave for other ports in the neighboring States.

The arrival here yesterday of the news by the steamer (the Webster) from the States, created unbounded joy, and a regular demonstration was made in the afternoon by the firing of a salute of thirty-one guns, and in the evening of a torch-light procession, speeches, &c. The best was done to demonstrate the general joy by the boys; and for several hours after dark, tallow-candles and cognac were decidedly in demand. The few Extra Nicaraguenses that we received were most greedily devoured. A new feature has been given to all our affairs by the recognition of our independence, and already the good effects of the confidence it has given to the people are to be perceived.

Several persons have taken up claims of land in this neighborhood, with the intention of immediately commencing improvements upon them or of cultivating the grounds already improved; and liberal prices have within a few days since been paid to natives for their little huts and patches under cultivation.

The health of the men stationed here has been bad for some days, and we have had to bury several of our stoutest men within the week past. The cholera does its work very quick, and seems to pay no regard to the rank or habits of its victims.

There are but three American ladies in Pineda now, and the want of female society is most severely felt by the fun and dance-loving among our boys. Mrs. Kewen, Mrs. Col. Thompson and the bravehearted, patriotic Mrs. Bowly compose the entire female battalion of our garrison; and although they shine resplendent in their particular spheres, still there is room and need of more like them to illumine the social circle and give life to the dull monotony of camp-life existence. I wish you would request your correspondents in the States to forward a full cargo of genuine Yankee girls for the special benefit of and disposal in this market.

The Artillery Company, Capt. A. Schwartz, came over on Wednesday morning, bringing their piece, ready for service, should occasion require.

The Transit Road is in a bad condition now, from the frequent and heavy rains we have had recently, and transportation across the Isthmus just now is difficult and tedious.

Capt. Scott came over to-day on business connected with the affairs of the old company.

The California steamer America is looked for daily now.

I have to record the death of "Mose," well known to all the boys in the army for his constant and faithful services in behalf of the country. All who knew him respected him, and many are the regrets expressed for his death. "Mose" was at Rivas, and did good service in the fight, bearing away some trophies of his bravery and good conduct. He died suddenly, yesterday, in Virgin, of cholera.

We are well supplied at night with gnats, ants, mosquitoes and *et ceteras* too numerous to mention, and the way they take themselves felt is not to be disputed. While I write a million gnats and as many bugs of various shapes and sizes are attacking me in a regular battle array—now in front, now on either flank and quite often in the rear; and so vigorous and persevering are these assaults that the Parson who is with me swears he was never in a country where they had such a swarm of bloodthirsty insects in his life.

Mais encore, CYRUS.

ADDRESS BY GEN. WALKER TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA.

On the arrival of Gen. Walker in Leon, he published the following address to the people of this State, in which he informs them that the Republic is now in a state of war, and he expects them to assist him in defending the country from its enemies. The address was received with enthusiasm; and even in this city the slumbering fires of patriotism are again being felt. The factions that once opposed the Americans in this State are daily becoming reconciled to an order of things they cannot change; and many not only feel reconciled, but frequently become enthusiastic in speaking of the brilliant future which spreads out for this Republic. We have heard decided Chamorristas assert that the address of Gen. Walker is equal to anything ever published by a native of the country, and their sympathy is warmly enlisted with him in the struggle against Guatemala and the deluded people of San Salvador. We publish below a translation of the address:

N I C A R A G U A N S !

*Fellow-Citizens*—I address you by this name with sentiments of pleasure; and I rejoice to be among you, Leonese, illustrious sons of liberty and the advocates of progressive principles! I am your fellow-citizen, for Nicaragua is my adopted country, as it is equally that of the thousands of brave spirits who have accompanied me hither, who have spilled their blood and sacrificed their lives with glory, in defending this their country! To die thus is glorious! The fields of Santa Rosa and Rivas are patent proofs how we defend with gallantry our adopted country and triumph over the Costa Ricans! They are conquered, and their acts prove it. Where are they? In vain, then, may falsehoods be written by their calumniating press.

But we are not permitted to stop here. Neighboring Republics unjustly and stupidly threaten us! The appeal to arms may be afflicting! Fly, then, valiant Leonese, to your arms, and believe that victory is certain! On our banner is inscribed Justice, Order and Liberty! Civilization will give us the victory, and posterity will view us with envy! Your sons and future generations, enjoying a peace which you have conquered, will inherit a country worthy of men, and will heap benedictions upon you! History will consecrate your names on its immortal pages!

Nicaraguans! Know your true interests! Listen to the voice of the President of this Republic, and let us unanimously resolve to defend our country, and march, if necessary, under orders of the Government, against the enemies of humanity and public welfare! To accompany you will afford much honor to

Your friend and fellow-citizen,  
WM. WALKER,  
Commander-in-Chief Nicaragua Army.  
LEON, June 4, 1856.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST INDIES.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Port au Prince, March 8th, speaks of an unusual naval force there in the shape of four English and two French war steamers. The correspondent says that it was currently rumored that from 12,000 to 14,000 French troops had been landed at Guadalupe, and that much interest was exhibited to know the object with which so large a military force had been thus quietly despatched to the West Indies.

MATERIAL AID.—The New Orleans Delta says that several prominent gentlemen in that city were about to adopt practical measures for the purpose of providing the "sinews of war" in behalf of the Nicaraguan cause. The party consists of influential merchants and professional men, and but little doubt is entertained as to the success of their measures.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

The following is a copy of the letter of Padre Vijil, Minister from Nicaragua, addressed to the President of the United States, presenting the grounds of his application to be received as the Minister of the Government *de facto* of this Republic:

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1856.

To His Excellency Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States of America:

Sir—The unhappy situation of the country in which I was born, and the desire of exerting my best efforts to relieve it, have led me to leave my native shores to come to represent its interests in the capital of this blessed Republic. In your Excellency's reply, declining to receive a former envoy, sent by my Government, you say:

"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or overthrowing the former Government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of or acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua."

If your Excellency is not already disabused on this subject, I trust the explanation I now have the honor to make will place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce you to view our circumstances in their true position. Nicaragua, more than ever since her history began, for the last three years, has been bleeding in every pore. The inauguration of Don Fruto Chamorro, the Director of Nicaragua, was the commencement of the storm; shortly after it, he began to show his tendency to despotism, and usurping the sacred rights of the people who had elected him, he commenced to form the chain of their misfortunes.

Fearing, however, a few citizens who had the interests and liberty of their country at heart, he adopted a course calculated to render their patriotism useless, by commencing criminal proceedings against them. The greater part of these men were liberal members of the Constituent Assembly, which had convened for April, 1854, and possessed too much integrity to vote away the liberty of the Republic. Among them were Don Castellon and Gen. Jerez, the former a well known, upright and influential patriotic citizen; a man of liberal views, of a superior education, and a correct knowledge of the world, that he had acquired during a long residence at different courts of Europe.

The latter is also of similar character, views and experience. These and other patriots Chamorro imprisoned, and banished subsequently to Honduras. Gen. Jerez, at the head of a few courageous men, returned to Chinandega, the first large town near the borders of Honduras, he organized a provisional Government. The popular masses joined him freely, they having become alarmed at the proceedings of Chamorro. The forces of the Provisional Government marched to Leon, where Chamorro had his camp; and as soon as both parties met, the whole Chamorro force came over to Gen. Jerez. Chamorro then took refuge in the city of Granada, and by sacrificing the wealthy portion of the population, he assembled together a force of 1,000 men, to stand a siege of nine months in the plaza, during which time a large portion of that beautiful city was completely destroyed. The Provisional Government was compelled to raise the siege, and invited American citizens to lend their aid to it; ninety of them responded to the invitation and became naturalized citizens of that country.

Shortly after Chamorro died, and the Constituent Assembly, trampling on the very constitution and charter they had made but a few days before, arrogated to themselves the ordinary legislative power, and appointed Don José Maria Estrada as the successor of Chamorro, whose footsteps he began to follow. This is the style of government which has been styled Legitimate, and which was not and could not be so according to the constitution of that State, because Chamorro's term of office having expired, only the people of Nicaragua, represented by the Justas of the Departments, and never the Assembly, ought to have appointed the successor. With the assistance of our brave allies, things were soon changed and our forces took possession of the city of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the service of Nicaragua did not number more than 150 men, commanded by Gen. William Walker.

And what was the conduct of those who overthrew the Government of Estrada? They used every effort, and successfully, to restore and maintain order—to protect the person and property of the citizens—to gather up the elements which war and revolutions had scattered abroad, and to frame them into a new order of reconciliation and peace. They invited Gen. Coral, the chief of the hostile forces, to a conference; and the latter being fully authorized by the Government that styled itself legitimate, they agreed to appoint a provisional chief, for which office Don Patricio Rivas was selected, and that Gen. Walker should be the General-in-Chief of the whole military force of the Republic. It is impossible, sir, to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed on that day. Two armies that were hostile to each other, the day before, became merged into one; and the two Generals marched arm in arm to the House of the God of Peace to celebrate the blessed day of their reconciliation.

By virtue of said treaty, the Hon. Don Patricio Rivas took possession of his office, and his election was approved of by the general voice in Nicaragua. His first step was to address a peaceful and friendly invitation to the Chiefs of the Central American Republics. The Government of Guatemala deigned not to give an answer. The Salvadores manifested a disposition to form friendly relations; Honduras recognized the new admin-

istration, but Costa Rica declared a horrible war of extermination against it. Thus situated, my Government desires to maintain by diplomatic intercourse the good fellowship that always united Nicaragua to this great Republic on every ground, and especially because the great highway between the two oceans, that is equally interesting to those States and to Nicaragua, is embraced within the border of the latter. Born and educated in Nicaragua, and now for the first time a visitor to the shores of this great Republic, I have a right both to speak about the facts which have marked our past, and to anticipate the happiness that we may expect in the future, as well for my own country as for these great States.

Your Excellency may be positively certain that during the seven months of President Rivas's administration, there has been no attempt at revolution against him, and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family, prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression. That my Government has obeyed the institutions of the country, has been lately manifested by calling the people to elect the supreme authorities of the country, which election began on the second Sunday of April last; and if the balloting has not taken place in the Oriental and Southern Departments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricans.

I have come to your country with the official character of the representative of the Hon. Don Patricio Rivas, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I hope, for the interests of both countries, that I shall be esteemed worthy to represent near this Government that Republic, and that I shall find here a Government friendly to our peace, prosperity and permanence.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTIN VIJIL.

We give room with pleasure to the following interesting communication, from the Surgeon General, on the prevalent epidemic in this city:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Granada, June 6, 1856. }

*Editor of El Nicaraguense*.—I beg that you will insert the following short communication in your valuable journal: In communities, generally, and particularly where they are small and each one intimate with, or at least familiar to the sight of all, death is looked upon with more than usual dread by the mass, during the prevalence of epidemics, where man turns from his neighbor with doubt and fear, trembling lest he, in reciprocating the usual civilities of life, has caught the infection. To us, who have banded together in the furtherance of a good cause, the decease of so many of our associates has been looked upon with more than usual sorrow and pain. To see a youth, full of health and vigor, bright with hope and glorious expectation, whose path through life seems strewn with gayest flowers—who looks upon the world without as all that is good and beautiful—to see, I say, him whom we have laughed with and enjoyed all the best pleasures that congenial spirits appreciate, stretched upon the bed of sickness, is hard to bear. But, oh! how bitter is the pang which strikes us when he, too, departs and we have looked our last upon that beloved face and follow those cherished remains to their last resting-place—that barrier of life, that threshold of eternity—the grave.

It is not my intention to enter into any discussion concerning the more particular causes of the epidemic, which formerly prevailed among the recruits of our army. Imprudence in eating fruit, and the abuse of alcoholic liquors, has done much to fill the grave yards. A direct miasmatic influence pervades just before the commencement of the rainy season, this whole district, and the necessary crowding at times of troops in barracks, also the neglect of the sound rules of Hygiene, has done most to increase the mortality.

However, in all the published works on similar epidemics in the United States and Europe, the mortality is set down at a much greater ratio than that which has occurred here; for instance, from the statistics of Dr. La Roche, in Gibraltar, in 1814, with a population of 10,000, the mortality was more than one half, the number of deaths being 5,946. Whilst in the epidemic of 1821, at Barcelona, of 833 patients entered at the General Hospital, all died but 81. The population of Norfolk has been estimated at 14,000, of which during the last fearful visitation of that scourge, "Yellow Fever," 8,000 fled, the number of deaths among the remainder was not far from 1,400; yet even with this fearful exhibit, the disease was not satisfied, for daily victims were continually added to the mournful list.

In conclusion, I would say, that proper care, regular hours and diet, abstemiousness from alcoholic drinks, good serviceable clean clothing and a proper police, with the prompt securance of a physician at the onset of the disease, will effectually check the future progress of this much dreaded "Granada Fever."

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—Colonel Buford, a wealthy and influential citizen of Alabama, has emigrated to Kansas, in company with two hundred and fifty other Alabamians. The party carried slaves along with them, and there is now but little doubt that slavery will be established in that Territory.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A duel took place on the Lakeshore on Monday evening, between two of the soldiers in Company A. The distance was sixty paces, weapons rifles. After one shot, the matter was adjusted.





gacion en las bocas del Danubio, podrán establecerse derechos fijos, de un tipo razonable, determinados por la Comision, por mayoría de votos, con la condicion expresa de que, bajo este respecto, como bajo todos los demás pabellones de todas las naciones serán tratados bajo el pié de una perfecta igualdad.

Art. 17. Se establecerá una Comision compuesta de los delegados del Austria, de la Baviera, de la Sublime Puerta y de Wutemberg (uno por cada una de estas Potencias,) á los cuales se reunirán los Comisarios de los tres Principados Danubianos, cuyo nombramiento haya sido aprobado por la Puerta. Esta Comision, que será permanente 1.º elaborará los reglamentos de navegacion y de policia fluvial; 2.º hará desaparecer las trabas, de cualquier naturaleza que ellas puedan ser, que se opusieren aun á la aplicacion al Danubio de las disposiciones del Tratado de Viena; 3.º ordenará y hará ejecutar las obras necesarias en toda la corriente del rio; y 4.º vijilará, despues de la disolucion de la Comision Europea, por la conservacion de la navegabilidad de las desembocaduras del Danubio y de las aguas del mar cercanas á él.

Art. 18. Queda entendido que la Comision Europea habrá terminado su tarea, y que la Comision ribereña habrá concluido las obras designadas en el artículo anterior bajos los números 1 y 2, en el espacio de dos años. Las Potencias signatarias reunidas en conferencia, informadas de este hecho, pronunciarán despues de haber tomado acta de él, la disolucion de la Comision ribereña permanente gozará de los mismos poderes que la Comision Europea habrá estado investida hasta entónces.

Art. 19. Con el fin de asegurar la ejecucion de los reglamentos que hubieren sido convenidos de comun acuerdo, segun los principios arriba enunciados, cada una de las Potencias contratantes tendrá derecho de hacer estacionar en todo tiempo dos buques ligeros en las desembocaduras del Danubio.

Art. 20. En cambio en las ciudades, puertos y territorios enumerados en el artículo 4.º del presente Tratado y para asegurar mejor la libertad de la navegacion del Danubio, S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias consiente en la rectificacion de su frontera, en Besarabia.—La nueva frontera partirá del mar Negro á un kilómetro al Este del Lago Bourna-Sola caerá perpendicularmente sobre la ruta de Akernan, seguirá esta ruta hasta el valle de Trajano, pasará al Sud de Bolgrad, subirá á lo largo del rio Yalpuck hasta la altura de Saratsika é irá á terminar en Katamori, sobre el Pruth. Mas allá de este punto, la antigua frontera entre los dos Imperios no sufrirá ninguna modificacion.—Delegados de las Potencias contratantes fijarán, en sus detalles, el trazado de la nueva frontera.

Art. 21. El territorio cedido por la Rusia será anexado al Principado de Moldavia, bajo la soberanía de la Sublime Puerta.—Los habitantes de este territorio gozarán de los derechos y privilegios asegurados á los Principados, y durante el espacio de tres años, les será permitido el trasladar á otra parte su domicilio, disponiendo libremente de sus propiedades.

Art. 22. Los Principados de Valaquia y de Moldavia continuarán gozando, bajo la garantía de las Potencias contratantes, de los privilegios é inmunidades de que hoy están en posesion. Ninguna proteccion esclusiva será ejercida sobre ellos por cualquiera de las Potencias garantes. No habrá ningun derecho particular de ingerencia en sus negocios interiores.

Art. 23. La Sublime Puerta se compromete á conservar á dichos Principados una administracion independiente y nacional, como tambien la plena libertad de culto, de legislacion, de comercio y de navegacion.—Las leyes y estatutos hoy vijentes serán revisados. Para establecer un perfecto acuerdo en esta revision, se reunirá sin demora en Bakarest una Comision especial, sobre cuya composicion se entenderán entre si las Altas Potencias contratantes, y en la cual habrá un Comisario de la Sublime Puerta.—Esta Comision tendrá el encargo de informarse acerca del estado actual de los Principados y de proponer las bases de su futura organizacion.

Art. 24. S. M. el Sultan promete convocar inmediatamente, en cada una de las dos provincias, un Divan *ad hoc*, compuesto de tal manera que constituya la mas exacta representacion de los intereses de todas las clases de la sociedad. Estos Divanes serán llamados á expresar los votos de los pueblos, relativamente á la organizacion definitiva de los Principados. Una instruccion del Congreso arreglará las relaciones de la Comision de los Divanes.

Art. 25. Tomando en consideracion la opinion emitida por los Divanes, la Comision transmitirá, sin demora, al sitio actual de las Conferencias, el resultado de su propio trabajo.—La buena inteligencia final con la Potencia soberana será consagrada por una convencion concluida en Paris entre las Altas Partes contratantes; y un Hatti-cheriff, conforme á las estipulaciones de la Convencion, constituirá definitivamente la organizacion colectiva de todas las Potencias signatarias.

Art. 26. Háse convenido que habrá, en los Principados una fuerza armada nacional, organizada con el fin de mantener la tranquilidad en el interior y de asegurarla en las fronteras. Ninguna traba deberá oponerse á las medidas extraordinarias en defensa que, de acuerdo con la Sublime Puerta, sean ellos llamados á tomar para rechazar toda agresion extranjera.

Art. 27. Si el reposo interior de los Principados se hallase amenazado ó comprometido, la Sublime Puerta se entenderá con las otras Potencias contratantes, acerca de las medidas que hubieren de adoptarse para mantener ó restablecer el orden social. Una intervencion armada no podrá tener efecto sin previo acuerdo entre estas Potencias.

Art. 28. El Principado de Servia continuará dependiendo de la Sublime Puerta, conforme á los Hats imperiales que fijan y determinan sus derechos é inmunidades, colocados en lo sucesivo bajo la garantía colectiva de las Potencias contratantes.—Por consiguiente, el referido Principado conservará su administracion independiente y nacional, como tambien la plena libertad del culto, de legislacion, de comercio y de navegacion.

Art. 29. Se mantiene el derecho de guarnicion de la Sublime Puerta, tal cual se halla estipulado por los reglamentos anteriores. Ninguna intervencion armada podrá tener lugar en Servia, sin previo acuerdo entre las Altas Potencias contratantes.

Art. 30. S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias y S. M. el Sultan mantienen, en su integridad, el estado de sus posesiones en Asia, tal cual existia legalmente antes del rompimiento. Para prevenir todo litigio local, se verificará, y aun, si ha lugar, se rectificará el trazado de la frontera, sin que pueda resultar de esto perjuicio alguno territorial para ninguna de las dos partes.—Al efecto, una comision mixta, compuesta de dos Comisarios Rusos, de dos Comisarios Otomanos, de un Comisario Francés y de un Comisario Inglés, pasará á aquel punto inmediatamente despues del restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre la Corte de Rusia y la Sublime Puerta. Su trabajo deberá quedar terminado en el espacio de ocho meses, á contar desde el cange de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado.

Art. 31. Los territorios ocupados durante la guerra por las tropas de SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, el Emperador de Austria, la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña y de Irlanda y el Rey de Cerdeña, con arreglo á las convenciones firmadas en Constantinopla, el 12 de Marzo de 1854, entre la Francia, la Gran Bretaña y la Sublime Puerta; el 14 de Junio del mismo año, entre el Austria y la Sublime Puerta, y el 15 de Marzo de 1855 entre la Cerdeña y la Sublime Puerta, serán evacuadas despues del cange de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, tan pronto como sea posible hacerlo. Los plazos y los medios de ejecucion serán objeto de un convenio entre la Sublime Puerta y las Potencias cuyas tropas han ocupado su territorio.

Art. 32. Hasta que los Tratados ó Convenciones que existian antes de la guerra entre las Potencias beligerantes, hayan sido renovados ó remplazados por nuevos, el comercio de importacion ó de exportacion se efectuará recíprocamente

conforme á los convenios vigentes ántes de la guerra; y sus súbditos, en cualquiera otra materia, serán respectivamente tratados bajo el pié de la nacion mas favorecida.

Art. 33. La Convencion concluida en este dia entre SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, por una parte, y S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias, por otra parte, relativamente á las islas de Aland, está y queda anexa al presente Tratado, y tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si formara parte de él.

Art. 34. El presente tratado será ratificado, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en Paris, en el espacio de cuatro semanas ó ántes, si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos lo han firmado y puesto en él el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris, el trigésimo dia del mes de Marzo de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.—A. Walewski.—Bourqueney.—Buol Schavvastein.—Hunder.—Clarendon.—Cowley.—Manteuffell.—Hotzfeld.—Orloff.—Brunnow.—Cavour.—De Villamarina.—Aali.—Megemed-Djmil.

PRIMER ANEXO.

(Relativo á los estrechos.)

Art. 1.º S. M. el Sultan, por una parte declara que tiene la firme resolucion de mantener, en el porvenir, el principio invariablemente establecido como antigua regla de su Imperio, y en virtud del cual ha estado prohibido en todo tiempo á los buques de guerra de las Potencias extranjeras el entrar en los estrechos de los Dardanelos y del Bósforo, y que en tanto que la Puerta se halle en paz, S. M. no admitirá ningun buque de guerra extranjero en dichos estrechos.

Y SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, el Emperador de Austria, la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, el Rey de Prusia, el Emperador de todas las Rusias y el Rey de Cerdeña, por otra parte, se comprometen á respetar esta determinacion del Sultan y á conformarse con el principio arriba enunciado.

Art. 2.º El Sultan se reserva, como en el pasado, el espedir firmenes de paso ó tránsito á los buques ligeros con bandera de guerra, empleados como es costumbre al servicio de las Legaciones de las Potencias amigas.

Art. 3.º La misma escepcion se aplica á los buques ligeros con bandera de guerra que cada una de las Potencias contratantes está autorizada para hacer estacionar en las desembocaduras del Danubio, á fin de asegurar la ejecucion de los reglamentos relativos á la libertad del rio, y cuyo número no deberá exceder de dospor cada Potencia.

Art. 4.º La presente convencion, anexa al Tratado general, firmado en Paris en este dia, será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en el espacio de cuatro semanas, ó ántes, si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos la han firmado, poniéndole el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris á 30 de Marzo de 1856. (Siguen las firmas de todos los plenipotenciarios.)

SEGUNDO ANEXO.

(Relativo á las fuerzas navales del mar Negro.)

Art. 1.º Las Altas Partes contratantes se comprometen mutuamente á no tener en el mar Negro mas buques de guerra que estos, cuyo número, fuerza y dimensiones se estipulan á continuacion.

Art. 2.º Las Altas Partes contratantes se reservan mantener cada una, en este mar seis buques de vapor de cincuenta metros de longitud al flote, y de cubida de ochocientas toneladas á lo mas, y cuatro buques ligeros, de vapor ó de vela, cuyo porte no excederá de doscientas toneladas cada uno.

Art. 3.º La presente Convencion, anexa al Tratado general firmado en Paris en este dia, será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en el espacio de cuatro semanas, ó ántes si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos la han firmado, poniéndole el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris á 30 de Marzo de 1856.—Orloff.—Brunnow.—Aali.—Mehemmed.—Djemil.

TERCER ANEXO.

(Relativo á las islas de Aland)

Art 1.º S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias, para responder al deseo que le ha sido expresado por SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses y la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda declara que las islas de Aland no serán fortificadas, y que no se conservará allí ni se creará ningun establecimiento militar ó naval.

Art 2.º La presente Convencion, anexa al Tratado general firmado en Paris en este dia será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en el espacio de cuatro semanas, ó ántes, si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos la han firmado poniendo el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris á 30 de Marzo de 1856. (Siguen las firmas de los Plenipotenciarios de Francia, Inglaterra y Rusia.)

Declaracion del 10 de Abril de 1856 arreglando varios puntos de derecho marítimo.

1.º El armamento en corso está abolido:

2.º El pabellon neutral cubre la mercancia enemiga, á escepcion del contrabando de guerra;

3.º La mercancia neutral, á escepcion del contrabando de guerra, no es susceptible de embargo ó decomiso bajo pabellon enemigo.

4.º Los bloqueos, para ser obligatorios deben ser efectivos, es decir, mantenidos por una fuerza suficiente para impedir realmente el acceso del litoral del enemigo.

Los gobiernos de los Plenipotenciarios infrascritos se encargan de poner esta declaracion en conocimiento de los Estados que no han sido llamados á tomar parte en el Congreso de Paris y á invitarlos á que accedan á ella.

Convencidos de que las máximas que acababan de proclamar no podrán menos de ser acogidas con gratitud por el mundo entero, los Plenipotenciarios infrascritos no dudan que los esfuerzos de sus Gobiernos para generalizar su adopcion serán coronados de un éxito completo.—La presente declaracion no es y no será obligatorio sino entre las Potencias que la han suscrita ó que la suscribieren en lo sucesivo. Dado en Paris, á 16 de Abril de 1856.—(Siguen las firmas de todos los miembros del Congreso.)

(Cop. de El Eco Hispano-Americano.)

Del Boletin Oficial número 9, fecha 5 del corriente; copiamos lo siguiente:

INGRESO DEL SR. JRAL. EN JEFE. WILLIAM WALKER EN ESTA CIUDAD.

Ayer á la una y media de la tarde llegó á esta Ciudad con su Estado Mayor y una division de las fuerzas que existen en Granada. El Sr. Presidente de la República, los Sres Secretarios del despacho y un número considerable de funcionarios y ciudadanos salieron al encuentro del Señor Walker. Salva de artillería, repique general de campanas, la tropa tendida en la plaza, la música marcial, y otras demostraciones de regocijo solemnizaron el acto pero todo esto habría sido insignificante si no hubiera estado pintado en los semblantes de todas las personas el contento y el entusiasmo al ver al Jeneral Walker en medio del Pueblo Leonés.

FECUNDIDAD PRODIGIOSA.—El lunes 3 de Marzo, María esposa de Isaac Hugo de Nontsyddion, dió á luz en Lóndres nada ménos que cuatro criaturas, tres niñas y un niño. Tanto la madre como los cuatro hijuelos gozan, segun dicen, de completa salud.

Museo asiático en Lóndres.—Este rico establecimiento acaba de recibir una magnífica coleccion de dibujos indios, representando templos, ovatorios bouddhistas del Nepal, pais muy poco conocido y explorado aun, y otros monumentos brámicos adoptados por los bouddhistas.

APROBADA.—La ley intitulada "Acta para pacificar los terrenos en California ha sido aprobada por el Senado y firmado por el Gobernador. Esta ley es un parte monstruo de la Lejislatura, y se dice que la Corte Suprema la declarará como inconstitucional y de ningun valor.

## DOS PALABRAS sobre las Repúblicas Hispano-Americanas

Con profundo dolor y casi humillados de vergüenza, hemos tomado la pluma repetidas veces para hablar de las repúblicas hispano-americanas, cuando cumpliendo con el deber penoso de nuestra posición, nos hemos visto en la cruel necesidad de censurar amargamente la marcha política de aquellos pueblos infortunados tan dignos de mejor suerte.

Con dolor, decimos, porque es grande el que experimenta nuestra alma al contemplar ese desasosiego general, ese atraso espantoso, esas luchas de mala ley, y esas pasiones bastardas, que han acabado por producir en aquellos Estados, esa especie de anarquía crónica, ó desorden *normal*, si así podemos explicarnos, que tanta influencia ha tenido y continúa teniendo en la triste condición social de sus numerosas poblaciones.

Y que esto lo vemos "humillados de vergüenza," también es una verdad que queremos confesar, por que nos duele sobre manera que en presencia de la gran república de Washington, á mas de la mitad del siglo XIX, y con tantos recursos y tantísimos elementos como tienen para prosperar esos pueblos, aun permanezcan, generalmente hablando, en el mal estado en que se encuentran, como si para ellos y para sus hijos hubiesen pasado desapercibidos completamente los adelantos asombrosos de la civilización.

"Humillados de vergüenza" repetimos, porque es humillante y es vergonzoso para todos los que hemos nacido en esta parte del mundo, el tono de compasión insultante, cuando no de burla sarcástica que suelen emplear los periódicos *españoles* al insertar en sus columnas las noticias que les llegan de las Repúblicas americanas.

Periódicos ha habido y aun han existido partidos, que han querido probar la utilidad que reportarian esos pueblos de volver voluntariamente á la dependencia de España, ó de admitir cuando ménos algún príncipe de aquella nación, que realizando hoy el pensamiento del conde de Aranda, hiciese de esas repúblicas una poderosa monarquía.

Pero ¿cómo extrañar que tales cosas se propongan y tales pensamientos se emitan y tales proyectos se discutan en vista de los sucesos que hemos presenciado últimamente y que serán en todos tiempos el baldon y la mengua de los hombres que los promovieron?

General hemos visto de capacidad poco común, valiente y denodado, que despues de cubrirse de gloria luchando como un héroe por la independencia de su país, ha llegado á Madrid y á los pies de la reina Cristina en busca de medios y de recursos para volver con la tea incendiaria de la guerra civil al seno de sus hermanos, que otro tiempo le honraron con su voto para desempeñar la primera magistratura de su infortunada nación.—Y aquel jeneral (¡pueda la mentira!) ofrecía á la viuda de Fernando VII, como recompensa de los auxilios que mendigaba, la coronación de un hijo de Muñoz en los pueblos de su país.

Y no es esto solo: jeneral hemos visto también, que despues de haber luchado poderosamente á la libertad de su país, ha vendido á pedazos el territorio sujeto á su dominación, y se ha hecho declarar *príncipe* y ha tomado el nombre de *Alcaz*, y ha creado condecoraciones y títulos parodiando así la farsa ridícula de Souluque en el llamado imperio de Haití.

¡Pero á qué cansarnos en enumerar hechos vergonzosos cuando son tantos y tan frecuentes, que solo el índice de ellos bastaría para llenar por sí solo las doce columnas de nuestra publicación?

¡No hemos visto, no estamos viendo ahora mismo, que para decidir ciertas cuestiones locales y puramente domésticas, ó de familia, ha habido partido que ha llamado en su auxilio la cooperación extranjera aceptando despues gustoso, la coacción moral y hasta material de sus denodados pusilidades?

¡Preciso es confesarlo, aunque sea triste cara nosotros tan enojosa confesión; hasta cierto punto tienen razon los americanos á la tienen los mismos españoles en escuchar con sarcástica sonrisa las noticias que llegan de aquellos países!

Una hay sin embargo, entre todas esas repúblicas que podemos citar como excepción honorífica, y que ya mas de una vez hemos tenido ocasion de elogiar en artículos especiales. Hablamos de Chile, que indudablemente marcha y prospera, y vó de día en día acrecentarse su riqueza, ilustración y moralidad.

Si Chile no existiese, y hubiésemos de juzgar los pueblos de origen español, estudiando á Méjico, por ejemplo, desde luego aceptaríamos la teoría de Torqueville, que procura explicarse por lo que llama él el punto de *partida*, los diferentes resultados que han ofrecido los ingleses y los españoles en sus respectivas colonizaciones del lado acá de los mares.

Y ya que tocamos este asunto, bueno será que ántes de soltar la pluma, dejemos consignadas algunas observaciones.

Es admirable el empeño que tienen hoy los periódicos hispano-americanos en defender lo que llaman ellos la *cuestión de raza*, cuestión que fué iniciada hace algunos años por la prensa *española*, con la mira de escitar en contra de los americanos del Norte las pasiones de los que hablan en este hemisferio el idioma de Castilla.

Por consiguiente no pertenece á los papeles hispano-americanos el honor de la *invención*. Ellos no han hecho mas que secundar las miras de los hijos de España, y preciso es confesar que en esta parte, como en otras muchas, son los españoles los que han jugado con maestría, y son nuestros pobres hermanos los que se han dejado llevar.

Pero sea como quiera, es lo cierto que la *cuestión de raza* ocupa exclusivamente las tareas del periodismo en los pueblos de origen español, y que hasta se han lanzado cargos terribles y groseros insultos contra los cubanos, por suponerseles partidarios decididos y fanáticos de la *anección*.

Ahora bien ¿qué sucede mientras esos periódicos y esos hombres pierden así el tiempo en discutir cuestiones abstractas de ninguna utilidad?

Que Tejas forma un Estado de la Confederación Americana; que la bandera estrellada se levanta en los ricos campos de California; que las iniciales del nombre de Walker figuran como emblema de *nacionalidad* en la bandera de Nicaragua!

¡Ridículo es por cierto leer en presencia de tales hechos los artículos, que nos llegan sobre la *cuestión de raza*, y las frases bombásticas que amontonan para insultar al pueblo que no pueden imitar!

¡Queréis conservar el esclavismo judaico de vuestros abuelos? ¡Queréis perpetuar de generacion en generacion la intolerancia árabe de vuestros antepasados? ¡Queréis acariar en el corazón la ferocidad gótica de vuestros padres? ¡Queréis ser *españoles* y como tales rechazar hasta el adelante que os puede llevar el elemento extranjero?

¡Pues bien, sea!—Aborreced la *raza anglo sajona*; pero luchad con ella, tratad de rivalizarla, procurad vencerla, y no desmayéis un momento, y no descañéis un instante, y no retrocedáis un solo paso; porque de lo contrario, y pese á vuestro malhadado orgullo, esa raza se estenderá por el continente, y acabará por dominar vuestro territorio, porque esa es la ley invariable de los acontecimientos, y los acontecimientos los forman en todas partes la lógica inexorable de Dios.

Convertid en canales los pantanos, en ferro-carriles las montañas, en puertos las lagunas, en poblaciones los bosques, en caminos los desiertos, y entonces podreis luchar con esa raza, que tanto pareceis aborrecer.

Multiplicad las ideas por medio de la imprenta, acertad las distancias por medio del vapor, apresurad las comunicaciones por medio del telégrafo; y entonces podréis envanceros de vuestro poder, y entonces osareis mediros con el pueblo gigante que en vano intentáis menospreciar.

¡Pero vosotros no hacéis esto, no podéis no saber hacerlo, y queréis sin embargo que el mundo os considere, y que os aplauda la historia, y que os veneren los pueblos!

Dios ha dicho:—“Creced y multiplicad y llenad la tierra.”—Pues bien, es necesario que se cumpla el mandato de Dios.

El pueblo que *crece* es el que se *multiplica*, y solo el que se *multiplica*, ó con otras palabras, el que prospera y adelanta,

es el que tiene derecho á *llenar la tierra* y la llenará irremediabilmente, porque tal es la voluntad del Señor.....

Vosotros perdeis el tiempo discutiendo la *cuestión de raza*, y mientras tanto los hechos se suceden y no los podéis evitar.—Queréis contener con un dique de papel el torrente de los acontecimientos, y no sabéis que esos acontecimientos providenciales marchan impelidos por la civilización que es el soplo de la Divinidad.

(Cop. de la Verdad.)

## DOS PALABRAS AL PUEBLO.

Nicaraguenses: dos meses hace que con la mejor voluntad del mundo, me hice cargo de la redacción de la parte española de *El Nicaraguense*. Identificado con vosotros en opiniones políticas, en intereses y sentimientos, yo he trabajado con ardor y con entusiasmo en favor de la paz y la tranquilidad del país, deseando ver aseguradas para siempre su libertad y su independencia, y procurando promover las mejoras sociales que tanto reclama vuestra crítica situación presente. Por lo mismo nada he omitido de cuanto me ha sido posible hacer en tan corto espacio, para obtener los fines indicados; y cuando al separarme de este destino, me pregunto á mí mismo si he procurado llenar fielmente mi deber, mi conciencia me dice que sí; mas con todo, me queda el sentimiento de no haber tenido yo todas las noticias y los antecedentes convenientes acerca de la historia de Centro-América, ni acaso los talentos necesarios, para satisfacer mejor los votos de mi corazón, que no pudieran ser otros, que los del mejor hijo de Nicaragua....

Graves consideraciones, y entre ellas el estado de mi salud, algo alterada por el exceso de trabajo, me obligan á retirarme al campo por algun tiempo; pero donde quiera que me encuentre, vivamente agradecido al pueblo y al gobierno de Nicaragua, por los testimonios de aprecio y benevolencia que se han servido dispensarme, desde el fondo de mi retiro cada día elevaré al Cielo fervientes votos por la felicidad de este hermoso y hospitalario país; y el poder prestar cualesquier servicios á vuestra independencia nacional, que miro justamente como la causa común de los pueblos, como la santa causa de la humanidad, será siempre el mas constante deseo de vuestro amigo de corazón.

Francisco Aguero Estrada.

Granada, Mayo 25 de 1856.

## POESIA.

### A MI ALFREDO. NIÑO INFELICE!

Llora ya; llora cuando apenas naces  
De la injusticia la opresion sangrienta  
Y el desprecio; el baldon, y tantos males  
Preludios ¡ay! de los que en pos te aguardan.  
CIENFUEGOS.

Con sonrisa anjelical  
Reposa, niño inocente;  
En el seno maternal;  
Y acaricie tu alba frente  
Y tus labios de coral  
El mas balsámico ambiente.

Los hermosos ojos cierra,  
Y descansa sin temor:  
Harto pronto, aquí en la tierra,  
De la envidia y del dolor  
Probarás, en cruda guerra,  
Todo el peso y el rigor.

Cuando duermas, así en paz,  
¿Ese corazón qué siente?  
¿Un pensamiento fugaz  
Ocupa, acaso, tu frente,  
Y comunica á tu faz  
Ese puro albor de Oriente?  
¿Desuena, acaso, en tu oído  
De los cielos la armonía?  
Y si de pronto dormido,  
Un suspiro tu alma envía;  
¿De dónde dime ha nacido;  
De tristeza, ó de alegría?

¿Qué destino te arrojó  
A este mundo niño tierno?  
¿Quién tu suerte decretó  
Desde el regazo materno?  
¿Con qué fines te infundió  
La existencia el Ser Supremo?

¡Para disfrutar naciste  
Los placeres á por-fía;  
O los ojos solo abriste  
A la luz del claro día  
Para soportar; ¡ay trístel  
Del hado la tiranía?

¡Ah! mejor tu esencia pura  
En brazos del Hacedor  
Gozara eterna ventura:  
Allí entre sueños de amor,  
Inocente criatura,  
Fuera ángel del Señor.

Pero aquí entre las albricias,  
Entre arrullos y loores;  
Siendo tu nuestras delicias,  
Ya te asaltan mil dolores  
Que asibaran las caricias  
Con sus bárbaros rigores.  
¿Es la humana condición  
Indigna de tu clemencia?  
¿Ni aun merece compasión  
¿Oh, Dios mio! la inocencia?  
¿No habrá ninguna esposición  
A tu ríjida sentencia?

El jérmén del sufrimiento  
Inculcas en nuestro ser;  
No hay un goce sin tormento;  
Y el hombre en su padecer  
No cuenta mas que un momento  
Entre el morir y el nacer.

Prenda de mi corazón,  
Al mirarte, lo crearás,  
Herida de una emoción,  
Como no sentí jamás,  
Esclamé con compasión:  
¡Ya hay un desgraciado mas!.....  
¿Qué verán aquí tus ojos  
En medio de estos horrores?....  
Solo sangrientos despojos;  
De la guerra los furores;  
Y solo espinas y abrojos,  
En vez de frutos y flores.

Cual niño que nada alcanza,  
Vivir siempre te es mejor.....  
Todo te inspira confianza:  
Y al redoble del tambor,  
Nuncio de muerte y venganza,  
Te sonries sin temor.

Para tí no hay fanatismo,  
Ni suplicios ni dogal;  
Y tal vez tu labio mismo  
Besará, incauto, el puñal  
Con que el fiero despotismo  
Te diera el golpe fatal.

Pero no.... crece, mi bien;  
Séate el cielo benigno;  
Tú de la macion de Eden,  
Mas que de este mundo digno,  
A mis tiernos brazos ven,  
Y en ellos cumple tu signo!

Ven, sí, ven... En mi arrebato  
Con mas gusto te contemplo,  
Que del dios niño el retrato:  
Mira el cristiano en el templo;  
¿No hay de un afecto tan grato  
En ningun afecto ejemplo!

Cuando con amante exceso,  
Mesiéndote en tu rodilla,  
Estampa tu madre un beso  
En tu cándida mejilla;  
Hallo poco, en mi embeleso,  
Para tí el sol de Castilla.

¿Con que ardor la vida diera  
Que el cielo otorgarme quiso;  
Si con darla consigüiera  
Se cambiara de improviso  
Para tí esta triste esfera  
En eterno paraíso!

Vive, si; pero alma mia,  
Siempre el bien te dé horror;  
Pues si debieras un día  
Apartarte del honor,  
Aunque te adoro, querria  
El verte muerto mejor.

Yo no te doy, hijo amado,  
Ni esplendor, ni dignidad;  
Pero sí, de un hombre honrado  
La noble posteridad;  
Y con mi sangre regado  
El árbol de libertad.

## MAX A. THOMAN.

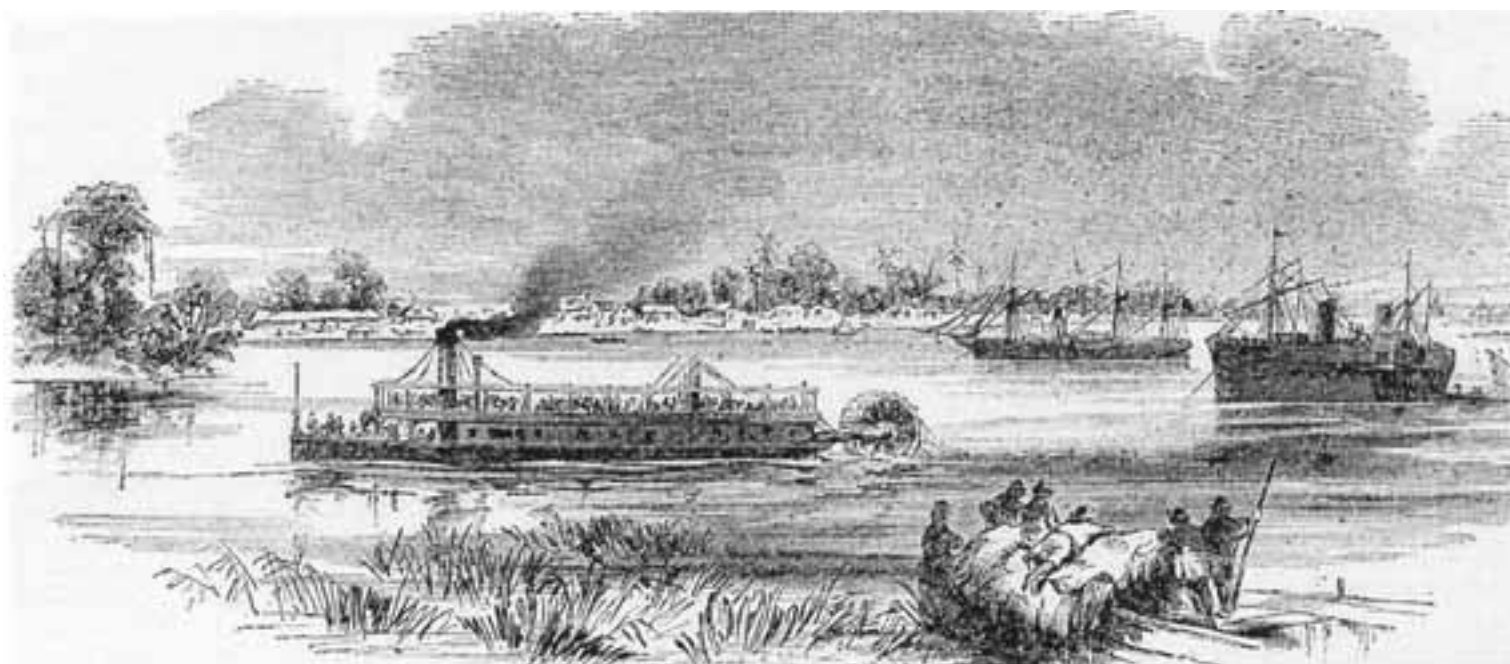
Fabricante: calle del Hospital, al frente del convento de San Francisco, tiene de venta por mayor

BRANDI, VINO, Y LICORES

DE TODA CLASE.

En la misma casa se vende obras de cobre, lata y de acero. Y algunos jeneros de venta en el mismo almacén se encontrarán por mayor.

Granada, Junio 4 de 1856.



San Juan del Norte en 1853  
San Juan del Norte, 1853

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 33

Sábado, 21 de junio de 1856

Saturday, June 21, 1856

EL ROMPIMIENTO DE WALKER con el gobierno del Presidente Patricio Rivas domina las noticias esta semana. El insólito "decreto" del 20 de junio en el que Walker como jefe del ejército por sí y ante sí nombra presidente provisorio de la República a don Fermín Ferrer, y el Manifiesto que dirige "a los pueblos de Nicaragua" (fechado el 20 de junio en inglés y el 21 en español), salen en ambos idiomas; su Manifiesto al Ejército, naturalmente, sale sólo en inglés, al igual que el editorial *Political Prospects* [Perspectivas políticas] en que EL NICARAGUENSE analiza el escenario político de los Estados Unidos, a quien llama "nuestra Madre Patria", y dice que el Sur con su Esclavitud "ya mira hacia una consolidación con México y Centroamérica", creando una confederación, una "nueva República", que por su algodón, tabaco, azúcar, arroz, añil, chocolate, café y ganado, sería "el centro del comercio mundial". Y este día, víspera de las elecciones exigidas por Walker para apoderarse de la presidencia de la República, la primera plana de su periódico despliega *Humorous and Witty*, anécdotas graciosas y agudas en las conversaciones del poeta escocés Samuel Johnson, recién publicadas en Europa.

WALKER'S BREAK WITH THE GOVERNMENT of President Patricio Rivas dominates the news this week. The singular "decree" by which Walker as head of the army, by himself and for himself, on June 20th names Don Fermín Ferrer provisional president of the Republic, and his Address to the People of Nicaragua (dated June 20th in English and June 21st in Spanish), are published in both languages; his Address to the Army, is naturally only in English, as is the "Political Prospects" editorial in which EL NICARAGUENSE analyzes the political scene in the United States, calling it "our mother-country", and states that the South with its Slavery institution "already looks to a consolidation with Mexico and the Central American States", creating a confederation, a "new Republic," and then "the cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, indigo, chocolate, coffee, and grazing fields, would make it the centre of the world's trade." And on this day, the very eve of the elections demanded by Walker to seize for himself the presidency of the Republic, the front page of his newspaper is filled with *Humorous and Witty*, tales from the Table-Talk of Scottish poet Samuel Rogers, recently published in Europe.

## Extractos / Excerpts

Flight of the President and the Cabinet!  
Dissolution of the  
Late Provisional Government!  
Patricio Rivas and his Cabinet have  
deserted—bag and baggage!  
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Reconstruction of the Government.  
It will be seen by the following decrees  
and addresses, that don Fermín Ferrer,  
formerly Minister of Hacienda, has been  
appointed Provisional President of the  
Republic.  
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ADDRESS OF GEN. WALKER!  
To the People of Nicaragua.  
...The late Provisional Government is no  
longer worthy of existence. In the name of  
the people I have, therefore, declared its  
dissolution, and have organized a  
Provisional Government until the nation  
exercises its natural right of electing its  
own rulers.  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
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Address of Gen. Walker to the Army.  
Soldiers! ... Duty to ourselves as well as to  
the nation, requires us to construct a new  
Administration, which will more  
faithfully execute the objects of its creation.  
I have, therefore, organized a new  
Provisional Government, until the people  
can select their own rulers ...  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
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### CANCION.

*Mil himnos alegres  
Patriotas cantad,  
Al restaurador  
De la libertad.  
No olvidará la historia  
Tus ínclitas proezas,  
Y ménos las grandezas  
De tu invicto valor.  
Por todas las edades  
Durarán tus canciones  
Tu nombre, tus blasones,  
Tu genio imponente.  
El mundo respetuoso  
Acatará asombrado,  
Al hijo denodado  
Del grande Washington.  
Y Nicaragua libre  
Dirá en constante grito,  
Viva WALKER invicto  
Viva el Libertador.*

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### POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The ensuing election in the United States  
inspires the mind of that people with the  
most intense interest. ...

The American Union is composed of  
two distinct, though equal political  
divisions. The North has the advantage in  
point of population ... The South, however,  
has ... preserved its rights and principles  
from encroachment. ...

The question, then, arises, Should a  
division of the American Union take place,  
what would be the result? In connection  
with the revolution at present proceeding  
in this portion of the continent, it would be  
difficult to answer the question. The South  
already looks to a consolidation with  
Mexico and the Central American States.  
The leading statesmen, both North and  
South, talk familiarly of this scheme as  
one fraught with great prospects for the  
future. The cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice,  
indigo, chocolate, coffee and grazing fields  
embraced in the new confederation would  
make it the centre of the world's trade.  
Nations would speed to consummate  
treaties with the new Republic; and  
peculiar favors could be gained for a  
people who entered into competition with  
none of the great powers of Europe.

Such are the political presages of the  
present, and in summing them up for the  
consideration of our readers, we do so  
merely to afford them an insight into the  
current which politicians say is rapidly  
sweeping us on to great revolutions in our  
Republican Government.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

NO. 33.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

HUMOROUS AND WITTY.

TAKEN FROM THE TABLE TALK OF SAM'L ROGERS.

WELLINGTON.

Of the Duke's perfect coolness on the most trying occasions, Col. Gerwood gave me this instance: He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time, when the captain of the vessel came to him and said, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," answered the Duke, "then I shall not take off my boots."

Witticisms are often attributed to the wrong people. It was Lord Chesterfield, not Sheridan, who said on occasion of a certain marriage, that "Nobody's son had married Everybody's daughter."

Lord Chesterfield remarked of two persons dancing a minuet, that "they looked as if they were hired to do it, and were doubtful of being paid."

I once observed to a Scotch lady, "how desirable it was in any danger to have presence of mind." "I had rather," she rejoined, "have absence of body!"

A friend of mine in Portland Place has a wife who inflicts upon him every season two or three immense evening parties. At one of those parties he was standing in a very forlorn condition, leaning against the chimney-piece, when a gentleman coming up to him said, "Sir, as neither of us is acquainted with any of the people here, I think we had best go home."

Dunning (afterward Lord Ashburton) was "stating the law" to the jury at Guildhall, when Lord Mansfield interrupted him by saying, "If that be the law, I'll go home and burn my books." "My Lord," replied Dunning, "you had better go home and read them."

Combe recollected having seen Mrs. Siddons, when a very young woman, standing by the side of her father's stage, and knocking a pair of snuffers against a candlestick, to imitate the sound of a windmill during the representation of some Harlequin piece.

Topham Beauclerk (Johnson's friend) was a strangely absent person. One day he had a party coming to dinner; and just before they arrived, he went up stairs to change his dress. He forgot all about them; thought it was bed-time, pulled off his clothes and got into bed. A servant, who presently entered the room to tell him that his guests were waiting for him, found him fast asleep.

PORSON.

When Hoppner, the painter, was residing in a cottage, a few miles from London, Porson one afternoon unexpectedly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs. H. had

gone to town and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson, however, declared that he would be contented with a mutton-chop and beer from the next ale-house, and accordingly staid to dine. During the evening Porson said, "I am quite certain that Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottles for her private drinking in her own bed-room; so pray, try if you can lay your hands on it." His host assured him that Mrs. H. had no such secret stores; but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time. Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drunk every drop of her concealed dram, "Drunk every drop of it?" cried she; "my God! it was spirits of wine for the lamp!"

Porson would sit up drinking all night, without seeming to feel any bad effects from it. Horne Tooke told me that he once asked Porson to dine with him in Richmond Buildings; and as he knew that Porson had not been in bed for the three preceding nights, he expected to get rid of him at a tolerably early hour. Porson, however, kept Tooke up all night; and in the morning, the latter, in despair, said, "Mr. Porson, I am engaged to meet a friend at breakfast at a coffee house in Leicester Square." "Oh," replied Porson, "I will go with you." And he accordingly did so. Soon after they had reached the coffee house, Tooke contrived to slip out, and running home, ordered his servant not to let Mr. Porson in, even if he should attempt to batter down the door. "A man," observed Tooke, "who could sit up four nights successively, might have sat up forty."

GENERAL FOX.

I saw Lunardi make the first ascent in a balloon which had been witnessed in England. It was from the Artillery ground. Fox was there with his brother, Gen. Fox. The crowd was immense. Fox, happening to put his hand down to his watch, found another hand upon it, which he immediately seized. "My friend," said he to the owner of the strange hand, "you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last." "Oh, Mr. Fox," was the reply, "forgive me and let me go! I have been driven to this course by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving at home." Fox, always tender-hearted, slipped a guinea into the hand and then released it. On the conclusion of the show, Fox was proceeding to look what o'clock it was. "Good God!" cried he, "my watch is gone!" "Yes," answered Gen. F., "I know it is; I saw your friend take it." "Saw him take it! and you made no attempt to stop him?" "Really, you and he appeared to be on such good terms with each other, that I did not choose to interfere."

FOX.

Fox, (in his earlier days, I mean) Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, etc., led such a life! Lord Tankerville assured me that he has played cards with Fitzpatrick, at Brook's, from 10 o'clock at night till near 7 o'clock the next afternoon, a waiter standing by to tell them "whose deal it was," they being too sleepy to know.

After losing large sums at hazard, Fox would go home not to destroy himself, as his friends sometimes feared, but—to sit down quietly and read Greek.

He once won about \$9,000, and one of his bond-creditors, who soon heard of his good luck, presented himself and asked for payment, "Impossible, sir," replied Fox, "I must discharge my debts of honor." The bond-creditor remonstrated. "Well, sir, give me your bond."

It was delivered to Fox, who tore it in pieces and threw them into the fire. "Now, sir," said Fox, "my debt to you is a debt of honor," and immediately paid him.

VERNON.

Vernon was 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 attendant 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, when he stumbled and fell down an abyss of many fathoms' depth. He was surprised, however, to find himself unhurt, for he alighted as if on a feather bed. Presently he perceived that he was gently moving upward; and having by degrees reached the mouth of the abyss, he again stood safe on *terra firma*. He had fallen upon an immense mass of bats, which, disturbed from their slumbers, had arisen out of the abyss and brought him up with them.

FORDYCE.

Dr. Fordyce sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than half-seas over, and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, "Drunk by —!" Next morning, recollecting the circumstance, he was greatly vexed; and just as he was thinking what explanation of his behavior he should offer to the lady, a letter from her was put in his hand. "She too, well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her, and she entreated him to keep the matter secret, in consideration of the enclosed—a hundred pound bank note."

ERSKINE.

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physician resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and he was asleep in ten minutes."

Erskine used to say that when the hour came that all secrets should be revealed, we should know the reason why shoes are always made too tight.

THE OMNIBUS.

Visiting Lady —, one day, I made inquiries about her sister. "She is now staying with me," answered Lady —, "but she is unwell in consequence of a fright which she got on her way from Richmond to London." At that time omnibuses were great rarities; and while Miss — was coming to town, the footman observing an omnibus approach, and thinking that she might like to see it, suddenly called in at the carriage window, "Ma'am, the omnibus!" Miss — being unacquainted with the term, and not sure but an omnibus might be a wild beast escaped from the Zoological Gardens, was thrown into a dreadful state of excitement by the announcement.

ROGERS.

You remember the passage in King Lear—a passage which Mrs. Siddons said that she could never read without shedding tears:

"Do not laugh at me;  
 For, as I am a man, I think this lady  
 To be my child Cordelia."

Something of the same kind happened in my own family. A gentleman, a near relative of mine, was on his death bed, and his intellect much impaired, when his daughter, whom he had not seen for a considerable time, entered the room. He looked at her with the greatest earnestness and then exclaimed, "I think I should know this lady;" but his recognition went no further.

An old pauper called one afternoon on Dr. Bartol, just as the doctor was finishing his dinner, with a modest request that the doctor would furnish him with a bunch of full grown flowers out of his conservatory, as his daughter Jemima was about on that very evening (auspicious occasion!) to be married, adding, after a long talk, standing, which was little regarded: "I s'pose you know me, doctor?" "Know you? How the devil should I know you?" "Not know me! Why, don't you remember? I'm the man what had fits and twins!" Doctor (lightening up)—"Oh! ah!—fits and twins! Yes, yes! How's your fits now?" "Well—well!—cured up—only one or two a day; I guess I shan't have one now!" Doctor (staring)—"How's your twins?" "Like as two peas; Doctor, I—I—I—" Doctor (calling out in an exasperated voice)—"Jarn—Jarn—Jarn! don't you hear? Cut off a bunch of flowers. Quick! quick! That will do. There, take a glass of wine. There, there! take those flowers to your daughter. Jara—Jarn—show this poor man the way out—show him out!"

The free north, after all, is not half as free, in some respects, as the South. Only in the slave States is it any woman's prerogative to go into the market and buy a husband on such terms, that she can compel all the world to treat him as property, while she secures the advantage of getting a chattel instead of a master. This prerogative has been exercised by a New Orleans dame, one "Margaret Adams, a sprightly f. w. c., of No. 269 Bienville street." The Bee says that on the first of March she made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and amercement in damages of a belicose free black named Edwin Nash, who had whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the house.

In one of our up-town and rather out-of-the-way congregations, three or four Sundays ago, a voice spake out, in response to an energetic and fervent asseration and warning of the reverend speaker: "That's so—tha's the talk!" It electrified the whole "meeting," as well it might. The sexton requested the man to leave the pew and the sanctuary. "What for?" he asked. "Why," replied the sexton, in a low tone, "you are interrupting the services." "Not a bit of it—same as 'Amen!' in a Methodist meeting!" The sexton thought differently, and walked the poor half-lunatic out of the broad aisle into which he had wandered.

LAND MONOPOLY.—Five noblemen are said to own about one-fourth of all the landed property in Scotland. They are the Marquis of Creadalbane, and the Dukes of Argyll, Athol, Sutherland and Zuceleugh. About two thousand proprietors are said also to own one-third of the land total revenue of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A RATHER LUCRATIVE SPECULATION. One man in Philadelphia holds a million of dollars of the Texas bonds, soon to be paid, which he bought from the United States Bank, at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 21.

## Flight of the President and his Cabinet!

## Dissolution of the Late Provisional Government!

Patricio Rivas and his Cabinet have deserted—bag and baggage! Last week we published from the pen of his Excellency a proclamation of the most intensely patriotic description. Three days afterwards he fled, frightened at his own guilty conscience! We breathe freer! The treason which all expected has transpired, and the Government has no further necessity to divide its counsels with those in whom it has no confidence!

On Wednesday, the 11th day of June, Gen. Walker left Leon, after a most affecting parting with his Excellency at the barrier. At this time Leon was guarded by native soldiers. The Americans interfered with nothing, that the city might feel perfectly safe under the guardianship of troops drawn from its own vicinity. The day after Gen. Walker left, Col. Escobar, commander of the native garrison, informed Col. Bruno Nutzmer, that the native force was not sufficient to keep guard, and requested a detail of Americans. Compliance was signified, and an American soldier stationed at the entrance of the *Principal* or government house. Señor Salizar, Minister of War, thereupon mounted his horse and rode down to the barriers bare-headed, where he informed the rabble, in an official harangue, that the Americans had seized the *Principal*, and were about to murder the President and his Cabinet. In his speech he also took occasion to advise the people that the Americans were going to burn down the churches and destroy the religion of the country. A great excitement was the result, during which the President and his advisers took flight for Chinandega. The Americans in the meantime were innocent in knowledge of what was proceeding; and although they knew there was a hubbub about something, they very naturally thought it was some public day among the people, when they had a right to be excited.

Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic, Don Sebastian Salinas, Secretary of State, Don Maximo Jerez, Secretary of War, and Don Francisco Baca, Minister of Public Credit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don Fermin Ferrer, the only true and loyal Democrat connected with the late Administration, in this city.

From Chinandega, Don Maximo Jerez, in his capacity as Minister of War, sent word to Realejo to suspend the public work of fortifying that place, and directed that the place be dismantled of its present armament. Orders were also sent to Col. Natzmer, in command at Leon, to withdraw his sentry from the *Principal*, and allow each of the two towers of the Cathedral to be garrisoned by fifty soldiers of the country. The frontier picquets were all called in and a very general order carried out to leave the State open to the army of invasion which was known to be advancing on Leon. The President expressed great fear of his life, and stated that the above regulations were necessary for his safety.

The order sent to Col. Natzmer was not obeyed until it was submitted to Gen. Walker, who immediately ordered the American commander in Leon to comply with the mandates of the Minister of War; and further, to withdraw with his whole force from that city.

At the time Gen. Walker gave the above command, he was in Nagarote, at the head of 250 troops, marching on Leon; but after giving the order, he stopped at Managua until the Rifle Battalion, under Lt. Col. Anderson, arrived, when he left for Granada, accompanied by the Rangers.

President Rivas and his Cabinet, with the exception of Don Fermin Ferrer, are now in Leon; but the Commander will have no further communication with them. They are known to have made propositions to the enemies of the country, inviting them to invade Nicaragua, and Gen. Walker intends to leave them with their new friends.

The above is a succinct account of one of the strangest revolutions on record, and we leave the world to draw its own conclusions as to the motives that probably controlled the President in his conduct. We can only account for it on the ground of fear, both from the external enemies of the State and from the fact of an approaching election. It is well known that whenever an election has taken place in this Republic, the de-

feated candidate either fled or was summarily executed. It is probable his Excellency remembered this failing of the State, and knowing that an election was about to transpire in the country, he accordingly concluded to follow the example of his predecessors and save himself by flight. It is also known that while the Costa Ricans were in Rivas, and timid men doubted the result, Señor Rivas attempted to make his peace with President Mora, by submitting propositions to that gentleman.

This circumstance convinces us that the approach of an election and an invading army at the same time so frightened President Rivas that he hardly knew what he was doing; and in a moment of partial insanity and chronic deceitfulness, he left the Presidency and thus lost all hope for the future.

After the flight of the President from Leon, the people of that city became uneasy at the speech of Señor Salizar, and anxiously inquired of the Fathers of the Church if there was any truth in the statement that the Americans intended to destroy the religion of the land. The Vicar of Leon, a good and faithful man, instantly denied the calumny, and ordered all the priests to declare on Sunday that the report was untrue. The people again became reconciled, and the revulsion sets strongly against President Rivas and his advisers.

## Reconstruction of the Government.

It will be seen by the following decrees and addresses, that Don Fermin Ferrer, formerly Minister of Hacienda, has been appointed Provisional President of the Republic, during the interregnum between the flight of Rivas and the election of a new President by the people. The power of the State is thus happily conferred upon the only reliable member of the late Government, and we may add, the only Minister who ever had the confidence of General Walker. A most fortunate chain of events invests this appointment with all the forms of legality: as under the treaty executed by the Democrats and Serviles in Granada, on the formation of the late Provisional Government, it was expressly stipulated that General Walker should be invested with the power to appoint a new Government in the event of the dissolution of the old one. That treaty, which is the basis of all legitimate operations in this Republic, placed the power to provide for the State in the hands of the Commander of the Army; and in the appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer, Gen. Walker not only preserves the Republic, but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President Rivas left this city some time since for Leon, he delegated all his powers to Gen. Walker, and placed the State under martial law. Thus the defaulting Executive gave away the very authority which was necessary to declare even him a traitor, should he desert the State.

In the reconstruction of the Provisional Government, therefore, the most complete authority accompanies the action of the Commander-in-Chief. According to the only law known since the treaty of Granada, between Gen. Walker on the one side, and Gen. Corral on the other, the existing Government of Nicaragua, under President Ferrer, is entitled to the utmost respect due to any legalized Government. An election takes place soon, however, when the people will choose their own President; and when that is done, the present Provisional Government will dissolve as peaceably as it has been formed, and the State will move on under the direction of the popular will.

## DECREE.

WILLIAM WALKER, General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, considering:

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October last, Don Patricio Rivas was named as the Provisional President of the Republic, and that the power with which he was invested was an emanation of the powers conferred upon me by the Supreme Government as Expedientary General:

That, on the Provisional President removing from the city of Granada to Leon, in March last, he delegated to me all the powers which had been entrusted to him to maintain order in the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Republic, and to guard in each against foreign invasion, proclaiming from that time martial law:

That the Provisional President appointed as Minister of Hacienda Licenciado Don Fermin Ferrer, Commissioner in the Departments referred to, with all proper powers to aid me in my administration on suitable occasions:

That the Provisional President, Don Patricio Rivas, betraying his duties to the prejudice of the rights and well-being of the Government, has absconded to Chinandega, with the object to disarm

all the frontier of the West and deliver the country to the forces of Carrera, who have invaded it; for which object he has commissioned Mr. Mariano Salizar:

That, on the 14th of this month, Mr. Rivas has issued a decree which repeals a decree which was issued four days previous, by which the people of Nicaragua are to choose a successor to him in office:

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October, it was explicitly guaranteed by the two contracting Generals that the Provisional President should maintain peace and order in the Republic, and that Don Patricio Rivas not only has endeavored to excite anarchy within, but has called the enemies without to invade the same.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Republic and the sacred duty to save the country from anarchy, and from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have deemed it proper to decree, and do

## DECREE:

I. The Commissioner of the Government and Minister of the Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer, is appointed Provisional President of this Republic until the people shall elect a President, in obedience to the orders of the decree of the 10th inst., which is in full force and virtue.

II. In consequence, all the acts and decrees issued by order of Don Patricio Rivas, since the 12th inst., are null and void, in consequence of his desertion of all the trusts confided to him by virtue of the treaty of the 23d of October aforesaid.

III. The civil or military authorities of this Republic who lend obedience to Mr. Rivas in these matters; natives or foreigners who may render to him any kind of aid, by loans or mercantile contracts, shall be considered as traitors to the country, and punished according to martial laws.

IV. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, and published in all the towns of this Republic.

Done at Granada on the 20th day of June, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

## ADDRESS OF GEN. WALKER!

### To the People of Nicaragua.

I came to Nicaragua to secure its peace and prosperity. With this view I signed the treaty of the 23d of October last, and assisted to uphold the Government organized under its provisions.

But the Government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the way and has ended by endeavoring to stir up civil strife within the Republic. Strange as it may appear, the late Rivas Administration has attempted to create troubles, and difficulties, and war, between the people and the Americans they have invited hither.

It was not enough that the Americans should endure the pestilence at Granada for the purpose of consolidating the late Provisional Government, and receive no compensation for the services they rendered at the expense of so much suffering and so much death. It was not enough that they should pour out their blood at Rivas, in order to maintain the peace and honor of the State, and then have the Government refuse to provide them with the bare necessities of life. Ingratitude was not sufficient to satisfy the craving for infamy which consumed the vitals of Government, and treason became necessary in order to furnish fresh food to the appetite for obloquy and contempt. They seek to repay their debt to the Americans, by exciting the people against their benefactors.

It is thus manifest that the late Provisional Government has not only failed to fulfill its promises to the Americans and its duties to the people, but is guilty of the enormous crime of instigating its citizens to civil war. And to aid it in these objects, it has coalesced with the armed and declared enemies of the Republic—with the forces an illiterate savage attempts to pour over the plains of Nicaragua.

In addition, the Government has attempted to prolong its existence, by taking from the people the privilege of electing their own rulers. And as if farther to mark its hatred for freedom, it has banished from the State a Cuban patriot, who, despairing for the present of his own country, has sought in this land the honor of using his sword in defence of liberty and progress.

With such accumulated crimes—conspiring against the very people it was bound to protect—the late Provisional Government is no longer worthy of existence. In the name of the people I have, therefore, declared its dissolution, and have organized a Provisional Government until the nation exercises its natural right of electing its own rulers.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Granada, June 20, 1856.

## Address of Gen. Walker to the Army.

SOLDIERS! Since you have been in Nicaragua, you have endured privations and passed through dangers, not only without murmurs, but even with cheerfulness. Veterans might be proud of the prowess you have exhibited; and patriots fighting for homes and fire-sides have seldom shown more self-denial than you have in the service of a foreign Government; and you have done all without having as yet received any compensation for what you have undergone.

It is true that the country has just emerged from a disastrous civil war, and therefore we did not expect it to pay promptly the obligations it contracted; but we had a right to expect, at least, gratitude for our services. Far from receiving even this reward, the late Provisional Government has attempted to excite the prejudices of the people against their benefactors.

A Government thus bankrupt in credit, faith

and honor, has no title to the confidence or respect of brave soldiers. Duty to ourselves as well as to the nation, requires us to construct a new Administration, which will more faithfully execute the objects of its creation. I have, therefore, organized a new Provisional Government, until the people can select their own rulers, when, it is to be hoped, we will have an Administration more mindful of its duties and more jealous of the honor of the State. WILLIAM WALKER.

Granada, June 20, 1856.

## WHERE ARE THEY?

We are constantly startled with reports from Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras that the Americans have been thoroughly "thrashed out" of Nicaragua, and that our irascible neighbors of the "Rich Coast" are now reveling in the fruits of a glorious victory. We are told of dead and wounded without number, of cholera, of starvation, of retreats beyond the endurance of men, of movements for defence unheard of in this section, of great swarms of Servilists parading the country singing *gloria in excelsis* to Chamorro, and of sundry other matters too numerous to mention and too absurd to be started by any other than a crowd of people "whistling through a graveyard." Something is needed to keep up the coward soul of Servilism; and if these stories accomplish the purpose for the time being, we can have no objection to the propagation of such nonsense. We are not responsible, although we feel ashamed to see humanity in the gutter or on the pillory of public ridicule.

The pertinent enquiry in Gen. Walker's address to the people of Leon embraces the whole story, "Where are they?" If they are victors, it is a Mexican fight, for Santa Anna always claimed the battle, but excused himself on the ground of expediency for leaving the field. He invariably conquered his enemies and as invariably fled from the scene of danger. So with President Mora; he is a victor, but he found it expedient to leave Nicaragua in order to fight Gen. Walker at better advantage in Costa Rica. He was not afraid, but then, you know, every man makes a better stand on his own dung-hill. Mora came into this Republic with a well-drilled army, a full treasury, a printing office and flaming proclamations of death to the Americans. He was on his high horse. He carried things on a grand scale for a time, and even took the liberty of lighting up his room with our lamps (luminaries belonging to El Nicaraguense.) That capped the climax! His charger reared and overboard went his Excellency. The Americans against whom he declared war seized his bridle, and he went down upon his haunches. Another push and he lay sprawling! His army vanished as did the host of Sennacherib. His troops wilted before the fierce conflict. To-day they were propped in strength—to-morrow they lay withered and stroke! President Mora went home satisfied with one effort to exterminate the American race; and rumor says he curses the day his misguided judgment led him to make the attempt. Of the 3,200 men that came with him, only 500 returned to tell the story of their disgrace; and even they went back impressed with exalted ideas of American courage and American humanity. We conquered them in battle by the force of arms, and then we won their hearts by our humane attentions. The Costa Ricans said they would fight no more against the Americans; and Gen. Bosquet desired to emigrate to South America, where he would not be called upon again to enlist against such enemies.

With such a condition of things apparent to all the world, does it not look like child's play in the rulers and writers of Guatemala to be constantly reiterating such absurd stories of the valor of President Mora, the cowardice of the Americans, the defeat of Gen. Walker and the desperate condition of our army. If they would ask themselves where the army of Costa Rica is, and inform themselves of the constant recruits being added to the force under Gen. Walker, they would sing a different tune. However, let them whistle on; they have not passed through the grave-yard yet, and before they do, the ghosts of the dead at Rivas will rise in avenging spirits to chase them from the land.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.—The Commander-in-Chief arrived in town last evening from Leon. He was accompanied by his staff and the mounted Rangers.

NO NEWS OF THE STEAMER.—The Virgin brings up no news from the ocean steamers. We shall not hear from New York or California before the first of next week.

PERSONAL.—Col. Natzmer and Col. Sanders both arrived in this city yesterday. Col. Sanders is still suffering in health.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The war of races in Europe has ceased—the great capitals of Russia, France and England, have been filled with the rejoicings of peace. The west has subdued the east. Russia has retired from the conflict of arms with England and France, but has she surrendered her traditional policy? Is the Slave the fief of the Saxon? Will he so continue?

Time has matured one contest between the races of Europe, and who doubts but the future will bring about another. There is a spirit of opposition between the Slave and the Saxon, that must always keep them apart and at war. They may not fight with arms, but the conflict will nevertheless go on incessantly, and ever and anon, the fearful alternative of war will settle their disputes. The north of Europe has constantly sent forth its armies to occupy the south, and to-day the same busy life is working out its old history. The masses of Russia, Austria, Moldavia, Wallachia, Poland, and Germany, are of the same race. The Slavonic people have ever bred fast, and in their natural growth, like the United States, it was necessary to expand their territory to accommodate the increasing population. To do this, the half of Europe has already been over-run, and there is scarcely a doubt but the other half would follow the same fate, were it not for two causes: civilization and emigration. The superior enlightenment of France and England, and the avenue to wealth and peace offered in the United States, have been the barriers to any further extension of the Slavonic race towards the western portion of Europe. More than half of that continent, however, has been overrun, as it will readily be perceived, when we assert that all Europe, north of the Rhine, sympathized by ties of blood, with Russia, in the late contest against France and England. It was the Slavonic element opposed to the Saxon, regardless of institutions.

The outlet offered to the Slavonic in the magnificent lands of America, has stopped the expansion of the race in Europe for the last fifty years; but at present, with the restrictive policy being adopted by a portion of the American people, it will not be long before emigration to this continent will stop, and then the increase will naturally commence pressing out and expanding at home. Central America may interfere and attract the emigration this way, else the result we apprehend of a conflict of races, must occur in Europe.

The traditional policy of Russia, as the head of the Slavonic movement, has been to distract and divide the powers of Southern Europe, until they weakened themselves beyond the power of resistance by their own wars. In the pursuit of this plan she annihilated the strength of Poland and then annexed it. In the same path she has torn the Germanic confederation and Italy. Spain is powerless as a nation. The fearful wars of England and France, have been fomented to a like end; but Russia made one mistake in her last war in supposing that the hereditary enmity of the Gaul and Saxon would prevent any coalition between France and England to preserve Turkey. This was the fault of Nicholas, and when he perceived his error, he exhibited a lack of greatness in not making peace. His successor has returned to the traditions of Peter the Great; and to-day he is at peace with Europe, and is cementing the ties of his friendship with Napoleon. No such mistake as a coalition between Bonaparte and the Guelph can be permitted in his reign. In the late war, saying that England and France had not joined, what would have been the result? What opposition could either power have made, unsupported by the other? The naval power of England was necessary to transport the land forces of France; the land forces of France were necessary to effect any result for the English fleet. Alone, neither would have been powerful enough to have landed in the Crimea, or maintained the blockade of the Baltic. Through the intrigues of Russia, however, that league which alone broke down the strength of the north, and prevented the absorption of Turkey, has been turned to bitterness, and the English people complain of it as something to their disadvantage. The French reaped the glory, and the English pretend to have paid the bill. The seeds of a new animosity have thus been planted where there were enough before. The friendship of England for France is the same it was years ago; the vengeance due to Napoleon is in no wise abated to-day.

The knowledge that these two powers, the present arbiters of Europe, are at heart enemies, impresses the future history of Europe with shadows of war. The races of the north and south, so long in check by the spirit of emigration, must again commence advancing. The narrow current of the Rhine is not a barrier to the spread

of people; and in time the Slavonic must come in contact with the Gaul. What then shall stop him and reconcile the parties? We can see nothing but the spirit of enlightenment and free institutions. Constitutional governments, under which all can live as equals, may settle the difficulty and compose Europe to peace. Otherwise, the battle must be fought to the last, and there are but two principles that can actuate the south to do its duty—Enlightenment and Liberty. Numbers are nothing compared to civilization. The ability of France and England to fight depends upon their superior means of warfare, and these depend upon the vitality of those governments which encourage thought and improvement. With free institutions, the people will arm as a man; and every mind will be active in devising means of defence. The hosts of the Slave must go down before superior ability and infinitely superior means of warfare. These means of defence must emanate from the intellectuality of the nations, and this intellectuality can result alone from superior freedom. Therefore, we conclude that the future of Europe is fraught with war, and that out of its dire calamities will come liberty to all the people.

[Communicated.]

INCIDENT AT RIVAS.

Mr. Editor—Amongst the many amusing incidents and hair-breadth escapes connected with the battle of Rivas, (and there are not a few unrecorded,) one in particular deserves a passing notice. The object of this brief notice was a man who had evidently seen better days, and it could be easily perceived, that although his feet were giving way through the incessant marching of two sultry days, his heart was in the right spot. He was evidently the oldest man in the company, Company "E," Light Infantry. The old man now speaks with enthusiasm of his maiden fight, although he often wonders at his escape from death on that occasion. His company was ordered to diverge to the left, when nearing the town, and make its way through a plantain patch, so as to enter on the west side of the plaza. Orders were given to take possession of a house on a corner of the road leading to Virgin—a very prominent position where the enemy's reinforcements must necessarily pass. To force the door with the but-ends of their muskets was but the work of a few moments, and to cut port-holes through the walls. All of the company but twelve men were now called to another position, when my informant found himself minus his captain and lieutenant, and having but one of his companions near him, his first impulse was to seek his own company; but he was stopped by Adjutant Johnson, who gave him a position with his company in an inner room, telling him to cut a port-hole for himself. A hatchet lay near at hand, with which he soon made a hole, from which he made every ball tell, while his companion (Toler) relieved him in turn. The fighting at this particular spot was close and heavy, as the enemy made eight different charges from the Virgin Bay road through the rear to retake their stronghold, but were gallantly met each time and repulsed with heavy loss. Thus things passed on for some eight hours, until it was found prudent to evacuate this position, and the order was given to march to the plaza. But my narrator heard them not, and, to use his own expression, "I was too busy blazing away!" and did not hear the command; but during a lull, he wondered at the silence prevailing in the next room, and on opening the door, discovered to his surprise that he was alone, and his feelings were anything but pleasant, as the house was completely surrounded by the enemy. His first thought was of his home—his wife, his noble boy—and then his God. He was not afraid to die, but he did not wish to go until he could see his happy home once more. Still death had no terrors for him. He stuck in another cartridge and prepared to "ramos," when he heard the well-known voice of his officer singing out, "Run, sir, this way!" This, the old man laughingly remarked, was language he did not understand; but as the order was given by as brave a man as lives, he thought he was doing right in obeying, and he started. In a moment after leaving the front door, the "leaden bees" sung their humming tune in numbers about his ears, but the ball was not yet cast to kill him, and his feet are now as sound as his heart, which is a kind one.

ONE OF COMPANY "E," F. L. I.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting of American citizens and all others friendly to liberty are requested to meet at the Express Office of G. H. Wines & Co. to-night, to adopt such measures as may be thought proper for the due observance of the national anniversary of the independence of the United States.

OLD NELSE.

Recollection of the landing of General Walker at Realejo, brings to the minds of the old boys many scenes connected with that eventful period. The party on board the Vesta was not one to be without excitement, and even in their passage they had many a "lark" which would bear reading as well as telling. Some graphic pen will gather these waifs hereafter, and the greatest of modern events will furnish food to regale the lovers of fun. There are but fourteen of the original fifty-six living at present, and though some of them will never see our paper—the child of their daring enterprise—yet of those who do read it, all will remember the subject of this paragraph. "Old Nelse" will hear of it himself, and, think you, reader, he will not feel that he is still remembered by the boys into whose company he shipped on the 15th of June, 1855. A great many stories are told of Nelse, who, by the way is a negro, but one who does not "put on airs," but always keeps on good terms with the people among whom he is thrown. He is at present in Realejo, or some where else up there in the vicinity of danger; and if any fighting is to be done, "you may bet your life" Nelse will be in it. Once when the Americans landed at Rivas, and left Nelse and "Mose" on board the Vesta, they heated the "coppers" full of boiling water, and prepared to defend the vessel to the last, should the enemy attempt to take their charge. Old Nelse came on to this city on his way to Realejo, and happened to be broke. He called on Gen. Walker while he was at dinner, but that made no difference, the General rose from the table and received the "old darkey," as he would any of the "fifty-six." Shaking Old Nelse by the hand, and inquiring after his health and his wants—says the old darkey:

"You see, Massa Billy, I've had a rough time of it this morning, and, if you believe me, 'Old Nelse' is rather dry."

A drink of genuine Bourbon whiskey satisfied this appetite, and after some enquiries, the General handed Nelse fifty cents. His eye brightened up for half a minute, and then his honesty came out in as bold relief as his ivories.

"I tell you Uncle Billy,—all de boys call you Uncle Billy behind your back, and I reckon 'Old Nelse' can say it to your face—I tell you what it is, I've mighty glad and feel awful proud when I shake hands wid de General, but I must tell de truff, and you may believe me when I say I felt a great deal better when my fist closed on dat baff dollar!"

Old Nelse thought he had talked enough, and after bidding the General and all the boys goodbye, with tears in his eyes, he left the city for Leon. He is now a cook in Realejo, and we warrant he never feels a moment's fear of the enemy, for he says the Americans have got to make all this people know "dar liberties." He is a believer in "manifest destiny," and to-day he would heat boiling water to throw on any people who might attempt to interfere with the progress of General Walker's policy in this State.

But we have not told how Nelse got into the service of Nicaragua. When the Vesta arrived off the harbor of Realejo, she stopped at Tigre Island, to obtain information. Here the impression obtained circulation that she was bound for South America, and Old Nelse made arrangements with the captain for a passage to Valparaiso. Coming on board with his "traps" he met the force of fifty-six men, all gentlemen, well at ease, but armed like soldiers. The sight did not give Nelse any comfort; but he had made his bed, and as it was so he was bound to sleep. He said nothing but kept thinking, until after a while he took a fancy to the boys, and one day in Granada, he let himself out after the following fashion:

"You see, I hab my traps ready to go to Souf America, for I don't like dis country here; and when de Vesta came to Tigre Island, tinks I, Nelse, now's your time. So I comes on board, but when I sees forty or fifty genmens loafing around, all armed, I thought the game was up. Nelse you're gone in, and now to make the best of a bad bargain—you must make friends fast. But then I sees a little man, with reddish colored hair, who talked about Nicaragua, and never said a word of Souf America. Says I, if all these men is bilked like me, then I shan't have such a bad time after all; and at last I made up my mind there was no pirating to be done by dat crowd. De boys den told me what was up, and, tinks I, here goes for spreading the American Eagle as large as possible, and Old Nelse heartily 'listed in de cause. I've going to lib in Nicaragua, and I aint sorry I went on board the Vesta to go to Valparaiso." And that was the way Old Nelse was made a filibuster. May he live until all Central America is one united Republic!

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE.—The schooner San José, Capt. Morton, arrived at San Juan del Sur on Thursday last, loaded with provisions, &c. We learn that this vessel was purchased by citizens of Costa Rica, although built in the United States, and sailed under the Costa Rica flag for a time. She has since been purchased by Mariano Salazar, a native and citizen of Nicaragua, now in arms against the supreme authority of this Government, and Gilbert Morton, a citizen of Nicaragua, according to the laws. The vessel has been embargoed by the authorities of the port of San Juan, and claimed as a prize, having forfeited her original nationality to the United States by a sale to Costa Rica citizens, who are at war with Nicaragua.

The Boston Atlas says that the clipper ship Great Republic, the largest clipper in the world, has more than answered the expectations of her builder, Mr. Donald McKay, by her unrivalled speed and other excellent qualities, while employed by the French Government in running between Marseilles and the Crimea. With a common single-reef topsail breeze, she has frequently left the fleetest steamers astern; and she works and steers like a pilot boat. An English merchant, who had made two passages in her, offered \$100,000, for a nine month's charter, which was declined on the ground that she was doing better in her present employment.

THE ARMY OF INVASION.—By the Gazette, of San Salvador, we learn that the advance guard of the army of invasion, from Guatemala, had advanced as far as San Miguel, in San Salvador, on the road to this Republic. The advance guard is commanded by General Paredes, who makes it convenient to stop two or three days in each town, and at last accounts he had finally hung up his hat at San Miguel.

MINISTERIAL BALL.—A grand ball was given at the British Legation, in Guatemala, on the night of the 24th ult., in honor of the celebration of peace between the great European belligerents. The party continued until three o'clock in the morning, and was well attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

WHAT IS IN THE WIND?—The Gazette, of Guatemala, says the Costa Rica Minister, Don Nasario Toledo, left that city on the 26th of May, for San Salvador, to the President of which Republic he was entrusted with a secret mission. Can any body tell us what little Costa Rica is after now?

PEACE REJOICINGS.—The city of Guatemala, on Friday, May 23, was the scene of rejoicings on account of the treaty of peace made in Paris between France, Turkey, England and Russia. The flag of the English Legation was raised, and the national ensign of Guatemala floated over the palace in return. All the foreign legations responded by raising their flags.

The Monument fever rages fiercely in New Orleans at the present time. Since the equestrian statue of Jackson was put up there, propositions have been started to erect statues to Washington, Jefferson and Clay.

MEXICAN CIRCUS.—El Paiz, of San Salvador, announces the arrival in that city of the Mexican Circus. The company performed several times to the delight of the people.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The municipal authorities of the new city of San Salvador have voted eight thousand dollars for the construction of water-works for that place.

BAD TRAVELING.—The roads between this place and Massaya, and from here to Rivas are at present in a very bad condition. It is almost impossible to travel by land to Rivas.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PAPERS.—We are indebted to Wines & Co. for papers from Guatemala, San Salvador and Mexico. The news is unimportant.

PERSONAL.—Col. Thompson, Adjutant General of the Army, and Lt. Col. Markham arrived in this city, on Monday, from Virgin Bay.

STEAMER VIRGIN.—The Virgin returned to Granada this morning, and will leave again for San Carlos to-night.

MAILS.—Wines & Co. will send an Express and mail bag by the steamer this evening.

Special Notice.

ALL OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the Custom-House, Receptor of Alcabala and General Treasury, must be handed in for immediate settlement. CARLOS THOMAS, Treasurer General. Granada, June 20.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 21.

## POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The ensuing election in the United States inspires the mind of that people with the most intense interest. Many of the wiser politicians of our mother-country directly assert that the political existence of their great Republic is bound up in the contest; and as it turns, they say, the fate of the nation is concerned. This inspiration of dread is not based upon facts, upon passions, nor upon theory, but upon the solid reason that a vital principle is at issue, and should one party win, the right of self-government is directly abolished. The people, under the constitution, have always claimed to make laws for their own government; and so they presented, as their organic law, a republican system, Congress had no power to interfere with it, but was in duty bound to admit them as a State. This is the foundation of republicanism, that the people shall rule in their own household; and there can be no more flagrant breach of the whole governmental theory of the Union than an attempt on the part of Congress to impose this or that institution. Republicanism alone is requisite, and then the people can have it their own way.

This much understood, the wise men of the Union are reasonable in their anticipations of trouble. A large and powerful party, already in the majority in one branch of the national Congress, professes as its cardinal principle a right to interfere with the local regulations of the people; and, moreover, it says the occasion has arrived when this right should be exercised. The power of the nation is invoked to prevent one family of people from forming their own society and framing their own laws. The principle of representation is to be denied to one State until it shall modify its organic law in accordance with the opinion of the majority. The minority thus become the subjects of the stronger power; and where this condition of society exists, there must be trouble, and in the end revolt. No society can exist between two equals, when one claims to exercise unwarranted control over the other. The feeling of independence revolts at any assumption of superiority; and when estrangement enters the family circle, unless it is promptly assuaged, the breach widens fast and firmly. The history of the social world exemplifies this conclusion with numberless instances. Civil feuds are the most violent of all feuds. Therefore, when one division of the Union makes war upon the other, it is like a family quarrel, and if not allayed, must continue to increase in acrimony until the strength of the attachment binding the two wings together is thoroughly tried, if not broken.

The American Union is composed of two distinct, though equal political divisions. The North has the advantage in point of population, and therefore in one branch of the national Legislature its power preponderates. The South, however, by its liberalism, has always made friends, and thus preserved its rights and principles from encroachment. She lives in the Union as an equal; and although a sect at the North assailed her institutions and decried her morals, she retorted in nothing. She even compromised with the spirit of fanaticism, and bargained that one portion of the confederacy—a portion bought with Southern blood—should forever remain closed to her people. The South excluded itself from a portion of its own house. This compromise was preserved as sacred by the South, but after a few years the North assailed it and asked for a more restrictive policy. The compromise was defended long and ardently. The North threatened to put its foot upon the bargain, and in executing this threat, Texas was robbed of Santa Fe. The South still held to the terms of the compromise until California asked to be admitted as a State. The compact of the Missouri compromise was brought up, and the North broke it! The faith of years was scattered—the second constitution of the Union was destroyed—the South had no hope but in principle. On this she could stand, and in its defence she could even sacrifice the Union. The right must be respected, and if the Republic fell in an attempt to stifle popular liberty, whose should be the responsibility but those who made the first assault upon its foundation? The Union embodies but one principle—the right of the people to govern themselves. This gone and the whole fabric falls. There is no liberty where this is not the corner-stone of the government—that country is not free where this right is denied.

The South, after the admission of California, asked no concession, but simply asserted the principle of popular sovereignty. The people should thenceforward govern themselves. The responsibility of their institutions should attach to themselves, and the South would be free from fault. The laws that govern a society should be made by the people, and the institutions that prevail in society should be regulated by the people. The South wished no interference with its own internal economy, and it had no desire to interfere with others. Absolute freedom was what it asked, and a bill was passed in Congress declaring the principle.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill only asserted the right of the people of these Territories to govern themselves. If they asked one thing, let them have it; if they wanted another idea, who should restrain them, so long as they remained republican? To be otherwise than republican would be so repugnant to the system of our government that they could not live under our constitution, and therefore this restriction, else we doubt if that would not be stricken out and the people be allowed to make what form of government they pleased. But as it is, the constitution impresses only one obligation—to be republican—and this was what the Kansas-Nebraska bill demanded. Otherwise the people are absolutely free. All new States, under the provisions of this law, are free to ask and obtain admittance for their representatives into the councils of the nation. The South asks if they come with Republican constitutions, and they are welcome. The sole qualification is that the new candidate for admission shall be Republican. Can aught be fairer than this?

But the North goes farther. The North reads the new constitution and scans the new candidate, to see the color of its opinions. The severity of fanaticism is busy in comparing the new creed with the old belief. Are you Republicans? Yes. Do you tolerate slavery? Yes. Then the North closes up its heart and withdraws its hand. The fellowship of brothers is not for you. Opinions are not free on this subject, says the North; and to be a State, you must attach another article to your faith, and that is: disbelief in the worth of half your brethren. The South and Slavery you must disavow, or there is no seat for you at the council board of the nation. We shall tax you, we shall govern you as a Territory, but until you change your opinions, you cannot be allowed an equality with free zealots. We are of this mind, and when you are converted, our church will accept your fellowship. Until then you must stay out of the Union, although the constitution gives you the privilege of being admitted.

Thus one grand fundamental principle of the republican system is broken down to the disadvantage of one portion of the Union. The South is abused and her domestic institutions reviled. This is the result of fanaticism, and nothing more. There can be no divine law to regulate the question, and therefore the South, which assumes that slavery is right, and the North, which assumes that it is wrong, meet in direct conflict on a principle about which there can be arbitration. The question will not accept of mediation, but demands constant argument; and continual discussion aggravates the difficulty. It has increased in bitterness for the last quarter of a century, and to-day both parties are sending armed representatives into the field. Powder never pacified a quarrel yet, and there is small hope it will do better in this case.

Kansas is worthless, except as the representative of a great principle. She has organized a government, and her constitution tolerates slavery. The question now is: Has Kansas the right to govern herself? There is no other issue, and as we said before, the matter has been appealed from the stump and the press to the higher arbitration of civil war. The South says Kansas shall govern herself; the North says she shall not. Can there be any higher motive than this to create a great and chivalrous struggle until the last for the vindication of the cause of liberty? We answer, no.

But there is another ground upon which the South bases its opposition to any interference by Congress in the affairs of Kansas. The spirit of her institutions rises against the centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government. The States are sovereign, and any interference by Congress, except to prescribe republican constitutions, is an usurpation of power dangerous to the liberty of the confederation. The Democratic party, with John C. Calhoun as its exponent, always denied the right of the Federal Government to molest or govern the States; and the Kansas Nebraska bill is but an echo of that opposition. One aggression but leads to another; and if Con-

gress should interfere to prevent the existence of slavery, the same body, in time, might attempt to impose the Maine Liquor Law or the Catholic test upon the new States. To destroy the sanctity of the popular suffrage in one particular, is to break down the barrier between the constitution and fanaticism and open the door to every class of errors and tyrannical enactments. The South has, therefore, planted itself on the Kansas-Nebraska bill as the bulwark of its liberties; and should a spirit of fanaticism in Congress overtop the last conservatism, we apprehend the wise and patriotic politicians of the Union are justified in apprehending trouble.

Moreover, there is a growing feeling in the South against the continued interference of abolition philanthropists with her property and institutions. The Union has lost much of the former veneration with which it was viewed, because to-day it fails to afford protection to one portion of its family. Northern statesmen have calculated the worth of the Union, and proclaimed the chances of its dissolution until the thought of a disruption is familiar to the popular mind. The veneration of the past is wearing away before the familiarity of the present; and we may rest assured when men deliberately figure up the cost of a movement, they are half inclined to adopt it.

The question, then, arises, Should a division of the American Union take place, what would be the result? In connection with the revolution at present proceeding in this portion of the continent, it would be difficult to answer the question. The South already looks to a consolidation with Mexico and the Central American States. The leading statesmen, both North and South, talk familiarly of this scheme as one fraught with grand prospects for the future. The cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, indigo, chocolate, coffee and grazing fields embraced in the new confederation would make it the centre of the world's trade. In its hands would be locked up the energies of Lowell and Manchester; and in its commerce would be the wealth of the carrying trade. Nations would speed to consummate treaties with the new Republic; and peculiar favors could be gained for a people who entered into competition with none of the great powers of Europe.

Such are the political presages of the present, and in summing them up for the consideration of our readers, we do so merely to afford them an insight into the current which politicians say is rapidly sweeping us on to great revolutions in our Republican Government.

**BUSINESS LIKE AGAIN.**—After a long dry spell, business appears to be reviving again. The old houses where we used to eat and drink are again being brushed up, and the light of day streams in upon their long darkened and deserted rooms. Manóvil has returned with his family, and the Manóvil House is open. Brockway is in town, and the Walker House smiles on you to come and live. The Granada House, also, is or will be opened, and a number of saloons are floating around to catch the crowd. The times look better.

**MORE LUXURIES.**—During the past week a barber-shop has started into life, and within a month a daguerrean saloon has been started, and the proprietor is now a permanent fixture. The windows of the daguerrean, as a matter of course, are ornamented with likenesses, and the natives crowd around in hosts to look at the pictures.

**ON THE ROAD AGAIN.**—Gen. Walker arrived in this city last Friday evening, and after the short stay of a day, again took his departure for the North. The Commander is at present regulating the different stations of the troops for their winter-quarters, and it is probable he will be constantly on the move until the work is completed.

**DIED OF CHOLERA.**—J. T. Cady, Esq., a gentleman long connected with the press of Louisiana, and subsequently a correspondent of this paper, over the signature of "Cyrus," died last week in San Juan del Sur, of cholera. He was a fine writer, and deserved a longer life.

**TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.**—The steamer La Virgin arrived on Monday morning with three companies of troops from Virgin Bay. The destination of this new force is towards the North.

It is said that Mr. Thackeray, the novelist, realized the sum of \$1640, over and above expenses, from the five lectures he recently delivered in New Orleans.

A Virginia paper says that a bet was recently made in Washington city, that Henry A. Wise would be in the Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, within ten days of the Cincinnati Convention.

## A GREAT DAY.

Monday last, the 16th day of June, was the first anniversary of a day that must become memorable in history. After long struggles, the Democratic party of this Republic had become well nigh exhausted before the continual war of Servilism. Disease had temporarily diminished the ranks of Chamorro's army, and the republican cause triumphed for a time; but the Serviles were fast recovering from their prostration, and in May of 1855 they again counted on victory. Corral and his force had thrown off the siege of Granada, and were already strongly sustained throughout the State. The Democratic element, represented by the lamented Castillon, was in danger of overthrow, and that would be the last defeat Republicanism required to stop its progress in this country for many years. On the 16th of June, however, all this gloom faded away. Contrary to the old history of the Spaniard's advent from the East, coming down upon the land to conquer and rule, this new era came from the West, and landed but to save the people and country from destruction. Three hundred years ago, adventurers swarmed upon these shores in search of power and plunder; to-day a new force comes to replace the State in influence and wealth. How important the two epochs—how different the two results!

On the 16th of June, 1855, the brig Vesta, with fifty-six men on board, under command of Gen. Wm. Walker, made the bay of Realejo, and after sailing up a small river, landed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the town of Realejo. A large Democratic force was drawn up to receive Gen. Walker, and the town was illuminated that night in honor of the great occasion. Open doors were kept by the people, and the new men were looked upon with such emotions of friendship as might actuate two long parted brothers at suddenly meeting. It was a great day.

Last Monday was the anniversary of that day. A few fire-crackers and illuminations among the natives was all the token of respect it obtained in this city; but the deep hearts of thousands of people here and far away were stored with glorious memories. We who are of the active present—whose lives go to make up the great account of history in this Republic—whose energies and bodies are spent in laying the foundation of a new nation—have no time to celebrate. The revolutionary fathers, who fought through the long night of seven years, and never celebrated, were not reprehended for lack of love towards the cause they maintained, but conscience excused them, because they were too busy to be gay and joyful. Posterity, in times of peace, with generous impulse, however, commemorates the day; and never a year passes over but the hearts of twenty-five millions of people turn to the register of those warlike men and hold them sacred images to worship.

So, in times when we are blessed with peace, and the deep groves shall echo with joyful voices, the fifty-six who landed at Realejo just one year ago from Monday last will be held in awe and veneration. Their great and daring souls, thus capable of rushing into the very jaws of danger and destruction, will come up in words of fire to encourage the children of men that they shall practice like eminence in the world's history.

For the information of hundreds who have never read the following account, we republish, from the first number of El Nicaraguense, the following account of the proceedings of the army after the landing at Realejo:

On the morning of the 4th of May, Gen. Walker, with sixty-two men, left San Francisco on the brig Vesta, for San Juan del Sur, to join the Democratic party of Nicaragua, who for several years had been at war with the Chamorro or Government forces. The Vesta arrived at Realejo on the 16th 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 Madregil. They then marched back to Realejo, and embarked on the Vesta for El Gigante Bay en route for Rivas, where they arrived on the evening of the 26th of June. The little army then took their line of march towards Rivas, and arrived at the town of Tola, situated about five miles from Rivas, on the evening of the 28th, at about 10 o'clock, having marched nearly all the time through heavy rains 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 twenty 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 on the out-

skirts of the town, the Democratic party mounted a hill, from whence they could see the enemy at a distance of about six hundred yards. The enemy opened a brisk fire, but the Americans took it coolly, advancing to within three hundred yards, when they gave a volley and yell—rushing into town, the enemy making tracks in different directions. When the Americans got possession of the main street, they could see nothing of the enemy—but could hear their bullets whistling by in quick succession. In a few moments the enemy made their appearance and vigorously attacked the American portion of the combatants, several of whom fell. At this stage of the proceedings, the whole of Gen. Walker's native force decamped, leaving about 50 Americans to fight about 700 of the Government troops in their own stronghold, having them surrounded on all sides. After about three hours street fighting, General 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, they took possession and fought till about five o'clock, they took possession and fought till about five o'clock...

General Walker then marched for San Juan del Sur or Cosa Rica, and finding a Ranch unoccupied they halted—after a severe march through torrents of rain and knee deep in mud—at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the party not having had anything to eat from the time of their leaving Tola. They slept here till about 8 p.m., when, awaking, they turned their attention towards something to eat, and finding a stray beef, they killed and cooked it as best they could. They then marched for the Transit Route, and arrived on it about noon, expecting to be obliged to take the Costa Rica road, a distance of twenty 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 five 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 laying 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 head-quarters of the Republican party, and the finest 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 General 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 2d of September, and at 12 o'clock on that night, General 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 General 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 Americans 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, General 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 six 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 Generals Corral and Guardola, made their appearance, but learning of General 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 25 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 General Walker with his forces in that town, as it was generally expected to hear of his being in the interior, either at Leon, Chinandaga, or Rivas. The disembarkation took place quietly, and they were quartered in the Columbia House. The same day they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the treasure train to Virgin Bay. They started at five o'clock p.m., and after safely escorting the train, returned, reaching their quarters about day-light. General Walker and his forces remained in San

Juan until the 14th 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 Co. "B," and Mr. George Davidson was unanimously elected captain of Co. "C." General 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 14th of October, General 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, picquet 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 embarkadero. By order of General 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 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 of them 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 General 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 self-reliance 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 were given. Slowly and cautiously they began to pick their way through the darkness and thick underwood. As they advanced in single file along a muddy trail, guided by some native officers, the day began to dawn. Two or three times they halted, the advance having found a native on his way to his daily labor, questions were asked, contradictory answers received, which led to the opinion that we might find some 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 General 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 entered the plaza without any resistance; at this place 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 to the San Francisco Church by a few shots fired out of the belfry. Upon arriving on the spot, they found about 80 prisoners—men, women and children, in the most abject state of misery and in chains—all of whom were immediately released.

The city being secured, the next step was to get possession of the fort. This fort is situated about a mile east of the city, and on the bank of the Lake. It mounted one 24 and two 18-pounders, and 40 armed men. For this assault, Lieut. Col. Gilman and 25 Americans were detached. 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." They advanced cautiously, but coolly, when they commenced a brisk fire, which drove the enemy through the fort and into their boats. When clashing 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 of the enemy with his trusty and well-trieved 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 Sevastopol of Nicaragua.

Voltaire defined a physician as an unfortunate gentleman, expected every day to perform a miracle—to reconcile health to intemperance.

POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Herald* publishes a table of the population and wealth of the United States in 1855, which puts down the population at 27,114,287, and the total wealth \$8,625,093,172. The population in 1850 was 23,323,714, and the wealth \$6,024,666,886. The population of the Western States increases nearly as rapidly as that of California, whilst that of the territories runs far ahead of that auriferous region. The southwestern slaveholding States have increased in population and wealth nearly twice as rapidly as the New England States. The relative increase of wealth in five years is double that of population.

WINTER IN SANTA FE.—The *Santa Fe Gazette*, of March 1st, says: "The Mexican traders and buffalo hunters are returning in a deplorable condition; some six or seven of the party were frozen to death, and many others badly frost-bitten. But for their wagons and cars, which they used for fuel, the whole party would doubtless have perished. Their animals were nearly all either frozen or driven off by the Indians, and all that returned are on foot. The Indians have also lost large quantities of stock from the cold weather. The winter has indeed been a severe one."

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The schooner *Maryland*, recently seized in Hampton Roads for an alleged violation of the laws of Virginia, has been searched, but no fugitive slaves found on board. Capt. Speight was taken to Norfolk, but as it was thought that the court there had no jurisdiction in the case, he was conveyed back to Hampton, to be tried. Meantime the vessel is held in custody until security can be given for the payment of the penalty of five hundred dollars incurred by the captain in consequence of his refusal to have the schooner searched. She belongs to persons in this city, and it is said her owners intend to test the validity of the law.

MOUNT VERNON.—Washington's farm is worth, according to the valuation of land in the neighborhood, about thirty thousand dollars, but the owner of it demanded \$200,000 for it. Congress should purchase it at some price or other, for it ought to be the property of the nation. The Hon. Edward Everett is lecturing about the country to raise money to be applied to the purchase of Mount Vernon. The fact is not creditable to us. It should either be purchased by an appropriation from Congress, or else each State should contribute its quota towards paying for it, that it may be the property of the whole Union.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Advices from Santa Fe to March 1st state that 260 dragoons and infantry, under Col. Chandler, were about to invade the Gila Apache country to demand of the savages satisfaction for numerous robberies and murders. Dr. Byrne, of the army, had been relieved, and left Fort Union for the States. Dr. Irwin succeeded him. Major Kendrick had left Fort Defiance with Indian Agent Dodge, to meet the Navajo Indians near Bear Spring.

It is mentioned as a curious fact that M. Paul Dubois, in the Tuilleries, occupies the very apartments which his father, M. Antonio Dubois, entered on that day forty five years ago, to be in readiness to attend the Empress Marie Louise during her confinement. Enthusiastic Bonapartists, encouraged by this remarkable coincidence, hazard the prediction that the expected imperial infant will be born on the birthday of the King of Rome.

A thief at Stockton, Cal., who had stolen a gentleman's watch, was so terrified by a rumor that an appeal would be made to a clairvoyante lady who was performing in the town, that he returned the stolen property before the entertainment commenced.

It is stated that Dr. Dubois, who attended the Empress Eugenie in her confinement, received five hundred thousand francs—just a hundred thousand dollars—for his services. The great Napoleon only gave half the sum to the father of Dr. Dubois, when he acted in the same capacity at the birth of the King of Rome.

**MANOVILL'S HOTEL.**  
NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.  
The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travellers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.  
The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest the market of Granada affords.  
The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.  
Rooms and Bedding superior.  
Granada, June 14, 1856.

DEGREE.  
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 merchandize in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk, and general merchandize 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.

**MAY, 1856.**  
**EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET,  
**New-York.**  
THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices.  
Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3.  
Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low Prices.  
my31.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened  
**A DRUG STORE,**  
*Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.*  
Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.  
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.  
Together with  
**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE.  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 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.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.



nará al funesto destino que le ha trazado una mano de hierro, a esta perla preciosa del mar de las Antillas, y rasgará, no muy tarde, ese triste y luctuoso velo con que el Jenio del mal ha cubierto su pasado. aun cubre su presente, y bajo cuya *negra sombra* quisiera encadenarla impiamente al mas funesto y desastroso porvenir....

En lo físico como en lo moral, todo está convenientemente enlazado; y así en su posición geográfica, como en sus relaciones políticas, Cuba debe estarlo con la libertad continental de la América..... La libertad es la luz, es la vida, es la gloria de las naciones; y á despecho de los tiranos, hay una ley eterna, y una sabia Providencia que velan por su conservación....

Como la luz y las tinieblas se disputan por todas partes el imperio de la tierra, y los pueblos obedecen maquinalemente á los antiguos hábitos que se hallan identificados por decirlo así con su manera de ser; como los hombres respetan casi siempre como un culto, los usos, las costumbres y las instituciones que el tiempo ha consagrado, aun mas allá de lo que ordenan la justicia, el bienestar y los verdaderos intereses de la Sociedad; como la mentira, el error, la superstición y las rutinas groseras usurpan tantas veces el lugar de la razón y la verdad; en fin, como un sistema de libertad no es otra cosa en el fondo que un sistema de progreso y de reformas sociales, nosotros que tanto nos complacemos en el triunfo de los buenos principios en que se afianza la prosperidad de los pueblos, y que por lo mismo deseamos todas las mejoras de este país, no podemos dar un lugar preferente en las columnas de *El Nicaraguense* al

#### "PROGRAMA

del partido progresista en Méjico,"

inserto en *El Omnibus*, cuyo interesante artículo prueba de una manera indudable, que nuestros hermanos del Anahuac ven bastante claro acerca de las causas funestas que tanto han embarazado su adelanto social, procurando mejorar sus instituciones políticas, y participando del movimiento universal que tiende á la reforma de los envejecidos abusos que se oponen por todas partes á la marcha progresiva del mundo civilizado. Este documento anuncia pues, que los mejicanos se preparan ya á sacudir el yugo ominoso y degradante, que en una lucha prolongada los ha tenido vergonzosamente atados al despotismo de una rica y poderosa aristocracia S..... El enunciado Programa dice así:

"Que siendo el origen de los males del país, la pugna entre las ideas viejas y las doctrinas modernas, esta solo puede terminar abrazando la causa de la civilización y de la humanidad y llevando á puro y de hido efecto el programa que contienen los artículos siguientes:"

1. ° Que se espida una constitucion que afiance perfectamente el reinado de la democracia consignado en ella la jeneral y absoluta tolerancia de cultos y la libertad de pensamientos y conciencia.

2. ° Que se atienda á la defensa de la frontera, estableciendo cantones militares, con los cuerpos permanentes y activos.

3. ° Que se espida una ley estinguendo los cabildos eclesiásticos, y prohibiendo los votos monásticos en hombres y mujeres.

4. ° Que se establezca el matrimonio civil, y queden reconocidos los derechos de los hijos naturales.

5. ° Que se declare que pertenecen á la nacion todos los capitales de capellanías y obras pías; y los cuales se destinarán de preferencia al pago de la deuda interior del país.

6. ° Que se sostenga la abolicion de todo fuero, y se haga efectiva la igualdad ante la ley, suprimiéndose desde luego las comandancias jenerales y el estado mayor del ejército.

7. ° Que permanezca armada toda la guardia nacional, haciendo el servicio de guarnición.

8. ° Que se organice violentamente la institucion de jurados para todos los delitos.

9. ° Que se decrete la supresion absoluta de todo establecimiento y sistema alcabalatorio: que haya absoluta libertad interior del comercio, disminuyéndose los impuestos; y que se introduzcan economías en los gastos públicos.

10. Que se cleve al rango de Estado el

Distrito federal, aumentado sus circuitos prévia una nueva division territorial.

11. Que se espida la ley que arregle la emigracion europea de la manera mas franca y absoluta.

12. Que haya libertad de enseñanza y se mande observar un plan general de estudios, conforme á las luces del siglo en que vivimos.

13. Que se abran caminos, se construyan puentes, se establezcan talleres públicos, y se promueva toda clase de mejoras materiales.

14. Abolir en todo el territorio de la República los derechos de señorios, y las obvenciones parroquiales llamadas de estola, fáblicas y primicias.

15. Residiendo en la nacion el patronato eclesiástico, no volverán á presentarse otros obispos á la corte romana, pues para lo futuro el Presidente de la República los nombrará, el metropolitano los confirmará y serán consagrados prévio el juramento civil.



### A ULTIMA HORA.

Ya impreso nuestro número por un lado, hemos recibido comunicaciones de oficio, las que no ponemos en su lugar preferente como es costumbre y las publicamos en este lugar.

WILLIAM WALKER,

Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua.

#### CONSIDERANDO:

Que por el tratado de 23 de Octubre del año ppo. fué nombrado Presidente Provisorio de la República el Sr. D. Patricio Rivas, y que el poder de que fué investido, ha sido una emanacion de las facultades que me fueron conferidas por el Supremo Gobierno como Jral. Espedicionario.

#### CONSIDERANDO:

Que al trasladarse el Presidente Provisorio de la ciudad de Granada á la de Leon en Marzo último, me delegó todas las facultades que á él se le confiaron para mantener el orden en los Departamentos Oriental y Meridional de la República, y cuidar en toda ella de su seguridad contra invasiones estrañas, estableciendo desde luego la ley marcial.

#### CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Presidente Provisorio, nombró al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer, Comisionado en los Departamentos referidos con todas sus propias facultades, para auxiliar mi administracion en los casos oportunos.

#### CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Presidente Provisorio D. Patricio Rivas, traicionando sus deberes en perjuicio de los derechos y bienestar de la República se ha trasladado furtivamente á Chinandega, con objeto de desmantelar todas las fronteras de Occidente y entregar el país á las fuerzas de Carrera que están para invadirlo: á cuyo efecto ha comisionado al Sr. Mariano Salazar.

#### CONSIDERANDO:

Que el 14 de este mes el Sr. Rivas ha dado un decreto por el cual deroga el que emitió cuatro días antes en que llamaba á los pueblos de Nicaragua á elegir por medio de sufragios directos á la persona que debe reemplazarlo en el poder.

#### CONSIDERANDO:

Que en el tratado de 23 de Octubre se consignó explícitamente, que los dos Jenerales contratantes garantizaban, que el

Presidente Provisorio mantendría la paz y el orden en la República, y el Sr. Don Patricio Rivas no solamente promueve la anarquía interior, sino que llama á que la invadan los enemigos de fuera: y por último, que estándome confiada la seguridad de la República y siendo un sagrado deber salvar la Patria de la anarquía y de sus enemigos esteriores é interiores, he tenido á bien decretar y

#### DECRETO.

Art. 1. ° El Comisionado del Gobierno Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer es nombrado Presidente Provisorio de la República, mientras los pueblos practiquen las elecciones con arreglo al Decreto del 10 del corriente que queda vijente en todas sus partes.

Art. 2. ° En consecuencia son nulos y de ningun valor todas las providencias en forma de decretos, acuerdos ú órdenes emitidas por D. Patricio Rivas desde el 12 del corriente en adelante; por haberse separado del encargo que se le confió en virtud del tratado de 23 de Octubre referido.

Art. 3. ° Las autoridades civiles y militares de la República que presten obediencia al Sr. Rivas, así como los particulares, sean nativos ó extranjeros que le suministren cualquiera clase de auxilio ya por medio de empréstitos ó contratos mercantiles, serán considerados como traidores á la Patria y juzgados conforme á las leyes marciales.

Art. 4. ° Comuníquese á quienes correspondan, publicándose de una manera solemne en todos los pueblos de la República.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de Junio de 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

#### MANIFIESTO

a los pueblos de Nicaragua.

Vine á Nicaragua con el objeto de asegurar su paz y prosperidad: bajo este concepto firmé el tratado de 23 de Octubre último, y segun tener me esmeré en sostener al Gobierno organizado.

Pero el Gobierno lejos de auxiliarme en hacer cumplir los convenios del tratado, ha puesto obstáculos para impedirlo, y ha concluido procurando fomentar disenciones civiles en la República. Estraño como pueda aparecer: la pasada administracion Rivas ha atentado crear molestias, dificultades y guerra entre los pueblos, y los americanos, invitados en este país.

No ha bastado la peste que ellos han sufrido en Granada con el propósito de consolidar el Ex-Gobierno Provisorio, ni el de recibir ninguna compensacion por los servicios que prestaron á costa de tanto sufrimiento y tanta muerte. No ha bastado que hayan derramado su sangre en Rivas con el objeto de mantener la paz y el honor de la República, y que despues de esto les negase el Gobierno lo necesario para la vida. La ingratitude no era suficiente para satisfacer á los sedientos de infamia que consumieron la traicion fué necesaria para nuevos alimentos para saciar sus deseos por medio de la detraccion y el desprecio. Procuran pagar á los americanos escitando al pueblo contra sus bienhechores.

Es por consiguiente manifiesto que el Ex-Gobierno Provisorio, no solamente ha faltado en el cumplimiento de sus promesas acerca de los americanos, y de sus deberes acerca de los pueblos; mas es tambien culpable del enorme crimen de intrigar á sus propios ciudadanos á una guerra civil. Y para auxiliaries en estos objetos, se han coligado con los declarados y armados enemigos de la República.—Con las fuerzas que un salvaje sin cultura intenta lanzar sobre el territorio de Nicaragua.

A mas de esto, el Gobierno ha pretendido prolongar su existencia privando á los pueblos del privilegio de elegir sus propios gobernantes. Y á mayor abundamiento para probar mas su odio por la libertad, ha desterrado á un patriota de Cuba, quien desesperando por su regreso á su propio país, ha buscado en esta tierra, el honor de hacer uso de su Espada en defensa de la libertad y el progreso.

Con crímenes tan acumulados.—Consipiendo contra el mismo pueblo que era su deber proteger.—El pasado Gobierno Provisorio no merece mas existencia.

En nombre del pueblo, he por consiguiente declarado, su disolucion, y hé organizado un nuevo Gobierno Provisorio, mientras que la Nacion ejerza sus derechos naturales elijiendo sus propios gobernantes.—Granada, Junio 21 de 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

#### NICARAGUENSES.

El día de hoy he tomado posesion del destino de Presidente Provisorio de la República. El deber como ciudadano de cooperar al bienestar de ésta desgraciada patria: me estimula á aceptar un empleo tan lleno ne sinsabores.

Ya vosotros estais impuestos de los desagradables sucesos que han dado origen á este cambio de administracion.

Hoy que la patria se haya mas amenazada por los enemigos de las libertades públicas situados en las fronteras, que, bajo el pretexto de extirpar un elemento estraño, pretende arraigar una ominosa, degradante y opresora dominacion; hoy no dudo que aquellos que son buenos Nicaraguenses y verdaderos patriotas se prestarán gustosos á defender con denuedo y bizarría el honor de Nicaragua y los principios liberales que la mayoría de la Nacion ha juzgado conveniente adoptar. ¿Y que, son acaso los serviles de Centro-América las que vendrán á dictar leyes á todo un pueblo que siempre ha tomado la vanguardia de la democracia?

¡Nicaraguenses! Teneis á vuestro lado fieles hermanos que participan de vuestra misma suerte, auxiliares que bien que no hayan nacido en este suelo, han atravesado los oceanos, dejando sus feraces campiñas para venir á tomar parte en vuestras luchas, combatiendo por vuestra libertad un principio noble lo guia; pues de otra suerte mas bien prefieren labrar la tierra y empuñar el arado, que las armas en una estéril contienda sin este grandioso resultado.

Ellos vienen de aquella gran República fundamentada por el célebre é inmortal Washington, cuyo nombre se reverencia por todo el mundo civilizado.—Tienen fresca la memoria de sus hazañas, y esto es suficiente para aseguraros positivos triunfos sobre el retroceso, que nos colmarán de dicha y de prosperidad.

¡Nicaraguenses! ¿Veis á esa turba de sanguinarios que hace tanto tiempo se mantienen haciendo uso de vosotros como simples instrumentos para saciar su ambicion? ¿Veis á esos desnaturalizados que no quieren recordar que no hace mas de siete meses ha terminado una larga revolucion, en la cual varios de vuestros padres, hermanos é hijos fueron víctimas? ¿Veis repito, á estos mismos hombres convidados hoy para lanzaros de nuevo á una guerra fratricida, queriendo igualmente convertirlos en traidores de la patria y de los principios liberales?

Pero Dios proteje siempre la justicia y las buenas intenciones, y bajo este patrocinio trabajaré enérgicamente para conducirlos por la senda del progreso para hacer vuestra felicidad.

Granada Junio 21 de 1856.

FERMIN FERRER.

MAY, 1856.

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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 merchandize 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.



# Parte Española.

Sábado, Junio 21 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, hacia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto a la 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.

**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 RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION  
DEL S. G. DE LA REPUBLICA.

Casa de Gobierno,  
Leon, Junio 10 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del Departamento Oriental.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue:

“El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Considerando que en las actuales circunstancias es conveniente obtener de los pueblos votos explícitos acerca de las personas que conceptúan mas á propósito para ejercer la Presidencia de la República; y que esto se consigne por medio de una eleccion directa, en uso de sus facultades,

**DECRETA:**

Art. 1.º En todos los pueblos y en los cantones electorales establecidos por la ley de 19 de Noviembre de 1833, se procederá el 4.º domingo del mes corriente á sufragar cada ciudadano en el ejercicio de sus derechos, y vecino del Canton, por un Presidente de la República.

Art. 2.º Los Prefectos departamentales y Subprefectos de distrito, luego que reciban el presente decreto, lo circularán á las autoridades y subalternos, disponiendo su pronta publicacion.

Art. 3.º En los pueblos en que segun la tabla electoral haya mas de un canton, presidirá la reunion de ciudadanos de cada uno de ellos, un individuo de la municipalidad, con dos vecinos designados por a misma; en las demas presidirá el Alcalde constitucional y dos vecinos, para solo el efecto de que reunidos por lo ménos veinte ciudadanos, procedan á elegir un Presidente, dos escrutadores, y dos secretarios que presidan la votacion.

Art. 4.º Electo el directorio y poseionados los individuos, recibirán estos la votacion para Presidente de la República; esta será nominal escribiéndose el nombre de cada sufragante á la margen izquierda, y en la misma linea horizontal el nombre del electo, de manera que conste clara y terminantemente quien y por quien votó. La votacion durará por tres dias consecutivos, desde las 9 de la mañana hasta la 6 de la tarde, y en cada uno de ellos dará hecho el escrutinio de los votos.

Art. 5.º Al concluir el dia 3.º se espresará en acta todo lo practicado, y con estas se remitirán las listas orijinales cerradas y selladas al Supremo Gobierno, quedando copia de ellas en poder del Directorio. Reunidas todas las listas, se practicará por quien corresponde el escrutinio general, y en seguida se publicará la eleccion.

Art. 6.º Entretanto todas las Autoridades de la República cuidarán de proporcionar á los ciudadanos todas las seguridades conducentes al libre uso del derecho de sufragio.

Art. 7.º Publicado el presente decreto, los ciudadanos tienen espedido el derecho de reunirse, deliberar y discutir lo conveniente con relacion á su objeto.— Dado en Leon, á 10 de Junio de 1856.— *Patricio Rivas.*—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion, Ldo. D. Sebastian Salinas.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para que sin pérdida de tiempo lo mande publicar y circular en los pueblos de su mando; esperando me acuse el correspondiente recibo.—Soy de V. atento servidor —*Salinas.*

**El Jeneral Walker en Nicaragua.**

Quando el 29 de Junio del año pasado el Jeneral Walker llegó á Nicaragua, llamado por el partido democrático que imploraba su proteccion para triunfar del partido legitimista que estaba á la cabeza del gobierno que odiaba el pueblo, contra el cual combatía, y cuyo triunfo tenia como una sentencia de muerte, el proceder noble, jeneroso y denodado, del ilustre caudillo que dió la libertad al oprimido pueblo poniendo en libertad á innumerables personas que jermian bajo el horrible peso de sus cadenas, hizo que el Jeneral Walker fuese justamente considerado como el ángel tutelar de Nicaragua, por un pueblo reconocido que le colmaba de bendiciones, sin escluir las personas mas respetables del pais, las cuales le obsequiaron en público y privado; y hasta por la prensa periódica hemos visto la accion de gracias que los ministros del Santuario elevaron al cielo en honor de su magnánimo libertador. Nada era mas justo que este puro y ferviente homenaje de gratitud de un pueblo reconocido en favor de tan ilustre bienhechor. Nadie pues duda que las simpatías en favor del Jeneral Walker eran las mas puras, cordiales y sinceras; y si acontecimientos fatales vinieron luego á manchar en sangre de sus hijos el suelo de Nicaragua, culpa fué de las circunstancias y no del Jeneral Walker, que no hizo sino lo que dictaba la ley, y la mas imperiosa necesidad, ya para castigar á los delincuentes, ya para salvar las vidas de muchos que estaban en inminente peligro, ya para asegurar la libertad misma de la República. Así es que establecida la paz y desoso de organizar un gobierno que ofreciese garantías al mismo pueblo que le habia llamado, y cuyos intereses se le habian llamado, este mismo pueblo reconocido quiso conferirle la presidencia, que él rehusó jenerosamente, nombrando al Sr. Patricio Rivas para ocupar el primer puesto de la República. Muy recomendable es semejante prueba de moderacion en un hombre que tantas veces habia arriesgado su vida con las armas heróicas abnegacion, en favor del pais que habia considerado como su patria adoptiva, y no hay un corazon jeneroso y magnánimo que no se sienta conmovido en favor del Libertador de Nicaragua, al verle preferir para sí todo lo mas arriesgado, todo lo mas árduo y espinoso, sin duda por haber juzgado que así lo demandaban las circunstancias.

Y en efecto, ¿qué hubiera sido de la libertad de Nicaragua, si el alma vigorosa del Jeneral no hubiese sido el punto de apoyo en que debia afianzarse su existencia política? Ella se hubiera desvanecido como una ligera sombra que bien presto hubiera desaparecido al choque encarnizado de los partidos. Desde entónces el Jeneral Walker ha tenido que caminar por una senda erizada de espinas, sostenido por el valor y la enerjia á toda prueba de que que le dotara el Cielo para llevar á cabo la rejeneracion de este infortunado pais. Es puesto á las asechanzas de los partidos políticos del pais, él ha sabido arrostrarlos siempre sereno y con ánimo firme y denodado, hasta reducirlos á la nada completa insignificancia. Atacado por los poderes combinados de Centro América, él los ha llamado á la paz y á la amistad para evitar las calamidades inevitables de la guerra; pero forzado contra su voluntad á aceptar lo que ménos deseaba él ha tenido que arrostrar la guerra con firme y denodada resolucion, confiando en que su recta intencion y buena causa le salvarían

siempre triunfante. En el gabinete como en el campo de batalla, jamás se ha desmentido su carácter fuerte enérgico é invulnerable en la marcha que le habia trazado su glorioso destino, y solo una alma privilegiada y de un temple superior, como la del Jeneral Walker, no hubiera manifestado aquel jénero de flaqueza que es comun á la humanidad en las árduas y reiteradas pruebas por las cuales ha tenido que pasar. Así ha pasado el tiempo durante la administracion del Presidente Rivas, y parece que al acercarse el dia en que los Nicaraguenses deben elegir un nuevo Presidente, podemos decir sin temor de equivocarnos que ningun hombre reúne mas simpatías ni tiene mas derecho á ellas para obtener la suprema magistratura del Estado, que el ilustre Jeneral Walker. Esta justa simpatía en favor del libertador de Nicaragua se ha manifestado ya en diferentes pueblos por una gran mayoria de votos.

El decreto de 10 del corriente que aparece en este mismo número de “El Nicaraguense” y convoca la asamblea jeneral de los pueblos, considerando conveniente obtener sus votos explícitos por medio de una eleccion directa, manifestará claramente ante el mundo, y ante los pueblos de Centro-América si los Nicaraguenses juzgan ó no conveniente poner á la cabeza del gobierno al Jeneral Walker, como Jefe Supremo de la República. Con todo, los nuevos acontecimientos de Leon son de un carácter tan misterioso y anómalo, que no sabemos qué pensar del gobierno del Sr. Rivas y sus Ministros respecto de este punto importante, pero sean cuales fueren los motivos que hayan obrado en el ánimo de aquel gobierno, que en su órgano oficial no ha cesado nunca de prodigar elogios y manifestar su adhesion al Jral. Walker creemos que atendidas las circunstancias y los peligros inminentes que de presente rodean á Nicaragua, ellos trabajarán por la eleccion del hombre que á la par que reúne las simpatías del pais, por su carácter, antecedentes y buenas relaciones con nuestros amigos de Norte-América, puede ofrecer mejores garantías á aquel gobierno, y atraer á Nicaragua una proteccion mas decidida que pueda conciliarle el respeto y le asegure la defensa de los poderes extranjeros que tanto se interesan en su ruina.

Pensadlo bien Nicaraguenses, para que la prudencia guie vuestra resolucion acerca de un paso que acaso va á decidir de la suerte de Nicaragua ¡Ojalá que el Cielo os inspire el acierto de que tanto necesitais para salvaros del naufragio que os amenaza y asegurar la felicidad de la patria.

En fin si hay un hombre entre vosotros que os conozca y á quien vosotros tambien conozcais, que reúna en tan alto grado las ventajas que hemos recomendado, elejidle, pero si no, elejid sin vacilar al Jeneral Walker. Algunos dicen que esto es anti-constitucional; pero en situaciones anormales como la presente, cuando el pais ha sido gobernado por diferentes constituciones, cuando ninguna ha sido reconocida por el gobierno actual, cuando la patria ha sido abandonada y parece corre á despeñarse, espuesta al choque violento de los partidos y á todos los horrores de la anarquía; en fin, cuando no se nos presenta un rayo de luz, ni otro camino que pueda salvarnos en el caos de insertidumbre á que nos han reducido los últimos sucesos, la voluntad del pueblo libremente emitida, debe ser la ley suprema de la república.

*Varios Demócratas de Nicaragua.*

**Pintar como querer.**

En un artículo del Diario de la Marina inserto en la Gaceta de Guatemala del 28 de Mayo, se da por cierto el pronto estermio de los filibusteros al mando del Jeneral Walker, ya por el choque entre el héroe de Nicaragua y las fuerzas de la Gran Bretaña, ya por las de Costa-rica, que el editor de aquel periódico pareciera creer Omnipotentes, ya por los esfuerzos combinados de entrámbas naciones.

Asimismo espone el espresado artículo que el rompimiento vino de parte de Costa-rica por que el Jeneral Walker *demandado débil, para hacerse temer, se contentaba con que los poderes de Centro-América le tolerasen.* ¡Miserables charlatanes que se complacen en forjar cuentos y patrañas, para alucinar á los crédulos y sencillos, imaginando que sucumbirán los que

trabajan por la libertad de los pueblos, para acallar la voz de la conciencia que les dice, que tarde ó temprano recibirán su recompensa! ¡Mas qué valen sus desfachatadas mentiras y sus vanas declamaciones ante la fuerza irresistible de los hechos?

Nada, absolutamente nada. Lo cierto del caso es que el Jral. Walker con 600 hombres, y no con 1500, como dice el mismo asalariado escritor, atacó y derrotó al ejército de Costa-rica de 3,000 hombres, acantonado en Rivas, matándole 600 hombres, dejándole otros tantos fuera de combate y obligándole á abandonar aquella plaza, porque su Jefe temia su total estermio, si hubiese permanecido en aquella posicion. El campeón de la libertad, el héroe de Nicaragua, triunfó de los enemigos de la libertad, y de los agentes de la Gran Bretaña; como triunfa siempre tarde ó temprano la verdad de la mentira, la luz de las tinieblas, y el principio del mal; y si bien es verdad que en la accion de Guanacaste sufrieron un ligero contratiempo los campeones de la libertad é independencia de Nicaragua, los triunfos obtenidos despues sin interrupcion en Rivas y Sarapiquí los grandes y continuados refuerzos de hombres, armas y municiones de guerra, y el reconocimiento del gobierno de Nicaragua y de su ministro en Washington, prueban hasta la evidencia que los pueblos de fuera y dentro, conocen sus derechos y sus intereses, ayudándose recíprocamente en el sostenimiento de la causa de la libertad y la independencia de las naciones; y bien lejos de menoscabarse las fuerzas y los recursos del ejército libertador de Centro-América, como afirmó el menguado defensor del despotismo español en Cuba, en los mismos dias que escribimos estas lineas, han llegado de allende los mares mas de mil nuevos campeones, que llenos de entusiasmo han venido á alistarse bajo el sagrado pabellon de la libertad, seguros de que defendiendo la causa de Centro-América defienden la causa de toda la América que no debe ya en adelante sufrir el yugo vergonzoso de los poderes Europeos, que á la manera del Leon de la fábula, celebran pactos de alianza con los pueblos, para explotarlos á su antojo para embarazar sus ideas de progreso, y oponerse á sus planes de engrandecimiento, siempre que no sea por un sistema egoista que les asegure el provecho esclusivo del comercio del mundo; en fin para hacerse los árbitros de la suerte de las naciones, pues no tienden, ni han tendido nunca á otro fin que los esfuerzos que hace la Inglaterra para dominar ámbos istmos de Panamá y Nicaragua; y asosteniendo sus pretensiones al protectorado de Mosquitia y la posesion de San Juan del Norte, Ruatan, Beliza &c. &c., contra lo espresamente convenido en el tratado de Clayton y Bulwer; ya oponiéndose á la comunicacion inter-oceánica proyectada por compañías americanas; ya ajitando la tea incendiaria de la discordia entre los pueblos de Centro-América; ya en fin pretendiendo cerrar la navegacion del rio San Juan, y embarazar la colonizacion extranjera en Nicaragua, sobre todo la de los E. U., temerosa de que la influencia americana que de dia en dia se aumenta en estos países, la reduzca á una importanea meramente mercantil, impidiéndole fundar otro Gibraltar en América para enaenar el comercio de ámbos mundos.

Dejad pues de lisonjearos miserables agentes del despotismo, con la esperanza necia á la par que ilusoria de que se vean frustrados los arranques de un pueblo jeneroso que combate por afianzar su libertad é independencia. Dejad ya de calumniar á los nobles hijos de Washington, de Bolívar y La Fayette; pues á despecho de las artimañas y de la tiranía de ese gobierno no incien á quien representais, la libertad brilla hoy esplendorosa y llena de majestad en el vasto mundo de Colon, así en las playas del Atlántico como en las del Pacífico, así en la estremidad meridional del Cabo de Hornos, como en los yelos eternos del Setentrion..... Pensad pues que para mengua y baldon de los tiranos, ella difundirá tambien algun dia sus rayos bien hechores sobre la infortunada Cuba, sobre esa tierra de bendicion que Dios hizo bella, majestuosa y lozana, como la hija hermosa de los trópicos, y á quien el gobierno de la opresora España parece condenar á eterna maldicion y vilipendio..... No lo dudeis; la Libertad que vela incesantemente por su conservacion, no abandona

## TRASLADO A LA GACETA DE GUATEMALA.

La gaceta de Guatemala de 10 del pasado, bajo el encabezamiento de "Noticias de Nicaragua" alude á la carta recientemente enviada por el Ministro de los E. U. al Presidente de Costa-rica en estos términos:

"Volviendo á la comunicacion de Mr. Wheeler al Presidente Mora, sin detenerse á examinar el derecho de este diplomático para hacer intimaciones á un gobierno ántes el cual no está reconocido, nos referimos al punto en que funda su protesta contra el pretendido asesinato perpetrado por las tropas de Costa-rica en ciertos Norte-Americanos que dice estaban desarmados en la Virjen el 9 de Abril último. El informe á que se refiere Mr. Wheeler es el de dos testigos empleados en la compañía del Tránsito. Conociendo el carácter y los principios del Presidente Mora, que niega espresamente semejante cargo basado por Mr. Wheeler en el solo testimonio de estos dos testigos parciales, tan poco debe olvidarse que Mr. Wheeler ha simpatizado desde el principio con estos aventureros, y que sin esperar órdenes de su gobierno, se apresuró á reconocer como legítimo poder en Nicaragua, la autoridad de D. Patricio Rivas."

No es extraño que el partido aristocrático que gobierna á Guatemala simpatice con la conducta de Mora; pero cualquiera persona respetable que publicase tan falso tejido de necedades, sería denunciada y perdería su crédito. No es del caso discutir ahora la cuestion de si un Ministro diplomático tiene ó no derecho para dirigirse á un gobierno ántes el cual no está acreditado. Mora invadió á Nicaragua donde Mr. Wheeler era el representante de alto grado reconocido, y las tropas de su mando inmediato, cometieron un asesinato colectivo de los mas brutales que el mundo ha presenciado. Entre las víctimas de tan escandaloso atentado, se cuenta un niño que estaba sentado en un trozo de madera; y mientras imploraba la piedad de sus verdugos, fué fusilado y acabado de matar á bayonetazos. Todas las referidas personas estaban desarmadas y algunas de ellas habian residido largo tiempo en el país sin estar en conexcion con los partidos beligerantes. ¿Y sería puesto en razon y compatible con el deber, el honor y la dignidad de un representante de los E. U. el guardar silencio en tales circunstancias?

El Jeneral Pierce en su inauguracion declaró que los derechos de todos los ciudadanos Americanos serian sagradamente sostenidos, y que en todos los mares y en todas las rejiones de la tierra la bandera americana protegeria siempre inviolablemente los derechos comunes de la Union.

No hizo menos el Jeneral Jackson sosteniendo que durante el término de su presidencia ningun ciudadano Americano sufriria impunemente en el exterior, ningun insulto, ningun género de afrenta. ¿Y permanecería tranquilo Mr. Wheeler cuando la brutal ferocidad de la guerra cometia acciones tan execrables, olvidando que era el representante de una gran nacion? El Presidente Mora está fuera de las leyes de la civilizacion, y en vista de lo que se debe á sí mismo, el Presidente Pierce (segun informe dado al Sr. Molina, Ministro de Costa-rica en Washington) exigirá de esta república la mas grave y severa responsabilidad. El primer acto será destituir á Molina, como representante de una nacion cuyo Jefe ha hollado todas las leyes de la guerra segun están reconocidas en todas las naciones civilizadas y cristianas.

Pero el aliado de Mora en Guatemala, alude la realidad de los sucesos mencionados y sus consecuencias, negando los hechos, y sujiendo que los testigos juraron falsamente. Contra esta suposicion citaremos el testimonio de centenares de personas respetables que saben que todas las palabras que los testigos (Messrs. Mahoney y Cooley) juraron ante el Ministro de los E. U. son religiosamente verdaderas. Su noble y digno carácter ha sido honrosamente reconocido por el juez Cushing, como lo es por toda esta comunidad. Aun estan recientes las tumbas de las víctimas en la Virjen, los lamentos de las viudas aun resacaan en nuestros oidos, y aun no están enjagadas las lágrimas de los huérfanos.

La Gaceta de Guatemala con la misma falsedad jesuítica, imputa á Mr. Wheeler el haber simpatizado desde el principio con los demócratas, y apresurándose sin la autoridad de su gobierno, á reconocer la autoridad de Rivas, mientras por el contrario el gobierno de Estrada fué reconocido por Mr. Wheeler cuando ejerció el poder; pero destruido este, y cuando por un solemne tratado, y por la fusion de ambos partidos, el gobierno de Rivas fué no solamente de hecho, sino de derecho establecido, este gobierno fué muy pronta y oportunamente reconocido por el Ministro de los Estados Unidos Mr. Wheeler quienes esperó mucho mas tiempo que Mr. Rush, que reconoció el Gobierno provisional de Francia el mismo día cuando se estableció. Es pues evidente que Mr. Wheeler hizo bien, porque por un mensaje del Presidente de los E. U. á las dos Cámaras del Congreso el gobierno de Rivas ha sido reconocido por "la Gran República," y el Padre Vil recibido y elevado al rango de Plenipotenciario entre los mas altos poderes de la tierra. ¡Ojalá que estos sucesos tan satisfactorios para nosotros, lo sean igualmente para el Presidente Mora y para la Gaceta de Guatemala, cuya marcha futura esperamos que se distinga con mas sincera verdad, para que no nos obligue á repeler sus falsedades y á descubrir su mala fé....

### No nos entendemos.

Ni podemos entendernos, por que solo de los sordomudos puede uno medianamente hacerse entender por señas; pero los que tenemos espedito el uso del oido y de la palabra, no podemos relacionarnos sinó escuchando lo que decimos. En los asuntos graves aun no bastan las relaciones por escrito, por que provocando de ordinario preguntas y objeciones, se prolonga la discusion, se confunde y no son suficientes al cabo resmas de papel y años de tiempo para dilucidarla. Todo esto se ha querido economizar con las discusiones verbales, y por eso se reúnen congresos, se mandan y admiten comisionados, y este por cierto es el mejor medio y quizá el único para ventilar las dudas en estos asuntos; mas ahora aparece un nuevo método para adivinar los pensamientos; y por los hechos que estamos presenciando advertimos que se trata de desvestiar á Nicaragua sin comprender la causa y sin atinar con el fin. Atentas nos ha podido ocurrir, que la presencia de los americanos puede ser la causa ostensible; y si los americanos se ausentasen, no quedando ni uno solo en este suelo, ¿se contentarian los Estados y cesaria la guerra contra nuestra Patria? Como no ha habido una discusion formal, tenemos el derecho de pensar que nada se medraria, y que darian un nuevo jiro á la causa de las hostilidades, tal vez ocultando siempre el motivo positivo y verdadero.

¿No es verdad que Nicaragua, como cualquiera otra potencia, (por que sea lo que fuere, grande ó pequeña, del primer ó del último orden en el mundo, ella es una nacion independiente) no es verdad que tiene derecho á su seguridad, apoyándose en sus propias fuerzas, ó en fuerzas extrañas? Los Suisos sirven en todas las naciones y las que los ocupan nunca han sido interpeladas por ellos, ni los periódicos oficiales, ni particulares les han echado en cara un acto de esta naturaleza. Costa-rica en su desventurado ejército contaba centenares de extranjeros. Chamorro tenia una legion Francesa, y la revolucion que recientemente ha salvado en Méjico las libertades públicas, tuvo que apoyarse en fuerzas americanas. Sin embargo, nadie se ha conmovido por este proceder. No nos queda, pues, que pensar, sinó que la causa en apariencia de la sublevacion en las repúblicas vecinas, depende ó de la falta de los auxiliares ó de su número, ó de una y otra cosa.

Pero como todo esto no es mas para nosotros que conjetura, no tenemos obligacion de dar satisfacciones para alejar sospechas; y aun nos hemos hecho cargo de la impresion que ha causado á los periodistas la existencia de la flanije americana en la República, y sin ningun deber, gratuitamente hemos contestado el cargo que se ha hecho al Gobierno de que está deprimido por los Jefes que debian ser subalternos. Si los Gobiernos hermanos no

quisieran que nos entendiésemos por señas, nosotros les interpelariamos exigiéndoles prueba de la asercion de los periódicos que son sus órganos. Esos periódicos declaman levantando sus gritos hasta el cielo, que la independencia está en peligro; y ¿porqué no se toman el trabajo de demostrarlo, y nos hacen la injusticia de pensar que nosotros hayamos abandonado un objeto que siempre nos ha sido tan caro? Podemos presentarles pruebas irrefragables á este respecto, cuando no hemos querido perder ni un palmo de tierra en circunstancias que una de las primeras potencias, y nosotros colocados en la última escala, y abandonados hasta de las secciones de Centro-América, que debieron haberse asociado á nuestro propio interes, hemos querido que en el último caso se usurpase nuestro territorio ántes que cederlo llevando en todos los siglos la nacion que lo ejecutaba, el baldon de la injusticia.

Solo Nicaragua ayudó á Honduras como le fué permitido, en los momentos que vió á una de sus principales islas espuesta á correr la misma suerte que la costa de Mosquitos. Nicaragua jamás se ha puesto de parte de la mas pequeña usurpacion por que ha comprendido siempre la unidad de estos intereses, y consecuentemente con esta conviccion, ha procurado vincularse con sus hermanos para sostenerlos. Cuando Nicaragua lamentaba sus pérdidas algunos de los Estados estuvieron con cara placentera y la sonrisa en los labios. Nosotros tenemos estos y otros muchos hechos que presentar como prueba de patriotismo y amor á la independencia; y si por ceguera, incautamente nos entregáramos á manos extranjeras ¿quién ha dicho que el modo de abrir los ojos y de ilustrar el entendimiento es el de ventilar las cuestiones á balazos?

### La Mujer.

Los naturalistas, que consideran como animales á todos los seres vivientes, y casi ven en el hombre una bestia, llaman á la mujer *hembra* del hombre. Dios la dió un nombre mas delicado supuesto que dijo, hablando de la mujer... Esta es la *compañera* del hombre. Un marido llama á su mujer su *mitad*: un amante la llama su todo, su alma, su vida.

Suponiendo que la nobleza pertenezca á la antigüedad, el hombre que ha nacido ántes que la mujer, es de consiguiente mas noble que ella. Esto no quita que el hombre siempre le ceda el paso, y le conceda la preferencia.

La coqueteria nació con la mujer. Allá en los tiempos en que no habia en el mundo mas que un solo hombre y una sola mujer, esta, por no dejar dió oido á la fatal serpiente. La primera mujer hizo rabiar mucho á su marido; las que han venido despues al mundo han imitado su ejemplo.

Desde el origen del mundo la mujer fué aficionada á la fruta prohibida. Esta aficion se ha perpetuado y convertido en moda. La mujer del Paraíso no tenia rivales sin embargo, quiso obtener la manzana, y desde entónces, por espíritu de imitacion, las mujeres no han dejado de disputársela entre ellas.

Los primeros momentos que conoció el amor, se pasaron en el mismo Paraíso, entre el hombre y la mujer. Vino despues el infierno, y esta es la imagen de todos los amores.

Moliere ha dicho que "en las barbas está el soberano poderio;" pero esto no quita que las mujeres sean las soberanas del mundo; ellas suelen gobernar á los que mandan, y los dueños de la tierra no son por lo regular mas que los ministros de las mujeres.

Puede decirse de las mujeres lo que Esopo decía de la lengua: *no hay cosa mejor ni peor.*

Los anteojos de las mujeres preñadas son materia tan delicada, que no nos atrevemos á hablar de ella.

Las mujeres son naturalmente tímidas; el amor las hace valientes. Su cariño no tiene límites cuando se apasionan de veras. Son aficionadas á brillar, á las modas, á llamar la atencion, y gustan del espejo es por que en él se reflejan su talento, sus virtudes y su gracia.

De todos los atractivos de una mujer, los de una educacion cultivada son los mas seguros. Si á la buena educacion, á la finura y al talento reune una joven intere-

sante las seducciones de cantar con alma, y los hechizos de unos ojos celestiales, intentar resistirla es empresa de un loco ó de un tonto.

Las mujeres forman el encanto de la vida. Lo mas prudente es hablar siempre bien de ellas; por que hacer lo contrario es dar una prueba de que nos han dado motivo de quejarnos.

### REMITIDOS.

GANCION.

*Mil himnos alegres  
Patriotas cantad,  
Al restaurador  
De la Liber ad.*

Levántase festivo  
El sol en el Oriente,  
Para dar á tu frente  
Un nuevo resplandor.

Y al brillo de sus rayos  
Se advierte mas serena,  
De honor y gloria llena  
Y de inmortal vigor.

Las sombras pavorosas  
Del fiero servilismo,  
Se lanzan al abismo  
con espantoso horror.

Mas con tu luz brillante  
Recibe el ciudadano  
De tu indomable mano  
El mas precioso Don.

No olvidará la historia  
Tus inclitas proezas,  
Y ménos las grandezas  
De tu invicto valor.

Por todas las edades  
Durarán tus canciones  
Tu nombre, tus blasones  
Tu genio imponentor.

El mundo respetuoso  
Acatará asombrado,  
Al hijo denodado  
Del grande Washington.  
Y Nicaragua libre  
Dirá en constante grito,  
Viva Walker invicto  
Viva el Libertador.

Sr. Editor del Nicaraguense:

Granada, Junio 13 de 1856.

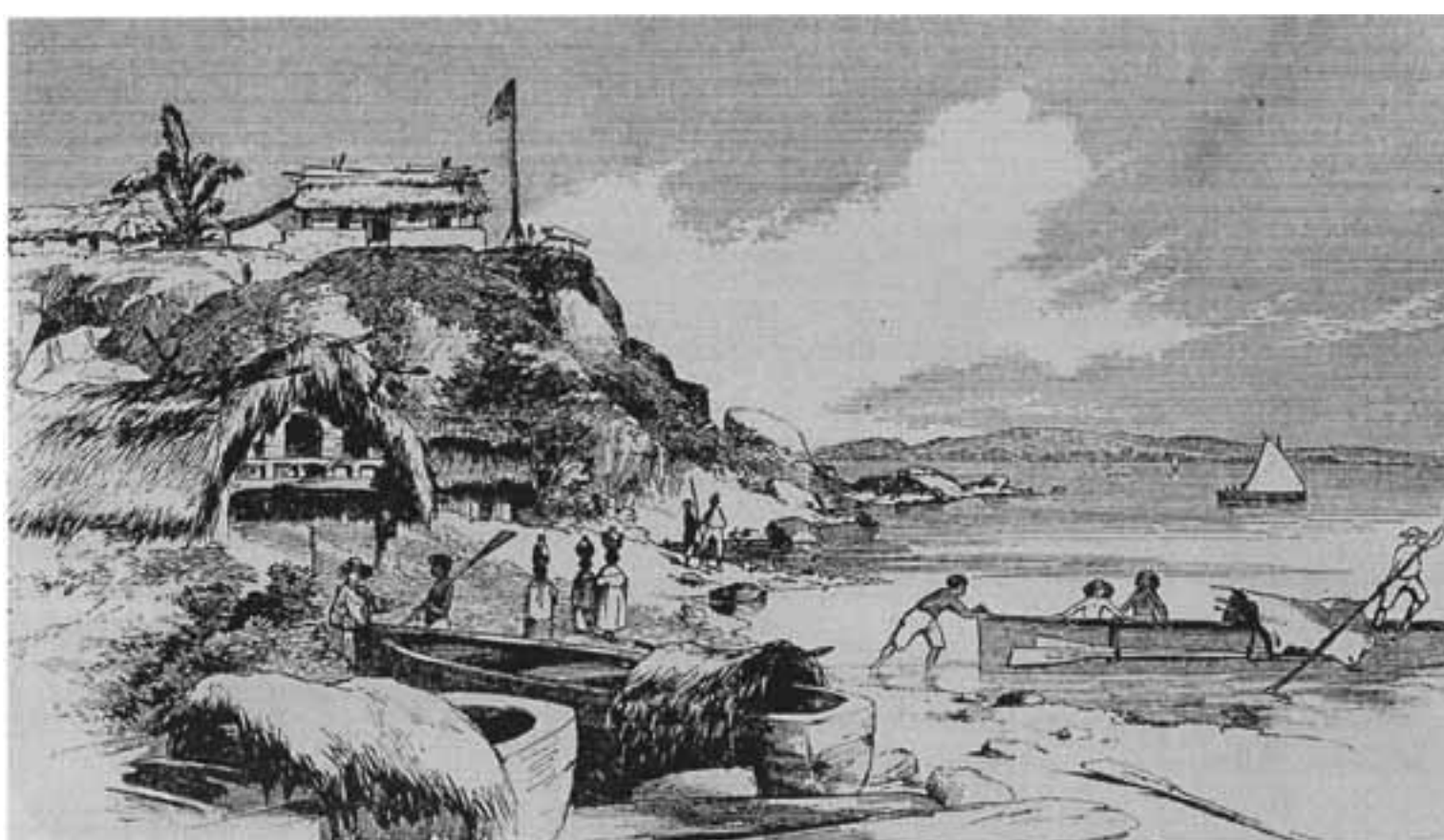
Muy Sr. mio: Suplico á V. tenga la bondad de insertar en sus apreciables columnas las siguientes lineas, en desagravio de la justicia, y de aceptar las consideraciones de aprecio con que me suscribo de V. atento servidor.—D. B.

A mi regreso de la ciudad de Rivas adonde habia permanecido por no haber podido efectuar mi viaje á San Juan del Norte, á causa de la invasion de las fuerzas de Costa-rica, á esta República: he tenido el disgusto de saber que algunas personas sin otra mira que la de hacer mal, propalaron especies que altamente afectan mi reputacion. "Se dijo que mi viaje á dicho Puerto de San Juan era furtivo; y con la única mira de sustraerme de compromisos de interes que tenia con algunos comerciantes de esta Plaza: agregándose que mis intereses estaban embargados, y depositados en poder de mis acreedores." A tales calumnias no podia contestar mas elocuente que con mi regreso á esta ciudad sirviendo de confusion á mis detractores mi sola presencia en ella: pues si bien es verdad que la persona á quien dejó encargado mis negocios se marchó sin mi orden llevándose consigo la mayor parte de cuanto tenia, y dejando un pequeño resto en poder de algunos amigos míos, esto no me serviría de pretesto, para dejar de cumplir con mis compromisos, sirviéndome de excusa para mis pagos.

Demetrio de Benedetto.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL,

En la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Fuerte San Carlos  
Fort San Carlos



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 34

Sábado, 28 de junio de 1856

Saturday, June 28, 1856

EN INGLÉS, UNA GACETILLA ANUNCIA que el último domingo, lunes y martes se efectuaron las elecciones para presidente de la República, en las que el pueblo mostró enorme interés, y todos los nativos votaron por el general Walker.

La realidad, tan opuesta a esa propaganda para consumo externo, se vislumbra en el hecho de que en español, en este número, ni siquiera se mencionan las tales elecciones.

Entre otros artículos se encuentran, también únicamente en inglés, *Rules and Articles of War, by which The Army of the Republic of Nicaragua shall be governed* ["Reglamento del Ejército de Nicaragua que regirá en adelante"], promulgado por el Comandante en Jefe William Walker el 20 de junio; bajo *Central America*, sólo en inglés, el sueño de un imperio caribeño anglosajón; y en ambos idiomas la primera entrega de la "Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustín Morell en 1752".

IN ENGLISH, UNDER VOTING FOR PRESIDENT, a news item informs that the previous "Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were consumed in receiving votes for President of the Republic. The people took a very general interest in the election, and all the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for General Walker.

The truth, the exact opposite of such propaganda for external consumption, may be seen in the fact that in Spanish, in this issue, the said elections are not even mentioned.

There are, among other articles, in English only, *Rules and Articles of War, by which the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua shall be governed*, issued by Commander-in-Chief William Walker on June 20th; under "Central America," only in English, the dream of an Anglo Saxon Caribbean empire; and in both languages the first installment of "An Account of the State of Nicaragua, by Peter Augustine Morell, Catholic Bishop of Nicaragua, Made in 1752."

## Extractos / Excerpts

### THE GOVERNMENT.

Under the reconstruction of the Government, as ordered in the decree of the 21st of June, the following is the Executive branch of the Republic:

*President*—Don Fermín Ferrer.

*Secretary of State*—Gen. Manuel Carrascosa.

*Secretary of War*—Gen. Mateo Pineda.

*Secretary of Treasury*—Don Manuel Loredó.

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IN TOWN.—The valiant and truly patriotic Gen. Chillon arrived in town on Thursday, from Leon. He reports all quiet in that place, and says the citizens have had no lot or part in the disgraceful proceedings of his ex-Excellency Mr. Rivas.

174 (1)

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were consumed in receiving votes for President of the Republic. The people took a very general interest in the election, and all the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for General Walker.

174 (3)

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—On the fifth page we publish the rules and regulations for the future government of the army. All the members of the military should read it carefully.

176 (4)

¡Gran Feria en Nicaragua!  
¡¡MUSICAS, VAILES Y BANQUETES!!  
¡Juegos de los falsos Demócratas!  
¡BANQUERO MARIANO ZALAZAR!  
¡GURRUPÍE JOSÉ SANSON!  
¡Apuntes al monte dado,  
los verdaderos Patriotas!  
G. P.  
A. S.

¡FONDO ABIERTO!

Se apuntan José María Valle, José Guerrero, los Jerez &c. &c. ¡Dice Mariano pago á todos, y los apuntes pierden por que el Gurrupíe *cargó los dados!*

¡Vuelve á decir Mariano! ¿no hay mas apuntes?

¡Le contesta Valle, no hay mi caballero!

¡Los que juegan limpio, limpio se levantan!

¡Dice el Gurrupíe!

Mariano pongamos *el monte* á los que vienen de los otros Estados. ¡Ganamos dos veces! Aseguramos lo que ya embolsamos, y tambien les ganamos á ellos! ¡Mariano no nos importa que *los apuntes* nos llamen *traidores*; fácil es marcharnos.

¡Se acabó la Gran Feria!

LLONA.

179 (4)

### REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION.

... Immigrants are coming, and letters from all sections of the Union inform us that the people only ask for light, that they may move immediately. Every reason conspires to bring immigration, and before five years have rolled away, the timid people will be in the back-ground, for they are too cowardly to seize the golden opportunity as it passes. The age of enterprise and investment is here, and those who catch it will reap the reward.

174 (2)

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

... Since the earliest history of North America, the Anglo Saxons have been encroaching to an undivided sway on this continent ...

... the southern extremity of the continent is now hemmed in. Americans surround it on all sides. They bend towards the centre. The circle narrows, and we can almost see the lines of force that draw Central America and Mexico into another Union, under a new power. They were the provinces of Spain, but she misused them; hereafter they may hope to become sisters in a new Republic, governors of themselves, and arbiters of half the world. ... The fatality of empire directs its consolidation, and time will witness its consummation. We hope to live until our prognostics are fulfilled, and we religiously believe that the hand of providence has created and given to us the man whose iron nerve and untold resources will bring about the decrees of fate.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

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## El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

**A FIGHTING PARSON.**—The Rev. Naphtali Daggett was an exemplary soldier of the cross, and a zealous defender of his country. During the times that tried men's souls, he espoused the patriot cause, and though his proper avocation was to lead his flock in the path of righteousness, he sometimes led it on to fight the battles of the Republic. On one occasion, when the enemy were approaching his native village, he placed himself at the head of the young men of his congregation, and went forth to meet the British. In the engagement which ensued, his party were defeated and he himself taken prisoner. Partly out of regard to the great age of the warlike pastor, and partly through respect of his bodily calling, his captors contented themselves with giving him a good beating with the flat of their swords; and after advising him in future to preach peace to his followers, and leave war to the soldiers, they sent him back to his people. But the old man was so mortified, by his defeat and treatment, that he no sooner reached home than he took to his bed, and never rose from it again. A few moments before his death one of his friends called to condole with him, and asked a history of the battle, which the dying pastor gave, in the conventional language of his time, as follows:

"Behold: tidings came that the Philistines were approaching, and I rose up and gathered my young men, and led them, armed, in the good cause, against the enemies of their God and their country. When I came near unto them, I lifted up my voice and cried: 'Shoulder, each of you, his carnal weapon and fire upon the ungodly.' They did as I commanded; but my young men were stronger in grace than in the weapons of the flesh, and the wicked conquered. They caught me and despitefully used me; but I thank the Lord that I raised against them my carnal weapon; whether I killed any, I know not, but I humbly trust in God I did." With these words the patriot parson breathed his last.

**A GOD—A MOMENT—AN ETERNITY.**—How sad it is that an eternity, solemn and ever near us, should impress us so slightly as it does, and be so much forgotten! A Christian traveler tells us that he saw the following religious admonition on the subject of eternity, printed on a folio sheet, and hanging in a public room of an inn in Savoy; and it was placed, he understood, in every house in the parish: "Understand well the force of the words—a God, a Moment, an Eternity; a God who sees thee, a moment which flies from thee, an eternity which awaits thee; a God whom you serve so ill, a moment of whom you so little profit, an eternity which you hazard so rashly."

**ANOTHER GREAT SERMON.**—Here is another great sermon, which, as far as it goes, is almost equal to the famous "Harp of a Thousand Strings."

Parson S——, an eccentric genius, was called to preach the funeral sermon of a hard case, named Rann, which he did in the following unique style:

"My beloved brethren and sisters, if our beloved brother Rann would want somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't have chose me to preach at his funeral. No, my brethren, he wanted to be held up as a burning and shining light, to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses, and he runn'd 'em; he kept chickens, and he fout 'em. Our dear departed brother had many warnin's, brethren. The first was when he broke his leg, but still he went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Peter hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself!" The preacher enlarged upon these topics, until he sunk Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever succeed in getting him up again, and as usual in funerals, landing him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the sermon, which started thus: "My brethren, there'll be great meracles, great meracles in heaven. And the first meracle will be, that many you expect to find there, you won't see there. The people that go round with long faces, making long prayers, won't be there; and the second meracle will be, that many you don't expect to find there, as perhaps some won't expect to find our departed brother Rann—you'll find there; and the last and greatest meracle will be, to find yourselves there."

**PRAYING TO THE POINT.**—A certain lawyer in a New England town, who was noted for his over-reachings and short-comings, during a revival, came under conviction, and asked for the prayers of the church for the furtherance of his conversion. This appeal was responded to by one of the saints, an eccentric but pious old citizen, well known for being plain, honest, blunt, "square-toed and flat-footed." He went at it thus:

"We earnestly entreat thee, O Lord, to sanctify our penitent brother here. Fill his heart with goodness and grace, so that he may now forsake his evil ways, and hereafter follow in the straight path. We know, Good Lord, however, that it is required of him who has appropriated worldly goods to himself dishonestly to make restitution four-fold. But we do beseech thee to have mercy on this erring brother, as it would be impossible for him to do that, and let him off with the best he can do, without begging his family entirely; for instance, by his paying twenty-five cents on the dollar."

The next case was an elderly maiden, who lived by spinning yarn, and never gave the proper forty threads to a knot. He wound her up thus:

"Reform, O Lord, the heart of thy handmaid here, and enable her to count forty."

**SANCTIFIED CIVILITY.**—"Sanctified civility," said Philip Henry, "is a great ornament to Christianity." True piety of necessity involves true politeness. They are greatly in error who suppose that Christianity is not favorable to the minor graces of character which mark the polite man. It would cultivate those feelings, of which the acts required by the rules of politeness are the appropriate expression. Politeness requires that we should always consult the feelings of others—that we should postpone our convenience to theirs. Christianity requires that we should love our neighbor as ourself.

### PAT'S IDEA OF A CHEAP NEWSPAPER.

A gentleman visiting his estates in Ireland, was standing in a field noticing work that was being done, when he overheard Phelim telling Pat of some terrible intelligence from the seat of war. The news seemed so astounding that Pat couldn't quite make up his mind to swallow the whole of this without some further authority; so he inquires:

"An' faith, where did ye get hold of the intelligence?"

"Och! an' didn't I rade iv'ry blessed word in the chape newspaper that's printed in the neighboring town."

"An' d'ye belave what ye see in the chape prents?" inquired Pat.

"An' why shouldn't ye belave that as well as any other?—it's a gintleman as prents it."

"Because, by my faith, I don't think they can afford to spake the truth for the money."

**MEMORY OF A MAGPIE.**—A lady who caught her magpie stealing her pickled walnuts, threw a basin of hot grease over the poor bird, exclaiming:

"Oh, you thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?"

Poor Mag was dreadfully burned, his feathers came off, leaving his head entirely bare. He lost all spirit, and spoke not a word for more than a year, when a gentleman called at the house, who, on taking off his hat, exhibited a very bald head. The magpie appeared evidently struck with the circumstance. Hopping up on the back of his chair, and looking him hastily over, he suddenly exclaimed in the ear of his astonished visitor:

"Oh, you, thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?"

**CAN'T YOU THROW A LITTLE OF THAT IN?**—"Can you take off my baird here?" said a grave, tall slab-sided Yankee to an Albany barber, feeling at the same time his chin with a noise like a grater. "It's a light baird; what d'ye tax? Three cents for a light baird, ain't it?"

"Yes."

"Waal, go ahead, then."

While the barber was rasping three cents worth from his chin, his "sister" saw an assistant putting cologne upon a customer's hair, through a quill in the cork of a bottle.

"Look o' here, squire," said the Yankee, "cau't you squirt some o' that pepparsass onto my head, tew? Say, cau't you throw a little o' that in, for the three cents?"

**THEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES.**—Dr. Stuart was rather fond of controversy. A favorite topic with him was the true nature of saving faith, on which subject he regarded Dr. Chalmers as in error. They met in the streets of Edinburgh, and entered into a warm controversy; street after street, and square after square were passed, and at length the disputants parted: Dr. Chalmers taking Dr. Stuart by the hand and saying, "If you wish to see my views stated clearly and distinctly, read a tract called 'Hindrances to believers of the Gospel.'" "Why," said Dr. Stuart, "that is the very tract I published myself." Dr. Chalmers used often to describe this scene as a proof that many may think they differ when they really agree.

A shoemaker received a note from a lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a pair of shoes, and not knowing exactly the style she required, he despatched a written message to her, asking her whether she would like them "Wraund or Esq. Toad." The fair one, indignant at this rich specimen of orthography, replied "Kneether."

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AND A BAPTIST MINISTER.**—Mr. R——, whilst one day conversing on the lawfulness of tithes, the Archbishop said, "Mr. R——, I do not see it the light you do." Mr. R——, without replying, took a pencil and wrote "God," in small characters. "Do you see that?" said Mr. R——. "Yes," replied the Archbishop. Mr. R—— then took a sovereign and placed it over the word "God," and then asked the prelate if he could see "God" then? The Archbishop said, of course, that he could not. "Then," said Mr. R——, "now you perceive why you consider tithes lawful. Before the gold intervened, you had God in view; but when the gold came in view, you lost sight of God."

**THE BRIGHT SIDE.**—Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event, is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "For every bad there might be a worse, and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it is not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it was not the dwelling of some poor man." This is the true spirit of cheerfulness and submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on the sunny side, and you have almost won the battle of life at the outset.

**ANCIENT RUINS CONFIRMING THE BIBLE.**—In excavations recently made in Persia, the palace of Shushan and the tomb of Daniel have probably been found; and also the very pavement described in Esther i. 6, "of red, and blue, and white, and black marble." On the tomb is the sculptured figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the lion's den. Various other discoveries have also been made, all of which bear out the statements of the Old Testament history as to the times of the prophet, and the nation of whom he speaks.

Not long since a marriage was to be celebrated in a village church. The minister, after making a very eloquent and touching discourse on the duties and rights of those who were to be united, suddenly exclaimed, "Those who wish to marry will please rise!" and immediately after there shot up above the heads of the seated multitude, the heads, handsome and otherwise, of a crowd of young girls, who had understood the remark to the contracting parties as a general invitation to all who were desirous to leave the selfish state of single blessedness.

**FRENCH LOVE.**—A French nobleman suspecting another was endeavoring to supplant him in the affections of a lady, sent him a challenge, which the latter, with a view to some testamentary arrangements, wished to defer till the next day. This the former refused.

"I will fight," said he, "immediately. I only fight because I love the young lady now; how do I know I shall love her tomorrow?"

**VALUABLE PRESENTS.**—Some one speaking of a new-year's present, says, "The best thing to give to your enemy is, forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your children, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, love; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience."

**THE PAST AND PRESENT.**—"New England," says Cotton in 1718, "is now so far improved as to have the best part of two hundred meeting houses." What would he say now (1856) to find, as there are, over 5,000?

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 28.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

John A. Jacques appointed Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. McDonald appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Thomas Henry, J. H. Drew and Joseph Hermandly appointed Captains, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

W. S. West, John Cooper and Diego Hernandez appointed First Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. Clark, Arthur Connor and Henry R. Sherman appointed Second Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. C. H. Scott appointed Surgeon, with rank of Captain.

Capt. John P. Waters promoted Major of the Rangers.

Robert Ellis appointed Captain of Rangers, commanding Company B.

John G. Bush and R. W. Pickersgill appointed First Lieutenants of Rangers.

Samuel H. Lashie, M. A. Frazer and James A. Fisher appointed Second Lieutenants of Rangers.

W. B. Newly appointed Second Lieutenant.

First Lieut. Wm. Merriman promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. C. Dunnecan promoted First Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

First Lieut. Thomas Dolan promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Joseph J. Revelra appointed Second Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

Capt. Manuel F. Pineda attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. F. A. Thompson to be Captain, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. John W. Anderson to be First Lieutenant, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. R. E. Glennon to be First Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion, Company C.

James St. Levy to be Quartermaster of Second Light Infantry Battalion, rank of Second Lieutenant.

James H. Hearsey appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Sanders, Surgeon, with rank of Captain, assigned to the Rangers.

## THE GOVERNMENT.

Under the reconstruction of the Government, as ordered in the decree of the 21st of June, the following is the Executive branch of the Republic:

President—DON FERMIN FERRER.  
Secretary of State—GEN. MANUEL CARRASCOSA.  
Secretary of War—GEN. MATEO PINEDA.  
Secretary of Treasury—DON MANUEL LOREDO.

**EARLY HISTORY OF NICARAGUA.**—We commence the publication, to-day, of a very interesting manuscript, from the pen of one of the old Bishops of the Catholic Church. This manuscript comprising over one hundred pages, is not only interesting in its contents, but from the fact that it was never before given to the world. We shall continue to publish it until the volume is completed, which will probably be in six or seven weeks.

**VIRGIN BAY.**—Capt. O'Keefe's Company (Company "E," Second Light Infantry,) is the only company of soldiers now stationed at Virgin Bay. The people have all returned to their houses, and every accommodation that existed of yore for the benefit of the passengers, is now ready for the reception of those expected on the steamer on the 7th of next month.

**IN TOWN.**—The valiant and truly patriotic Gen. Chillon arrived in town on Thursday, from Leon. He reports all quiet at that place, and says the citizens have had no lot or part in the disgraceful proceedings of his ex-Excellency Mr. Rivas.

**PROPOSALS.**—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Quartermaster General, calling for proposals to furnish the army in shoes, and also for grass and corn. Americans in want of employment may look for a chance in these advertisements.

**ACCIDENT.**—Lieut. John G. Bush, of the Rangers, was thrown from his horse at Massaya, last week, and in the fall severely injured his right arm. We are happy to say, however, that he is now recovering the use of his wounded limb.

**THE BOATS.**—The steamer Virgin left Virgin Bay on Thursday, to go down the river. The San Carlos is at present lying at Toro, waiting for passengers.

**GREAT DAY.**—To-morrow will be celebrated in this city as the birth-day of St. Peter, and as a matter of course the proceedings will be full of fun and excitement.

## REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION.

Persons unacquainted with the continual migrations of one portion of the American people, and who do not understand the cause of this great motion from east to west, express anxious doubts that Nicaragua will never be settled by the race we all desire to see in possession of her fertile fields. Doubters must always stand in the pathway of progress. Cassandra was not the only prophetess of evil. Here and there, where human energy purposes to unfold new channels to wealth, feeble men stand upon the banks and throw discouragement upon the work. They have no courage, and their cowardice paralyzes the strong arm. Such men are like breaks upon a wagon: they serve to keep the wheels of progress from rolling too fast.

In 1836 Texas was proclaimed as a Republic. Then she counted a population of fifteen thousand Americans. What inducements did she offer to attract the present aggregate of three hundred thousand hardy and enterprising people? Her lands were fair, but they offered no facilities of transportation to the farmer. Cotton was to be hauled over heavy roads, from fifty to two hundred miles, and then shipped fifteen hundred miles further to New Orleans. In the west, and east, at times, it was impossible to go or come from market; and if an unfortunate merchant was caught at either end, when he belonged to it," until the weather allowed the roads to dry. And when transportation was better arranged, and the farm was cleared away, what then was the prospect? The settler must content himself with raising cotton and corn as his main supports, while the larger class could indulge in a patch of sugar-cane, a pig-pen, and perhaps a cattle range. We do not speak disparagingly of the Lone Star State, for we are of her children; and we delight to say that she is the best agricultural State in the American Union at present. But then in the beginning of her existence, we say she suffered under a thousand-fold more difficulties than will ever beset Nicaragua. She had nothing to offer. Her only source of wealth was a few thousand bags of cotton shipped to the States for sale, and the produce of this sale went to purchase dry-goods and groceries. She had, literally speaking, no money. Barter of corn and cattle was the only means of local trade among the people. Dollars were scarcer than they are here; and all know that war has made money particularly scarce with us. Horses were traded off and cows swapped, and the overplus taken in grain or some other production. All who knew Texas in 1845 know that even then this was the case; and yet to-day she is increasing in wealth and population faster than any of her sister States. Railroads are making transportation easy, and where we passed over an unbroken waste ten years ago, there is now a country town, with two respectable newspapers. What induced this influx of population into such a country, when there was no travel to scatter money?

So with California: six years ago her vast fields were unproductive because unsettled. The mines were giving forth fortunes to thousands, but the rich valleys still remained shut up with their untold wealth. Gradually the plough and the hoe came into use, and hundreds relinquished the pick and spade for the more profitable application of farming. Wealth ascended from the soil like a great giant unbound from captivity. Thousands realized immensely; and an hundred thousand people who had constantly looked to the Atlantic States for a home, became permanent settlers in California. Now her reputation is world-wide, and but few there are who would not like to live in the Eureka State. The crowd still sets that way, and two lines of steamers, with a host of clipper ships, are necessary to take the emigrants hither who desire homes in a new land.

There's the secret. A new home in a new land. The people are crowded in the Atlantic States and Europe. Business of every class is overdone. Land to live on cannot be had. Poor people must pay all they make to landlords; and the middle class find competition with capital and cheap labor, an opposition too great to contend with. They wish new homes. They seek the prairies of the West, the fields of Texas and the valleys of California, because land is accessible to all. Never a man was there, fit to be called by such a name, but wanted a home. It is an inbred providence, and actuates even the brute. Give us the homestead and its quietude. Give us the farm with a good title, and then we know where we may hope to rest in peace. Ambition stirs the farmer's heart to own a place, and to improve it, when he knows it is his. The wisdom of a divine author

is not more clearly shadowed in the earth than is this reverential feeling of the human heart. This populated Texas, for she offered homes to the people. California made the same bid, and see the peaceful, happy fruits. Both States have increased beyond parallel in the history of countries, and from no other cause than that they responded to the great wish of the people for homes. The poor emigrate to new States, and in turn become wealthy. Having the first choice of fine and cheap lands, they invest their little money and their hard labor in what the world will ultimately want; and by-and-by some one comes along and pays them for their outlay, for their time and talent, and interest on all. They are rich out of the proceeds of their enterprise, their industry and their perseverance. Land is given away at present. It can be bought in quantities for almost nothing; and those who have no lands in the Eastern States, who consume themselves paying interest, will take advantage of the occasion to secure homes for themselves. How many poor people do we know, even in Texas—that State of lands—who have none of their own; who divide their yearly produce with the owner of the soil, for the privilege of its use, who would shout at an opportunity to settle on a tract of their own in Nicaragua. All they hope for is a place; they would go anywhere to receive it. In time they will come with their small capital, and settling down, we shall hear of them with farms, flower gardens, dairies, and all the comforts known to Western life. Speed the day of such a people, with such contentment, say we.

A thousand inducements bid immigrants to this country. It must be the highway of nations, and commerce will spend thousands of dollars among the people who locate along the road where she passes. The internal wealth of the State is such that the laziest may live without labor, the poorest may grow rich from the proceeds of his labor and produce, and the wealthiest may find room to invest his money. Enterprises of gigantic aspect challenge the attention of capitalists; mines of ore invite the investment of money; cacao, tobacco, rice, sugar, cotton, indigo and cochineal, demand the attention of farmers and laborers. The grape too, flourishes in native wealth in this Republic. In old times, the making of wine was a source of profit to the country; but old Spain became jealous of her colony, and ordered all the vines to be cut up. Unhealthy mother and still more unhealthy child. But this can be the case no longer. What industry can make profitable, that she will be allowed to do. The settler will be welcomed, his land will be given to him, his home made secure to him and his children, the right protected always, and every enterprise he cherished by the State. He can live in peace, and health will result from his contentment. The Republic will live in prosperity, for there can be nothing to draw her down.

These facts, for they have been made facts by the histories we have recited, are patent to all; and the effect is even now apparent. Immigrants are coming, and letters from all sections of the Union inform us that the people only ask for light, that they may move immediately. Every reason conspires to bring immigration, and before five years have rolled away, the timid people will be in the back-ground, for they are too cowardly to seize the golden opportunity as it passes. The age of enterprise and investment is here, and those who catch it will reap their reward.

**VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.**—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were consumed in receiving votes for President of the Republic. The people took a very general interest in the election, and all the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for General Walker. Amongst the Americans, who are allowed to vote under the Constitution of the State, many cast their ballots for Don Fermin Ferrer, while the great majority voted for the General. At Massaya, a fever seized the people, and they went to the polls in solid phalanx and put General Walker through without a dissenting vote. We understand the same feeling has been evidenced in other portions of the State.

**MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—Since the war with Costa Rica, terminated by the flight of Mora, the Department of Rivas has been under the command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby, and, as a matter of course, in a state of the utmost quietude. The crop of cacao is rapidly being gathered in, and will yield this season at least a million of dollars. Most of this is taken from confiscated property, and therefore goes into the treasury of the State. The property itself is in the hands of persons selected by the Government to take care of it, and these are superintending the gathering of the crops.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

The wealth of history is contained in these States. We take a map, and tracing the line of destiny—read in the practical progress of the day—we find that a revolution, having its origin in Nicaragua, is leading to a concentration of all the old provinces of Spain in North America. As the Greek and Roman empires extended their realms until the history of the times became their history, so the war of principles on this continent, is taking to itself the same aspect, and future writers will only discourse of the victories achieved in the name of Democracy. North America is the scene of a new birth—the Eastern wise men have seen in the feeble colony the manger where a second Savior was born unto the world. Liberty came through the voyage of Columbus—we taste it in the narcotic made from tea leaves. Gradually the expansion has been going on from year to year, and the principles seem destined for an universal rule. Boston harbor saw the original movement, and to-day thousands of miles of territory have been brought within the radius of its growing circle. As yet but one centre is acknowledged for this grand concentration of people. Washington is the only recognized capital of the democratic element. The infant Hercules was not sufficiently strong to divide its force; but the epoch is so ripe with fruit that we can now look for new capitals and new forces. To-day, Granada is the fountain of its power in Central America. Hither come the exiles from strange lands—the Carrascosas, the Goicourias, the Marchadas, the Fleuryrs, and the other exiled patriots, driven by force of tyranny from their own homes and country.

Here, the Democrats, not tolerating the savage brutality of Carrera and Guardiola, or the more aimable tyranny of the two Moras, may find a refuge until they go to their own parent land, free from danger. Here, even the refugees from Guha may rest until the day of their restoration.

Since the earliest history of North America, the Anglo Saxons have been encroaching to an undivided sway on this continent. In the first discovery, all the maritime nations of Europe claimed and divided this territory between themselves.

France and Spain, however, possessed the largest shares, and for a long time they maintained their ascendancy. In subsequent wars, however, Spain lost her West India possessions. From the same cause, France lost Canada, New Brunswick, and other portions of her territory. The English who had but slight foothold on the continent originally, in the course of time came to rule the major part; and at the time of the revolution, she was the prevailing power in this hemisphere. The Declaration of American Independence, however, broke the chain of English rule, but her successors have been following in the path she marked out. As England extended her dominions, so the States have extended theirs. France has been displaced in America by American rule; and more than half of the possessions of Old Spain are now the territories of the United States. There has been no stop, no retrogressive movement, but constantly the action of acquisition has continued. Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California, the Messila Valley, and more recently the Gadsden purchase, all witness the accumulation of territory taken from the Spanish race and added to the soil owned by the Anglo Saxon. These results have not been brought about, in the main, by wars; but time after time the people thereof themselves have asked for a place in the confederation. It was not the result of hostile conquest, but rather the offspring of a new principle, which spreading, enamors men of its action: Republicanism conquers with greater rapidity than the sword; and ere long Canada will fall into the American Union, because the people desire to rule themselves. Much complaint has been urged in Europe against the expansion of the American Union, and in deference to the amity which should prevail between all countries, the tendency has been somewhat suppressed by the authorities at Washington. But they could not stop it. The people were bound to grow outwards. They sought homes, and if unoccupied territory lay across the line from their own country, they just took hold on it and eventually made it a part of the Republic. The original founders of the Union who thought it grand with thirteen States, would scarcely know it now with thirty-two, and territory sufficient to create double that number.

As we said, there has been no retro-active movement since the first conquest won by the English over the Dutch, in taking Gotham. Surely and steadily the continent has been absorbed, until there are now but two fragments, one at either end, to take in. The movement has commenced for regeneration. The slow frontier increase has been



discarded, and the southern extremity of the continent is now hemmed in. Americans surround it on all sides. They bend towards the centre. The circle narrows, and we can almost see the lines of force that draw Central America and Mexico into another Union, under a new power. They were the provinces of Spain, but she misused them; hereafter they may hope to become sisters in a new Republic, governors of themselves, and arbiters of half the world. The history of the past convinces us that this consolidation must take place. The same fatality which has thrown the balance of the continent into the hands of the Republicans, will not stop now and leave the task but half complete. The fatality of empire directs its consolidation, and time will witness its consummation. We hope to live until our prognostics are fulfilled, and we religiously believe that the hand of providence has created and given to us the man whose iron nerve and untold resources will bring about the decrees of fate.

**SACRILEGE.—Robbery of a Church.**—From the official documents published in the Spanish portion of our paper, it will be seen that the grave charge of breaking into and robbing the church at Rivas has been preferred against the Costa Ricans by the Curate of that place, the Rev. Herculano Salvatierra. On the 12th of April, after the Americans left Rivas, the Costa Ricans broke into the church, and after committing many wanton acts against the consecrated vestments and images of the sacred house, they carried off the crucifixes and ornaments made of gold and silver. We have long had these documents in our possession, but owing to a pressure of matter in the Spanish portion of the paper, it was not possible to publish them earlier.

It is not necessary to comment on this unbecoming and uncivilized action, as we have exhausted ourselves of terms in which to characterize other actions of the army which lately pillaged Rivas. As an old swearer once said, on a particular occasion, when everybody expected him to launch out an ocean of oaths, "We cannot do justice to the occasion." It is, however, published in Spanish; and if the people of Nicaragua do not resent the matter, we shall feel ourselves at fault in judgment.

The same documents establish on the most conclusive evidence the truth of our assertion, that the Costa Rican army not only wantonly destroyed great public improvements belonging to the State they pretended to befriend; but they outrageously and under official direction robbed the people of that town, not only of their provisions, but of their clothes and valuables. It will be remembered that Mora came into Nicaragua with the publicly avowed intention, and under the sole excuse, to drive out the Americans and return to this people their liberty. His first entry was made into the Department of Rivas, which, being contiguous to that State, was naturally very friendly. It is well known here that of the disaffected people of Nicaragua—those, we mean, who were opposed to the rule of the Democratic party—Rivas furnished the greater portion, and was therefore peculiarly entitled to the respect and protection of their self-styled liberators. The case, however, was exactly the reverse; and no robbery which could have been committed by the Americans, even had they been the pirates Costa Rica asserted them to be, would have stood any comparison with the complete pillage perpetrated by the invading army under Mora. They knew the country—knew the ways of the people, how they secrete their money and valuables—and they made a clean sweep of every thing. A gentleman who visited Rivas soon after the flight of the Costa Ricans, says the town looked as if it had been swept with a broom—everything was taken. We leave these facts for the world to form its estimate upon.

**NEW COIN.**—It is really amusing to hear the natives attempt the English language. They frequently do it, and make a tolerable hand at swearing; but outside of profanity, they are poor learners. A day or two since, a market-woman wished to state the price of an article at two dimes and a picayune, but her customer could not get "Dos reales y medio" through his wool; so after a long harangue, the woman broke out in English:

"Me selly esta para dos naindaines y un picaninny!" That is, she would take two towns and a baby for three lumps of sugar.

**ORATION IN SPANISH.**—We believe the Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration have procured a citizen to deliver an oration in Spanish. This will be a new and very novel feature in the history of this State.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**

The birth-day of American Independence is to be celebrated in Granada for the first time. Six thousand years have visited the earth, and yet, in all this region the day of liberty has not been known until now. Eighty years the earth has held a jubilee, but its import was unknown in Nicaragua. But darkness is lifting itself as the heavy dew, and we are about to chronicle a new era.

The American citizens in this city intend to celebrate the Fourth in a manner after the Eastern fashion. A salute of thirteen guns will be fired at sunrise, and a procession formed at an early hour, which will march about the city through the principal streets. The American Minister will display his flag at earliest dawn, and it will subsequently be carried at the head of the procession. A prayer will be offered up in the church, after which will come the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and orations both in Spanish and English. After the day's public proceedings have ended, a dinner will be given, at which toasts and sentiments will prevail to the usual extent. All in all, the day promises to be extremely glad and happy, and the night will probably wind up with a ball.

**BLOCKADE OF GREYTOWN.**—Camp rumors frequently assert and insist that the town of Greytown has been blockaded by the English fleet, and therefore we are all bound "to go to the devil." It would scarcely prove profitable to contradict all the absurd stories started in garrison; but this report has frequently obtained footing at a time when the steamer was anxiously expected, and has unaccountably frightened certain people into a fearful fever. Not to speak of the uselessness of such an attempt on the part of any European power, and the quickness with which it would be resented by the United States, since she has recognized our independence, it may not be out of the way to state what is not very generally known as a fact, that Lord Clarendon long since explained, in the English House of Lords, that the British Government had "no intention of interfering in the affairs of Central America; but that the revolution now in progress here would be allowed to solve itself." So plain and explicit a declaration, taken in connection with the disavowal, on the part of Mr. Crampton, English Minister at Washington, of the action of the British officer at Greytown, in searching the steamer, all prove to the simplest mind that there is no probability of any such event as the blockade of San Juan del Norte by the English fleet.

**TOWN OF RIVAS.**—W. H. Pierce, a very estimable man, and, withal, "one of the boys," writes to us that he is at present in Rivas, and considering all things, he likes the place wondrously well. He has soldiered well, to our knowledge, and at last finds himself elevated to the Intendencia Department, where he amuses himself riding over the country, talking Spanish, and making hay while the sun shines. Mr. Pierce would like to give us some items, but he fears his productions might relieve the paper of its editor, after a more summary fashion than he would like to witness. He says the town of Rivas is still almost deserted, all its former inhabitants having moved to St. George, a pleasant village three miles distant. We remember St. George, with its elevated and commodious little Church, having lost ourselves one night when traveling afoot from Rivas to Virgin Bay, and were forced to sleep in the middle of the street, with a hurricane of wind and sand blowing against our head. He desires us to give our respects to all his friends in these diggings, and we take this general method of complying with his request. Adios, mi compadre!

**DANCING SCHOOL.**—Messrs. Miller & Hopping purpose starting a dancing school in this city, within the coming week, for which we bespeak a liberal patronage. Singular to say, the señoritas of this city understand very little of the art of dancing; and until they learn the fashionable way of hopping, one great source of amusement must be denied to them and to us.

**THE RIVER.**—At the latest accounts from the river San Juan, all was quiet in that vicinity, and the stream was rising rapidly, so that no further impediment to its free navigation need be apprehended.

**MAILS FOR ALL THE WORLD!**—The Postmaster advertises that a mail will be made up in this city on the 3d of July, for the United States and the balance of the world.

**SUB-DELEGATE OF HACIENDA.**—The President has appointed Major Wm. K. Rogers as Sub-Delegate of Hacienda.

**ADJOURNED MEETING.**

Pursuant to adjournment, the friends of liberty met at the house of Wines & Co., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., to arrange matters for the due celebration of the Fourth of July.

The President, Col. Wheeler, suggested that a paper be drawn up, to be signed by all desirous of participating in the celebration, which was agreed to, and the minimum price being fixed at \$5, the paper was signed by all present.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to invite such guests as they deem proper.

The committee were also authorized to apply to Gen. Fry for permission to fire a salute on the morning of the Fourth of July.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Col. Jacques, at Massaya, and request him to act as the Orator of the Day.

Col. Jones was unanimously appointed to read the Declaration of Independence.

Messrs. Tabor, Callahan and Teller were appointed a Committee on Toasts.

Messrs. Ruggles and Teller were appointed to take round subscription papers, and ascertain how many would take part in the celebration.

Messrs. Tabor, Allen, Widemann, Nixon and Beschorr were appointed to make the other arrangements, aided by the friends of the cause.

On motion, Mr. Ruggles was appointed Treasurer.

The Committee of Arrangements were instructed to make out a programme, to be published in Spanish and English, and also to procure the services of a Spanish Orator.

CHAS. CALLAHAN, Secretary.

**THE STEAMERS.**—A general disappointment has been felt at the non-arrival of the steamers from the East and from California. When it is considered how much time is necessary for steamers to go to San Francisco, advertise for and obtain passengers, and then start again on anything like a proper day, the present delay need not be attributed to any extraordinary cause. It is probable the San Francisco steamer left that city on the 20th, and as the agents at the other end of the line did not desire to bring a load of passengers down and leave them on the Isthmus, we suppose the New York boat did not start until the 24th inst., which would allow her ample time to connect with the California boat. On this supposition, we need not look for the steamer until about the 7th of July. The 20th from San Francisco, and the 24th from New York, will probably be the regular days of the line.

**SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE.**—Mr. R. H. Drew, a gentleman of considerable means, who intended to commence business in this city, disappeared on or about the 15th of June, and has not been heard from since. Mr. Drew was known to have money about his person, and although the fact that he was partially deranged at the time, might lead to the belief that he had made way with himself, yet there are strong suspicions that he was foully dealt with. Several parties have been out in search for him, but as yet no tidings have been obtained. The American Minister advertises a reward of twenty-five dollars for news concerning the missing man.

**DEATH OF COMMODORE CONNER.**—This veteran, who entered the service of the United States in 1809, died at his residence, Fourth street, above Spruce, in this city, on Thursday last. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and when not on duty, his home was in Philadelphia. During the Mexican war he commanded the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. His health having been shattered by three years' service in the Gulf, he obtained leave of absence, and since that time has been an invalid. He was a brave and accomplished officer and a skillful seaman.

**'THE PRESIDENT A DOUGH-FACE!'**—An exchange paper says that President Pierce's character is what housewives would call "slack-baked." If this is really so, it is a matter of little consequence, as it is likely that President Pierce will be thoroughly "done" at the next election, if his friends should think proper to run him for a second term.

**APPROPRIATELY STARTED.**—Barnum has commenced a boarding house in the city of New York. It is said he makes his customers wear green spectacles and eat shavings for vegetables. There is no telling to what extent he may go in business; and we should not be surprised to hear that he commenced the manufactory of wooden nutmegs and redwood hams.

**EXPRESS TO THE EAST AND WEST.**—G. H. Wines & Co., will forward their regular Express on or about the 3d of July, for the United States and California.

**ARRIVAL.**—A sail-boat arrived yesterday from Virgin Bay, bringing up several persons connected with the army. Her passengers report no news from below.

**Proposals.**

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, GRANADA, June 27, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Thursday, 10th day of July, for the delivery of CORN AND GREEN GRASS to the Past Quartermaster, in such quantities and at such times as may be needed. Proposals must state the price per fanega for Corn, and the price per one hundred pounds for Grass.

No proposal will be considered, contracting for the delivery of Corn and Grass, for a shorter period than one month.

Payments are to be made in cash, on the delivery of every ten fanegas of Corn, or every one thousand pounds of Grass.

Proposals can be made for the delivery of either of the above-named articles, together or separate; but in all cases must be accompanied by the names of parties who are securities for the fulfillment of the contract.

THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster General N. A. June 28-2t

**Proposals.**

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, GRANADA, June 27, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office of the undersigned until Thursday, 3d day of July, at 12 o'clock, for the manufacture and delivery to the Military Storekeeper of this post of ONE THOUSAND PAIRS SHOES, made after the pattern adopted for the service, (which can be seen at the Military Store.)

Proposals will not be considered contracting for less than one hundred pairs, nor for the delivery of same after 1st August, 1856.

Payments to be made on the delivery of every twenty pairs Shoes.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster General N. A. June 28-1t

**Information Needed**

OF R. H. DREW, an American citizen, last from New York. He was last seen on Saturday or Sunday, the 14th or 15th of June, near the Lake, evidently not in his proper mind. He was about twenty-six years old, of moderate size, florid complexion, blue eyes, no whiskers, beard or moustache; hair dark and slightly gray; finger nails bitten very close to the flesh. He wore at the time a black frock coat, blue striped summer pants, brocade vest, patent leather shoes, and a straw hat, with a black ribbon on it.

A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will bring him to the AMERICAN MINISTER.

Legation of United States, June 25, 1856.

**Pistol Lost!**

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it. Granada, June 28, 1856.

**EXPRESS MAIL BAG!**

**THIRD OF JULY!**

**G. H. WINES & CO.**

Will make up a Mail Bag in this city on the 3d OF JULY for the Atlantic States and California, as well as all other parts of the world.

**MANOVILL'S HOTEL.**  
NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travelers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest the market of Granada affords.

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior. Granada, June 14, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE,**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions. Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Special Notice.**

ALL OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the Custom-house, Receiver of Alcabala and General Treasury, must be handed in for immediate settlement.

Granada, June 20. CARLOS THOMAS, Treasurer General.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 28,

## ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Tuesday was the day dedicated in all Catholic and Christian countries, to the memory of St. John the Baptist. Throughout the United States the Masonic fraternity commemorate the occasion with processions and dinners, visible to the public eye, while within their sanctuary is more than ever impressive and joyful. In Nicaragua, as a Catholic country, the day was celebrated after the manner of the church and the peculiar fashions of the people. There is no melancholy day in all the year, to the population of this country. Life was made for rejoicing and enjoyment; and its ends have never been perverted by the natural sense of this people. They dance and frolic at all times, and make the only sorrow that which follows after bad actions. Sin punishes with sorrow and melancholy; virtue rewards with joy and contentment. If wrong is done on Monday, that day alone is devoted to repentance, for memory ever crowds atonement on the heels of waywardness. Sunday is not selected, therefore, to be morose and long-faced, as if Paradise was only to be won by self-abnegation in this world. The religion of the people teaches them no such folly that they are to make themselves miserable certain days, in order to reach heaven in the end; but it takes that passage of the Bible as literal, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die." They have, then, joy whenever it can be had, and let the sorrow of life take its natural turn. They do not make trouble, believing that there is enough made without their assistance. The ills of life are accepted as natural, and if their affliction falls on Sunday, they take it as one of the courses of life; but if the ball or other amusements come on the same day, then they accept it as a sign to be cheerful and gay in honor of the Lord's resting day.

So with St. John's Day. The city was in the midst of a second Sunday. The week wore the appearance of a holiday. Sunday was gala; Monday the Church bells rung, rockets shot through the air, fire-crackers exploded in the hands of daring urchins, and at midnight a grand salute was sounded from the hundred bells that hang above the numerous churches of the town. St. John's Day was fairly set in, and every heart felt gratified that it had been prolonged in life until another anniversary. In this country, every person named Juan or Juana, or any other name derived from John, adopts the 24th of June as their natal day. So with all the Pedros, or those who recognise in the name of St. Peter, the root of their names, celebrate the 29th of June, to-morrow, as their birth-day. The calendar of Saints thus run through the year, and whatever day one of them happened to be born, his name-sakes in Nicaragua make glad the occasion by celebrating his birth-day as their birth-day. Thus the memory of the holy fathers of the church is held in continual freshness. In accordance with this custom every John in the city considered it a religious duty to get drunk, or assist in making somebody else drunk on that day. Tables are set in the houses, and friends call around as they do in the Eastern States on New Year's Day. All the people visit at the house of John Smith, drink a thousand years to John, and then go off to do the same thing at the house of John Jones. The girls or women named Juana, or Juanita, also set tables, procure music, have dances, and a general run of rejoicing. The crowds of Señoritas thus collected, sometimes make merry until long after St. John's Day has gone, but then they do not put that down to his account, only rating it as a period of fun. We observed two or three Juanas so profoundly impressed with the memory of the day, that they forgot themselves, and at last went to bed in the street. We pitied them, but, alas, human nature is the same every where, and to one woman drunk here, twenty could be counted in New York. Such is the universality of this failing.

Then there was a dance among the Indians, and a curious and inexplicable thing it was, too. An old man, with a hoop around his body, over which hung the skirt of a woman's dress, danced bare-foot in the street, until the sweat run off of him in streams. The hoop came to a point in front, and was ornamented with the painted head of a horse. This protruded in front, and as the old fellow danced it raked up and down. This fun was called the "Mare's Dance," but as yet we have not found out which side of the house gained. We shall probably learn in the course of time, when, with our usual liberality, we shall promptly lay the information before the public.

Other such diversions, such as visiting, riding

fiercely about and getting gloriously drunk, filled up the day. The women were out in their fancy fixings, and those who could made presents to friends of theirs. The day was well spent, and at night the calaboose collected those who did not know the road home.

The Americans, as a matter of course, were around, and enjoyed themselves hugely. No scene of merriment passed without a visit from our kindred, and wherever they went, the people received them with peculiar favor. With all, St. John's Day passed off to the infinite satisfaction of everybody. To-morrow is St. Peter's Day, and may his name sakes have a good time.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF NICARAGUA,

BY PETER AUGUSTINE MORRELL, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NICARAGUA. MADE IN 1752.

The Originals in possession of Senor VICANILARIO HERDOCIA, Bishop of Leon.  
(Never before published.)

This, sir, is a very true and succinct account, which my leisure travels have enabled me to produce; and if any good effect should arise from my labors, it should be attributed solely and immediately to the Father of Lights, who has ordained from his inscrutable Providence, from weak instruments to produce wonderful consequences.

The errors which, doubtless, have been committed in such a multitude of business, have occurred from my feeble abilities. The will has been cherished and continued, always to work constantly for all that might tend to the service of God and your Excellency; as well as to the spiritual and temporal benefit of the people, to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants. At the same time I have not lost sight of the obligations which are due to the interposition of Divine Providence, which has so mercifully protected me. No effort has been left unused by any Prelate of this Church, to accomplish entirely the objects of my visit to the Dioceses, not only intended to console the inhabitants of Castillo de St. John, as to contribute to the miseries that exist, that I, for seventeen months, without losing any health, have pervaded the most remote corner of so rude and vast a country. In many places the seed of the Divine Word has been sown, as its fruit most copiously has testified. The confessionals and frequent communions daily made, the penances and devotions most faithfully performed, all render the most holy Rosary, or assemblage of the people, occurring three times in houses, and singing in the streets. So holy an occupation is attributable generally to the blessed reform, which has taken the place in the customs of the people, and to the uninterrupted peace which is enjoyed in the Bishoprick. Since I have been in the country I have met with nothing but continued respect, and proffered kindness to my position. The molestations of so delatory a journey, were not very annoying to me, being always in a hand chair, which the natives carried on their shoulders; such was the care with which they performed their task, that the motions did not incommode me. On the other part, no one ceased from his work before he tendered his goods with importunity (his Appollarian;) they scattered flowers. They came out from their houses and remained on their knees until they received the benediction. At the distance of half a league from the towns the men came out with the charity children, with the cross of the parish, and the brethren of the Church, the banners, drums, trumpets and clarions, to receive me. Thence they commenced to set off fire works, and at intervals there were placed different arches formed of flowers and branches of trees, that they were highly beautiful and novel. All concerned in the enjoyment to solemnize the occasion. The Churches are not commodious enough for the crowds of people; and the attention which they pay to the sermons is extreme, and their anxiety to kiss the hand and receive the benediction is great, so that to console them, I had stated periods to officiate solemnly, in mornings and in evenings, in a regular course, until each one was gratified in his laudible desire.

On my departure from the town, the same ceremonies were repeated as when I entered. If I desired to go directly to any place, they acted as guides until I reached it, and then followed me from place to place to hear the holy word. On one occasion according to the opinion of a person (\*an Appollarian, this is not understood by me,) a thousand persons a day followed me, and for the five quarters of a league of the excursion, precisely the long space of four hours was consumed from the people. There were so many that the regular progress of the chair was impeded, and every in-

stant it was necessary to elevate it. In chief, the people could not render more agreeable and reverential acts towards their priest; many times this has been said, and is here repeated, that the most civilized and the most complaisant might vie with them as equals. I have made these observations to remove the injustice which has commonly been shown them, treating them as unmanageable, lawless, and in such manner scheming against their dignity. On the contrary, altogether I found them entirely different, exhibiting in each town marks of high honors and expressions of peculiar affection. Scarcely had I changed my country, when I retracted my former opinion, each, in fine, exceeding the other, without being able to judge which had the greater advantage. At the same time they repeated praises to God and the Most Holy Mother without intermission. I speak nothing of those towns most hospitable and exercising every virtue. Those are chiefly worthy of admiration, who carried me through the country, bore the fatigue, enduring the injuries of the weather, and did not cease in their devotion. Verily in every respect they shall receive their reward of glory.

May our Lord preserve the Holy Catholic Religion, and the Christianity we so much need, and the vessels which supply our necessities.

PADRE AUGUSTINE,  
Bishop of Nicaragua.

Santiago de Leon, Sept. 8, 1752.

\* The Appollarians were a sect of heretics, who held that our Saviour at his incarnation assumed a human body without a soul, and the word supplied the place of a human spirit. Hacker's Laws of Ecclesiastical Purity.—[Translator.]  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of American citizens and others friendly to the cause of liberty, held at the office of G. H. Wines & Co., on the evening of Saturday, the 21st inst., Col. J. H. Wheeler was called to the chair, and Charles Callahan appointed Secretary.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting to be for the proper observance of the approaching anniversary of the independence of the United States, and suggested that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed, who should ascertain and report at a subsequent meeting the most feasible mode of celebrating the day, by a dinner, reading of the Declaration of Independence, firing a salute, &c.

Accordingly, Messrs. H. Wideman, J. Ruggles, Dr. Allen, W. Teller, J. Tabor and Col. Bescho, were appointed on said committee. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th inst.  
CHARLES CALLAHAN, Secretary.

**SMOOTHING IN ILLINOIS.**—One of our western exchanges furnishes the following particulars of an extraordinary surgical operation recently performed in Illinois, which is considered one of the greatest triumphs of professional skill, and shows that money expended for instruments is, in reality, thrown away: "Mr. Brown, of Big Muddy, had his leg crushed by a log, and had all the doctors of Richmond, Clay and Jasper, in attendance. Not a set of surgical instruments could be found, and amputation was imperative. A rusty butcher's knife and butcher's saw were obtained—the knife whetted on a brickbat—the saw, rusty and greasy, was good enough. The incision was made, and the flesh cut in professional style—the arteries taken up with a crooked fork, and tied with basting thread from one of the M.D., jackets—the end of the bone was scraped with a case-knife to get off the grease and rust left by the saw—the flesh was turned over the end of the bone, and a cotton rag stuck upon the wound with shoemaker's wax. Eight inches of common whisky was put into the patient before the operation commenced, which made him oblivious."

**UNIVERSALIST'S CREED.**—The doctrine of Universalism is thus set forth in the leading organ of that denomination, The Ambassador:—"It is no longer necessary that the fact should be overlooked, that the major part of Universalists believe in a future state of discipline. The jumping into glory, as a man pulls off his clothes and dives into the bath, is unreasonable. Analogy, facts, the schemes of salvation revealed in the Bible, the relation existing between God and his creatures, all prove that there must be a disciplinary process to induce a progress in holiness; that there must be a difference of moral character and spiritual excellence, of purity and happiness, when men enter the future state, in accordance with their moral condition at death."

## PREVENTION OF SICKNESS.

No. II.

I do not design to enter into any long discussion upon Fevers, nor will I attempt to demonstrate the various hypothetical deductions made by numerous physicians upon the qualities, duration, and treatment of this class of diseases. My intention is merely to lay before the public certain rules and cautions for the better preservation of their health.

In the first category, I would most earnestly impress upon the minds of all, the great necessity of cleanliness; the neglect of this great law of nature brings in its train the host of other evils. Due ablutions of the skin and the necessary friction used afterwards to dry it, opens and stimulates its pores—brings to the surface a quicker circulation of blood, and, consequently, stimulates its active propensities. We all have experienced the enlivening influence of a bath after the fatiguing and debilitating effects of a severe journey. The laws of nature are the laws of physiology. Man is so constituted, physically, that the interruption of the action of one organ, disturbs the whole economy. Witness the disturbance of the Liver in Remittent Fever. Sanitary regulations to preserve health in crowded dwellings, must be strictly and rigidly enforced. Exercise and exposure to pure air, are of the first importance. Good diet, comfortable and clean clothing of sufficient quantity, are two things to which I would most earnestly call the attention of all. Abstinence from alcoholic drinks and fermented liquors, which, by their corrosive and stimulating action on the stomach and blood, entail so many distressing effects on the fever which has so lately prevailed here.

We are now satisfied that fever is not localised even in the blood; true, the blood is affected, but it is in common with all other parts of the body. Its molecular currents undergo alterations, but so do all those of the other organs. Perhaps everywhere in fever the nutritive changes are impaired, and perhaps every organ is both more rapidly changed than usual and is less rapidly repaired. Such is the harmony of the parts of the body, that this is indeed inevitable; the rapid interchanges of the molecular, either in the blood or in organs, render it impossible that any disease shall remain isolated. As to the correct working of one organ, the correct working of all other organs is necessary. A disease of the blood as a thing separate and peculiar, is evidently impossible; from that blood torrents of fluid pass in inconceivable rapidity into all organs, and as rapidly are again gathered up. What was solid is now fluid. What is now fluid is speedily to become if not solid, yet a constituent of what we call a solid organ. Into that organ the altered fluid carries its own imperfect constitution, and injures at once the function of the structure of which for the time it forms a part.

Life is by no means a constant quantity. It varies both in its fulness, power, and intensity, and in its duration. Sickness and early death seem to be looked upon not only as the common but necessary lot of humanity, and as an inherent condition of our earthly existence, growing by the order of nature, out of our organization, or inseparable from the earth we inhabit, or the atmosphere we breathe. Taking with life these conditions of sickness, weakness and uncertainty of tenure, and considering these as arising from causes which are established in the creation of man and the world, it has hardly been a question whether the causes might not be removed and their evil consequences avoided. Until the leopard could change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, man would not think to change this sad condition of his creation, and escape his liability to disease and early death; and, therefore, although the world has devoted sufficient attention to the healing of diseases, it has paid very little regard to their prevention.

It has become a question whether the fevers and other fatal diseases which ravage certain places, may not be owing to removable causes. Certainly as there is a wide difference between the external conditions and circumstances of the afflicted and exempted, it is reasonable to ask, whether this outward difference might not be lessened, and the diseases thereby diminished?

Undoubtedly preserve cleanliness intact and you render harmless the harpy which has preyed on so many. Purge the streets of their mud and filth, provide proper receptacles for the waste which accumulates so rapidly in the quarters of the troops and thoroughfares, and you prevent effectually the appearance of this miasmatic cause of disease.  
J. N. I.

**ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!**—On the fifth page we publish the rules and regulations for the future government of the army. All the members of the military should read it carefully.



**RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR,**

BY WHICH

**The Army of the Republic of Nicaragua SHALL BE GOVERNED**

ARTICLE 1. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers to attend divine worship; and all officers or soldiers who shall in any way behave with impropriety or irreverence in any place of divine worship, shall be punished according to his offence by sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 2. Any officer or soldier who shall speak disrespectfully of the President of the Republic, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his superior officer, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 4. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in, any mutiny or sedition, in any company, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, in the service of the Republic, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier, who, being present at any meeting or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same; or having knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information to his commanding officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or raise any weapon, or offer any violence to him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a general court-martial may order.

ART. 7. Every soldier who enlists in the service of the Republic shall have at the time read to him the rules and articles of war, and shall take before a magistrate an oath to faithfully and honestly serve the Republic, and to obey the orders of his superior officers. The magistrate will give the necessary certificate.

ART. 8. No soldier, duly enlisted, shall be dismissed the service but by expiration of term of service, sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of the General-Commander-in-Chief.

ART. 9. Any officer who shall knowingly make a false return to any superior officer authorized to call for it, shall, on conviction by a general court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 10. The commanding officer of every regiment or battalion, troop or independent company, or garrison, shall, on the first of every month, remit to the Adjutant General an exact and full report of his command; and any officer failing to remit such return shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 11. Any officer or soldier, duly enlisted, who shall desert the service of the Republic, and shall be convicted thereof by a general court-martial, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may in its judgment be ordered.

ART. 12. Any officer or soldier who shall persuade or advise any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the Republic, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 13. All officers of what rank soever have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, and to order officers under arrest and soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of inferior rank,) or shall draw a weapon upon him, shall suffer such punishment as may be ordered at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 14. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his ability, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command. If, upon complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kinds of riot to the detriment of the citizens of the Republic, he, the commanding officer, shall refuse or omit to see proper justice and reparation made by the offending parties, he shall, on conviction, be cashiered or suffer such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 15. If any officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his superior officer or non-commissioned officer, he may appeal to his commanding officer for redress, whose duty it will be to examine into the cause of complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit the full facts to the next highest in command authorized to institute a court-martial. But if the complaint be deemed vexatious or malicious, the complainant will be liable to punishment by sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 16. Any officer who shall embezzle, misapply, or sell, or shall willfully or through neglect suffer any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the Republic, to be spoiled, damaged, or wasted, shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, be dismissed the service or otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

ART. 17. Any officer who shall embezzle or misapply any public monies with which he may have been entrusted, shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, be cashiered and compelled to refund the money.

ART. 18. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters or camp without proper leave, upon

penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 19. No officer or soldier shall fail to repair, at the time fixed, to the place of parade exercise or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, unless prevented by sickness or other evident necessity, nor shall go from said place of rendezvous without leave from the commanding officer, or until regularly dismissed or relieved, upon penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 20. Any officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered; and any non-commanding officer or soldier so offending shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 21. Any sentinel found sleeping on his post shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by a general court-martial.

ART. 22. Any officer, who, by discharging fire-arms, drawing swords, beating drums, or by other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 24. Any person belonging to the army of the Republic who shall make known the watchword to any person not entitled to receive it, or who shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 25. All officers and soldiers are to behave orderly in quarters or on the march; whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil on any kind of property belonging to the citizens of the Republic, unless by order of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be punished according to the degree of his offence at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 26. Whoever, belonging to the army of the Republic, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe-guard, shall suffer death.

ART. 27. Whoever shall relieve the enemy in money, ammunition, or victuals, or shall knowingly harbor or protect the enemy, or shall hold correspondence with, or give intelligence, either directly or indirectly, to the enemy, shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of the said court.

ART. 28. All public property of whatsoever kind taken in the enemy's camps, towns, forts, or magazines, shall be secured for the service of the Republic, for the neglect of which the commanding officer shall be accounted liable.

ART. 29. If any commander of any troops, garrison, fort, or post, shall be compelled by the officers and soldiers under his command to give up to the enemy, or to abandon his trust, the officers and soldiers so offending shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the said court.

ART. 30. All retainers to the camp and all persons whatsoever serving with the army of the Republic shall be subject to orders according to the rules and regulations governing the army.

ART. 31. General courts-martial may consist of any number of members from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not be of a less number than can be detailed without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 32. Any general officer commanding an army, or the commander of a separate department, may order general courts-martial whenever necessary; but no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceeding shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall the sentence of any court-martial, in time of peace, involving life or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall, in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the General-Commander-in-Chief for his action and orders thereon. All other sentences may be confirmed and ordered to be carried into execution by the officer ordering the court or the commanding officer for the time being.

ART. 33. Any officer commanding a regiment, battalion, or corps, may order for his own regiment, battalion, or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, to try cases not capital, and decide upon their sentences; and all officers commanding posts or camps composed of troops of different corps may, in like manner, order similar courts-martial with the same powers.

ART. 34. No commissioned officer or cases of a capital nature shall be tried before the minor courts-martial; nor shall such courts order a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison or put to hard labor for a longer period than one month.

ART. 35. The Judge-Advocate of a general court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the Republic, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself. He shall administer to each member of the court the following oath: (The same oath will be taken by all members of minor courts-martial.) "You, A. B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the Republic of Nicaragua and the prisoner to be tried; and that you

will duly administer justice, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua, without partiality, favor or affection; and if any doubt shall arise not explained by such articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding and the custom of war in like cases. And you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God." As soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the President of the court shall administer to the Judge-Advocate (or person officiating as such) the following oath: "You, A. B, do solemnly swear that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, in a due course of law, nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

ART. 36. When a prisoner arraigned before a court-martial shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court will proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded "Not guilty." Prisoners may be allowed counsel; but under no circumstances can said counsel be permitted, in person, to examine witnesses or address the court.

ART. 37. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, the latter must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

ART. 38. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness. In giving their votes, they are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART. 39. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial are to be examined on oath as follows. "You swear the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ART. 40. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided; nor shall any proceedings be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, except in cases which, in the opinion of the officer ordering the court-martial, require immediate attention.

ART. 41. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs or gestures in the presence of a court-martial, nor shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of the court.

ART. 42. Whenever any officer shall be charged with any crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his quarters or tent, and be deprived of his sword by the commanding officer; and any officer violating his arrest shall be cashiered.

ART. 43. Non-commanding officers and soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 44. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

ART. 45. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the Republic, provided the officer at the time give a written statement of the offence with which the prisoner is charged.

ART. 46. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, with proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 47. Any officer convicted by a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be cashiered.

ART. 48. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; and no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

ART. 49. Courts of enquiry may be instituted by the General-Commander-in-Chief, or, on the application of an officer, by the commanders of troops in quarters or camp, but in no other cases.

ART. 50. Courts of enquiry will consist of one or more (not exceeding three) officers; and a recorder. The court will have the same power to summon witnesses and examine them as courts-martial have; and the party accused shall have the liberty to interrogate and cross-examine witnesses, the object of the court being to elicit all the facts in a case and present them for consideration to the proper authority, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, unless specially required so to do.

ART. 51. The recorder of a court of enquiry will administer the following oath to each of the members, viz: "You, A. B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly examine and enquire, according to evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God." After which the President shall administer to the recorder the following oath: "You, A. B, do solemnly swear that you will, according to your best ability, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God." The

witnesses take the same oath as witnesses sworn before courts-martial.

ART. 52. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers or soldiers may be guilty of, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the preceding articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by general or minor courts-martial, according to the degree of the offence, and punished at their discretion.

ART. 53. In time of war, all persons not citizens of or owing allegiance to the Republic of Nicaragua, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the forts or camps of the army of the Republic, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

By command of **WILLIAM WALKER,**  
General-Commander-in-Chief.  
**PH. R. THOMPSON,** Adjutant General.  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }  
Granada, June 20, 1856. }

**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.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE,  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**MAY, 1856.**  
**EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET,  
New-York.

THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID  
assortment of Spring Clothing is to be  
found here, at 50 per cent. below  
Broadway Prices.  
Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12  
and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3.  
Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low  
Prices. ny31.

**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.

**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 ad-  
vanced 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 re-  
ceived 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.



## Parte Española.

Sábado, Junio 28 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 un cuartillo de ocho líneas, primera insercion, ..... \$2 50  
Cada insercion consecuyente, ..... 1 50

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.)

### 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 orden del

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

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, 25 de Junio de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

EL GOBIERNO:

En esta fecha ha dictado el acuerdo que sigue:

Hallándose vacante el Ministerio de Relaciones y Gobernacion, en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion al Sr. Jeneral D. Manuel Carrascosa.
- 2.º El mismo nombrado se encargará de las Carteras de Hacienda y Guerra, mientras se proveen de las personas que deben desempeñarlas.
- 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Junio 21 de 1856.—Ferrer.—M. Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. en esta fecha ha dictado el acuerdo que sigue:

“El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Hallándose vacantes las Carteras de Guerra, Hacienda y Crédito Público; y siendo urgente proveerlas en personas que reúnan las capacidades necesarias, en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Se nombra para desempeñar la Cartera de Guerra al Sr. Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.
  - 2.º Nómbrase Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público al Sr. Presbítero Don Manuel Loreda.
  - 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.—Ferrer.—Carrascosa.
- Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Hallándose vacante el empleo de escribiente archivero del Ministerio Jeneral ha tenido á bien nombrar al Sr. D. Cármen

Echegollen con el sueldo de treinta pesos mensuales.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.—Ferrer.—M. Carrascosa.

Diligencias instruidas para descubrir los robos perpetrados en la invasion que los costa-rica hicieron á este Departamento en el mes de Abril de 1856.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda, del Departamento Meridional.

D. U. L.

Sr. Alcalde primero Constitucional de esta ciudad.

Rivas, Mayo 21 de 1856.

Tan luego como V. reciba la presente procederá á seguir una informacion testificada en que consten las personas que han sido saqueadas en esa ciudad en la última guerra habida con las fuerzas invasoras de Costa-rica, haciendo constar en ella las fuerzas por las cuales fueron robadas, así como tambien las fechas en que lo fueron; para cuyo fin podrá V. llamar al Sr. escribano público D. Teodoro Granados, y á los Sres. D. Saturnino Perez, y D. José María Ballester. Y por evacuadas dichas diligencias las remitirá originales á mi despacho; y la falta de exacto cumplimiento de esta orden, será multada con veinte y cinco pesos que gubernativamente haré exhibir á V. en su caso no espera.

J. L. Cole.

Juzgado primero Constitucional por depósito.

Rivas, Mayo 24 de 1856.

Por recibida la nota del Sr. Prefecto, que se pondrá por cabeza: instruyase la informacion y en ella se previene, llamándose primeramente á los Sres. que en la propia nota se relacionan; y por evacuada devuelvándose originales.—Proveido con testigos por impedimento del único escribano que certifico.—Manuel Leopoldo Urcullo.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

El mismo dia en este despacho el Sr. escribano público D. Teodoro Granados de este vecindario, certifico que conosco por ante los de asistencia, le recibí juramento de decir verdad; y siendo examinado con manifestacion de la nota que obra por cabeza, dijo: que hallándose almorzando con su familia en su propia casa en la mañana del 11 de Abril próximo pasado se rompió el fuego inmediatamente fué ocupada dicha casa por una guerrilla americana y permaneció en ella todo el dia; y que aunque el declarante se refugió en una pieza de la misma casa con toda la familia, tuvo que estarse relacionando con las fuerzas americanas por que el comandante de la guerrilla le llamaba para pedirle algunas cosas que necesitaba, por lo que tuvo ocasion de observar que en todo el dia no se estrajo la mas pequeña cosa de la casa: que como á las cinco y media de la tarde entró jente de Costa-rica por la parte interior del solar de la misma casa en cuyo acto el comandante americano con su tropa se retiró al lado de la plaza principal, y el que declara con su familia hizo lo mismo por dentro del solar dirigiéndose á la Hacienda de las Sras. Leibas en donde pasó la noche; y en la mañana siguiente cuando ya los americanos habian retirádose de esta ciudad, mandó por dos veces á su sobrina doña Domitila Flores que fuese á registrar la propia casa, llevando llaves para abrir algunas de las arca, y regresando primera y segunda vez dicha Señora dió razon que todo estaba en orden: que como á las 4 de la tarde de ese mismo dia sábado 12 fué á rondar el mismo edificio y tambien su sobrino Don Rafael Parada quien volvió, con precipitacion dando el parte que en la sala, tienda esquina y aposento estaban muchos soldados costaricenses fracturando armarios y cofres, llevándose cuanto allí habia, y poniéndose en marcha el esponente con su Señora y parte de la familia cuando llegó ya no halló á persona alguna y sí rotas las cerraduras de cofres, almaro ropero y piezas de la casa no encontrando en ella ni una sola pieza de ropa de lujo y de uso ni calzado, como tampoco infinitos muebles de estimacion y de valor entrando en el saqueo alguna parte de su libreria: que asegura que los Costa-ricos fueron los que

les saquearon por que repetidas veces los volvió á encontrar de puertitas adentro llevándose lo que en la primera vez dejaron, como tambien por que un pantalon de su hijo mayor le fué quitado aun soldado Costarica que lo llevaba puestas y ahora despues ha sabido que unos soldados del mismo ejército iban con direccion á la Virgen buscándole venta á unos libros que tenian el nombre del que declara. Que lo espuesto es la verdad y leido que lo hubo, dijo estar conforme y ser de 56 años de edad, firmando (con migo) y los de asistencia que certifico. En este estado dijo: que tambien sabia de oidas, como robaron en la tienda de Don Manuel Bustos.—Manuel Leopoldo Urcullo.—Teodoro Granados.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

Seguidamente presente el Sr. Alcalde primero de esta ciudad D. José María Ballester, por ante los mismos testigos le recibí juramento en los propios términos y bajo su gravedad dijo: que habiéndose separado de su tienda que tenia surtida de mercancías, estas fueron saqueadas por las tropas Costaricenses en términos de no de jarle aun con que cubrir los créditos pasivos que contrajo sobre los mismos efectos robados, cuyo acontecimiento fue público es este departamento y no lo ignoraron los oficiales del mismo ejército pues á todas horas y en lo mas público se veian soldados estrayéndolo todo; que lo espuesto es la verdad, y leido que lo hubo, dijo estar conforme y ser mayor de treinta años, y firmando (con migo) y los de asistencia que certifico.—José María Ballester.—Manuel Leopoldo Urcullo.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

En veinte y cuatro del mismo, presente en estos oficios el Sr. Saturnino Perez é interrogado al tenor de la nota que encabeza dijo: que el once del próximo pasado Abril, precisamente al comenzar la accion que tuvo lugar ese dia en esta ciudad, entre las fuerzas del Gobierno de la República y las de Costa-rica, dejó su tienda de mercancías cerrada; y que á las tres de la tarde del dia siguiente que volvió á ella, la encontró abierta con algunos Costaricenses dentro y en el momento notó la falta de muchos artículos: que el creó que estos fueron tomados por la misma tropa tanto por esa circunstancia como por que algunos dias despues vió en poder de soldados Costaricenses algunas cosas como zapatos, y otras, que es probable no hubiera dejado en la tienda la tropa del Gobierno si hubiera saqueado. Tambien lo creó así por que aun en su presencia los mismos soldados Costaricenses le arrebataban algunas cosas: lo creó así por que veia á aquellos mismos andar vendiendo algunas mercancías que se decía, y es creible, fuesen saqueadas en otras tiendas; y por que tambien vió en poder de ellos algunas cosas que tenia depositadas en casa de la Señora doña Juana Ignacia, muchos de cuyos cuartos vió rotos hasta despues de la referida accion. Que igualmente vió fraccionadas algunas otras tiendas que generalmente se decía habian sido saqueadas despues de la misma, á favor de la ausencia de sus dueños y vecindario. Que lo dicho es cuanto por ahora recuerda como cierto sobre el objeto, y que en ello se ratifica despues de leido bajo el juramento que tiene prestado y firma.—M. Leopoldo Urcullo.—Santiago Perez.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

Ignorándose por ahora que otros testigos puedan ser sabedores de lo que se trata de averiguar: con tres fojas útiles se pasan estas diligencias al Sr. Prefecto.—Urcullo.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del Departamento Meridional.

Ciudad de Rivas, Mayo 21 de 1856.

Por cuanto en este mando hay partes positivas de que los enemigos del Gobierno difunden especies subversivas, divulgando que la fuerza Americana de Nicaragua, robó las alhajas de la Iglesia parroquial de esta ciudad, sin duda con la mira de alarmar á los pueblos de la República, y de mas de Centro América haciéndoles creer que no se respecta la Religión: tómesese declaracion juramentada al Sr. Cura y Vicario D. Herculano Salvatierra, para que bajo su gravedad esponga cuanto le

conste. Así lo proveo y mando por ante los de mi despacho que certifico.—J. L. Cole.—Eduardo Estrada.—Diego Martín.

En la misma fecha presente el Sr. Cura D. Herculano Salvatierra á quien por ante los de mi despacho le recibí juramento conforme á su fuero, bajo cuya gravedad ofreció decir verdad en cuanto supiese de lo que le fuese preguntado, y siéndolo con mérito del auto que antecede, dijo: que el dia 11 de Abril último tuvo lugar la accion dada por las fuerzas del Gobierno contra las invasoras de Costa-rica: que el 12 despues de haberse retirado las fuerzas del Gobierno pasó el que declara en persona á observar los daños que hubiese habido, y no encontró mas que un Crucifijo de plata roto; pero que los pedazos estaban allí: que respecto de las alhajas, todas estaban en sus respectivos lugares: que dos dias despues de esto, le dió aviso el Sacristan de la Parroquia Sr. Francisco Sosa, que la puerta mayor de la Iglesia habia amanecido rota, que entónces se constituyó de nuevo el esponente á la Iglesia, y encontró menos la cruzcita y tres flores de la Custodia, y una que sin duda no la pudieron arrancar, que igualmente halló menos los libros del apuntamiento de bautismos con mas unas piezas de ropa que el sacristan le informó se habian llevado, asegurándole, que despues de la accion ahí estaban, y que las encontró menos despues de ser fracturada la puerta: que lo dicho es la verdad en lo que se afirma y ratifica por el juramento que ha prestado: leida que le fué esta su declaracion, espresó ser mayor de edad, y firma (con migo) por ante los de mi despacho, que certifico.—J. L. Cole.—Herculano Salvatierra.—Eduardo Estrada.—Diego Martín.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del Departamento Meridional.

Sr. D. Dámaso Sousa.

Villa de San Jorge, Mayo 27 de 1856.

Para los fines acordados sobre vindicacion del honor de la tropa del Supremo Gobierno en los hechos en Rivas en la guerra del 11 del próximo pasado Abril, adjunto á V. originales las diligencias esperando que de su recibo mande el que corresponde á su atento y seguro servidor.

Sr. Impresor: acordando este mando, que el Sr. Sousa podrá no estar en esa ciudad, me dirijo á V. remitiéndole las diligencias adjuntas para que se sirva imprimirla en los números del Nicaraguense para conocimiento del público. Y no omito informar á V para que por art. separa-imprima, que es comun y notorio en este Departamento; que antes de ocupar á Rivas los soldados Costa-ricos por precaucion todo comercio de mercancías desocupó el Centro; pero luego fué ocupado por dichos soldados, los dueños de mercancías llenos de confianza de los soldados pusieron en públicos sus efectos para su venta; y no obstante esta confianza y amistad, los soldados dichos los han saqueado casi á todos en jeneral (segun informes) sin dispensacion de las personas de sus partidos, pues en los que han declarado en las adjuntas diligencias, solo el Sr. Granados no se mete en nada: pero los demas han pertenecido al partido lejitimista, como son el Sr. Ballester y Perez, que aun todavia conservan aquella amistad.

Soy de V. atento servidor.—J. L. Cole.

En la ciudad de Granada á los veinte y seis dias del mes de Junio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis. El cuerpo Municipal presidido por el Sr. Prefecto se constituyó en sesion pública para acordar los medios de salvar la Patria en sus afflictivas circunstancias. El Sr. Prefecto, espuso que: la Administracion de Leon infringiendo el tratado de 23 de Octubre último y traicionando los deberes de su ministerio se ha adherido á las fuerzas invasoras de Guatemala, Costa-rica, San Salvador y Honduras arrastrando á tan tamaña maldad á algunos ilusos de Leon y Chinandega, al paso que otros fieles é ilustrados no han entrado en ese miserable complot.

Discutido tan importante asunto con el mas maduro y detenido exámen, la Municipalidad de Granada y su vecindario acordaron lo siguiente.

Art. 1.º Se aprueba el decreto de 20 del corriente.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la Municipalidad creó que el nombramiento de Presidente Provisorio en la persona del Señor Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer es conforme á la voluntad del vecindario y

3.º Para llevar á efecto los dos artículos anteriores la Municipalidad acuerda que se trascriba esta acta al referido Sr. Presidente de cuya notoria ilustración y patriotismo espera la salvación de la Patria y al Ilustre Sr. Jeneral William Walker para que como Jefe de la fuerza armada no desampare á Nicaragua; y lo firmó ante el infrascripto Secretario que da fé.—Faustino Solorzano.—Calisto Vargas.—Trinidad Lacayo.—Juan Peralta.—Julio Martínez.—Dolores Peña.—I. Castrillo.—Francisco Calonge.—Francisco Garcia Calonge secretario.—

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION  
Granada, Junio 27 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E., en esta fecha ha acordado lo siguiente:

“El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

No habiendo hasta la fecha, tomado posesión del Ministerio de Hacienda el nombrado para desempeñarlo; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

Art. 1.º Nómbrase Subsecretario de Hacienda al Sr. William K. Rogers, quien permanecerá en este destino todo el tiempo que el Gobierno juzgue necesario.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Junio 27 de 1856.—Ferrer.”

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—Carrascosa.

*Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustín Morell en 1752.*

#### Informe final de la visita.

Esta Señor es la relación verdadera y más sucinta que sobre mi dilatada peregrinación he podido formar si algo bueno hubiese obrado en el discurso de ella debo referir lo único é inmediatamente al Padre de las luces y á su inescrutable Providencia, que sabe valerse de instrumentos débiles para empresas grandes. Los yerros que sin duda habré cometido en tanta variedad de negocios como han ocurrido, son efectos de mis cortos talentos. La voluntad, sin embargo se ha mantenido y permanecerá siempre constante en obrar cuanto conduzca al servicio de Dios y de V. M., bien espiritual y temporal de estos pueblos, paz y quietud de sus moradores. Contemporáneamente no perderé de vista la obligación en que me hallo, de tributar sin intermisión las debidas gracias al Altísimo, por la merced tan particular que se ha dignado hacerme. No hay memoria de que Prelado alguno de esta Iglesia haya concluido enteramente la visita de su Diócesis; ni pasado á consolar á los moradores del Castillo de San Juan, tan acreedores á la mayor compasión por el destierro y miseria que padecen; yo en el más escondido rincón de tan aspero y vasto país. En todos los lugares he esparcido la semilla de la divina palabra; el fruto ha sido copiosísimo testimoniándolo, las confesiones y comuniones frecuentes y aun cotidianas, las penitencias y devociones en que se ejercitan los fieles, sobre todo la del Santísimo Rosario, resado tres veces en las casas, y concurrido de noche por las calles. Atribuyese generalmente á tan santa ocupación la reforma que se toca en las costumbres, y la paz sin ejemplo de que se goza en todo el obispado.

Desde que puse los pies en él, no he encontrado otra cosa que un sumo respeto y continuados servicios á mi dignidad. La molestia en tan dilatada marcha no me ha sido muy gravosa, hacia siempre en silla de manos, que los naturales llevaban á hombros, tal era el cuidado con que se portaban en esta tarea que el movimiento no me incomodaba. Por otra parte, ninguno había que se escusase del trabajo ántes bien lo solicitaban con porfía (atropellado): regaban flores, y salían de sus chozas, permaneciendo de rodillas hasta recibir la bendición. Media legua ántes de entrar en los pueblos venían los hombres

con los muchachos de la doctrina Cruz parroquial y de las cofradías, estandartes, tambores, trompetas y chirinias á recibirme: desde allí comenzaban á disparar voladores, y á trechos estaban situados en el camino diferentes arcos formados de flores y ramas de árboles que con la diversidad de colores se hermoseaban y divertían; todos concurrían gustosos á solemnizar estas funciones. Las Iglesias no bastaban para el concurso de ellas y de los sermones, la atención con que los oían era extrema, y tanto la ancía por besar la mano y recibir la bendición en particular, que por consolarlos me veía precisado des pues de darla solemnemente de mañana y tarde á tomar asiento, hasta que cada uno satisfacía su loable deseo. Al salir de los mismos pueblos repetían los mismos obsequios que á la entrada. Si estaba inmediato aquel á donde se dirigía la marcha la continuaban hasta dejarme en él; seguían me pues de unos á otros lugares por oír la divina palabra. En una ocasión segun el juicio de un hombre, pasarían de diez mil los que me acompañaban: sucedió entonces, que en cinco cuartos de legua de que constaba la caminata, fué preciso con sumir el dilatado espacio de cuatro horas por la multitud de las jentes: era tanta, que impedía el paso regular de la silla, y cada instante era necesario hacer alto con ella. En suma, no se si se darán pueblos más dulces y reverentes hacia su prelado: varias veces he afirmado, y ahora lo repito, que los más civilizados y sometidos se contentarían con igualarlos. Hago estas observaciones, para desvanecer la injusticia que por lo común se les hace: trataseles de indomitos, libertinos, y tal vez de maquinadores contra la dignidad: todo lo contrario he experimentado con esceso y generalidad. Parecíame en cada pueblo, que en otro ninguno se me tributarían iguales honores, ni expresiones más particulares de afecto. Apenas mudaba de país cuando retractaba mi dictamen; unos en fin se escudaban á otros, sin poder formar juicio sobre la mayor ventaja. Al mismo tiempo las alabanzas á Dios, y el de su Madre Santísima se repetían sin intermisión. No hablo de los pueblos más acomodados y dispuesto para ejercicios de virtud, digno de admiración es que por los campos á pesar de la fatiga de cargarme, y sufriendo la injuria de los tiempos, no desmayasen de su devoción en efecto por todas partes no se encontraba sino un remedo de gloria.

Nuestro Sr. guardó la Católica Real Persona de S. M. como la cristiandad ha menester y sus vasallos necesitan. Ciudad de Santiago de Leon y Setiembre 8 de 1752.—Pedro Agustín Obispo de Nicaragua. (Continuará.)

Del *Clamor Público* de 19 de Abril último copiamos lo siguiente:

LA PAZ.—El *Monitor* Francés publica la lista siguiente de los Plenipotenciarios que serán en el armisticio de la guerra actual:

Por Francia.—Conde Colona Walewski Ministro de Negocios Eranjeros del Emperador, y el Baron de Bourneque, su enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario en Viena.

Por Austria.—El Conde Buol Schaest eni, Ministro de negocios extranjeros del Emperador de Austria, y el Baron de Hubner, su enviado extraordinario y Ministro plenipotenciario en Paris.

Por Inglaterra.—El Duque de Clarendon, Secretario principal del Estado de negocios extranjeros, y Lord Cowley embajador de la Gran-Bretaña en Paris.

Por Rusia.—El Conde Orloff miembro del Consejo del imperio, y edecan general del Emperador de Rusia, y el Baron de Brunow, su enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de la confederación Germánica.

Por Cerdeña.—El Caballero Máximo de Azeglio, Senador del reino de Cerdeña.

Por Turquía.—Alí Pacha, Gran Vizier de S. M. el Sultan, y Mehemed Djinil Bey su embajador en Paris.

*La Guerra con los Estados- Unidos.*—Una gran efervescencia se manifiesta en Inglaterra, y parece temerse una guerra con los E. U. A las últimas fechas Lord Palmerston se habia comprometido á dar á conocer al Parlamento una parte de la correspondencia cambiada entre la Ingla-

terra y los E. U., á propósito de la cuestión de la América-Central.

Un hecho significativo, si es exacto, explica los temores de guerra mencionados. Si se ha de creer á los rumores que circulaban, M. Buchanan ha debido pedir su pasaporte á consecuencia de una seria dificultad sobrevenida entre él y Lord Clarendon. El rumor añade que Lord Clarendon habia espresado en términos amargos su malcontento á su soiree, y que la discusión se habia acalorado á consecuencia de esta cuestión de etiqueta y que de aquí procedía el retiro del ministro americano.

Se decia además que la ausencia de M. Buchanan de la soiree de Lord Clarendon era motivada por dificultades anteriores. Segun parece, Lord Clarendon habia faltado á algunas atenciones respecto á M. Buchanan en una entrevista preecedente, y que este último habia manifestado su malcontento absteniéndose de asistir á la soiree del ministro.

El tono de la prensa gubernamental es poco parlamentario respecto á los E. U.; pero las simpatías públicas están inclinadas al lado opuesto. La cámara de comercio de Liverpool rechaza todo pensamiento de guerra con los Estados- Unidos.

(Cop. del *Clamor Público*.)

#### MISCELANEA.

*MEDIACION.*—La diferencia entre un mediador y un árbitro consiste, en que un árbitro da una verdadera sentencia obligatoria, y el mediador solamente dictámenes y consejos que las partes pueden admitir y desechar. Muchas veces la mediación no es más que una simple formalidad que se adopta al principio para enpezar á tratar, y que se continúa despues únicamente por miramiento al mediador.

El *Heraldo* de Méjico publica cartas de la Baja California segun las cuales se habian descubierto allí nuevas minas de plata y de oro, parte de cuyos ricos productos habian llegado á la Paz. Era sobre todo notable la veta descubierta en Malancita Rica, y los habitantes la estaban labrando con gran entusiasmo y muy buen cesito.

#### PARTICULARIDADES DEL NUMERO SIETE.

Los antiguos contaban 7 planetas, 7 colores primitivos, 7 sabores y 7 olores, 7 maravillas del mundo, 7 sabios de la Grecia, 7 solemnidades de los juegos del circo, y 7 jenerales destinados á la conquista de Tebas: casi todos los pueblos han dividido el tiempo en periodos de 7 dias, y algunos geógrafos han sustituido á los 7 dias de la ereacion, 7 creaciones sucesivas, 7 son las notas de la música, y durante 7 siglos solo se han conservado 7 metales. Los griegos inmolaban generalmente 7 victimas en la Biblia se encuentra con mucha frecuencia el número 7, como son las 7 iglesias, los 7 candeleros, las 7 lámparas, las 7 estrellas, los 7 sellos, los 7 ánjeles, las 7 trompetas, las 7 plagas de Egipto, las cabezas de dragones son 7 diademas, las 7 semanas de Daniel &c.: en el catolicismo se cuentan los 7 salmos penitenciales, las 7 alegrías y los 7 dolores de la Virgen, las 7 palabras que dijo Cristo en la cruz, los 7 dones del Espíritu Santo, los 7 gozos del Sr. San José, los 7 sacramentos, los 7 pecados mortales, los 7 vicios capitales, las 7 partes del oficio ú horas canonicas; y segun un antiguo adajio, el sabio peca 7 veces al dia. Entre los ingleses 7 fueron las mujeres de Enrique VIII, 7 los obispos asesinados por María Tudor, y 7 las victorias ganadas á los Estuardos.

*CANTIDAD METALICA.*—La cantidad metálica esportada de Australia en el año de 1855, por el puerto de Melbourne, ha sido de más de cuarenta millones de pesos, por supuesto en oro de la minas de esa segunda California,

*POLITICA.*—La palabra *politica* en el sentido más lato, significa el arte de conducirse, y con relación á las naciones el de gobernar. En cuanto á este, tiene la política dos objetos; 1.º el régimen interior del estado; 2.º sus relaciones exteriores.

*TRES MILLONES DE PESOS.*—Del balance de la indemnización Mexicana, por la com-

pra de la Mesilla, se han pagado á Mr. Aspinwall; y otros reclamantes norteamericanos. ¡Quién daría esta misión!

*POZO ARTESIANO.*—El pozo artesiano ya tiene seiscientos sesenta pies de profundidad, y se cree que falta poco para sacar una abundancia de agua.

#### REMITIDO.

#### ¡¡ATENCIÓN!!

¡Llamar á un hombre, á una Sociedad, á un pueblo, ó á una Nación en el día del combate, en el día del peligro, y pasado este traicionarle, es la mayor maldad! ¡Tal es la conducta de los disidentes del ilustre Jeneral Walker! Los manejos de la Administración de Leon se han adherido á errores tan contrarios á la gratitud que es el característico del hombre honrado, y muy contrarios á los intereses nacionales.

¡Yo he sido víctima de las mezquinas intrigas de tal perfidia! ¡Mis antiguos enemigos, deudos y prosélitos de un aspirante al Supremo Poder, me prenden sin causa! ¡Ellos caen en el lazo que me armaron! ¡Incidit in foveam quem fecit! El previsor, el sabio jóven Walker me libra por segunda vez de sus asechanzas, y hoy triunfo vindicado de una atroz calumnia. ¡La justicia es el distintivo del hombre previsor! ¡Viva eternamente su nombre! ¡Quo podrán esperar Guatemala, Costa-rica, S. Salvador y Honduras de unos traidores? ¡Traiciones y mas traiciones! ¡Nada mas! Esos traidores se han enriquecido con la sangre de pueblos inocentes, y hoy se pros ternan á las plantas de los tiranos. ¡Luego llegará el día del Juicio de esos malvados! ¡Granadinos, Masayas, Managuas y Rivenses colocaos en torno del siempre victorioso y siempre cataréis victoria! Empero os recuerdo que la exaltación aun de la virtud es peligrosa. ¡La traición de unos pocos ya está hecha! Mientras resonaba el tumultuoso Foro de Atenas, adelantaba Filipo en sus conquistas!

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

José Leocadio Llona.

#### ¡Gran Feria en Nicaragua!

¡¡MUSICAS, VAILES Y BANQUETES!!

#### Juegos de los falsos Democratras!

¡BANQUERO MARIANO ZALAZAR!

¡GURRUPIE JOSE SANSON!

¡Apuntes al monte dado, los verdaderos Patriotas!

G. P.

A. S.

#### ¡FONDO ABIERTO!

Se apuntan José María Valle, José Guerrero, los Jerez &c. &c. ¡Dice Mariano pago á todos, y los apuntes pierden por que el Gurrupie cargó los dados!

¡Vuelvo á decir Mariano! ¿no hay más apuntes?

¡Le contesta Valle, no hay mi caballero! ¡Los que juegan limpio, limpios se levantan!

¡Dice el Gurrupie!

Mariano pongamos el monte á los que vienen de los otros Estados. ¡Ganamos dos veces! Aseguramos lo que ya embólsamos, y tambien los ganamos á ellos! ¡Mariano no nos importa que los apuntes nos llamen traidores, fácil es marcharnos.

¡Se acabó la Gran Feria!

LLONA.

#### AVISO.

Se necesita informacion del R. H. Drew natural de los Estados- Unidos, fué visto últimamente como el día 14 ó 15 del corriente Junio, cerca de la playa terminantemente fuera de sí; su edad es de 26 años, de un tamaño regular, de buen color ojos azules, sin barba, y bigotes, pelo negro y poco castaño, de uñas muy recortadas. Va vestido con una leva de paño negro, pantalon de lino rayado, zapatos de charol y sombrero de palma extranjera con cinta negra.

Se dará una gratificación de veinte y cinco pesos á la persona que lo presente, la ministro Americano en esta ciudad.

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.



### Deuda Nacional.

Difícil será encontrar una perversion de palabras mas egreja que la de llamar fondos á la cantidad que se debe. ¿Qué pensará un Chino, ó un Japon, al oír que los fondos de España montan á 800 millones de pesos, y que los oficiales de las secretarías de Estado no han recibido sus sueldos por falta de dinero? que los jueces de las Audiencias tienen cuatro pagas atrasadas, y los oficiales del ejército en campaña sin recibir un real por seis meses? Seguramente dirá el Chino los españoles no han pagado contribuciones en lo que va de este siglo; pero el Ministro de Hacienda le dirá que casi todas las provincias tienen pagadas sus tazas adelantadas. ¿Qué fondos son esos de España! exclamará confuso el mandarin. Estos fondos son una deuda que tiene nuestra nación, dueña por tres siglos de todo el oro y plata que ha producido Méjico, Popayan, Lima, Potosí y Chile; de todos los metales preciosos que Vdes. poseen; una deuda que no podrá pagar España aunque venda todas las iglesias y sus fábricas, todos los conventos y sus fincas, mandando á sus casas á los canónigos, frailes y monjas. Yo no entiendo ese enigma dirá el Asiático volviendo la espalda. Nos parece todavía esto para mostrar la absurda aplicación de las palabras fondos nacionales. Pero dejando á España y á los estados de su prole donde la deuda no es opresiva, por que no se paga ni capital ni intereses, discurremos sobre los fondos ingleses y otros, de los que tenemos mas conocimiento.

La mayor parte de los ingleses creen que sus fondos públicos son una especie de riqueza nacional; pero ¿como puede ser riqueza, lo que realmente es deuda? Por mas que digan los economistas, riqueza y deuda no podrán jamás ser sinónimos. Ciertamente nos dirán que los fondos ó deudas son la riqueza de los acreedores que han comparado cada uno su parte con dinero efectivo. Pero esto es un sofisma, por que lo que cada acreedor ha comprado no es mas que una promesa sobre la buena fe de recibir tanto cada año; prueba de ello es que la promesa de recibir tres por ciento en Inglaterra cuesta cien, mientras que la promesa de pagar 6 por ciento en América; cuesta poco mas de 70 y nadie da ahora 20 por la promesa de pagar 5 en España; la razon de esta diferencia, es que los 3 son ciertos, los 6 muy probables, y los 5 sumamente dudosos. Mas llamense fondos, llamense deuda; ora sea riqueza ora pobreza, será conveniente á nuestros lectores saber el origen, estado y transacciones sobre esta propiedad ficticia, pero verdadera porción de las tesorías nacionales de Europa y América, y una carga pesada sobre los pueblos, pues estos son los que pagan los intereses de capitales que no existen.

Es singular, que no hay un solo pais cristiano á excepcion de la Andorra Pirrenaica, que no tenga estas obligaciones, ni hay un solo pais de otra religion que las tenga. Difícil como parecerá á algunos, averiguar con exactitud la suma de estas obligaciones nacionales, hay sin embargo cálculos muy aproximados, y aqui advertiremos los que se hicieron en 1832, pues que desde entonces no se han levantado empréstitos dignos de mencionarse, en ninguna nacion.

En el Hermes, obra periódica de Alemania, se halla calculado el interes que debe pagar la Europa cada año á sus acreedores, en 258.000.000 pesos fuertes. Si suponemos que el interes es á razon de 3 p 100 resultará que el capital asciende á mas de 5.160.000.000. Pero si fijamos el interes á 3 p 100, como se paga en el capital nominal de Inglaterra, la suma será mucho mayor. La importancia del tráfico en estas obligaciones, la multitud de manos por donde pasan y las negociaciones mercantiles, emplean tan considerable cantidad de medios para los cambios, que no será mucho resumir, que en circunstancias ordinarias se requieren de 50 á 60 millones anuales para mantener el tráfico.

En cuanto á los Estados del Sud América, es inútil mencionar las obligaciones ó deudas que han contraído, pues que no pagan intereses, y solo ha quedado en Europa la triste memoria de que hubo empréstitos para aquellos paises.

El origen de los fondos públicos y sus varias denominaciones son como sigue. Los ministros proyectistas adoptaron va-

rios modos para inducir á los capitalistas á prestar su dinero al estado. La atraccion ha consistido siempre en ofrecer prospectos de recibir mayor renta de su capital en este modo, que pudieran obtener invistiéndolo de otra suerte, por que será muy raro el que preste dinero á su patria por patriotismo, ni á un pais extranjero por jenerosidad. Primeramente se hicieron estos contratos por medio de anualidades, esto es, un pacto por el que el estado se obliga, á pagar al prestador anualmente una cierta cantidad por su capital. Estos pagos estaban limitados á un cierto período, como por cuarenta y nueve ó por noventa y nueve años; y espirado el término convenido, quedaba por el estado el capital, considerando al prestador suficientemente recompensado. Está claro que el prestador podia legar su derecho á la renta estipulada, no teniendo el período relacion con su vida.

Otra invencion para traer capital al tesoro público, fué el fondo vitalicio, perdido ó muerto; un contrato por el que se obliga el estado á pagar al prestador una cierta renta anual durante su vida; contra to ventajoso para los ancianos, porque á proporcion de su mayor edad recibian mayor renta por su dinero. Otro método tiene el nombre de tontines: esta es una estipulacion, por la que un número ó compañía de accionistas dan una cantidad al estado, y este se obliga á pagar un interes bastante liberal, á aquella compañía. Mientras cada accionista vive, recibe la parte que le toca; por la muerte de uno, se distribuya su parte entre los demás, de modo que el que sobreviva á todos recibe toda la renta durante su vida, y el estado queda despues fuera de toda obligacion.

La especie mas cuantiosa es la de empréstitos. Los estados contraen estas obligaciones cuando las rentas ordinarias no bastan para cubrir los gastos. Estas obligaciones son de dos modos: ó el gobierno promete retornar el capital á un tiempo señalado, pagando entre tanto el interes, ó se reserva la libertad de retenerlo á su placer, continuando el pago del interes. A los Gobiernos no gusta el primer modo no pudiendo estar ciertos de tener dinero á la mano para pagar á la espiracion del plazo; por lo que prevalece el segundo. Se hacen estos contratos con las partes que mas prometen, y se promete segun la prosperidad del estado, de la que depende la seguridad del interes.

Rentas perpetuas. En Erancia y otros muchos paises del continente de Europa, las obligaciones de los estados se llaman rentas perpetuas; estos son fondos que el gobierno no está obligado á redimir, sino á pagar el interes ofrecido. La facilidad con que se transfiere esta propiedad de una persona á otra, la ha hecho muy ventajoso al pueblo, y la facilidad con que puede aumentarse, la ha hecho favorable á los gobiernos.

Exchequen bills, literalmente billetes de la tesorería. Esta es una cantidad considerable de billetes dados por la tesorería de Inglaterra, con autoridad de parlamento, y comunmente se llama Deuda Flotante, por que varia mucho la cantidad; y su paga ó redencion es muy frecuente. Estos billetes son recibidos en las tesorerías y oficinas reales por su justo valor, y su interes se cuenta por dias; por ejemplo, medio real por dia por cada billete de \$500 fuertes. Los tenedores de billetes no corren peligro ninguno por la fluctuacion de los fondos públicos pagándolos la tesorería por su exacto valor. Los banqueros prefieren emplear su dinero en estos billetes, aunque su interes es menor que el de otras seguridades. Cuando el gobierno tiene por conveniente, aviso al público fijando ciertos dias para el pago de una cantidad especificada. Esta especie de fondos, por sí sola, ha montado algunas veces á la enorme cantidad de 340 millones de pesos pero en estos últimos años no ha excedido de 150 millones.

Nuestros lectores habrán oido una distincion entre deuda consolidada y no consolidada pero estos varios nombres no hacen diferencia alguna para los tenedores de vales en una ó en otra, por que no hay diferencia en su seguridad. Consolidar solo significa una operacion del gobierno, por la que varios empréstitos hechos en tiempos diferentes son reunidos en una masa y sus intereses pagadas á un mismo tiempo. Es verdad que hay ciertas rentas del estado para pagar los intereses de lo consoli-

dado; pero aunque no las hay para el pago de lo no consolidado, su seguridad es la misma, y el gobierno consolida esta cuando no cree conveniente redimirla, pero con la concurrencia de acreedores.

Amortizacion. Se aplica esta palabra á un fondo apropiado por el Gobierno para redimir gradualmente la deuda, aumentando las tazas y contribuciones de modo que despues de los gastos ordinarios, é intereses de la deuda, sobre una cantidad considerable. Un fondo amortizacion; en buenas palabras, no hay duda que es de gran importancia y aun necesario para mantener el crédito público. Muchos estados Europeos adoptaron el método de comprar los billetes ó vales al precio corriente y amortizarlos, esto es, quemarlos, pero Inglaterra sesó pronto de hacer esto, adoptando otros modos que solo sirven para mantener el crédito, y no para disminuir la deuda; la complicacion de estas transacciones nos impiden describirlas por menor.

### CONMOCION.

Todo el que haya tenido la desdicha de ejercer algun destino judicial, de hacer aplicacion de alguna ley penal á un caso dado, habrá experimentado la repugnancia que causa el tener que mandar al último suplicio á un hombre que ha quebrantado una ley social; siendo de advertir que no ha omitido ninguna fórmula de las que garantizan la inocencia, que ha oido testigos ha escuchado al abogado del proceso, ha hecho preguntas al reo; y solo cuando ha visto escluida la posibilidad de su salvacion, se ha hecho violencia para decir: "vé al suplicio á espisar con tu vida tu iniquidad." "Pesa sobre el corazon del juez este acto, al cual se ha visto forzado por una ley; pero él deja su familia inculpada sin responsabilidad y sin reato, quedan los herederos con todos sus bienes y el mal se limita á solo lo necesario. ¿Y una declaratoria de guerra no equivale á un decreto de muerte? No de una, sino de centenares no solo del que se supone culpado, sino de millares que no lo son, de estermio de los bienes, de incendio de poblaciones, de proseripcion de la moral y de la plantacion de todos los males posibles. Es una pasmosa inconsecuencia la que resulta al comparar la aplicacion de la ley civil á lo que se llama derecho de jentes, cuando no se entiende su sentido, ó no se quieren escuchar los fueros de la humanidad. ¿No es verdad que deben ser mas circunspectos los soberanos para declarar una guerra que los jueces para aplicar una ley? Todavía es mas extraño entre nosotros que la sola presencia de unos pocos hombres en Nicaragua hace resolverse sin discusion y sin tino á un Estado para hacer la guerra, y se dejan arrastrar á este caos de males tres como instrumentos ciegos, sin derechos, sin accion y sin pensamientos, como los carros de trasportes tirados por el que lleva la máquina del vapor.

Tal ha sido la conducta de Costa-rica, Honduras y el Salvador.—Guatemala ha dado un escándalo al mundo con su proceder contra Nicaragua, y los tres se han condenado por su propio fallo á la vileza de renunciar su juicio, y dicen que lo tienen, que es peor, creyéndose en la imposibilidad de darle solucion al art. de un tratado celebrado imprudentemente y que los hace pasar en el mundo como simples autómatas. Nicaragua les protesta su deseo y su anhelo por la paz: esto hace eco en el fondo de su corazon, pero responden somos unas máquinas, á esto equivale el decir que tienen un tratado celebrado con Guatemala, inconciliable con la paz, del cual no pueden prescindir. Precisamente se les habla del modo de conseguir el objeto que todos queremos, con la diferencia de que Nicaragua procura que se haga pacíficamente, y lo rehusan. Nicaragua está persuadida que siempre se hace la guerra para conseguir la paz, y ellos quieren la guerra por la guerra, por la destruccion, por el aniquilamiento y por todas sus consecuencias, que ninguna de ellas es el bien. Para ellos la guerra es necesaria; Nicaragua no piensa que sea ni necesaria, ni útil: no es necesaria por que el objeto se puede alcanzar sin ella: no útil por que no trae consigo ningun bien. En tal estado de cosas no le dejan mas que la defensa, y sobre sus injustos invasores pesarán las funestas consecuencias de la guerra.

### VARIEDADES.

#### UN HIPOCRITA BURLADO

POR OTRO HIPOCRITA MAYOR.

La hipocresía puso á Cromwell sobre el trono de Inglaterra; y durante su usurpacion tiránica, todos los cortesanos, militares y eclesiásticos, se hicieron tan hipócritas como el protector, pero no eran tan diestros como él.

Tenia el protector un capellan, y aunque gran puritano, buscaba su fortuna con mas ahinco que el servicio de Dios. Este capellan se llamaba James Whitrite, tan ambicioso y atrevido que emprenderia todo por elevarse. Ora fuese por ambicion, ora por política, tubo la presuncion de aspirar á la mano de Francisca la hija menor de Cromwell, quien la amaba entrañablemente. El capellan era joven, hermoso, elocuente y Francisca no era insensible á las cualidades de Whitrite. El padre fué informado de la estrecha comunicacion de los dos amantes, y lo confirmaban las miradas que habia observado solian echarse cuando concurrían todos á la mesa. El tirano de Inglaterra, como hacen todos los tiranos del mundo, disimuló su cólera ó su hipocresía le supirió que no debía resolver se por solo sospechas, por lo que encargó á sus mas fieles criados que espíasen los pasos del capellan en palacio. Un dia le informaron que Whitrite estaba en el cuarto privado de Francisca, corrió allá lleno de cólera y entrando vió al devoto capellan de rodillas delante de su hija besándole las manos. Es de creer que Cromwell iba á mandar á Whitrite al suplicio, pero el audaz amante, sin turbarse y asumiendo un semblante hipócrita, le hablo así: "Oh! Cromwell, genio tutelar de la Gran Bretaña, que no procuras sino la gloria del Señor, dignate interceder con la princesa tu hija, para que me conceda la mano de su doncella, único obstáculo para nuestra union." El sagaz Cromwell, aunque sorprendido al oír este discurso, producido por la hipocresía de su capellan, conoció que el mejor partido era, castigarle concediéndole su peticion. Al instante hizo llamar á la criada, á la que dijo que el reverendo Whitrite la deseaba por esposa, y el aprobaba la union, preguntándole si le queria por esposo; la criada dijo que sí, en seguida fué llamado el cura, y en aquella misma hora quedaron casados en su presencia, un hombre y una mujer, que cinco minutos antes no habian imaginado tal cosa, ni aun pensando en la probabilidad de una tal union. Cromwell fué padrino en el casamiento, dió á su capellan el curato mas lójico de Londres, y le mandó partir luego á hacer en él el servicio debido al Señor.

#### Historia singular.

El Mariscal Paskiewich, que tan repentinamente falleció en Warsaw, concedió una pension anual de 800 francos á una señora del Fouburg Montmatre en Paris.

En 1814, Adela Paulina, era una hermosa actriz de 19 años, que trabajaba en las Variedades. El 15 de Julio de aquel año memorable, los soberanos aliados, que entonces ocupaban á Paris, presenciaban del balcon del Hotel de la Marina una gran ceremonia religiosa una accion de gracias por el buen éxito de sus armas en la Plaza de la Concordia. Cuarenta mil bayonetas rusas rodeaban el altar en donde oraba el arquimandrita. Los variados uniformes los tambores, las banderas militares, las salvas de la artillería, el canto de los sacerdotes y la presencia de los soberanos formaban un espectáculo tan singular que todos los Parisienses se atropellaban por ir á verlo. Entre los que se esforzaban ver Paskiewich observó á Adela. El descendió del palco que ocupaba y le hizo señas para que se acercase; un momento despues se hizo pedazos la plataforma, y en su caída tremenda derribó á generales, ministros oficiales &c. Murieron muchos hombres distinguidos, y otros resultaron gravemente heridos, y si el Príncipe Paskiewich no hubiera ofrecido su asiento á la señorita Adela, no hay duda que ese hubiera sido el último dia de su vida. En la tarde le hizo una visita, y le regaló un hermoso diamante en testimonio de su buena suerte. El Emperador Alejandro habiendo oido este hecho milagroso, consideró desde luego á Paskiewich como favorito especial del cielo, y digno de ser promovido. Sería casi superfluo añadir que por esta circunstancia comenzaron á brillar las fortunas de P.





Granada a finales del Siglo XIX,  
reconstruida después de Walker

Granada towards the end of the Nineteenth Century,  
after reconstruction subsequent to the Walker war

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 35

**Sábado, 5 de julio de 1856**

ESTE SÁBADO 5 DE JULIO, el filibustero cubano Antonio Fleury asume la dirección de la Parte Española del periódico. (El 14, Walker nombrará al director saliente Francisco Agüero Estrada, Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del Departamento Oriental). En su nota "Al pueblo", Fleury explica que el nuevo Presidente Fermín Ferrer, nombrado por Walker, continuará en el cargo "hasta tanto se verifique el sufragio general, y se vea consignada de una manera espresa y absoluta la voluntad de los ciudadanos", es decir, que el verdadero sufragio no se ha efectuado. El proceso electoral del 22 de junio ni siquiera se menciona en este número, ni en inglés ni en español, dando así otra prueba de que fue una farsa. La noticia del día es la primera celebración en Granada del "Cuatro de Julio", aniversario de la independencia de Estados Unidos, cuya crónica en inglés llena una plana y se extiende hasta llenar un suplemento.

**Saturday, July 5, 1856**

ON THIS SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, the Cuban filibuster Antonio Fleury takes charge of the Spanish Section of the paper. (On the 14th, Walker will appoint his predecessor Francisco Agüero Estrada, Prefect and Subdelegate of Hacienda in the Eastern District). In his note "To the People", Fleury explains that the new President Fermín Ferrer, appointed by Walker, shall continue on the job "until the general elections are held by which the popular will shall be expressed in an absolute and direct way", that is to say, that the true elections have not yet taken place. The electoral process of June 22d is not even mentioned in this issue, neither in English nor in Spanish, thus furnishing additional evidence that it was a farce. The news of the day in this issue is the "Fourth of July! First American Celebration in Granada!" and the lengthy chronicle, in English, fills a whole page and continues until it also fills a Supplement.

**Extractos / Excerpts**

ARRIVALS. One hundred and four men from Kentucky and Louisiana, under Col. Allen, equipped with Mississippi rifles and Colt's revolvers.

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ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. Forty-three men from New York city, under Col. Laine; twenty-seven men from Texas, under Capt. Turley; thirty-five from California, under Capt. Williams; 250 Sharp's rifles and 700 percussion lock muskets.

182 (3)

**FOURTH OF JULY!**

First American Celebration in Granada! ... The procession formed in couples. There were near 800 persons in the ranks. At the lowest calculation, there were one thousand Americans visible on the plaza.

183 (1)

**REV. MR. MAY.**

The Chaplain of the Army, brother of Caroline May, the authoress of "American Female Poetry," performed for the first time, Protestant religious services in the city on Sunday last.

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Interesados como el que mas en el bien y prosperidad de este hermoso pais, no podemos ménos de manifestar nuestra franca opinion respecto á un suceso reciente, que por un momento pudiera interrumpir el estado normal de las cosas si el ilustre Jral. en Jefe del Ejército, *William Walker*, con el delicado criterio y tacto esquisito que le distinguen, no hubiese cubierto el espediente de una manera tan satisfactoria como lo ha hecho. Hablamos de la defecion del débil y mal aconsejado Presidente antecesor D. Patricio Rivas. En efecto, el abandono de sus deberes del Sr. Rivas, puso en aptitud al Jeneral en Jefe de nombrar otro Presidente que sucediese á aquel, haciendo uso, al efecto de las facultades y atribuciones que tiene en tales casos ... El nuevo Presidente es el Sr. D. *Fermin Ferrer*, ministro que lo era de la Gobernacion.

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**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA****MINISTERIO DE GUERRA**

Granada, Julio 1º de 1856.

**EL GOBIERNO.**

Considerando de absoluta necesidad que sus providencias se hagan efectivas por medio de la fuerza militar en el distrito de Chontales en donde existen personas responsables en favor de la Hacienda pública: en uso de sus facultades

**ACUERDA:**

1º. Se trasladarán con tal objeto el mencionado distrito de Chontales una Cp. de rifleros y otra de fusileros nativos al mando del Jefe que designe el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército.

186 (2)

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION**

Granada, Julio 3 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

Es de absoluta necesidad que V. dentro del mas breve término, y usando de todos los apremios que le franquean las leyes, haga que los caminos del departamento de su mando se limpien y desmonten, tomando V. para los gastos precisos la suma necesaria de los fondos de propios. Si V. no cumple con esta orden suprema afectará su responsabilidad con una multa de veinte y cinco pesos que se hará efectiva. —Igualmente quiere el Sr. Presidente, que le comunique V. cada quince dias el estado en que se encuentran los trabajos. —*Carrascosa*.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

NÓ. 35.

## El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

**AMERICAN SANG FROID.**—Far away from the great cities, half hidden in the foliage, was the modest log-hut of a man, half trapper, half fisherman, and more than half savage. Of course his name is Smith. He was married, and he and his wife in this one little chamber led the happiest of existence, for on an occasion she would not object to go twenty miles to hear the Baptist minister preach.

One evening about sundown they were both together in their little cabin—she knitting stockings for the next winter's snows, he cleaning the barrel of his fowling piece, all the parts of which were lying dismantled about him—both busy, and neither uttering a syllable.

By degrees a dull, regular sound breaks upon the silence of the wilderness. The steamer is ascending the river, making the best of its way against the stream. But neither Smith nor his wife pay any attention; he goes on cleaning his gun, she knitting her stocking.

The air, however, darkens; a thick smoke rises upon every side; a formidable explosion was heard; one would have said it was a discharge of several cannon at once. The boiler had burst; the vessel was sunk; everything was destroyed.

Smith and his wife did not look up; he went on cleaning up his gun, she knitting her stocking, for explosions of steamers are so common.

But this was one which was to interest them more nearly, for scarcely had the explosion ended before the roof of the cabin split in two, and something heavy descended through the aperture. This something was a man, who dropped between the pair, without, however, disturbing either—he still cleaning his gun, she still knitting her stocking.

But the traveler, so rudely introduced, seemed rather astounded at his descent. After a few minutes, however, he resumed his composure and began to look about him, fixing his attention at last upon the hole through which he had just arrived.

"A my man," said he, at length, addressing both, "what's the damage?"

His Smith, who had not given up his rifle, put aside his rifle, and looking up testimate his loss, answered, after some little reflection, "Ten dollars."

"You be lauged!" exclaimed the traveler. "Last week, in the explosion I appened to be in with another steamer, I fell through three flights in a new house, and they only charged me five dollars. No, no, I know what's the thing in such matters. Here's a couple of dollars; and if that won't do, go and sue me, and be hang'd."

**SACRED DAYS.**—Christians keep Sunday; Greeks, Monday; Persians, Tuesday; Assyrians, Wednesday; Egyptians, Thursday; Turks, Friday; Jews, Saturday,

**STATISTICS OF LONDON.**—London covers at present a space of 122 square miles. It contains 327,391 houses and 2,362,236 inhabitants, the annual increase of the population being upwards of 40,000. The length of all the different streets is 1,750 miles. The paving of them cost £14,000,000, and the yearly cost of keeping the pavement in repair is £1,800,000. London has now 1,990 miles gas pipes and the same length of water pipes. The introduction of gas cost £3,000,000. There are 360,000 burners in the city, which consume every night 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at £500,000.

The bankers of London have under their control a capital of £64,000,000, and the different insurance companies have a cash capital of £10,000,000 and £78,000,000 in negotiable paper.

The tax on houses amounts yearly to £12,500,000. The furniture of these houses is insured to the amount of £166,000,000. Twenty thousand persons are constantly employed in keeping the docks in repair.

London consumes yearly 277,000 oxen, 30,000,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, and 34,000 hogs, worth altogether £8,000,000. London consumes every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of brandy, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 19,215,000 gallons of water, and 3,000,000 tons of coal. It has 350 charity associations, which distribute every year £1,805,635 to the poor, which sum, when increased by private charities, will amount to £3,500,000.

The city, from the showing of its official documents, has 143,065 persons who have no visible means of support. Among these are 4,000 vagabonds, who cost the city £50,000 a year to support them. There are besides in London 110 professional house-breakers, 107 street thieves, 40 robbers, 783 pickpockets, 3,675 ordinary thieves, 11 horse thieves, 140 dog thieves, 3 forgers, 28 counterfeiters, and 317 individuals who live directly by the profits of this illicit trade, 141 swindlers, 182 people who speculate on charity with false documents, 343 receivers of stolen goods, &c.; in all 162,000 criminals, who are known to the police, and who steal every year to the amount of £42,000.

**ONE OF THE SPEECHES.**—Job Kolik was one of 'em on the stump. A double barreled throat, and lungs as large as two bushel baskets, enabled him to electrify his constituents up to a fighting point in less time than it would take a Sasquehanna raft to go over Niagara Falls. His great speech in Bob Stubbs' ten acre lot was a crusher. For the sake of posterity we give an extract: "Yellow-citizens—You might just as well try to cry up the Atlantic Ocean with a broom straw, or draw this ere stump from under my feet with a harness gaffly, as convince me that I ain't gwine to be elected this heat. My opponent don't stand a chance; not a snail. Why he ain't as intellectual as a common sized shad. Fellers, I am a hull team with two bulldogs under the wagon and a tar bucket—I am. If thar's anybody this side of whar the sun begins to blister the earth that can wallop me, let him show himself—I'm ready. Boys, I go in for the American eagle—claws, stars, stripes and all; and may I burst my everlasting' buttonholes, ef I don't knock down, drag out and gouge everybody as denies me."

**A FUNERAL INVITATION.**—The following order, *verbatim et liberatim*, was received by an undertaker in the Bowery last Friday morning from an afflicted widower living in Pearl Street:

"Surr; my Waf is ded and Wants to be berried to-morrow, At wanner klok. Unose where to dig the Hole—bi the said of mi too Uther Wafis—Let it be *desp.*"

**THE MINISTER AND THE FIDDLE.**—A good story is related, in which Dr. Pond is made to figure quite prominently. On a certain day he was waited upon by a maiden lady of his congregation, who came to reprimand the esteemed and somewhat facetious preacher, for having bought a fiddle for his son. Scarcely waiting for the usual salutations, upon entering the pastor's dwelling, she began, as the story goes:

"I think, Dr. Pond, that a man of your age and profession might have had something better to do, when you were in New London, last week, than to buy Enoch a fiddle; all the people were ashamed that our minister should buy his son a fiddle. A fiddle! Oh, dear, what is the world coming to, when ministers will do such things?"

"Who told you I had bought Enoch a fiddle?" inquired the Doctor.

"Who told me? Why, everybody says so, and some people have heard him play on it as they passed the door. But ain't it true, Doctor?"

"I bought Enoch a violin when I went to New London."

"A violin! What's that?"

"Did you never see one?"

"Never."

"Enoch," said the Doctor, stepping to the door, "bring your violin here."

Enoch obeyed his command, but no sooner had he entered with his instrument, than the lady exclaimed:

"La! now, there; why, it's a fiddle."

"Do not judge rashly," said the Doctor, giving his son a wink; "wait till you hear it."

Taking the hint, Enoch played Old Hundred. The lady was completely mystified; it looked like a fiddle, but then who ever heard Old Hundred played on a fiddle! It could not be. So, rising to depart, she exclaimed:

"I ain't glad I came to satisfy myself, La, me! just think how people will lie!"

**HOW THE IRISHMAN CONVERTED THE JEW.**—A "real hard sinner," a native of the Emerald Isle, went to confession the other day to his parish, and so shocked the clergyman with a recital of his sins, that he exclaimed: "My son, did you ever do a good deed in your life?"

"I did," said Pat; "I converted a Jew once."

"How was that?" asked the confessor.

"You see," said Pat, "the long-nosed, pork-eating, murdering blaggard fell overboard, and I put after his carcase in a boat. I saved him by the top-knot just as he was going down the second time, and pulled his head above the surface, and says I, 'if I save you, will you be a Christian?' 'I won't,' said he; and with that I deposited his head about three feet unther again. Pulled him up once more, and put the question anew, 'Will you be a Christian?' to which he answered, 'No,' gruffly. I gave him another dip, brought him up, puffing like a porpoise. 'Will you be a Christian now?' says I. 'Y-es,' said he, and his teeth were chattering for all the world like a monkey that had burned his toes. 'Well,' said I, 'you are now converted, and you had better die in the faith; and so saying, I held him until after his spirit had departed.' It is about as difficult to learn what view the priest took of this story, as it is to learn 'what became of the sowl.'"

**A SPEECH IMPROPTU.**—At the close of a teacher's institute down East, the principal of the academy in M., being requested to make a few remarks, rose and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen—In the language of—(hesitating)—I forget what his name was—(still hesitating)—and also what he said!"

**TURKISH STORY TELLER.**—There are no theaters, or plays, or dramatic poems in Turkey; but the Medak, or story-teller, is heard with that breathless attention that the schoolboy can well believe was deservedly bestowed upon the narrator of the Arabian nights. The Medak is generally proprietor of a café, where he exhibits, standing behind a small table, with upturned cuffs and holding a delicate wand. He illustrates customs and manners, details anecdotes in history and biography; the Jew forms a constant theme for the exercise of his imitative powers, from their very imperfect pronunciation of every language. Old sayings of a rather paradoxical character form the usual subject of illustration, and give occasion for the introduction of wit and sarcasm. The most common proverbs employed as texts for expositions on these occasions, are of this class:

"In a cart drawn by buffalo, you may catch a hare;" "more flies are caught by a drop of honey than by a hog's head of vinegar;" "though the tongue has no bones in it, it breaks many." In these representations the Medak passes from grave to gay with a happy facility, which the Frank hardly imagined the dull capability of the Moslem could master. The volatile Greek, at his strokes of pathos, bursts into tears; at his bright humor, breaks forth into laughter. The grave Armenian, incapable of high excitement, looks sad or smiles; the phlegmatic Turk, though profoundly attentive, never condescends to alter a feature—yet all are delighted, and evince the fact by substantial proof, when the coffee-cup is passed around to collect the paras.

**TRUE YANKEE.**—The circumstance upon which the following is founded, says the Wheeling Times, actually occurred in this city about two years ago, so we are informed, and was put into its present shape by some "doggerel rhymster":

A Yankee out walking in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to himself talking, experienced a feeling—strange—painful and alarming, from his caput to his knees, as he was suddenly covered over with bees! They rested on his eyelids, and perched upon his nose; they colonized his peaked face, and swarmed on his clothes. They explored his swelling nostrils and drove deep into his ears, they crawled up his "trousers," and filled his eyes with tears. Did he yell like a hyena? Did he halloo like a loon? Was he scart and did he "cut and run?" or did the critter swoon? Ne'er a one; he was't scart a mite; he never swoons—or hollers; but he hived 'em in a nail-keg tight, and sold 'em for two dollars.

**AN AMUSING MISTAKE.**—A gentleman of doubt was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when, discovering that he had left his visiting cards, he ordered his footman, recently come into service, to go to the mantel-piece in his sitting room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was directed, and off started the gentleman, sending his footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As those were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question: How many cards have you left?

"Well, sir," said the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts and the ace of clubs."

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master.

"That's gone," said John.

**A.M. AND P.M.**—"Please can you tell me when the A.M. train starts?" says a yokel to the station clerk. "A.M. train—what do you mean?" "Why, the ha'penny a mile to be sure; cause as how I can't afford to go by the P.M.—and that, I 'spose, is a penny a mile."



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 5.

**ST. PETER'S DAY.**—In the seventeenth chapter of St. Matthew, from the thirteenth to the nineteenth verse, we find the following words:

"When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, 'Whom do men say that I, the Son of man, am?'"

"And they said, 'Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets.'"

"He saith unto them, 'but whom say ye that I am?'"

"And Simon Peter answered and said, 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.'"

"And Jesus answered and said unto him, 'Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven.'"

"And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church: and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

"And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven."

On this portion of the holy book, the faith of the Roman Catholic Church is mainly founded. That is, the religion of that extensive church is based upon the Bible, in the first place, as a creed; but the strength of the Pope's power is derived through the above speech to Peter Bar-jona, for Pius IX is believed to be the successor of St. Peter, and therefore the delegate of all this superior authority. St. Peter is therefore the head of the Roman Catholic Church, he being the vicar of Christ on earth.

As a saint, Peter stands in great esteem, and among the religious his name and epistles are received with peculiar favor. With all christian people, the name of Peter is a favorite, but particularly is this so where the Catholic religion has such an extensive predominance as it has to-day in Spanish America. Thousands of persons recognize in that name the root of their appellatives; and as we described last week of St. John's Day, they adopt the day on which St. Peter was born, as the day on which to celebrate the day of their birth. As a matter of course it must always be a jolly occasion, but as it happened to fall on Sunday this year, it was correspondingly more joyful. The tables were set with great care, and ornamented with flowers in a most beautiful fashion. There were but few liquors stronger than wine, the greater portion of the drinkables consisting of lemonades, milk punches, oranges, and the light beverages of the country. In many places ropes were strung across the street, and from these were suspended chickens, head downwards, at a height within reach of a man's arm if he jumped up. The head of the chicken is tied about with small coin, securely fastened by a small cord running through the pieces of money. The person who can jump up and pull the head of the chicken off is entitled to the money. There seems to be a great deal of amusement in the game, to judge from the merriment of the players. In another place a chicken was buried with the exception of the head, and the players were blindfolded. Thus equipped, each gamester was armed with a big knife, and in turn made a stroke at the head of the chicken. Whoever cut off the mark, or head, was entitled to the money. "Bricks," in another column, says he amputated the toe of a friend; but he was fuddled, and our opinion is he was cheated out of the funds. At night half a dozen balls were given in different parts of the city, to which the people turned out in full costume. The dancing was kept up until a late hour, and at last everybody went home well satisfied with St. Peter's Day.

**ARRIVALS.**—On Sunday, 29th ult., there arrived, at Granada, per steamer San Carlos, one hundred and four men, under Col. John Allen. They came to fight with Gen. Walker in the cause of democracy, and the extension of civil freedom. Each man was equipped with either a Mississippi rifle, or a percussion-lock musket, and many had, in addition, a Colt's revolver hanging by their sides. After landing they were formed into two companies, and marched in good order to the Plaza. One of the companies is composed, we believe, entirely of Kentuckians, and the other from Louisiana. Either company will, we doubt not, sustain the bravery for which their States are celebrated. Along with those men whose profession is war, came some families, bringing with them implements of husbandry, whose intention is to devote themselves immediately to farming. They were brought to San Juan del Norte by the steamer Granada, from New Orleans.

## DANGER IN DELAY.

In the moral as well as the physical world, every deviation from an evident and natural duty brings with it its own punishment. The first duty of States as well as individuals is self protection. The next highest duty of every State is to provide for the future. The present is fleeting and transitory, the future is eternal. A mistake which in the present appears of trifling consequence may entail upon the future enormous sacrifices in life and money. The running away with a woman is, of itself, of comparatively little account; but the abduction of Helen cost Greece thousands of men and involved Troy in a ten years war and ultimate destruction. The levying of a few shillings of taxes as ship money cost England millions of pounds, a long civil war, and, in the end, the tyrant who endeavored to enforce it, his head on a block. All that can be said, in the latter case, is simply that Charles I. made a mistake in that ship money. The United States in her transactions with Great Britain made a mistake in not having the question of the "Right of Search" fully understood; and she paid dearly for it, both in money and the blood of her sons—a mistake on the "Nicaraguan Question" may cost her yet more dearly.

The modern history of England is made up of a series of diplomatic swindles. From the appropriation of Ireland by the Plantagenets, to the annexation of Oude by the house of Brunswick, she has not lost an opportunity of taking possession of that which did not belong to her; or, failing in this, so entangling her victim in a diplomatic web, that, sooner or later, it became her prey. Her position relative to the Central American States shows her policy. The crab taps gently upon the back of the oyster; the foolish bivalve opens a little, and the wily crab insinuates one of his claws while with the other he draws out the vitals of his dupe. England is the great crab of nations, and woe be to the oyster into which she gets her claw. She first pleads submissively for a trading privilege, and if not shut down upon the entire oyster is soon hers. Witness her transactions on the eastern coast of this country.

If England were at this day to claim a part of the Oregon Territory contrary to the settlement of the Ashburton treaty, every State in the Union would bristle with bayonets, the voices of twenty-five millions of people would unite in denouncing her breach of faith, and every drop of American blood would be shed before one inch of the coveted soil would be conceded. The right of transit through Nicaragua is of greater value to the United States, at present, than the whole of the Oregon Territory, and in fact, all of the unoccupied lands known as the Washington Territory and Utah. The United States has, therefore, more interest in Nicaragua than she has in a great portion of the land lying inside of her acknowledged boundaries. England is her great political and commercial rival. A controlling influence in this country would enable her to close the transit to every other nation, and thus gain a great commercial advantage to herself. It is the duty of the United States to preserve the integrity of Nicaragua. To neglect this now would be sacrificing the interest of her great future.

If England is permitted to set at naught the Clayton-Bulwer treaty what security has the United States against an encroachment upon their northern boundary line; and if it is their duty to preserve that intact how much more is it that they should assist, openly and boldly, those who are sacrificing their lives to carry out the conditions of the other, which is of infinitely greater importance. While England sacrificed thousands upon thousands of her bravest men, and hundreds of millions of dollars in the Crimea to bolster up for a few years longer the "sick man" of the East, the solons at Washington have been, by their apathy, strangling the infant Hercules of the South. But Washington is not the United States any more than the people who happen to get there representatives of the sentiments of the people. In every village throughout the confederacy brave hearts are throbbing in sympathy for their brethren here; and with their material and moral support we will soon be able to grasp them by the hand as a sister Republic.

There is not a man in the entire northern confederacy who would not give it as his honest opinion that the United States should hold such relationship with this whole Isthmus as would enable her to make full use of its almost unlimited commercial advantages. The failure to secure this position now will be one of the mistakes for which she will hereafter have to pay dearly, and every day of procrastination adds to the future cost. Suppose the ports on the Isthmus were closed against American ships, it would seem like shutting her out from half the world—the cost

of forcing them open would not be counted. And this is a thing that may happen any day in the present state of affairs. To the Union we say, "Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer."

**COM. GEORGE B. SLOCUMB.**—On Monday last, this officer started for the Eastern States, and will be absent from the Republic about two months. He will relinquish the command of the San Carlos to Capt. Erickson, of the steamer Virgin, who, in turn, will be superceded in command by Mr. Bunker, at present first mate. After an absence of five years from his home, during which time he has been engaged in the service of the Accessory Transit Company, on Lake Nicaragua, as a matter of course he "has seen the elephant" in this Republic. At least four revolutions have occurred in that short time; but fortunately his occupation has protected him from any of the banishments which the victorious party always practiced towards the victims. He has won the confidence of all men with whom his business brought him in contact, and as a matter of course has made a host of friends, who will regret his absence. He will, probably, resume command of the San Carlos on his return.

**TROUBLE IN CALIFORNIA.**—By our files from California per Sierra Nevada, we learn that the city of San Francisco has been the scene of a series of the most deplorable public outrages. The riots originated in the murder of James King, of William, editor of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. The cause of his death was a denunciation of the political thimblebrigs who infest that city. The boxes prepared for the reception of the ballots during the election were constructed with false sides and bottoms, and filled with votes for the favorites of the politicians. With his usual fearlessness he denounced the villainy, and was, in consequence, shot down in the street at midday. Governor Johnson has declared the country about San Francisco in a state of insurrection; meanwhile a "Vigilance Committee" regulates affairs in the city. Several notorious characters have been banished from the State.

**C. K. GARRISON.**—The last steamer from California brought, among other passengers, C. K. Garrison, Esq., of San Francisco, en route for the Eastern States. As an evidence of the respect and esteem in which the gentleman is held in the Golden Gate we quote the following item from the "Alta California"—

"C. K. Garrison, Esq. will leave by the steamer to-day for the Atlantic States, intending to be absent several months. Mr. Garrison is too well known here, both as a public citizen and a private gentleman, to require any eulogy from us. Mr. Garrison has taken a deep interest in the recent movement of the people here, and has used his influence for the purpose of allaying excitement, and preventing difficulty. We learn that Capt. Garrison goes to the Atlantic States for the purpose of perfecting some arrangements in relation to the Nicaragua steamship line. We wish him a pleasant passage, and a safe and speedy return."

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.**—There arrived on Sunday, 6th inst., at Granada, per steamer Orizaba, forty-three men from New York city, under the command of Col. Laine; and from Texas twenty-seven men, under Capt. Turley. These, with the thirty-five from California, under Capt. Williams, make in all, within the last week, an addition of one hundred and five men to the Nicaraguan army. There were also received per steamer Orizaba 250 Sharp's rifles and 700 percussion lock muskets, brought by Col. Laine, all in excellent order.

**COL. JAQUES.**—This gentleman was appointed Orator of the Day on the fourth of July. The communication from him, which appears in our Supplement explains why we had not the pleasure of his company on the occasion. Upon the reception of his letter, on the morning of the 3d, Chas. Callahan, Esq., was appointed to officiate in his stead; and although the time allowed for preparation was short the effort was in all respects worthy of the gentleman who made it.

**MORE GOLD.**—There has been a gold mine discovered near the Machuca Rapids, which will, from appearances, prove as rich as any yet discovered on this continent. Col. Fabens and others followed the lead for over three miles, and gave up, only because there appeared to be no end to it. He took with him to New York 150 pounds of the ore as a specimen.

**SYMPATHY FOR GEN. WALKER IN NEW YORK.**—Great preparations were being made on the 23d ult., in New York, for an imposing Nicaragua meeting. The leaders of the movement had received despatches from New Orleans that at least one thousand men would leave that city for Nicaragua on the 1st of June.

## REV. MR. MAY.

The Chaplain of the Army, brother of Caroline May, the authoress of "American Female Poetry," performed for the first time, Protestant religious services in this city on Sunday last.

The sublime Liturgy of the Church received fresh beauty from his well-toned articulation, and his discourse was well adapted to the occasion.

The innocent natives gathered around at the unknown sound of "Old Hundred," which, for the first time they heard sounding through "the fretted vaults" of their houses.

From the shortness of the notice the assembly was not large. We noticed among the Auditory, the American Minister, the Pay Master General of the Army and others.

We understand that Divine Services may be expected to-morrow at 11 o'clock (and until a suitable building is procured), at the same place—the Legation House—we learn that a young gentleman of rare musical abilities, assisted by others, will perform the chants and anthems of the Church on the occasion. The army, citizens, and others disposed, are invited to attend.

**PADRE VIJIL.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter dated June 19th, sends the following items:—

Padre Vijil left here to-day for New York, and will sail from thence to Nicaragua on the 24th instant, in the steamer Orizaba. One reason of his leaving is owing to the delicate state of his health; the other is, that he wishes to confer with his government in reference to matters in Nicaragua. He will appoint some person here to attend to affairs during his absence. In fact, he deems it advisable, owing to the critical condition of our affairs with England, that there should be some one to represent him. Who that person is, is not known.

General Deshields, of Louisiana, goes out special bearer of despatches to Nicaragua, with the basis for a postal treaty, designed to break up the Panama monopoly.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the Padre arrived in good health and spirits at Granada on the sixth inst. His visit to the North appears to have agreed with him; and he speaks in high praises of what he saw in "the land of the free."

By the arrival of the Cahawba at this port (New York) yesterday, says the Herald, we have Havana dates to the 14th inst. There was nothing of special interest stirring. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and the recognition of Padre Vijil by our government, has induced General Concha to apply for reinforcements for both the military and naval forces.

**POLITICAL.**—The political intelligence from the Atlantic States is of a very exciting character. The Democratic and Republican parties have made their nominations for the Presidency. The following from the New York Herald of June 20th, gives the names of the various candidates and verifies the predictions we made several weeks ago in El Nicaraguense:

For President—Democratic, James Buchanan, Pa.; Republican, John C. Fremont, S. C.; Know Nothing, Millard Fillmore, N. Y.; K. N. Bolters, N. P. Banks, Jr., Mass.; K. N. Sub-Bolters, R. F. Stockton, N. J.; Abolition, Gerrit Smith, N. X.

For Vice President—Democratic, J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.; Republican, W. L. Dayton, N. J.; Know Nothing, A. J. Donelson, Tenn.; K. N. Bolters, Wm. F. Johnston, Pa.; K. N. Sub-Bolters, Kenneth Raynor, N. C.; Abolition, S. McFarland, Pa.

**SYMPATHY FOR NICARAGUA.**—At a meeting of the citizens of Memphis, held on the 19th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the present war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is one to be settled by themselves as Nations.

*Resolved*, That we know of no law that will prevent our citizens, as individuals, from giving aid to men struggling for a free Government.

*Resolved*, That when a European power shall interfere in the contest—BUT NOT TILL THEN—will insist that our Government at once exert all its resources of men and money to void the "Monroe Doctrine," of repelling such interference with MAN TO MAN AND GUN TO GUN!

**IN TOWN.**—Brigadier-General C. C. Hornsby, commander of the Meridional Department arrived in this city Saturday morning, accompanied by his staff, Capt. Caston and Lieut. West. The General looks well.

**MILLARD FILLMORE.**—This gentleman returned from Europe to the United States by the last steamer. His friends in New York City gave him a warm welcome at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In an address he assured his friends that he would not withdraw his name from among the aspirants to the Presidency.

**RIVER NEWS.**—We are informed by Com. Desbrisot that the water in the river San Juan is now high enough to float the largest boats, and that passengers henceforth will experience no detention whatsoever on the route.

**FOURTH OF JULY!**

**First American Celebration in Granada!**

**UNION AND HARMONY OF THE PEOPLE!**

Friday, the Fourth Day of July, passed off as every American should wish it might always do. There was nothing but excitement and enthusiasm; but they were of such a quality as to make us feel proud of the day and the people who united to honor it. Men were easy and good natured, but every one bore himself as though the honor of the occasion was in his keeping.

At early dawn, a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the battery on the plaza, and at the same instant the American flag was run up in front of the U. S. Minister's house and the Nicaragua flag at the head of the liberty-pole on the plaza. Many people hung out banners in front of their residences, and the town put on its holiday suit. The Cathedral bells chimed the morning worship, and religious services commenced in the parochial church in reverence to the Giver of all Good, who had bestowed upon us such a theme to honor and revere. The religious services continued until 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock A.M., the guard mounted. At 9, all the different military companies commenced to marshal on the plaza, and after executing a few manouvres, formed in line fronting the American Legation, the left of the column resting on the street in front of the Commander-in-Chief's quarters. The brass band, directed by the leader, Capt. Adkins, took a position on the left of the column. At 10, the Grand Marshal, Don Bruno Von Natzmer, accompanied by his aids, Capt. McDonald and Pineda, rode in front of the battalion, and after a short exercise in field service, the procession was ordered to move on, forming as follows: First came the band followed by Capt. J. V. Hoof, bearing the flag of Nicaragua, and Dr. J. L. Allen, carrying the flag of the United States; next followed the American Minister, Col. J. H. Wheeler and the Orator of the Day, Mr. Chas. Callahan, followed by the President, Don Fermín Ferrer, and the Secretary of State, Gen. Manuel Carrascosa; Gen. Walker, supported by his aid, Liet. G. W. Gist, followed; and then the procession was next constituted of the officers of the army, the citizens, then the army, then the men attached to the Quartermaster's Department, and lastly the brass battery.

The procession formed in couples, and when fairly extended, winding through the streets, must have reached an eighth of a mile. There were near 800 persons in the ranks, while the streets and corners about which it passed were thronged with spectators. At the lowest calculation, and much to the surprise of every one, there were one thousand Americans visible on the plaza when the line of march brought the procession on to the public square.

The line of march led the procession through the principal streets, but owing to the fact that they are not named, we can give no idea to distant friends as to the thoroughfares through which we passed. After marching half an hour, the column advanced to the door of the Cathedral, when the Rev. Padre — stood to receive and conduct it into the body of the Church. Inside the soldiers fell in two lines, to the right and left of the principal aisle, and the body of the spectators were seated in front of the grand altar

and almost directly under the pulpit. Quite a number of ladies were present, and of the number several were from the United States; but the major portion consisted of the señoras and señoritas of this city. The American flag drooped in ample folds above the pulpit, while the flag of our young Republic met in beauty and attractive with its resplendant exemplar of the north. Each pillar on either side of the central aisle was also ornamented with the flag of some nation, German, French, Russian, and such other states as have amicable relations with the Republic. Festoons of green leaves were also woven around these national ensigns, adding increased beauty to the ornamenting of the house. After the concourse of people were seated, the Grand Marshal announced a prayer by Rev. Mr. May, Chaplain of the Army. This was short, well conceived, and forcibly delivered.

The Declaration of Independence was next read by Col. Alex. Jones in English, afterwards by Dr. Roche in Spanish; by Capt. Schlessinger of the Artillery, in German, and by Mons. Metterell in French. We give the document in English and Spanish:

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices,

and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unknown by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. JOHN HANCOCK.

After the various readings of the Declaration of Independence was gone through with, and the band had played "Hail Columbia," the Marshall introduced Mr. Charles Callahan, as the orator of the day, who ascended the pulpit and gave the following eloquent address. During the speech, a reference was made to the flag of free Cuba, which hung in front of the speaker's stand, and the house responded with enthusiastic cheering:

**ADDRESS OF MR. CALLAHAN**

FELLOW CITIZENS—Eighty years ago, this day, the chosen representatives of the people of the thirteen British Colonies of North America, met in solemn council and enunciated to the world the doctrines which you have just heard—that all men were created equal, that all power emanated from the people, and that Governments were instituted for the benefit of the gov-

erned and not for that of their rulers. In plain, simple, yet forcible language they set forth the reasons which impelled them to sever their connexion with their parent country, and then, with unflinching determination, they began the work of resistance to oppression, which they so perseveringly pursued and so happily concluded.

It would be a useless waste of time now to recapitulate the many trials and discouragements which marked the progress of the American Revolution. There is not an American present to whom the story is not as familiar as a household word. From the first blow at Lexington to the concluding victory at Yorktown, the same steady perseverance, the same stern determination marked the course of those men of iron, "who knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain;" and when the crowning triumph came, when the prescribed rebels found themselves victorious patriots, the spirit of humanity and moderation which had actuated them in the struggle, governed still, and with a liberality unexampled, they determined to extend the benefits of their toil, endurance and peril to all who might come to claim them.

The close of the Revolution left the thirteen States exhausted by the protracted contest, but containing within themselves those recuperative powers which were destined to raise them to a pitch of power the world had never seen equalled. Eighty years have passed since the struggle first began. Eighty years! a trifle in the history of nations, but how pregnant with mighty results! In that short space of time the thirteen States have become thirty-one; the patch of territory on the Atlantic border to which they were bounded has been extended until it embraces all between the two great oceans, and the dependent colonies, who were considered as only fit subjects for taxation, to augment the revenues of Britain, have expanded into the mightiest nation the sun ever shone upon—mighty not only in the vast extent of her territory, and the abundance of her resources, but in that spirit of freedom which actuates her sons, and that principle of self-government of which they have given the world the only true example. And all this in eighty years!

The great ideas developed in the United States have never been adopted by any other nation pursuing a similar career. The Macedonian, the Roman, and the Ottoman conquered for the mere gratification of triumph, or to increase the votaries of a debased and sensual religion. Spain planted Colonies and conquered States, but the proud and haughty Castilian, looking upon the conquered as an inferior people, alienated the natives and rendered himself hateful even to his own descendants. The United States, on the contrary, expand by force, not of arms, but of attraction. No sooner does the native colonist reach a new home, whether in a cleft of the mountains or on the sea shore, than he proceeds to found a State in which his natural and inviolate rights shall be secure, and which shall become an equal member of the Federal Union, enjoying its protection and sharing its growing greatness and renown. Adjacent States, though of foreign habits, religion and descent, especially if they are defenceless, look with favor upon the approach of a power that will leave them in the full enjoyment of the rights of nature, and at the same time that it may absorb them, will preserve their corporate existence and individuality. The attraction increases as commerce widens the circle of the national influence.

And what has been the effects of this example upon the civilized world? Everywhere on the American Continent, with the single exception of Brazil, has been established the Republican principle, and even there the imperial power has been limited and defined. In Europe a war of opinion has been awakened, which, though temporarily suppressed by a combination of capital and political force, slumbers not, and only waits the proper time to spring forth and crush like an avalanche the despots who have so long oppressed the people. France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland—everywhere the people are aroused, and with their eyes turned to the great Republic of the West, they watch with interest the progress of the

[CONTINUED ON SUPPLEMENT]

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 5.

ENGLAND, UNITED STATES,  
AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The policy pursued by England towards the States of Central America has been uniformly marked by her strong desire to control the political destinies of these regions. Originally, by right of discovery, conquest and possession, the Spanish crown held the Five States as Colonies. The rich tributes which their products offered to the grandeur of the Spanish crown excited English cupidity. They commenced a series of aggressions. In vain did Spain complain—her complaints were answered by increased encroachments. Treaties solemnly made with her were shamefully violated—war followed, which was ended by the treaty of 1763; and England solemnly agreed to demolish her forts, disband her troops, and leave Central America *within four months*. So grasping a policy was not so easily abandoned—she rarely raises her lion's paw, when once on its prey. Her continued aggressions led Spain again to declare war, which closed in 1783, when a treaty was again made, and amended in 1786, only to be shamefully violated by the British Government. Finally the effete and impoverished Government of Spain, unable to contend with the colossus that bridged both continents, gave up the contest—the colonies became independent of the Spanish power. But the intrigues and influence of England are seen and felt every where and on every occasion. From the Gulf of Honduras, on the north, to the Gulf of Nicoya, on the south, her agents, seen and unseen, are scattered, guarding every pass, watching every movement, influencing and guiding men and measures. The letters which were intercepted in the late Costa Rica mail from London prove this. While Lord Clarendon was charging upon the American authorities a secret connivance at the immigration and colonization of this country, of which they were most shamefully innocent, he was affording efficient aid and comfort to Costa Rica, by placing at her disposal two thousand "line pattern muskets of 1842," to carry on the work of driving enterprise and colonization out of this country. These letters have opened a new page of British diplomacy, and the murders at Santa Rosa and Virgin Bay, and the fatal efficacy of those "line pattern muskets of 1842," as shown at Rivas, prove how active and efficient have her efforts been.

The liberal and patriotic among the natives of this country have long seen the blighting influences of English power, but if they expressed an opinion, they were seized by the servile tools of aristocracy, and promptly punished. But a third party has come into this arena, and, we trust, will not omit any effort to curb this aggressive spirit. The United States had not acquired possessions on the Pacific one month, when, by some singular accident, San Juan del Norte, a point before so obscure that it had no place in the mind of the best geographer, and hardly a point on the map, was seized by an English frigate, under the pretext that some private debts due the British merchants must be paid—thus openly recognizing the right of Nicaragua to San Juan, which, since, they have so pertinaciously denied. Nor has the course of some of the statesmen of the Union been marked with that sagacity and nerve which characterizes the American nation. Future time will place the attempt, actually reduced to a treaty in 1852, in dividing Nicaragua by Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, without any particle of authority, and not by the request of Nicaragua, as only paralleled by the example afforded of the impudence of the Devil, who offered all the kingdoms of the earth to our Saviour, if he would worship him, when the old gentleman had no right to a single foot of the territory offered. We cannot but smile at the absurdity of the position which these grave diplomats must have found themselves in, when Nicaragua in response told them "to attend to their own business."

Equally absurd is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, which declares that "neither Great Britain or the United States will ever enter, occupy, fortify, colonize, or assume, or exercise, any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any other part of Central America." The object of this treaty was to drive England out, and keep the Yankees out. It has done neither the one nor the other. Of course, it was the policy of England to prevent the expansion of

American Liberty—and the English shrewdly thought:

"Let him take who has the power,  
Let him keep who can."

She had taken, and she not only meant to keep, but prevent any one else from occupying so fair and flourishing a country.

We do only justice to the authorities of the United States, when we say, that she has scrupulously kept her pledged faith, and with this and her neutrality laws she has gone quite as far or farther than justice demanded. But how has England in her defiant arrogant tones kept this treaty? Are her possessions at Bay Island, Honduras and elsewhere, unoccupied? and does not the flag fly at San Juan, protected by her cannon and men? This is "exercising dominion" over Nicaragua with a vengeance.

But another era has dawned upon this question. The able State papers of the American Minister has put Lord Clarendon completely *hors de combat*. The President of the United States has communicated the views of the Executive, the Senate has unanimously responded to his patriotic views; the recent reception of our Minister, the message of the President communicating this fact to Congress elicits our profound admiration. Last and not least, the Democratic party in solemn convention at Cincinnati, have put another plank in the Democratic platform—that all foreign aggression on this continent by European powers shall be met promptly and put down.

We cannot pretend to reveal the future; but we do believe that if war should come, its effects would be most blighting to English power and interests, and prove the funeral knell of her dominion on this continent.

## NEUTRALITY LAWS.

A friend has favored us with the speech of Gen. Quitman, of Miss., delivered in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, on the 29th April last. It is a fair and able argument against the policy and folly of the present Neutrality Laws of the United States, as following the effete and exploded doctrines of the past. He shows their tenor to be contrary to the laws of nations as laid down by Vattel and Ker, and immediately antagonistic to the best interests of the Union. It met the opposition at the time of its enactment (1818) of some of the ablest men in Congress, Mr. Clay and others, and punishes the intent to commit, an act in itself innocent, as a misdemeanor.

There are two great principles now in active operation in the world, the interests and happiness of the many and the will and power of the few, aided by wealth. Monarchs and despots lose no opportunity to advance their power, and cling to the idea, as expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that "the mass of mankind are born with saddles on their backs, while a favored few are born with saddle and spurs, to ride them legitimately by the grace of God." But this must give way before education, science and truth. We rejoice that the gallant Quitman, whose name is as dear even in this distant region of the globe as "Household Words," has raised his voice on this subject. It has been heard amid the thunders of battle and the triumphs of victory. His hand floated the flag of his nation over the Falls of the Montezumas. His spirit proves that he is the sagacious statesman, as well as the gallant warrior. We hope that his name will be, as we have seen it suggested, associated in the next Presidential campaign, as it will be the pass-word of success.

**SCHOONER ON THE LAKE.**—Com. Slocumb, of the San Carlos, in his last trip up the San Juan River from Point Arenas, towed into the Lake a schooner, of eight tons burthen, designed to run between this port and Virgin Bay. She is named the J. A. Ruggles, and like her namesake, we predict she will prove of eminent service to the freighting community. In coming across the Lake, the J. A. Ruggles capsized and lost her mainmast, but was otherwise brought up all safe. Capt. VanStyke will be in command of the craft.

**WORK RESUMED ON THE WHARF AT VIRGIN BAY.**—Com. Slocumb informs us that Capt. Scott, Agent of the Transit Company, has contracted with parties to complete the building the wharf at Virgin Bay, and the work will be commenced immediately. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Charley Partridge will boss the work.

**SOVEREIGNS BORN IN THE MONTH OF MAY.**—On the 7th of May, the Empress Eugenie was thirty years old, and Queen Victoria, born on the 24th of May, 1819, was thirty-seven. Pope Pius IX, born in the same month, in 1792, attained his sixty-fourth year.

## CONSISTENCY.

On the 30th January, 1855, during the siege of Granada by the Democratic army, and when the latter was in real danger of expulsion, if not extermination, the General-in-Chief, Don Maximo Jerez, entered into an agreement with H. A. Crabb, C. C. Hornsby and Thomas F. Fisher for the introduction of five hundred American riflemen, for which he bound his party to pay the moderate sum of sixty-five thousand six hundred dollars per month (\$65,600) and a grant of land to the extent of three hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred acres, or thereabouts, giving at the same time commissions as follows: Henry A. Crabb, Brigadier-General; C. C. Hornsby, Colonel; T. F. Fisher, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Did General Jerez, when he offered seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars per annum (\$787,000) really desire the assistance of the Americans to establish his party in power? If so, did he expect to comply with his engagement, or did he suppose the Americans would take *promises* for their pay?

**INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.**—We find in the New York Herald an interesting letter from its Aspinwall correspondent, giving further details in connection with the late outrages at Panama. He states that the natives are now thoroughly alarmed, and regard every movement of the Americans with distrust and suspicion. The arrival of the St. Mary's, and the hostile appearance of her broadside within a mile of the town, tends to increase their uneasiness. Captain Bailey has taken the most efficient means to protect the passengers of American vessels debarking at that port. It is reported that, at the first hostile demonstration against Panama, an organized body of the natives intend to proceed direct to Aspinwall, to fire the town and re-enact the terrible scenes of the 15th. Our correspondent asserts, though we can hardly credit the statement, that several hundred muskets lately arrived from Jamaica, and that the English authorities there have secretly expressed their sympathy with those of New Granada.

**FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.**—It is pretty broadly hinted in the following "Card," published in the New Orleans papers, that some person or persons have been using the name and cause of Nicaragua to "put money in their pockets." It is strongly suspected in this State who this last "Jeremy Diddler" is, and predictions that such would be the case were somewhat freely asserted when he left this country "for its good." We leave our readers to infer who the financial genius alluded to below is:

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1856.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the Government of Nicaragua recognizes no agent in the United States, except Padre Viji, Minister to Washington, and Col. P. F. Moncosos, in this city. Capt. J. W. Wilkins has been acting as agent during the absence of Col. Moncosos, who has returned and resumed the duties of his office. And further be it known, that parties have recently borrowed money on the credit of said Nicaraguan Government, without any authority.

**TEXANS COMING TO NICARAGUA.**—The Washington, Texas, American of the 21st inst. says:—"The news of Walker's victory over the Costa Ricans caused a great deal of joy in our city. Within an hour after the reception of the news, a company of thirty was enrolled to emigrate to Nicaragua. They expect to leave this place on the 15th of July, and cordially invite all those desirous of aiding the spread of free institutions and southern customs to join them. We understand that a number from Chappel Hill, Brenham and Anderson contemplate starting soon to work the mines."

**COST OF THE WAR.**—The London Times estimates the cost of the late war to Great Britain as not much under one hundred millions sterling. Immense as this is, the expenditure of Great Britain in the closing year of the Napoleonic war exceeded it very greatly.

**ATONEMENT TO THE WIDOW OF KEATING.**—The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's Hotel, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity and provided for the education of her children.

**IMMIGRATION.**—The New Orleans Delta says that large parties of emigrants are anxiously awaiting the departure of the regular steamer, in order to secure passage for this country, where they intend to locate permanently.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

The Captain was wiping his face on the only towel in the room; I walked to the window to wait 'till he got through.

"What a bust!" I exclaimed as a market-woman passed.

"You may call it a pair of busts," replied he, unconscious of what I had seen; "for we were both as tight as bricks last night. A man feels just about right getting on these busts," continued the Captain, "but getting off is an infernally mean operation."

As I did not quite understand what the Captain said, I made no reply, but took the towel and completed my toilet in silence.

The shuffling of a pair of slippers in the corner of the room attracted my attention, and turning about I observed a large black bottle and two tumblers advancing deliberately, dragging the Captain along behind them, and place themselves upon the table.

"Come, Bricks, take something; a drop won't hurt you."

"St. Peter's Day, Captain—mus't begin too early—must try and keep sober to-day."

"Well, now, I just think St. Peter would give anybody a fair show who happened to slip up on his own birth-day. The old man keeps the keys yet, you know."

"Well, here's to you!"

"Drink hearty."

"St. Peter's a brick!"

"Yes, sir. I'd go a pile on him;" and with this assertion, by which the Captain meant to show that he had not yet got over the effects of the catechism of his earlier days, we took a turn in the plaza.

Went into a house on the corner; met Jake, one of the original "Fifty-Six."

"Taken anything yet, Jake?"

"Hav'nt even had a smell!"

"Landlord, set up the pins."

"Say, Captain, why is it they call some of us Fifty-Six boys such hard cases?" said Jake.

"Because it takes so much to keep us moist!"

"Here's luck!"

"Here's at you!"

"Drink hearty."

"Steamer's in—came this morning."

"Many men?"

"Heard there were 700."

"Suppose we go down and see."

"Take a little more before we go?"

"Well, considering the rainy season, these are dry times; don't care if I do," said Jake, while he leant upon the counter, and laughed heartily at his own attempt at wit. In fact, we all laughed a little.

"Here's luck!"

"Drink away."

"Here's at you both."

"The San Carlos, Capt. Slocum! Bricks, Slocum's a brick—go a big pile on Slocum," said the captain rapidly, as we went down to the water.

Saw the newly arrived troops form into companies. The Captain counted them several times, but could not make the number correspond with the rumor.

"I'd have to drink considerable before I could make that crowd amount to 700; 'fraid it ain't in the papers," said the Captain, and we started for town to the harmonious strains of a kettle drum and a man calling out "left" each time we set our dexter pedal on *terra firma*.

"Bricks, don't this walking make you dry?"

"It does me," said Jake, who we met again at the side-door of the cathedral, making signals at some of the (un) fair creatures within.

"Come, Jake, you should respect the religion of these people," said the Captain gravely.

Oh! the h—ll I should! Well, I was only trying to bless myself after their own fashion. But it's awful dry!" Here Jake gave me a meaningful nudge.

"I don't care if I do, Captain—walking is dry work."

"What will it be?"

"Gin cocktail for me."

"I'll take the same."

"Brandy for me. I was one time at a temperance lecture, and there I saw, proved by experiment, that gin turns the liver white, while brandy only takes the skin off. Ever since that time I've drunk brandy; for my liver never had but one skin, and that's been off long ago." Well—

"Here's luck."

"Here's to us."

"Drink hearty."

"Good liquor, landlord," said Jake, "best I have tasted since I left the Vesta; do you remem-



ber that last bottle, Captain, at Chinandega, after we had eaten all those eggs—seventy-three dozen cooked for fifty-six men—nothing like a forty days' passage on salt water to give an appetite for the huevos; Uncle Billy himself pitched into them strong; don't go so much on Uncle Billy now as I did then, because I feel so cursed mean now—days when I happen to have too much of the 'red eye' under my shirt when he's around. Bricks, old boy, you ought to have been with us at the first fight at Rivas. Never laughed more in my life than when I saw the greasers scatter when that little 'light-haired man' made his appearance. 'Jake,' said he—

"Oh h—ll, dry up. None of your long winded yarns. Come take a drink," said the Captain, who seemed really afraid of the length of Jake's story. We indulged once more in a little suction—drank the usual toast, with honors—walked into the plaza—saw a crowd of men attached to the head of a turkey—turkey tied to a rope—rope tied to a house—house endeavoring to put its arms around the waist of a senora—things mixed up a little—turkey gave me the whik—pitted in—got a handful of half-dimes from about his neck—bought more "red eye"—shiners wouldn't pass, holes in em—indulged again—holly picayunes no go—got 'em yet—landlords now want to see my circulating medium before they'll "set 'em up."

"Saw some boys going it blind at a cock's head—retired with the Captain and Jake to indulge in a private game of the same sort—blinded me—twenty paces—"hit him first time," said Jake, "here's the head"—found out on examination it was a piece of his own toe. Jake laid on the shelf for the day.—Exit Bricks and Captain.

Fandangoes considerable in their way—found myself dancing to a piece of calico, inside of which a very brown piece of hide was leaping, and struggling at a fearful rate. Captain paying his addresses to a fiery red scarf, the fringes of which he fingered familiarly—crowd joins in the dance—"all hands round"—begin to dance upside down—houses begin to waltz—my calico fades in the distance—attempt a fandango on my head—stomach unsettles—applause of the crowd—four men place me on their shoulders, in triumph—carry me in through a kind of gateway—officer compliments me by calling out my name—tight as bricks—too happy for recollection—woke up in the morning—found myself lying on some straw in very suspicious looking company.

GEN. WALKER IN HIS OLD HOME.—Gen. Wm. Walker was born and reared in Nashville. On the 1st of June, the citizens of Nashville assembled in very large numbers to give utterance to the public sentiment in that quarter in relation to him and the affairs of Nicaragua. The meeting was attended by gentlemen of the highest character and respectability, without distinction of party. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we the neighbors, friends and acquaintances of Gen. Wm. Walker, the distinguished chief of the Republican army of Nicaragua, deem the present a fit occasion to declare our high appreciation of his qualities as a man, and to give expression to our heartfelt sympathy for the noble cause in which he is engaged. Born, reared and educated in our midst, he has ever maintained the character of an honest and honorable man. A graduate of the University of Nashville, and for several years a student at Paris, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments and varied knowledge, his nice sense of honor, his distinguished gallantry and his republican principles, eminently qualify him for the task of regenerating a people cursed with all the evils of a bad government, and conferring upon them the blessing of freedom and security under the operation of wise and beneficent laws. He left his home and native land without a spot or blemish upon his character; and we who know him well, feel sure that whatever may be his future career, he will do nothing to tarnish the brightness of his fame.

PARDON OF ENGLISH CONVICTS.—Lord Palmerston announced in the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., that the rumored pardon of Faith O'Brien and others was correct, and added that her Majesty, following the impulses and dictates of those generous feelings by which she was so eminently distinguished, had determined to take advantage of the return of peace and of the unexampled loyalty which prevailed from one end of her dominions to the other, to do an act of grace and clemency towards all persons under sentence for political offences, with the exception of those unhappy men who had broken all the ties of honor and fed from their place of banishment. The amnesty would be general and would include Mr. Smit, O'Brien, Mr. Martin, and those with whom they were associated.

This amnesty, of course, does not apply to Mitchell, Meagher and McManus.

GLIMPSE OF GRANADA—LETTER FROM A LADY.

The following letter was written and published in last November, and reflects the first impressions of a most intelligent lady on visiting Granada for the first time. She is at present absent in the East, but will probably return before this paragraph is published. On landing at this place, she exclaimed with enthusiasm, "this is a land worth fighting for, and I will assist, if necessary, in the task!" We hope to number her among the ornaments of this society; and, if possible, shall obtain her eloquent pen to interest the readers of "El Nicaraguense":

GRANADA, November 15, 1855. I need not descant on this glorious climate to one who has revelled in its balmy charms—to one whose cheek has been fanned by its soft zephyrs. Of the rhapsodies passed upon this theme, I can truly say that "the half has not been told me." Indeed, I think the gorgeous beauty of this land and the matchless softness of its climate could not be exaggerated, even by the most enthusiastic.

The isles of Lake Nicaragua appeared of fairy-like loveliness to us as they lifted their verdant slopes from the face of the bright waters to mingle with the fleecy clouds above. These being left in the misty distance, the dim low line of hills becomes more and more fully defined against the bright sky, and rise in beauty and verdure distinctly before you.

There is Granada! The glass is passed from hand to hand: the practical eye can see individual objects, but mine could only discern a line of low-roofed houses, rising above the luxuriant vegetation, and a mossy ruin which stands out in the lake, bidding defiance to the puny assailants by whom it had been, in its palmy days, besieged; this is the ancient Castle of Granada.

From the steamer, we land in small boats, and, as one treads the quiet beach, no boisterous hackman presses for the honor of rattling you over the stones to the "best hotel." No, alas! in this Rip Van Winkle town both coachman and hotel are unknown luxuries, and, instead of the voluble sons of the emerald isle, one finds himself surrounded by the tawny-skinned natives, in every variety of summer costume—from the snowy muslin of the bright-eyed senorita, to the picturesque habiliments of straw hat and fancy girdle.

The women and boys are mostly occupied in washing clothes, fishing or bathing, and the men industriously occupied in doing nothing—in fact, this seems to be "the chief end of man" in this portion of civilized America.

The male population is comparatively sparse, owing to several causes. In the first place, those who have sufficient industry to keep their lungs in action are generally so cowardly that they flee at the approach of danger, leaving the females to bear the brunt; others have been pressed into the army and died, probably of over-fatigue in carrying their clumsy old muskets. I believe there is not a case on record where a stray shot had ever taken effect on either party, until the advent of the terrible American rifle.

The environs of the city, now almost a mass of ruins, bear ample testimony of the waste of powder and ball during the sieges of the last thirty years. Their plan of operations is supposed to have been somewhat after this wise: The belligerent forces, encamped at a perfectly safe distance from each other, would arise in the morning about 9 o'clock, and after chocolate and a cigar, arouse themselves by shooting over one another's heads for an hour or more; then take breakfast and a siesta; afterwards repeat the amusement by way of assisting digestion. In no instance had either party ever been known to be so discourteous as to disturb by shot or shell the slumbers of his antagonist. Judge of their horror and amazement, then, when Gen. Walker and his valiant little band aroused them at the unchristian hour of 5 A.M., rushing with shout and telling shot into their sacred Plaza, where a hostile foot had not dared to profane the sod for two hundred years. What a shocking impression it must have given the courteous Granadians of American manners.

To return from the digression. A somewhat fatiguing walk of a mile is before the traveler disembarked on the beach. The ascent is very gradual, and each gentle acclivity is paved with solid stone, to prevent action of the rains on the loose soil. Their broad and firm walks are particularly striking to one coming from so new a land as California, and are a fair earnest of what impresses the beholder at every advancing step in this ancient city, viz: The wealth, luxury and grandeur of former years, and a nobler race than that which now drags its supine form along the quiet street. Each picturesque cathedral and its surroundings bear the impress of time's corroding breath, and yet at the corners of streets may be seen the half buried remains of hideous idols, and marks of a period far more remote and benighted than that in which the great works were perfected.

We crossed the Plaza amidst the pealing bells, (for the by this seems to be the only occupation these people are industrious about,) and flattered ourselves that this was an unusual token of rejoicing in consequence of our arrival. Sad mistake, as I have had cause to discover, since fate has cast my lot almost opposite the principal cathedral, and the one which boasts of the greatest number of broken bells. Later in the day, when the more military demonstrations were going forward, one would have thought that those Legitimist bells had never done any thing but crack their sides over Democratic victories.

These rejoicings are fair emblems of the inhospitable when the need of the conqueror is upon their hearts. Their servile politeness would induce one to believe that they were never more happy in their

lives—they smile and cringe to their conquerors, while they concoct by the basest abuse of confidence schemes for their destruction. Deceit and treachery are their only weapons. All manliness has departed from their race, and their fate is now written in legible characters. It is reserved for the Democratic party to give them that which they could never have given themselves, viz: peace, and a government which will develop the boundless resources of this golden spot of earth.

The Plaza is surrounded by low-roofed adobe houses, all built in the same style, but varying in extent and internal finish. You pass the wide, unglazed, grated window, and a dark ample door gaps to receive you—it might as easily receive a horse and wagon. You stop on the dark unglazed pavement within, and cast your eye along the rough whitewashed walls, until it reaches the lofty cane roof—time colored cane, and naked rafters, suggestive of a manner of reptiles frowning upon you. In vain you cast your luxury-loving eye in quest of something in the shape of comfort—uncouth chairs of unvarnished mahogany, and tables of the same style, are all that respond to your gaze. No modern invention invades the time-honored halls of Granada. The next room is darker and even more comfortless than the first. But still on you wander, for it seems wandering to one who has been pent up for years in a room 1 by 18, to roam through a dwelling covering half an acre or more—many of them two or three, in hiding the court yards. Suddenly, however, you emerge upon a little Eden of a court yard, where the orange, the oleander, the cocoa, and a rich profusion of tropical trees and vines entwine their branches in undying verdure above your head. The air is redolent with the perfume of flowers—the rose, the jasmine, and a thousand new and unfamiliar sweets greet your senses. Every house boasts of this pent up paradise.

Provisions, especially chickens and eggs, are abundant here, but the cooks are all native, consequently one has to submit to garlic and red pepper in unbroken doses. Servant's wages are very low, only from three to four dollars per month, and what they can pick up. This latter clause of the contract renders the system rather onerous, and the more servants one has the worse they are off. I have to depend on them to do the marketing, and in this they fulfil the scripture injunction to the letter, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Each day, wood, lard, salt, flour, &c., are all to be provided. At first I rebelled at this manner of carrying on housekeeping, and in my scorn for small quantities and small coin, made, as I thought, ample provision for a week, but what was my amazement the next morning when my dreams were ruthlessly disturbed by a demand for a dime for firewood! I soon discovered that they have a superstition amongst them to the effect that the larder, however amply stocked, must be entirely exhausted each day.

The females appear to transact all pecuniary business, as well as all the labor. Every house has a small dry goods stock in the best parlor, and there is no family too aristocratic or wealthy to turn an honest penny at the end of a yard stick. I have had frequent application for all manner of dry goods. A padre came in the other day, and insisted on my selling him some stockings, at the same time exhibiting those in which his spare pedastals were encased as a sample of the quality he desired.

Amusements here are so few that one is forced to seek them in the most simple and primitive channels. Horseback riding is delightful, as the roads are fine, and the country as picturesque as can be imagined. There are mountains of great beauty on the left, and in the rear of the town. At greater distance, but in sight, is a smoking volcano. All these combined with the ancient buildings and half ruined cathedrals, form a most pleasing picture and render Granada an interesting place of residence.

Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, GRANADA, June 27, 1856. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Thursday, 19th day of July, for the delivery of CORN AND GREEN GRASS to the Past Quartermaster, in such quantities and at such times as may be needed. Proposals must state the price per fanega for Corn, and the price per one hundred pounds for Grass. No proposal will be considered, contracting for the delivery of Corn and Grass, for a shorter period than one month.

Payments are to be made in cash, on the delivery of every ten fanegas of Corn, or every one thousand pounds of Grass.

Proposals can be made for the delivery of either of the above-named articles, together or separate; but in all cases must be accompanied by the names of parties who are securities for the fulfillment of the contract. THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster General N. A. June 25-26

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.

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.

Information Needed

OF R. H. DREW, an American citizen, last from New York. He was last seen on Saturday or Sunday, the 14th or 16th of June, near the Lake, evidently not in his proper mind. He was about twenty-six years old, of moderate size, florid complexion, blue eyes, no whiskers, beard or moustache; hair dark and slightly gray; finger nails bitten very close to the flesh. He wore at the time a black frock coat, blue striped summer pants, broadcane vest, patent leather shoes, and a straw hat, with a black ribbon on it.

A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will bring him to the AMERICAN MINISTER, Legation of United States, June 25, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city. Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions. Granada, June 7, 1856.

MANOVILL'S HOTEL.

NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN. The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travellers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest the market of Granada affords.

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS

Rooms and Bedding superior. Granada, June 14, 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 Faculty 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,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE. Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it. Granada, June 28, 1856.

Special Notice.

ALL OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the Custom-House, Receptor of Alcabala and General Treasury, must be handed in for immediate settlement. CARLOS THOMAS, Treasurer General. Granada, June 20.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 5 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 inserción, ..... \$2 50  
Cada inserción consecutiva, ..... 1 50

EL TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos más razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, hacia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, directamente opuesto a la 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.

### DE OFICIO.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha sabido dictar el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Considerando que actualmente se halla vacante el destino de Jefe de Sección del Ministerio de la Guerra; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Jefe de Sección para dicho Ministerio, al Sr. D. José Anzoategui, con el sueldo de ley.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.—Ferrer.—Carrascosa.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

Sr.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Atendiéndose á que debe proveerse interinamente el Ministerio de Hacienda mientras toma posesion el nombrado por disposicion de 25 de Junio último en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda, se encargará de la cartera de Hacienda en calidad de interino, hasta que sea ocupada por el Sr. Presidente D. Juan Manuel Loredó, ó la persona que se nombre en su defecto.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.—Ferrer.  
Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—M. Carrascosa.

## BOLETIN.

### VELADAS DE INVIERNO

POR

Don Alejandro Magariños Cervantes.

#### Amor de una noche.

(Cronica chismografica.)

I.

En una de esas deliciosas noches de septiembre, nos hallábam s reunidos en el salon del Prado varios jóvenes escritores, entre los que se contaban dos poetas, un periodista, un autor dramático, un ex-diputado y el que firma este artículo, cuento, novela, historia, ó lo que sea, todavía no se ha podido averiguar.

Habíamos tomado posesion de media docena de sillas, instalándonos allí con la misma franqueza y sans fazon que si nos encontrásemos en el célebre café del Príncipe, campamento ó cuartel general, como

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 3 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

Es de absoluta necesidad que V. dentro del más breve término, y usando de todos los apremios que le franquean las leyes, haga que los caminos del departamento de su mando se limpien y desmonten, tomando V. para los gastos precisos la suma necesaria de los fondos de propios. Si V. no cumple con esta orden suprema afectará su responsabilidad con una multa de veinte y cinco pesos que se hará efectiva.—Igualmente quiere el Sr. Presidente, que le comunique V. cada quince días el estado en que se encuentren los trabajos.—Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA Y MARINA.

Granada, 2 de Julio de 1856.

Señor.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo siguiente:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Debiendo nombrar oficiales de Marina para el servicio de la goleta *Granada*, perteneciente á la República; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA.

1.º Nómbrase Teniente de Marina al Sr. Callender J. Faysson.

2.º Nómbrase Subteniente de la misma al Sr. Peter Suenzon.

3.º Nómbrase maestro de navegacion al Sr. Gillert Morton.

4.º Estiéndaseles el despacho correspondiente, tomándose de ellos razon en las oficinas de Hacienda.

Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 2 de 1856.—Ferrer.

De Suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento, esperando recibo.—Pineda.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA.

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo siguiente:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Considerando de absoluta necesidad que sus providencias se hagan efectivas por medio de la fuerza militar en el distrito de Chontales en donde existen personas responsables en favor de la Hacienda pública: en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Se trasladarán con tal objeto al mencionado distrito de Chontales una Cp. de rifles y otra de fusileros nativos al mandó del Jefe que designe el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército.

2.º Dichas Compañías estarán á las órdenes del Subprefecto de aquel distrito con el fin de protegerlo en el exacto cumplimiento de las providencias superiores que con esta misma fecha se le comunican.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada Julio 1.º de 1856.—Ferrer.

nadie ignora, de casi todos los literatueros que pululan en esta villa de Madrid, por tantos conceptos heroica y coronada.

La conversacion versaba sobre el amor. Dios sabe cuantas frases poeticas y apasionadas, cuantas blasfemias y atrocidades allí se digeron. Cada uno expresaba francamente su opinion y los deinas se adherian á ella ó la combatian con buenas razones, ó con el ridiculo, con la burla y hasta con bromas estemporáneas y ofensivas de oídos castos y pidosos... Una estruendosa careajada apagaba de vez en cuando la voz de los oradores, y los concurrentes al paseo volvian la cabeza sorprendidos, y mas de una encantadora niña se sonreia maliciosamente é inclinaba los ojos al suelo, adivinando por instinto el objeto de nuestra polémica.

—El amor, señores, decia el periodista, saboreando un magnífico habano, es como el cigarro, para los que no estan del todo acostumbrados á fumar; mientras arde, les alhaga el olfato, les recrea la vista, les dulcifica el paladar, les distrae el ánimo, y los mantienen en una dulce soñolencia

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, esperando recibo.—Pineda.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA Y HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

—El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Descando impedir la defraudacion de los caudales públicos que se recaudan por todos los empleados de hacienda, y evitar nuevos gravámenes á los propietarios en uso de sus facultades

#### DECRETA:

Art. 1.º El Subsecretario de hacienda supervijilará, como una de sus principales atribuciones sobre todos los empleados que coleccion ó administren caudales de la Nacion ya sea por via de impuestos, derechos establecidos ó por exacciones extraordinarias que se hagan de cualquiera clase.

Art. 2.º Exijirá igualmente las cuentas á los subdelegados de hacienda, de las contribuciones, empréstitos que hayan recaudado ó cualquiera otras exacciones, poniendo por cargo las listas de contribuciones calculadas y por data las sumas enteradas en el erario público ó constancia de las causas de no haberse cobrado.

Art. 3.º Hará cópies de caja extraordinarios cuando juzgue conveniente y oportuno, á los Receptores de Alcabalas, Administradores de las aduanas marítimas y demas empleados de hacienda de la República, encargados de coleccion cantidades de dinero, frutos del país ó mercancías; dando cuenta al Gobierno de todo lo que practique.

Art. 5.º Se prohíbe á los Subdelegados de hacienda, desde la publicacion de este decreto en adelante, la recaudacion por sí mismos de los caudales públicos procedentes de exacciones extraordinarias. Sus obligaciones á este respecto solamente se encontraren á hacerlas efectivas por medio de apremios ó embargos, con el fin de que las cantidades se enteren en la Tesorería jeneral, oficinas del Ejército, ó administraciones de Alcabalas respectivas, quienes llevarán el cuatro por ciento de derechos.

Art. 5.º Los Subdelegados de hacienda que hayan recaudado fondos públicos y no los enteren en las oficinas de que se habla en el art. anterior, dentro del perentorio término de ocho días contados desde la publicacion de este decreto, serán considerados como fraudulentos y castigados con arreglo á las leyes penales.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 1.º de Julio de 1856.—F. Ferrer.

Al Sr. Ministro de Guerra y hacienda Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia esperando recibo su atento servidor.—Pineda.

parecida á la que se experimenta con el uso del ópio: pero no bien se apaga... ¿qué les deja?... una sequedad espantosa en la garganta, un sabor diabólico en los labios, un completo embolismo, producto del mareo, en las ideas; ansias y congojas mortales en el pecho, semejar tea á las que produce un vómito, y por último, un malestar indecible en todo el cuerpo y toda el alma. Tal es el amor.

—¡Bah! repuso el ex-diputado, déjate de metáforas, y di simplemente que el amor es un deseo que satisfecho muere como todos, sin dejar en pos de sí la menor huella.

—¡Dorada mariposa que sueñe al acercarse á lallama en torno de la cual gira, añadió el dramaturgo declamador con énfasis, fuente que trueca en hiel sus raudales, apenas hemos satisfecho nuestra sed; cándida y virjinal paloma que encerrada en la jaula de la realidad, se estrella contra sus hierros, rompe en ellos sus frágiles alas y se convierte en hórrido murciélago!

—¡Oh! ¡profanacion! exclamó uno de los poetas poniendo en blanco los ojos y

#### AL PUEBLO.

Habiéndome hecho cargo de la direccion de la parte española de *El Nicaraguense*, por circunstancias particulares que no son de este lugar, creo de mi deber al comenzar mis tareas, dirigir al pueblo esta pequeña manifestacion, en la que consigno brevemente mi parecer acerca de los deberes de un periodista, si bien es verdad que lo hago someramente, reservándome esplanar la materia, así que logre introducir algunas mejoras en la Redaccion, y en todo lo que concierne á mis atribuciones, único punto de vista que tendré presente.

Al aceptar dicho encargo superior á mis fuerzas, delicado y espinoso en extremo, por que el periodismo es la antorcha que guía y dirige á los pueblos, modifica sus costumbres y rejenera la Sociedad, no se me ha ocultado la constancia y actividad que se necesitan, la eficacia en promover ó indicar á quienes corresponda, por medio de observaciones dictadas por la buena fe y el adelanto del país, cuantas mejoras intelectuales y materiales sean posibles. Ciertamente que para tan laudables fines son necesarios estudios y talento que yo no poseo; pero suplan siquiera, ese vacío un celo ardiente por el bien jeneral, una constante aplicacion al lleno de las obligaciones que contraigo con el público, y la pureza de mis sentimientos.

Dicho esto y partiendo de tal principio acepto pues, la direccion de la parte española de *El Nicaraguense*, y me emplearé esclusivamente en el mejor servicio del público jeneral. Si consigo prestar los servicios que deseo, tendré la mas pura satisfaccion; y si no acontece así, conste desde ahora la rectitud de mis intenciones.

ANTONIO FLEURY.

Interesados como el que mas en el bien y prosperidad de este hermoso país, no podemos ménos de manifestar nuestra franca opinion respecto á un suceso reciente, que por un momento pudiera interrumpir el estado normal de las cosas si el ilustre Jral. en Jefe del Ejército, *William Walker*, con el delicado criterio y tacto esquisito que le distinguen, no hubiese cubierto el espediente de una manera tan satisfactoria como lo ha hecho. Hablamos de la defecion del débil y mal aconsejado Presidente antecesor D. Patricio Rivas. En efecto, el abandono de sus deberes del Sr. Rivas, puso en aptitud al Jeneral en Jefe de nombrar otro Presidente que sucediese á aquel, haciendo uso, al efecto de las facultades y atribuciones que tiene en tales casos, hasta tanto se verifique el sufragio general, y se vea consignada de una manera espresa y absoluta la voluntad de los ciudadanos. El nuevo Presidente es el Sr. D. *Fernin Ferrer*, ministro que lo era de la Gobernacion.

Tocóle á dicho Majistrado nombrar otros altos funcionarios de la República, y en estas elecciones consiste muy particularmente la felicidad de los pueblos.

La administracion de justicia la económica del Estado, la seguridad de los intereses particulares y la tranquilidad de las naciones dependen todas de la ilustracion, virtudes y moralidad de los primeros empleados. Esta, y solo esta es la fuente fecunda del mal ó bienestar de los pueblos,

levantandos las manos juntas al cielo, con tal aire de sinceridad, que á no conocerle tanto nosotros hubieramos creído que hablaba de veras; ¡oh profanacion! repitió, y en seguida, *velis nolis*, nos improvisó las siguientes lindísimas quintillas como de ocsecha propia, cuando todo el mundo conoce á su verdadero autor:

“Vosotros, hombres de tierra,

Poetas sin corazon,

Cantais del amor la guerra,

Sin saber el bien que encierra

En su inquietud la pasion.

A vosotros prohibido

Ese sublime placer

Por el Señor os ha sido;

Vosotros no habeis bebido

El amor de una muger.

En unos ojos de fuego,

En unos labios rosados,

Cuando os miran estasiados,

Cuando el amoroso ruego

Os hacen avergonzados!”

—Todo eso, repuso el periodista, será muy santo y muy bueno; pero ni tu ni

y por lo tanto es un punto culminante de vista, del cual no deben alejarse los que ejercen el sagrado sacerdocio del periodismo. Si los primeros son buenos, tambien deben serlo los subalternos, por que no hay puntos de contacto entre lo bueno y lo malo, asi como es evidentemente nulo y leonino cualquier pacto entre la virtud y la depravacion.

Materia es esta muy fecunda, y que ofrece un ancho campo á consideraciones morales de un órden elevado, que esplanamos con placer, si no nos lo impidieran los estrechos limites de nuestro periódico semanal; así pues circunscribiéndonos á celebrar en nombre de todos los buenos ciudadanos Nicaraguenses la acertada eleccion del Señor Jeneral en Jefe, esperamos de la probidad justificada del nuevo Presidente que promoverá en el periodo dilatado ó corto de su magistratura cuanto conduzca á las mejoras positivas de la administracion de justicia, de hacienda, instruccion pública y otras materias de vital interés que no deben desentendarse.

**¡DEMOCRACIA!!**

¡Confesais la bondad de la democracia negando la práctica de sus doctrinas? ¡Blasfemia política! Herejía religiosa que desde su inmensa altura, repele con toda su fuerza el Supremo Creador de la grandiosa naturaleza; porque de dar cabida á tan absurdo principio, seria la comparacion mas exacta al vil hipócrita, que haciéndonos un bello panegírico de la virtud, viniese á decirnos luego, que esta misma virtud no era practicable para entregarse en su lugar á los mas horrendos vicios.

La democracia por lo mismo que es buena, lógicamente es practicable. En las leyes de la sociedad tienen naturalmente su derecho, y hoy en la controversia de los sistemas políticos, ocupa el asiento de preferencia.

En la misma negativa, vá precisamente su afirmacion mas explicita. Los principios de las viejas escuelas han ocasionado una perturbacion completa en la nacion: causa con ellos de tantos males y discordias infinitas; así que, en medio de semejante caos aparece la democracia, cual ángel de luz que con sus vivos resplandores ha de llevar paz á las conciencias, tranquilidad á los corazones. Ni son, ni pueden ser disolventes las ideas de la democracia; de la democracia que proclamamos; son por el contrario, restauradoras de lo bueno, organizadoras en su esencia, pacíficas y admirables en sus formas: aquel que un día y otro día, predica la paz condena ardientemente la crueldad de la guerra, estiendo y estrecha con mano fraternal á la humanidad entera llevando sobre su frente escrito el lema de igualdad ante la ley, cumpliendo está con la mision mas santa, con la mision que Dios inspira á los corazones nobles que anhelan por ver los pueblos libres y digno en lugar de pueblos abyectos y envilecidos; porque si el bien y el mal, en su terrible alternativa, es ley de la humanidad, ahuyentemos el mal cuanto nos sea posible.

No quiere, no, nuestra verdadera democracia la adquisicion de su liberal gobierno bajo la imposicion de la fuerza bruta: pacífica y filosóficamente discutiendo, las conciencias desinteresadas y libres sabrán

die se atreva á negarme que la posesion ha sido siempre considerada por todos los habitantes de nuestro planeta, pecheros y nobles, antiguos y modernos, civilizados y salvajes, como las Termópilas del amor... ergo, mi amigo el diputado, ha dado en el quid de la dificultad: es un deseo que satisfecho muere; la privacion le enjendra los obstáculos le engrandecen, y la esperanza le alimenta; pero sin privacion, sin obstáculo, sin esperanza, es imposible el amor.

—Luego, segun eso añadió el otro poeta que hasta entónces habia permanecido silencioso, ¿vosotros no creéis que se pueda amar sin esperanza? ¿No creéis en el idealismo y en la abnegacion del amor? ¿No concebís que pueda nacer una pasion, crecer y desarrollarse en el transecurso de un día?

—Mira, Carlos, eso es un solemne embuste, ó una necesidad de á folio.

—¿Porqué?

—Porque en el siglo XIX solo se enamoran de veras los tontos y el vulgo.

Sin embargo, todos se casan...

graduarse donde están las nociones de lo bueno, donde la práctica detestable de lo malo. De este modo, la democracia imagina sin impaciencia ninguna llegar muy naturalmente al final de su jornada, pero sin precipitacion peligrosa en su carrera, porque esto precisamente, la espondria á una terrible caída, y cuando en los momentos en que el descrédito natural de cierta clase de gobiernos, los desmanes escandalosos de sus mas acérrimos partidarios, las monopolizaciones arbitrarias, y todo género de inconsecuencias é ilegalidades, vienen demostrando evidentemente á los pueblos la necesidad imperiosa de desterrar esos sistemas bastardos en política, y con solidad de una vez y bien la direccion de la cosa pública.

La "democracia" es el porvenir; lo dicen así hombres muy autorizados, y aun que no lo dijeran, lo diria la expresion augusta de la inteligencia humana, lo diria mas que todo aun, las páginas de nuestra historia, que corrobora la completa nulidad de nuestros gobiernos pasados y presentes, y pone en relieve todos los graves defectos de que estan plagados los sistemas de las escuelas antiguas.

Indudablemente que de parte de la democracia está el derecho, la justicia, la razon; está en fin, la hermosa imagen del bien luchando contra el horrible genio del mal. Organícese pues, fuertemente la democracia; no haga dentro de su partido mercancías políticas; que las disputas, ambiciones y pequenezes de los otros, nos suministren enseñanzas provechosas: lo mismo los que valen mucho que aquellos que nada significamos, lo mismo ricos que pobres, todos al entrar en el majestuoso santuario de la democracia, sea con veneracion y respecto y sea por las puertas de la justicia, abnegacion y patriotismo por un lado, amor y fraternidad por otro. Quien en su pecho no sienta latir cualidades tan esenciales, no busque, no, puesto en sus numerosas filas. Cuando con hipocresia nuestros émulos, nos pregunten si como cuestion de actualidad, la democracia admite el trono bajo el gobierno, con lealtad nosotros conté-tamos que como cuestion de actualidad, queremos todo aquel que esté consagrado con el oleo de la soberanía nacional popular.

Izemos al aire nuestra bandera; y fuertes con la razon, combatamos á los unos, persuadamos á los otros, y reclutemos á nuestras tiendas gentes que sepan pelear noblemente con las armas de discusion, llegando hasta el martirio si menester es por la buena causa que defendemos. No basta, no, conocer la democracia, es menester amarla; pero no basta amarla, es necesario poseerla y practicarla.

**Cuatro de Julio,**

**ANIVERSARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA NORTE-AMERICANA.**

El hasinamiento de materiales para este número, y la premura con que habriamos de trabajar, atendido el corto tiempo transcurrido del cuatro á la fecha nos impiden publicar hoy la descripcion de la fiesta con que se ha solemnizado en esta ciudad el aniversario de la independencia de los Estados Unidos. Solemne ha sido, en verdad, y mucho mas si recordamos los pocos recursos que ofrece el lugar para actos de esta naturaleza.

—¡Ya! los hombres de talento y las personas decentes por curiosidad (de saber lo que es el matrimonio) y por capricho (del dote;) y las mujeres bien educadas, por salir de la dependencia paterna y respirar el aire puro de la libertad (á la sombra de un editor responsable.)

—¡Y si yo dijese que en el espacio de pocas horas me he enamorado perdidamente de una mujer á quien no conocia, y que no hubiera vacilado ante sacrificio alguno por obtener su cariño?

—Jóven incauto, exclamó con tono trágico el periodista, estavias ebrio ó te habria ella magnetizado. De lo contrario tu conducta es demasiado fenomenal, exótica, inaudita y estafalaria, para que no merezca la execracion de todo hombre homado. Un jóven de tus prendas, acostumbrado á mentir diariamente por oficio, á fuer de escritor público, no debe cometer semejante pifias. Las pasiones repentinas, al vapor, de soporón, de *coram vobis*, como dice mi patrona, se han hecho para las comedias y novelas, y tu que

¡Ojalá que todos los pueblos del mundo pudiesen conmemorar un día tan bello y tan fecundo en favor de la especie humana!! ¡Libertad, libertad!! ¡Cuan sublime eres, que pones al hombre en el goze del atributo mas precioso que le concedió la Providencia!

En nuestro número inmediato daremos la crónica de dicha fiesta.

**DECLARACION**

**de la Independencia de los Estados-Údos.**

Cuando en el curso, de los acontecimientos humanos se hace necesario para un pueblo romper los lazos políticos que lo han unido con otros y asumir entre las naciones del mundo una posicion independiente igual á que están llamadas á ocupar por las leyes de la naturaleza y de Dios, una deferencia de respeto á las opiniones de los hombres, exige que él declare la causa que impule á la separacion.

Reputamos estas verdades como evidentes en sí mismas.

Que todos los hombres son nacidos iguales.

Que el Creador les ha concedido derechos inajenables, que entre estos son el de vida, libertad y procurarse su felicidad.

Que para asegurar estos derechos se han instituido Gobiernos entre los hombres, derivando sus justos poderes del consentimiento de los gobernados; que, siempre que cualquiera forma de Gobierno tienda á la destruccion, á estos fines es el derecho del pueblo alterarlo ó abolirlo é instituir otro nuevo Gobierno, poniendo su base en tales principios y organizando sus facultades en tal forma que conduzcan á su seguridad y felicidad.

Ciertamente, la prudencia dicta que los Gobiernos largo tiempo establecidos, no deben cambiarse por causas ligeras y transitorias y acorderamente la experiencia ha demostrado, que los hombres están mas dispuestos á sufrir males que pueden sobre llevarse, que á hacerse la justicia ellos mismos, aboliendo las formas á que están acostumbrados.

Pero cuando una continuada serie de abusos y usurpaciones, prosiguiendo invariablemente el mismo objeto, demuestra un designio de reducirlos á un absoluto despotismo, está en su deber dar en tierra con ese gobierno y proveer nuevos y vijilantes magistrados para velar por su futura seguridad.

Tal ha sido el paciente sufrimiento de estas colonias y tal es ahora la necesidad que los obligan á alterar el antiguo sistema de Gobierno.

La historia del Rey actual de la Gran-Bretaña es una historia de repetidas injurias y usurpaciones, teniendo todas una tendencia directa al establecimiento de una absoluta tiranía sobre estos Estados. Para probarlo espongamolos y sucitamoslas á la imparcialidad del mundo.

El ha rehusado su asentimiento á las leyes mas saludables y necesarias al el bien público.

El ha prohibido á sus Gobernadores aprobar leyes de inmediata y urgente importancia á menos que quedasen suspendidas en su operacion hasta que las hubiese sancionado y despues suspendidas así, él ha descuidado enteramente de darles su atencion. El ha rehusado aprobar otras le-

escribes unas y otras, no debias incurrir en ese feo pecado.

El jóven poeta, á quien llamaremos Carlos, sonrióse con desden. se pasó dos ó tres veces la mano por la ensortijada melena, y alzándose de hombros contestó.

—Cada uno habla de la feria como le va en ella. En cuanto á mí, confieso que si me he enamorado de veras, ha sido en esa ocasion y en el espacio de una sola noche.

—¡Amor de una noche! exclamamos todos en coro, chico, eso merece que nos lo cuentes.

—Escribiré un artículo sicolójico ó patolójico, como mejor suene, añadió el periodista.

—Yo una anacrónica, en ídilio, una égloga, repuso el otro poeta.

—Yo un discurso filosófico-eclético-sansimoniano, repitió el ex-diputado.

—Yo un drama romántico y patibulario, ó una zarzuela de rompe y rasga al gusto del día, gritó el compositor de comedias.

Yo callé, reservandome *in pectore* el

yes para la comodidad de grandes distritos, á menos que ellos abandonarán el derecho de representacion en la Legislatura, un derecho inestimable para ellos y formidable solamente para los tiranos.

El ha saqueado nuestros mares, desolado nuestras costas, quemado nuestras ciudades y destruido la vida de nro. pueblo.

El. ahora mismo esta trasportando ejércitos de mercenarios extranjeros para que completen la obra de desolacion, tiranía y muerte comenzada ya bajo circunstancias de crueldad y de perfidia, apenas comparables con las de las edades mas bárbaras y enteramente indignas de una nacion que está á la vanguardia de la civilizacion.

El ha forzado á nuestros conciudadanos tomados cautivos en alta mar á llevar las armas contra su pais para ser los ejecutores de sus amigos y hermanos ó para caer ellos mismos por sus manos.

El ha escitado la guerra civil entre nosotros ha traído á los indios salvajes y crueles de nuestras fronteras contra nosotros, cuyo bien conocido arte de guerra es la destruccion de los niños, mujeres y ancianos de todas condiciones.

Contra todas estas opresiones nosotros hemos pedido justicia en los términos mas humildes; nuestras peticiones han sido contestadas cada vez con una nueva injuria.

Un principio cuyo carácter esta marcado por todos los actos que pueden definir á un tirano no es propio para gobernar á un pueblo libre.

Tampoco hemos dejado de tener atenciones con nuestros hermanos Británicos. Los hemos prevenido, de vez en cuando de las intenciones de su legislatura para estender una indisculpable jurisdiccion sobre nosotros. Les hemos recordado las circunstancias de nuestra emigracion y establecimiento aqui. Hemos apelado á su natural y magnánima justicia y los hemos conjurado por los lazos de nuestro comun origen, para que desaprobasen estas usurpaciones las cuales indudablemente interrumpirian nuestras relaciones y comunicaciones, mas ellos han sido sordos á la voz de la justicia y de la consanguinidad. Por consiguiente debemos admitir la necesidad que demanda nuestra separacion y considerarlos como consileramos el resto de la humanidad enemigos en guerra, amigos en paz.

Por tanto, los Representantes de los E. U. de América reunidos en Congreso Jral. apelamos al Supremo Juz del Universo, por la rectitud de nuestras intenciones, y en nombre y autoridad del buen pueblo de estas colonias, solemnemente declaramos: que, estas colonias unidas son y de derecho deben ser libres é independientes Estados: que ellas quedan absueltos de rendir homenaje á la Gran-Bretaña y toda coneccion política entre ellas y el Estado de la G. B., queda y debe ser enteramente disuelta; y que como Estados libres é independientes, ellos tienen plenos poderes para hacer la guerra, concluir la paz, contratar alianzas, establecer el comercio y hacer todos los actos y cosas que un Estado Independiente tiene derecho á hacer. Y para afianzar esta declaracion, con una firme confianza en la Divina Providencia mutuamente comprometemos nuestras vidas, nuestras fortunas y nuestro sagrado honor.—JPHN FLANCOCK.

derecho de escribir lo que se me antojase, si la narracion de mi amigo me interesaba.

Carlos se hizo mucho de rogar, hasta que por último, cediendo á nuestras vivas instancias nos refirió lo que voy á contaros, lectores míos; y aunque él dijo que nada nos ocultaba, me asisten fundados motivos para creer que cambió nombres, tregiversó fechas y varió el lugar de la escena y otros incidentes. Como quiera que sea, allá va en cuerpo y alma cuanto en amistad y confianza nos reveló; y en caso que hubiese omision ó engaño, *el que la enredo que la desenrede*, como dijo en una célebre ocasion el señor Arteta. Yo me lavo las manos.—(Continuará.)

Ayer llegó á este puerto el vapor San Carlos, trayendo tropas de California, y hoy á las siete de la mañana entró el Virgen con tropas de los Estados Unidos, y conduciendo al Reverendo Padre Vijil. En el número siguiente pondremos al corriente á nuestros lectores de las noticias que hemos recibido.



*Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustín Morell en 1752.*

**REALEJO.**

Tiene la situación en un llano montuoso con las cualidades de calido y húmedo; componese de la parroquial, convento de San Francisco y las Mercedes, y casas de particulares.—La parroquial que tiene por titular á Santiago, es de tres naves, y medianamente capaz: la principal está sostenida de pilares de madera, y las colaterales de paredes de cal, piedra y ladrillo, con su techo de teja: la sacristía y dos capillas son de la misma fábrica. La torre, en que hay cuatro campanas, remata en cimborrio de bóveda que hace vistosa la fachada.—Los altares son siete, pero que carecen de ornamentos: el arco toral se ha hundido por el medio, con el temblor de tierra acaecido la noche del 7 de Marzo de este año de 1752. La sacristía se haya derrocada; una pared del bautisterio amenazando ruina, y el techo por aquella parte, apuntalado, para que no caiga: todo en fin necesita de reparo por que desde el año de 48 en que se le quitaron sus novenos, y escusados, no le quedó mas ingreso, que un real por cada bautismo, y un peso por cada entierro, que son dos rengones muy cortos; y así es mucho que se haya mantenido en pié. Es administrada por un cura clérigo, cuya renta llegará á 600 pesos, consistentes en el Sinodo, o-vecciones y primicias. No tiene servicio personal, ni ración, por no haber feligreses indios, que son los gravados en estas pensiones. Hay tambien sacristan mayor con la de 200 pesos en la misma conformidad.

El convento de San Francisco se reduce á una Iglesia con la bóveda rajada y sobre el punto de caer: el cuerpo es de tres naves: la principal, sostenida de horcones, esta techada hasta la mitad. Las paredes son de cal, piedra y ladrillo muy fuertes, y con su frontispicio hermoso. No se celebra en ella, sino en la sacristía, que ademas de ser reducida, tiene dos altares, y en ellos todas las imágenes, hay seis celdas y otras oficinas de la misma materia, unas caídas y otras sin perfeccionarse, á causa de que la obra es muy costosa. Un religioso con título de guardián, así se en él por cuaresma y otras pocas festividades entre año, y entónces habitaba en una celda, que servía para desahogo del refectorio, y con inmediación se hallan dos campanitas, colocadas en otros tantos patos: no tiene mas renta que sesenta y cuatro pesos de censos de algunas funciones que se celebran en el mismo convento: este caso últimamente como una enadra de la Parroquia hacia al Sar.

El de la Merced se halla al Poniente, sin mas distancia que la que era paza, y hay montes de por medio: es tan pobre, que todo su ingreso consiste en siete pesos. Un religioso llamado Comendador lo vé cuando se posesiona de ese empleo, despues, ni aun piense en volver á él; su Iglesia es de un cuerpo bajo reducido de adobes y lodo con su Capilla mayor y sacristía pequeña de cal, piedra y teja tan mal tratadas que todas se humedecen cuando llueve. No se dice misa: estan cerradas, y la Imájen de Nuestra Señora se ha traido á la parroquia: tres celdas que tenia estan caídas y llenas de monte, que es el que sirve de claustro á estas dos conventos. Sin embargo, los religiosos, son los que al presente los cuidan, me han prometido de mantenerse en ellos, y aplicarse á su mayor adelantamiento.

A dos cuadras de la misma plaza en la calle que corre al norte estaba el hospital, segun tradicion de los mayores, comprobada con los vestijes de los cimientos que se reconocen en un monte que ha nacido en el mismo sitio. Tampoco se sabe ciertamente desde cuando, y por que causa se destruyó. Presumen solamente, que en el año de 85, en que el enemigo inglés robo y quemó á esta villa, y padeció el hospital la misma desgracia: pretendese que con este incidente las causas y demas menesteros de su servicio, se pasaron al de Leon, y las rentas fueron depositadas en las cajas de la referida Ciudad. Esto último puede ser equívocacion, originada de que en ellas se ha introducido el noveno y medio, que tocaba á dicho hospital, con el fin de que, habiendo monto suficiente se restablezca.

Las casas, en suma, se reducen á ciento

las ochenta y siete de paja, y las trece de teja; dispersas, cerradas de monte y maltratadas, las familias á 86, y las personas á 320, de confesion y comunión. Asegúrase, que en la plaza habia una casa de alto, de teja, en el mismo lugar en que existen al presente unas paredes como de dos estados cubiertas de árboles y yerba, y como de veinte y cinco años á esta parte, se habrán arruinado mas de veinte bajas y capices. Parece, en fin, que la población en lo antiguo tuvo algun lustre y caudales: hoy en día es un compendio de miserias y respiradero de pobreza.

La causa primera de sus trabajos fueron las dos invasiones que sucesivamente padeció en el referido año de 35. Faltóles tambien el comercio que mantenía con el Perú y las familias de lustre que habitaban se retiraron de ella, estinguéndose el ayuntamiento que se componia de alcaldes, rejidores y escribanos; y por corona de sus calamidades, hasta el cregidor la ha abandonado: mantienese en el Viejo, y de poco tiempo á esta parte ha nombrado un teniente de ella.

Esta villa tiene un puerto á distancia de legua y media por tierra: en lo primitivo se intituló de la posesion, despues ha sido el conocido por el Realejo. Mira directamente al Sar: en medio de la entrada se halla una isleta llamada el "Cardon;" este es un árbol á modo de organo, sin ojas, ni ramas, y lleno de solo espinas; hay algunos en la misma isleta, y de ellos he recibido su nombre: es baja como de 400 varas, de longitud y 100 de latitud, circunvalada de arrecifes, y cubierta de yerba. Su situación causa dos bocas la una al oriente, de tres enadras de ancho; denominase "Canal viejo" porque antiguamente se frecuentaba: unos arrecifes que tiene y bancos de arena que ha eruido, han sido el motivo de abandonarla: no obstante, con temporales recios, provenientes del mismo Sar se entra sin dificultad por ella. La otra cae al occidente: es mas recojida, enteramente limpia y segura: su fondo se estiende hasta ocho brazas en el canal: corre este inmediato á un peñasco, situado en la punta de la isla; válese de las palancas para apartarse de él, y de los remos para navegar, por que la misma isla apaga los vientos: estos tampoco se sienten en el resto del estero ó bahia: los mangles que hay de una y otra parte los hacen cesar: al mismo tiempo sirven para amarrarse en ellos las embarcaciones, cuyas anclas en tal caso son superfluas. Las de mayor volumen, es á saber: de 30 varas de quillas llegan hasta Jagúy, como legua y media de la villa. Las de menos porte penetran hasta la boca del Mero, que es media legua mas adelante. Las pequeñas en fin, suben hasta la Canavera ó Espanta Negritos, y algunas surgen dentro de la parroquia, y con planchas saltan en tierra: estas funciones se practican ya con bastante trabajo: cauido la omision que se ha tenido en quitar los árboles que caen en el agua, y cortar las ramas que cruzan de uno á otro lado, se juntan en medio, é impiden el paso: para evitar estas y las demas peligros que hay desde la entrada hasta el remate del estero en que se numeran tres leguas se necesita de práctico para que dirija la deriva: para que esté pronto siempre que se fresca y se registre el mar todos los días se mantienen cuatro hombres, haciendo vija en un cerro, distant media legua de la villa: ganan mensualmente nueve pesos á razon de diez y ocho reales al día.

A tres cuadras de ella está una estancia de palos de Moran muy fuertes, en sus fijas y fosos: en el medio se halla una casa de tejas, constante de 29 varas de largo y 14 de ancho, sirven para guardar las armas, que se reducen á 4 cañones de á 10, pedreras de bronce con sus cureñas, balas encuadas y demas menesteros para su uso; en el resto de la casa se aloja en tiempo de arribato la única compañía que hay. Los oficiales y soldados que la componen se reducen á 203 con 49 insules, bayonetas y gamichos. Junto á la misma estancia existe una casita de teja destinada para la barca que llaman del Rey: esta se halla al presente inservible por falta de medios para habitarla. A otras dos enadras hacia la moribunda villa, está el astillero para la fábrica de embarcaciones. Los constructores de ellas son poco peritos en el arte, y así rara es la que sale perfecta. Este puerto en fin, que en otro tiempo fué algo frecuentado, carece absolutamente de comer-

y se ha hecho tan odioso que todos auyen de arribar á él. Atribuyese uno y otro al demasiado rigor con que los traficantes eran tratados por los ministros, que debian interesarse en su mas pronto y equitativo despacho. A esto coadyuvaba tambien la inopia total que se padece de marineros: ocupan estas plazas los que jamás han navegado, ni saben acomodar justamente la carga, ni maniobrar en las embarcaciones con destreza: sucede, pues, que cuasi todas las que salen de él, se pierden ignominiosamente: unas van á chocar con los bajos por no conocerlos, y otras zozobran por que la carga se desliza y las hace ir á la banda: en efecto ha llegado el de que en un puerto tan bello y espacioso como el del Realejo, no se vea una embarcacion, aun del mas mínimo porte.—Últimamente el territorio de este curato se estiende á 4 leguas de longitud y 2 de latitud: hay en ellas 12 hatos, 4 trapiches, y unas pocas labranzas.—(Continuara.)

**A LA GACETA DE GUATEMALA.**

Hace ya dos años que como lejítimo heredero de D. Juan Carrascosa he gestionado ante las Cámaras Lejislativa del Salvador para el reconocimiento de un crédito de mi casa, cuyo título original obra en mi poder, y ante las mismas Cámaras legalizé debidamente mi derecho, segun consta en el expediente que existe en las oficinas del Salvador.

Reconocido que fué el crédito, previas todas las diligencias y formalidades de ley pedí á mis coherederos de Guatemala sus poderes, si querian que los representase. Todos me los dirijieron en forma, y posteriormente recibí otro de dos Sras. Marruquines de los Altos. Un Sr. Inchaurregui aparece representando á estas dos Sras., diciendo que el poder es falso; y como no tengo ningun empeño en representar á esas dos personas, sea ó no válido tal poder puede estar tranquilo el Sr. Inchaurregui de que les dejaré su derecho libre para que ellas hagan sus coneros donde les convenga sin perjuicio de lo que en su oportunidad me toque practicar, ya que por ahora está bien remoto el caso de hacer cobros ni reclamos á los Gobiernos: ni estén creyendo que en el día me ocupo de tales asuntos.—Carrascosa.

**CONSISTENCIA.**

Sobre el 30 de Enero de 1855, durante el sitio de Granada por el ejército demócratico, y cuando el último estaba en general peligro de espulsion, si no de esterminacion; el General en Jefe D. Máximo Jerez, entró en un contrato con H. A. Crabb, C. C. Hornsby y Thomas F. Fisher para la introduccion de 500 rifles americanos; por lo cual él se obligaba en parte pagar la moderada suma de 65,600 pesos y una concesion de tierra de la estension de 31,500 acres, prometiéndole al mismo tiempo á los comisionados lo siguiente: A Mr. Henry A. Crabb, C. C. Hornsby Brigadier General el primero, coronel el segundo y teniente coronel el tercero.

Cuando el General Jerez ofreció los 78,500 pesos por año, realmente desaba la asistencia de los americanos.

**AVISO.**

La noche del 20 del corriente se ha perdido una pistola de Coll [cilindro de seis tiros] la persona que la haya encontrado y la devuelva a su dueño, se le gratificará con 10 \$ ftes. advirtiéndole que es muy conocida y se han dado los pasos necesarios. Podrán llevarla á la casa del Sr. Jral. en Jefe por ser de uno de sus Ayudantes.

Se necesita informacion del R. H. Dreyer natural de los Estados Unidos, fué visto últimamente como el día 14 ó 15 del corriente Junio, cerca de la playa terminantemente fuera de sí; su edad es de 26 años, de un tamaño regular, de buen color ojos azules, sin barba, y bigotes, pelo negro y poco castaño, de uñas muy recortadas. Va vestido con una leva de paño negro, pantalón de lino rayado, zapatos de charol y sombrero de palma extranjera con cinta negra.

Se dará una gratificacion de veinte y cinco pesos á la persona que lo presente al ministro Americano en esta ciudad. Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

**REMITIDO.**

*William D. Snyder en la gran feria de Nicaragua!—Escena ridícula!*

¡En los negocios mas interesantes de este mundo, siempre hay algo ridiculo! ¡Al grande Emperador Carlos 5<sup>o</sup>, se le ocurrió enterrarse en vida celebrando sus mismos funerales bajo el nombre del Padre Accencio! ¡B-peraba la Corte de su hijo Felipe, y que le llevara la venta que se le habia asignado para pagar á Murillo y á Cervantes, desiertos de escuela, que casualmente se encontraron en la portada del convento la víspera de celebrarse tal locura, y que fueron llamados por el Emperador para pintar su tumba, é improvisar los epitafios! ¡Cervantes como poeta, y Murillo como pintor! ¡Napoleon 1<sup>o</sup>, fué sepultado en Santa Elena dentro de muchas cajas herméticamente cerradas; pero sus dolientes, que tanto hicieron para conservar sus restos, se olvidaron de que las pilas con que estaban cosidas las botas debian podrirse! ¡A los 25 años fué estimado el gran Napoleon, y fiesta igual parece que solo puede hacerse en el Cielo! ¡Con el mas profundo respeto se descubre su cadáver; y resulta la vista ridícula de sus uñas, que segun algunos naturalistas opinan, crecen á los muertos! ¡Siempre hay algo de ridiculo en este mundo pícaro!

¡El cuervo Snyder, ave de mal agüero, asoma en las fértiles playas de Nicaragua y por sus rapacidades se le desprecia como debiera! ¡Incensato deprecado quiere hoy desacreditar el pais y al Héroe que rije sus destinos! ¡Eco de la páfida administracion! Guatemala, consigna sus absurdos en el número 40 de la Gaceta! ¡Resulta conforme al buen criterio, que la administracion de Guatemala se esfuerza siempre por infamar, oprimir y anular á Nicaragua!

Decir el folletista que en Nicaragua no hay medios de vivir para el que quiera buscarlos, es el ultimatum del descaño, ó de la impudicia. ¡Quién podrá dudar en el mundo civilizado que Nicaragua abunda por su fertilidad, por su posicion geográfica y por el genio de sus habitantes? ¡Ninguno!

¡Certo certísimo es que el progreso de una espantosa revolucion ha corrompido las costumbres ha desunido los pueblos, que mientras Leon se hundia en un abismo, se levantaba Granada llamada por la fortuna á mucho engrandecimiento! ¡Certo certísimo es, que ha dado un paso retrógrado; pero tambien es cierto certísimo que bajo los auspicios y el valor de nuestros hermanos del Norte, por el genio del incólito General Walker dentro muy pocos días no solo volverá Granada á su antiguo ser, sino que se llenará de esplendor!

¡Queda pues pulverizada en estas pocas líneas la ridícula representación del aventurero Snyder, sus ataques, sus carros imaginarios, de su entremetido! ¡Viva el raro de la guerra, el Irfa de la paz, el lazo de la unidad! ¡El jóven Walker!

J. L. Ll.

*Al cumplirse años de la señorita D.ª Petrona Santoval, y previa licencia de su digno esposo y mi querido amigo.*

**DECORAS.**

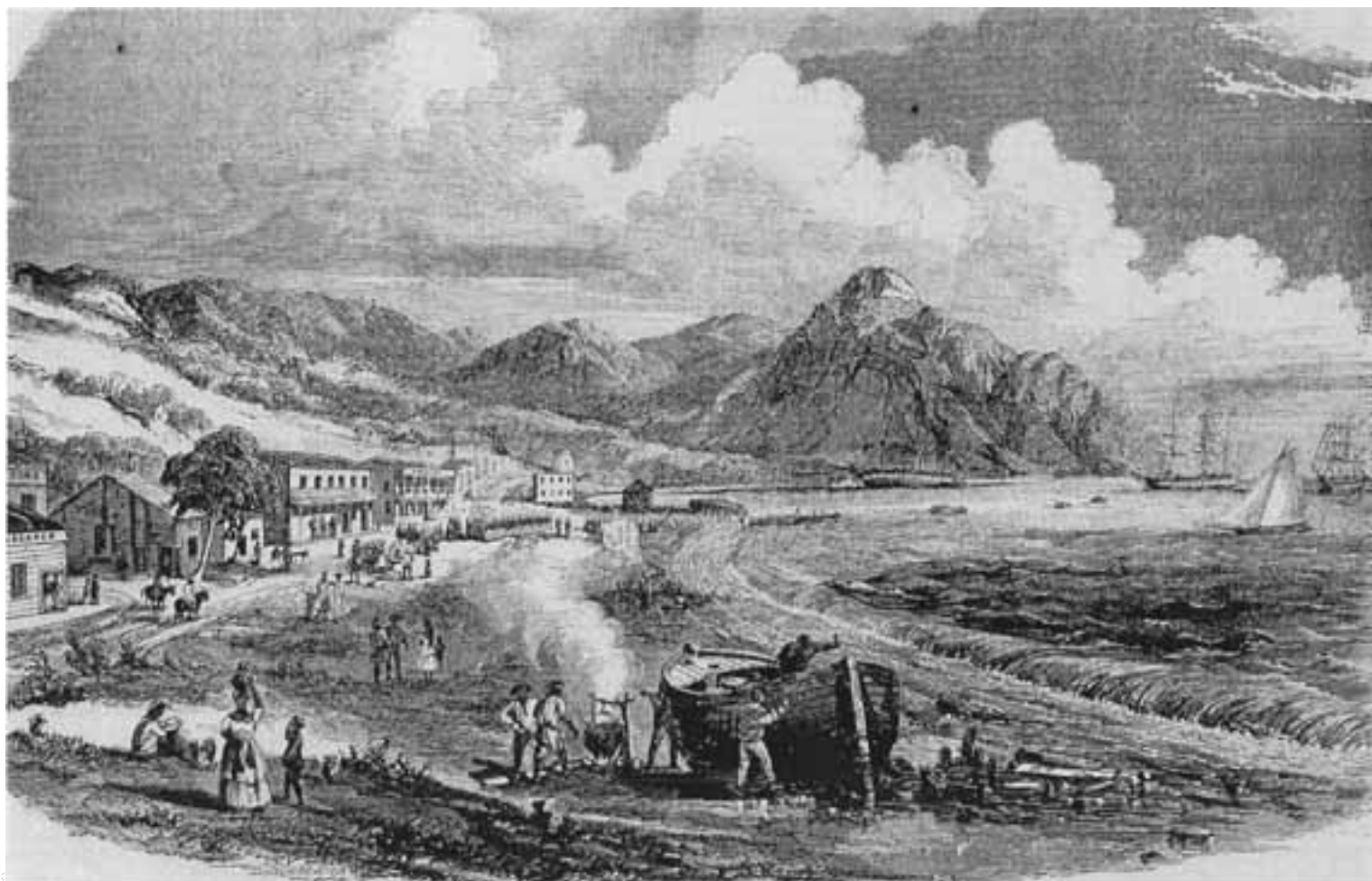
En vano Junio en flores  
Se hermoso matiz campea,  
Inútil se lisonjea  
La Aurora con sus primores.  
Fébo con sus resplandores  
Admiró luces mas bellas,  
Pues hoy mi Petrona entre ellas  
Con solo su rostro hermoso  
Obliga á que en el glorioso  
Cuente el sol ufano estrellas.

Su cumple años la elevó  
Hoy á mayor gerarquía,  
Pues Diosa la aclama el día  
Y Diosa la adora yo.  
La Parca se avergonzó  
De tan nobles cualidades,  
¡Triunfa, pues, en tus edades  
Del tiempo y de su mudanza,  
Por que la Parca no alcanza,  
Al coro de las deidades.

J. L. Ll.

**IMPRENTA LIBERAL.**

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Los costarricenses abandonan San Juan del Sur, en retirada a su país  
Costa Ricans retreat from San Juan del Sur

principle of self-government, and stand ready to follow the proud example when the tocsin of Freedom sounds. Ah, there's hope for Europe yet.

In Africa that example has led to the establishment of a Republic, which is progressing steadily toward the moral regeneration of the savage races. That example, and the influences of Republicanism have opened to us the ports of China and Japan, and overcome the policy of isolation which these extraordinary people had adhered to for so many centuries. To whatever part of the civilized world the eye turns, the effects of this example and these influences are visible, and how magnificent and sublime is the part assigned to us!

Of all that world which the great Genesee, Columbus, gave to Castile and Leon, but two islands now remain, and on them the grasp of the all-conquering Spaniard is failing. The day is not far distant when the flag of free Cuba, which now salutes my eye, will wave in triumph over the fairest isle of the Antilles.

The blood of slaughtered patriots stains the soil which is still polluted by the footsteps of the despot and his minions, but not long will it remain unavenged, nor can the hour of freedom be forever postponed. Physical force alone has prevented the Cubans from following the example of their neighbors, and when was that ever a permanent barrier to the spread of Republicanism? The hill of Atarés will yet be consecrated as ground rendered holy by the blood of martyred patriots, and a monument to Lopez will arise on the spot where he suffered an ignominious death.

And here, in this fair land, for which God has done so much, and man so little; where Nature has showered her gifts with an unsparring hand, and where all that is bright and beautiful combine to make existence sweet; even here have the principles of true Republicanism penetrated, and under more favorable auspices than ever before was known, now bid fair to become permanently successful. For many years this country has been the scene of bloody civil wars, which have

great moral force of their native land, who can doubt the issue of the present struggle?

The end is not yet. The insidious foe of Republicanism, whom we have twice met and twice defeated, aims another blow at the cause of Freedom by secretly stirring up the neighboring States to combine and drive the Americans from Nicaragua; but the spectacle this day presented, this first celebration of the Birthday of Freedom, in the heart of Central America, shows that the seed has fallen upon good ground, and will surely blossom and bear the goodly fruit of Liberty.

Then, when the mission of America shall have been accomplished here, and when, "redeemed, regenerated and enthralled" the Republic of Central America shall take her stand among the free nations of the earth, the name of WALKER will be to the South what that of Washington is to the North, and will be venerated as one who relived a suffering people and implanted the principles of order and true independence, where all before was anarchy and misrule.

After the oration, the procession reformed and marching to the American Legation, was disbanded.

At 4 o'clock P. M., about seventy-five persons sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Granada Hotel. The U. S. Minister, Col. Wheeler, presided, supported on his right by Gen. Walker, and on his left by the President of the Republic, Don Fermín Ferrer.

The following regular toasts were read from the Chair:

**TOASTS FOR THE DAY.**

1. "The Day we Celebrate." An era in the history of man. The great star of the North arose with the beams of Liberty, and the fire of all nations rejoice in its kindling influence.

Music—"Marseilles Hymn."

2. "The United States of America." The Great Republic. By her progress in science, by her advancement in the

and sacred honors" in the cause of freedom, and have won.

**Music.**

11. "The American Minister." Embued with the principles of his country, he has ably sustained the cause of Liberty; and by his precept and example, has assisted in establishing Republicanism and defeating the efforts of Tyranny and Treachery."

**Music.**

12. "Padre Fijil." The gentleman, the scholar and the statesman. His neighbors appreciate his virtues as a man; his country estimates his talents as a diplomat.

**Music.**

13. "The Fair Sex." We have their sympathies in the cause of Nicaragua—popular in their hearts. Let them emigrate and aid in making Nicaragua populous.

Music—"Come Haste to the Wedding."

Gen. Walker now arose and proposed a toast to the memory of Christopher Columbus and George Washington—one gave to the old world a new continent, the other secured to the continent those principles of liberty, the carrying out of which has made the United States of America the first nation of the earth.

The General followed this sentiment by a short but brilliant speech, in which he compared the achievements of the two illustrious men whose names had been proposed. He showed the difference between the Spanish and English ideas of liberty and democracy; how English liberty culminated in New England, and how Spanish tyranny culminated in Central America and the islands adjacent; how the noble Genoese was a Democrat; and how Washington perfected the work he began; and ended by expressing a hope that here in Nicaragua the principles of a Democratic Government would find a

The following toast from B. White, Esq., of Virginia, was read by Owen Duffly, and responded to with enthusiasm:

The cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the United States, which have resulted in the preservation and perpetuation of the principles essential to the security of the liberty and integrity of a union of States; wishing that through their influence this country may advance with the same unparalleled rapidity to power and greatness, as was clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Major Rogers—Sub-Delegate of Nicaragua. By Col. Fisher. Drank standing.

Nicaragua as it was, is, and will be. By Captain Deussenbury. Drank with great applause.

The Nicaraguan Navy; though small may it flourish. By Dr. Alien. A good deal of wit and repartee was here put in circulation, and Comodoro De Brisot's health was drunk with applause.

The old boards, masts, and copper that bore the original 56 in safety to Nicaragua from California. By Col. Jones. Enthusiasm.

The dead of the original party. Drank standing and in silence.

The gallant Cuban—Machado—who joined his fortunes with ours for the spread of liberty, and fell at Rivas on 11th of April, 1856. By Col. Jones. Drank standing and in silence.

Lieut. Stoll and Lieut. Gay—two of the old party who have paid the debt of nature. They died fighting gallantly in the cause. By Col. Jones. Drank standing and in silence.

The Orator of the Day—Charles Callahan, Esq.—who is as pleasant as he is eloquent, drank to that damned Quarter-Master's Department." Much laughter, to which Captain Morris of that Department good humoredly replied—I throw this out as a note of defiance—When required, the Quarter-Master's Department will be "that." I have yet to be convinced that others will be the same. Roars of laughter.

soldiers the missionaries of freedom. Recitation by Capt. Mullen.

4. The memory of our dead comrades given by Mr. Keil. Song, "Napoleon's Grave," by Lieut. Polk.

5. "Win. Walker"—may his success be equal to his desire to extend the area of freedom. (Three cheers.)

6. "The Five Stars of Central America"—may they be placed in the centre of the galaxy of stars that now adorn the stripes of the United States. Answered by Capt. Mullen.

7. The Medical Staff of the Nicaraguan Army. Answered by Dr. Callahan. An Irish song, by Lieut. Newby.

8. "Our Flag"—blue, white and blue. 9. The Powers of California and of Central America.

10. Our Friends in the United States. 11. Don Fermín Ferrer, Provisional President of Nicaragua.

12. The Press—that mighty engine which tyrants fear and freemen love.

13. Gen. Fry and his staff.

14. The unity of the Democracy in Nicaragua—may it never be broken.

The above were all drunk with becoming honors.

The following toasts were volunteered and many of them prefaced with much eloquence:

The Officers of the Army of the United States. By Capt. Hoff.

The health of Lieut. Robert Glennon. Col. Markham—his health and long life. By Lieut. Thompson.

Gen. Walker—may his name be handed down from generation to generation as the liberator and regenerator of Central America. By Capt. Hoff.

Major Raymond, of the First Rifles—may he live long and be with us in our next campaign. By Capt. Thompson.

Capt. Hooff—one of the "Fifty-six." By Sicles; responded to by the gallant captain.

The Five Central American States—may we live to see them combined under the Presidency of Gen. Walker. By Lieut. Paxton.



impoverished its people, prevented the proper development of its resources, and almost thrown it back to that state of barbarism from which it had emerged under the Spanish rule.

Animated by the example of their brethren of the North, the Liberals of Central America contended nobly for the establishment of that true equality and freedom, that absolute independence, to achieve which they had thrown off the yoke of Spain. They were opposed by a rich and powerful aristocracy, who trembled for their prescriptions and privileges, and who wished for the establishment of a political oligarchy which would enable them to dominate over the ignorant masses. It cannot be a matter of wonder, however much it may be deplored, that a struggle between principles so implacably hostile, should have been conducted with a fierce intolerance, to which in our more favored land we are strangers, and of which few among us can form any adequate conception.

It was the contest between these two principles which produced that series of revolutions and counter-revolutions which rendered Central America what she now is, or rather was; for I cannot doubt that a new era has dawned upon her, and that the clouds which have so long obscured her onward march, will be dispersed as easily as the morning breeze dispels the mist from her own mountains. Prostrated and defeated at every turn, the Liberals of Nicaragua turned their despairing eyes to their more prosperous brethren of the North, and in the name of a common cause, asked for aid—nor was their call unanswered. But little more than a year ago, a small but daring band landed on the shores of Nicaragua. They came upon the invitation of an oppressed people to aid them in establishing those principles of Republicanism which, as Americans, it was their mission to diffuse over the earth. How they have fulfilled that mission, and with what success they have spread those principles, all present are aware. Villified and abused by those who knew not or cared not for the noble feelings by which they were actuated, they have steadily pursued their way, and now their names stand high on the roll of fame as the saviors of a people and the true representatives of American principles and American freedom. Under the leadership of one whose name is a synonym for success, and sustained by the

fullest development than it had yet reached in the Northern States.

Gen. Walker's address was frequently interrupted by the enthusiasm excited in his hearers, and followed by deafening applause. The force and grace of his eloquence seemed to take all by surprise.

The following are a part of the toasts that were volunteered during the remainder of the dinner:

By Gen. Fry—"The Europeans and Cubans in the service of Nicaragua. They have felt the evils of Despotism, and are true lovers of Liberty and Progress."

Drank with loud cheers.

Alluding to the treachery of supposed friends, and the ingratitude which Gen. Walker's confidence and generosity met, it was proposed:

By Col. Don Bruno Von Natmer—"To drink to the men who would not shrink from a point of honor I mean (said the speaker) the men who are willing to live and die with Gen. Walker."

Drank standing, with cheers.

By Wm. Teller—"The Army of Nicaragua," which, under the guidance of its able chieftain, has been led on to victory, and from conquering to conquering; that army in which we placed our hopes in the darkest days of our tribulations; that army which has defended our homes from foreign invasion and restored peace and happiness to us all. (Cheers.)

By Col. Ph. Thompson—"The sun of the Volcanoes." It shines on one war, may it soon burst in meridian splendor on all and show the world the regenerated Republic of Central America. (Applause.)

By M. Metterell—"A la Prosperité de la République de Nicaragua." Sit Washington le grand homme qui a fondé la Liberté des États Unis pour voir au milieu de nous, il pressera la main d'un de ses imitateurs dévoués qui travaille à placer la République de Nicaragua au rang de États Unis. Vive la Liberté! Vive le Général en Chef Walker!

Drank with loud applause.

By Postmaster General Ruggles—"Central America will soon find that Gen. Walker is as big around as he is straight up and down."

Loud cheers and laughter.

By the President of the Republic—"El Presidente de la Republica brinda." A la memoria de Cristóbal Colón. A la independencia de los EE. VV. A la memoria del grande Washington, del grande y sublime politico del heroe de la patria y de la filosofia, del Célèbre Caudillo de la primera revolucion Americana: el primer que planto el glorioso estandarte de la libertad en el suelo de Colon y abrió la puerta a la formacion de Nuevas Naciones.

After the dinner at the Granada Hotel, we visited the quarters of the officers of Company "B," Second Battalion Light Infantry, and there found a company of the officers enjoying themselves as officers and gentlemen only can. Every man of them appeared to be full, to bursting, of fun, and at the same time as sociable and orderly as if they were at a love feast.

The following address was written to be presented to those who dined at the Granada Hotel:

GRANADA, July 4, 1856.

We the undersigned do most respectfully submit our most sincere regards to the gentlemen composing the festivity given in commemoration of the anniversary of the American Independence, and do earnestly hope their enjoyment has succeeded their most sanguine expectations, and beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

"The Americans in Nicaragua." May they never lose sight of the noble end for which they immigrated to this country—freedom."

Dr. CALLAHAN, Captain.  
JAMES MULLEN, Lieutenant.  
OBA PAXTON, Lieutenant.  
J. C. HAMMICK, Lieutenant.  
W. B. NEWBY, Lieutenant.  
JOHN W. POLK, Lieutenant.  
A. H. JONES,  
R. T. SICKLES,  
JULIUS KELL.

The following toasts were given during the dinner—Dr. Callahan in the chair:

1. "The Day we Celebrate and the Land we left." Song, "Know you the Land."
2. "Nicaragua." The Central Star of the great Southern constellation. Song, "Melinda May," by Lieut. Newby.
3. "The Army of Nicaragua"—its

Capt. Farnham—immediate recovery of his health and speedy return to his comrades in Nicaragua. By Paxton.

John Creighton. By Paxton.  
A. P. Crittenden—friend to our cause and friend of Gen. Walker. By Capt. Thompson.

The Star-Spangled Banner—may the officers here assembled live to see it wave in triumph over Cuba, the greatest of the Antilles. By Capt. Hoff.

"The Girls we left behind us" were toasted by the company. After which, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in a manner worthy of the days of Burns, and the company separated highly pleased with their evening's entertainment.

LETTER FROM COL. JAQUES,

MASSAYA, July 2, 1856.

CHARLES CALLAHAN, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your note of the 2<sup>th</sup> of June, informing me that I have been selected by the American residents in Granada to deliver an oration before them on the approaching great national anniversary of our country, has this moment been received, and I hasten to reply to it.

For the honor done me by my countrymen in thus selecting me through you, I would sincerely thank them. I take it as no common evidence of partiality in my favor to have been selected to perform so important a part, on so important an occasion, and, consequently, regret the more that I am compelled to decline the honor as well as pleasure which it would afford me to comply with this very flattering request. For the last two days I have been suffering from an attack of illness, which, though slight, will, for some days to come, incapacitate me for any kind of violent exercise. Be assured, however, that I heartily approve of the Celebration which is to take place. In the midst of circumstances such as surround the Americans in this country in thus keeping alive one of the time honored customs of their country, evidences a love for their native land, and devotion to its institutions worthy of all praise.

Feeling that in being deprived of the pleasure of a participation in the ceremonies that I am the greater loser.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. JAQUES.

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 36

Sábado, 12 de julio de 1856

ESTE SÁBADO, 12 DE JULIO, en la segunda página por fin sale, en inglés, el resultado de las "elecciones" efectuadas tres semanas antes, y un suplemento trae, sólo en inglés, la crónica escueta de la toma de posesión y el discurso inaugural de William Walker, "el primer presidente americano de Nicaragua", ese mismo sábado 12 de julio. En primera plana, siempre sólo en inglés, hay una carta de John P. Heiss y el discurso del padre Vijil el 24 de mayo en Nueva York. En español, el anuncio de que Walker ha sido electo "por una mayoría inmensa de dos mil votos", pone en entredicho las cifras oficiales que en inglés le dan a Walker 15.835 votos y a todos los demás "candidatos" 7.401 para una mayoría absoluta de 8.434 votos.

El Extra del miércoles 16 de julio trae, siempre sólo en inglés, la crónica explayada de la toma de posesión, en la que llenan casi una página entera los numerosos brindis del banquete.

Saturday, July 12, 1856

ON THIS SATURDAY, JULY 12TH, the result of the "elections" held three weeks earlier at last comes out, in English, on the second page, and a Supplement records, in English only, a short chronicle of the inauguration of William Walker, "the first American President of Nicaragua", and his inaugural address, that very day, Saturday, July 12th. On the front page, also in English only, there is a letter from John P. Heiss and padre Vijil's speech on May 24th in New York. In Spanish, the announcement that Walker has been elected "by an immense majority of two thousand votes", gives the lie to the official figures that in English give Walker 15.835 votes and to all the other "candidates" 7.401, for an absolute majority of 8.434 votes.

The Extra on Wednesday, July 16th, brings, always in English only, the unabridged chronicle of the inaugural, in which the many toasts at the banquet fill almost a whole page.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### NICARAGUA MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A press of other interesting reading matter has heretofore prevented any extended reference to the great sympathy meetings held throughout the United States in favor of Nicaraguan independence. On the 24th of May, one of these monster gatherings occurred in New York, at which twenty thousand persons were assembled.

. . . Central America will become Americanized . . . 'manifest destiny' has decreed that the day is not far distant when the republic of Central America will be the compeer of the glorious republic of the stars and stripes.

191 (1-4)

### Presidential Election.

After a tedious delay the election returns have all been received. . . General Walker received 15.835 votes out of 23.236 cast. . . In certain towns of Segovia and Matagalpa, Gen. Walker carried the strongest majorities given to him in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wisest and most providential ruler they ever had. . . The people have chosen their ruler, and we can safely affirm that nothing in the government of the State will give them cause to regret their choice.

192 (1)

### ELECCIONES.

Por el decreto que aparece en la sección de oficio de este periódico, espedido ayer por el Sr. Presidente Provisorio D. Fermin Ferrer, ha sido electo para Presidente de esta república el Sr. General en Jefe del Ejército D. W. Walker, y mañana, previas las solemnidades y ceremonias de costumbre, tomará dicho Sr. posesion de la silla presidencial del Estado, por una mayoría inmensa de dos mil votos, segun hemos podido averiguar. Con mejores datos sobre el particular, daremos noticia circunstanciada de todo en nuestro número inmediato. Por ahora, nos limitamos á augurar fecundos bienes, y una nueva era de prosperidad y bienandanza para el país, bajo la dirección del Jeneral W. Walker, cuyos buenos dotes, equidad y capacidad en todo sentidos, le han adquirido el aura popular que disfruta, y las simpatías generales.

197 (3)

### EDUCACION.

Informados de que el General Walker desea inaugurar su advenimiento á la Presidencia de Nicaragua con la fundacion de un instituto nacional para la educacion de la juventud Nicaraguense, nos complacemos sobre manera al recomendar esta idea feliz . . .

197 (3)

### El Coronel Waldo Herrera al pueblo de Managua.

Vuestro patriotismo por el convencimiento, siempre ha confiado en mí, que verdaderamente he deseado y deseo vuestra verdadera felicidad. Centro Americano como vosotros, lleno de gratitud por vuestra confianza y animado de los mas vivos deseos de que llegueis al cabo, de la carrera de la mas ominiosa revolucion, de que gocéis del fruto de tantos sacrificios me he puesto al lado del ínclito Walker á quien el clarín de la fama y gloriosas victorias proclaman por el rejenerador de Nicaragua y el único que puede salvarla de la tremenda crisis en que se encuentra. Al borde de una anarquía, ó ser presa de un poder intruso y tiránico. ¡Que funesta alternativa!

Vosotros que tanto confias en mí, vosotros, sin duda me secundaréis y compondreis mis filas en el día del combate. Creo firmemente que cada una de vuestras cienas ceñirá un laurel, y que todos ellos formarán la corona verdaderamente Democrática que pondréis en el día de la victoria en la cabeza de nuestro Jeneral Walker. Yo entónces á su lado con mi espada llevaré algunas de sus tropas, o habrá quedado mi cadáver en el campo de la gloria. ¡Corramos pues, todos á las armas!

Waldo Herrera.

197 (4)

### DEMOCRACY.

. . . A democratic government is one that represents truly the will of the people—or, at least, a majority of the people; but with the single exception of Nicaragua, there is not at present any government in existence where democracy is carried out to its fullest extent. . . If we may judge the future by the past and present, the democratic principle in Nicaragua will be purer than ever before existed, and the liberty of the individual will reach a higher point than it has ever yet attained.

192 (3-4)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

NO. 36

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### NICARAGUA MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A press of other interesting reading matter has heretofore prevented any extended reference to the great sympathy meetings held throughout the United States in favor of Nicaraguan independence. On the 24th of May, one of these monster gatherings occurred in New York, at which twenty thousand persons were assembled. The Nicaragua flag was unfurled and the most intense feeling manifested itself throughout in our behalf. Letters were read from Gen. Cass, Gen. Walbridge, Gov. Smith, and others. Speeches were delivered by Gov. Price, of New Jersey, Hon. Mr. Peck, of Michigan, and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

After the meeting adjourned, the crowd took up the line of march for the Metropolitan Hotel, where Padre Vijil, the Nicaraguan Minister, was stopping, and after a most enthusiastic demonstration, succeeded in drawing his reverence out.

Padre Vijil was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, and made the following eloquent speech, which was interpreted to the meeting by Mr. Smith:

#### SPEECH OF PADRE VIJIL.

"That this unexpected demonstration of the citizens of New York to do honor to the humble representative of a struggling people had so affected him, added to his limited knowledge of the American language—for he would not say English language—that he could say but little; but he was glad of this opportunity to express to the citizens of this great Republic, on behalf of the government which he had the honor to represent, the high appreciation in which they were held by his countrymen, not alone for the sympathy which had been manifested in their behalf by private individuals, but also for the recognition and countenance which the United States as a nation had extended towards them. That he himself was engaged in sacred callings—one which leads mankind to a better and kinder appreciation of humanity, and brings him nearer to his God—his life was passed within the quiet precincts of a church, and many might think that it ill-became him to engage in a matter disconnected with his profession in the political affairs of his country. But to such he would say that he came here on no common mission. There are duties which impel a man beyond the ordinary interests of the church and State, and such are now impelling him in the great errand which he has come here to perform. He had heard for thirty years the cannon of discordant factions booming

through a land that God had intended for a paradise—he had seen the walls of His sacred edifice crumble beneath the burning shot, and its most holy sanctuary defiled to sanguinary purposes—he had seen families divided against each other and homesteads laid waste; and now, when by the infusion of new elements, there was a chance for all these things to end; when his people had adopted a government which would insure internal tranquillity; when brother was reconciled by brother, and father with son, the hand of aggression is raised against them by a neighboring State, who, with Serviles in their ranks, and aided by one of the mightiest Powers of Christendom, is marching to invade the territory and make it once more the theatre of bloodshed and misrule. Could he remain within his cloistered cell and see such things without adding his mite to the effort for his country's good? No, far from it. He must go forth like Peter the Hermit, of old, to preach a crusade in favor of his suffering country. And so he had come here to drink from the very fountain of liberty—to study our institutions, to learn our laws, so that when he returns to his own land, he may go there enlightened and refreshed, to commence the regeneration of his people. He was here in a diplomatic capacity, and it would not become him to speak publicly of matters of policy between his government and our own. He trusted that the great cause of humanity which he urged would be in itself sufficient to shield him, if he had departed from any of the established usages of diplomacy in thus addressing a public assembly; but his heart was full, and he must speak, and he would say that it was his firm conviction that the government of Nicaragua would always place highest in the great brotherhood of nations that fearless Republic which was the first to extend to them the helping hand of recognition. He would not conceal from them that his country needed aid; and he could see by this spontaneous manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the greatest metropolis of this hemisphere, that he had but to ask that aid for his bleeding country to receive it with no niggard hand. He would not trespass longer on their patience. (Cheers and cries of "go on," "go on.") This unexpected honor to his country was most grateful to his feelings. On behalf of that country, on behalf of President Rivas, on behalf of their gallant countryman, Gen. Walker, who was dear to every Nicaraguan, and for the greater cause of humanity, he thanked them.

In addition to the above speech, we can only find room for the following letter from our present able Charge d'Affaires near the United States Government, Maj. John P. Heiss, written in reply to an invitation from the meeting to deliver an address on the occasion. It is a forcible exposition of American quietude and English aggression; and if it does not awaken to new senses, the conservative portion of the people of the United States, we shall conclude that they are essentially dead to all conviction on the subject of the grasping policy of the British Government:

"WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

"MESSRS. JOHN CLANCY, APPLETON, CARSMITH, ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, and others, Committee:

"GENTLEMEN—I regret exceedingly that circumstances will not permit me to be present at the great mass meeting to be held in the Park, in behalf of 'Nicaragua and liberty.' My heart is with the movement in all its phases, let it be termed 'filibusterism,' or, as some who, unfortunately, have been elevated to

high positions in this country, have called it, 'piraticalism.' If Walker and his brave associates can, in any sense of the word, be stigmatized as either, I am willing to be placed in the same category. If it be piracy to aid an oppressed people in securing to themselves the blessings we enjoy in this favored land, I, for one, am willing to aid and sustain all such piratical acts.

"If the representative of the people of the United States proclaim their true policy, it seems that we are getting to be timid and vacillating; we proclaim the Monroe doctrine, and threaten John Bull with our due vengeance if he even squints towards American territory, yet the old hypocrite laughs in his sleeve at all our blustering, and through the especial grace of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, quietly annexes the beautiful island of Ruatan, and the contiguous islands in the Bay of Honduras. While John Bull, sustained by many of our more wise than honest statesmen, is declaiming against the filibusterism of General Walker, her Majesty is annexing one of the richest portions of Bengal, deposing its king, and taking into her own keeping its treasures and revenues. Look at the filibustering history of John Bull for the past eight years, and what do we witness? First, we have the consolidation of her power in the 'Punjab,' its people forced into the ranks of the army, its princes stripped of every shadow of authority, and the country rendered another footstool for the luxurious filibustering East India Company to rest its gouty legs upon.

"Second—His 'Bullship' not being satisfied with the Punjab, resolved to enlarge 'the arena of liberty,' and picked a quarrel with the King of Burmah. Burmah had to submit to a similar fate, and forms another province under the control of his 'Bullship,' which commands a larger army and more inexhaustible resources than the mother country, to which it is nominally subject.

"Third—It has been but a few days since that the New York papers contained the decree of his 'Bullship,' annexing the wealthy kingdom of Oude—the dethronement of its king; and, finally, we have the following special warrant of Victoria in regard to the 'Bay Islands':

Whereas it has been represented unto us that the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilia, Helene, Barbarat, and Moxat, in the Bay of Honduras, are inhabited by divers subjects of our crown, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and we have, therefore, deemed it expedient to make provision for the government of the settlement or settlements already formed, and to be formed, in these islands.

Such, in part, is the history of English filibusterism for the past eight years. And during this time what American statesman has exclaimed "filibusterism?"

Our representatives at home and abroad have been silent. They know the atrocities of British rule in India, but they neglected to review them. They called the annexation of the Punjab "progress of civilization," and contented themselves that John Bull was a smart fellow, who had a "taking" way with him, which it was better not to oppose. Meanwhile we dare not touch Cuba, or look upon Central America with a hungry eye. This has been the course of English filibustering, and, I trust the day is fast approaching when the mealy mouthed policy of our government will be abandoned.

Politicians may continue to quarrel over the different planks in their platforms, but the great and strong plank of the people is yet to be inserted. It is to repeal the odious neutrality laws, and give due notice to every nation on the face of the earth that the policy of this Government in future will be, to permit its people to aid every oppressed nation in securing for themselves a more liberal form of government.

Gen. Walker and his associates have been most grossly misrepresented in this country by the enemies of liberty. He is purer in heart and deed than any of his slanderers, and his name will occupy a high place in history when they and their descendants are forgotten.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party, composing two-thirds of the people, he aided in overthrowing the despotic rule of Chamorro, who held supreme power over the departments of Granada and Rivas, the other portions of the republic, comprising the most populous cities and districts, never having submitted to Chamorro's authority. From that time until the invasion of the forces of Costa Rica, everthing looked prosperously for Nicaragua. In the country, the people began to cultivate their estates, and the cities in every quarter evidenced progress and improvement. American enterprise was there with capital to invest, and a new state of things was the order of the day. This has been checked by the war of Costa Rica, brought about through the intrigues of the British Government, and the unfortunate delay of our own Government in recognising Nicaragua. While our administration with great strictness has enforced the neutrality laws, and interfered with the emigration of our people to Nicaragua, the British Government has been furnishing material aid in the way of arms and ammunition to the enemies of American advancement, for the purpose of driving out every American in the country, and destroying every system of liberal principles likely to be engrafted on that fertile soil. But the course of "manifest destiny" is not to be completely checked in its onward career if all the powers on earth combined against it, for

Freedom's battles once begun,  
 Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,  
 Though baffled oft, are ever won.

Central America will become Americanized. And why should it not? The most beautiful country imaginable, capable of bringing forth the richest productions, with mines of gold, silver, copper, &c., unequalled, and with a climate for health and comfort unsurpassed, it only requires the industry and enterprise of our own people to make it the most desirable spot in the world. About Nicaragua especially, it will require too much space to go into details; but for the information of those who contemplate emigrating to that country, I will state that the reports published in regard to the unhealthiness of the country is incorrect. A person can sleep with safety night after night in the open air, this I am enabled to state from actual experience. Again, many are under the impression that large forests would have to be cleared away before the lands could be cultivated. On the contrary, a large portion of the land is prairie, and ready for the plough immediately. The Chontales region is best adapted for the agriculturist emigrating from the United States. It is an elevated district, with a climate the year round resembling the present month of May. The thermometer, I should judge, seldom reaches 60 degrees. Two or three crops can be secured from the soil within the year.

"As I have before remarked, Central America is destined to become Americanized, and the States of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala will eventually form one great republic. The territory of these States, taking in Yucatan and the Bay Islands, is equal to the old thirteen States of this glorious Union; and 'manifest destiny' has decreed that the day is not far distant when the republic of Central America will be the compeer of the glorious republic of the stars and stripes.

"Respectfully, etc., JOHN P. HEISS."



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 12.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Thompson Micou appointed First Lieutenant, and assigned to Brig. Gen. Fry's Staff.  
 First Lieutenant J. B. Green, promoted Captain.  
 John Allen appointed Colonel 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Wm. P. Jarvis appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 A. W. Marsh, appointed Captain Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 James F. Schoreh appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Charles A. Gove appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Benj. M. Anderson, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Michael Gross, appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 James McKiroy appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Jesse Williams appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.  
 Walter Overton appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifle Battalion and Commissary of Subsistence.  
 B. F. Grant is appointed Surgeon with the rank of Captain.  
 Captain B. F. Orane, Assistant Quarter-Master is promoted Major in the Commissary, with charge of the Department.  
 First Lieutenant McChesney promoted Captain First Rifles.  
 R. S. Williams appointed Captain Co. C, First Rifles.  
 Andrew J. Turley appointed Captain Co. C, Rangers.  
 J. H. Williamson appointed Captain Co. G, First Light Infantry.  
 Edwin F. Russel appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, Rangers.  
 S. W. Quay appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, 2nd Rifles.  
 Thomas F. Wright appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifles.  
 Sergeant Morris appointed Second Lieutenant Co. —, 1st Rifles.  
 J. G. Summers appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, 2nd Rifles.  
 J. L. Ransford appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, First Light Infantry.  
 F. A. Lainé appointed Aid to the General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

### Presidential Election.

After a tedious delay the election returns have all been received; and after a still further delay on our part in over-looking a lot of documents and vouchers weighing half a ton, we have been successful in arriving at the votes of the various towns in the different departments. We have no railroads, no telegraphs, no express riders to scour the country and assist in informing the public mind in important matters; but everything is done in the slow and easy methods known to the country. These things will be obviated as time allows the new Administration to perfect the machinery of government.

It will be seen by the full and reliable table published below, that the entire people of the State took an interest in the election.

Some few precincts have not been heard from, but they are of no moment in the contest. The voting population of Nicaragua is counted at 85,000, of which number it will be seen that only about one third remained away from the polls. No restraint was imposed on the voters, as will be seen by the character of the returns; for both Rivas and Salizar, the traitor President and Secretary, were both voted for by those friendly to them, or inimical to Gen. Walker and Don Fermin Ferrer. In Leon the struggle was very exciting, the strong Democratic friends of Gen. Walker, urging his claim with great enthusiasm; and we are proud to note that though Leon is now the chief point of dissatisfaction, owing to the intrigues and falsehoods of the late President and his Cabinet, the Democratic candidates still received almost an equal number with the opposition. In certain towns of Segovia and Matagalpa, Gen. Walker carried the strongest majorities given to him in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wisest and most providential ruler they ever had, and with an united effort, they sought to exhibit their gratitude. In the same places Salizar, a strong Leonese, received the votes of those of the natives opposed to the government.

Amongst the Americans, who are entitled to vote under the constitution of the Republic, the sentiment in favor of Gen. Walker was very decided and emphatic. Some few voted for Fermin Ferrer, as a mark of admiration for his character and talent; but the great majority put in a

straight ticket for the General. At Masaya a degree of enthusiasm honorable to all parties seized upon the adopted citizens and the natives, and with regular unanimity they accepted the Government of General Walker. So in other places, a like manifestation of confidence was made.

The consummation of this event determines the character of the Republic for the next two years. The people have chosen their ruler, and we can safely affirm that nothing in the government of the State will give them cause to regret their choice. The President, who is to be inaugurated this day, has no other wish than the welfare of the Republic at heart, and his commanding abilities and unflinching nerve will enable him to guide the ship of State with precision through the rocks and shoals that threaten to beset her.

We give below a complete table of the vote:

### VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

| PROVINCES AND PRECINCTS. | Walker. | Ferrer. | Rivas. | Salizar. | Aggregate. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| Tortugas                 | 25      | 3       |        |          | 28         |
| Virgin Bay               | 154     | 22      | 1      |          | 177        |
| San Juan                 | 212     | 56      |        |          | 268        |
| Rivas                    | 892     | 211     | 85     | 18       | 1,186      |
| San George               | 642     | 89      |        |          | 731        |
| Obraje                   | 823     | 24      |        |          | 847        |
| Nandaimé                 | 849     | 182     | 18     |          | 1,024      |
| Santa Theresa            | 89      | 14      |        |          | 103        |
| Jenotepéc                | 249     | 62      | 3      | 1        | 315        |
| San Rafael               | 89      | 72      | 6      |          | 167        |
| Rosario                  | 116     | 13      |        |          | 129        |
| Diriomo                  | 643     | 144     |        |          | 787        |
| San Juan                 | 46      | 18      |        |          | 63         |
| Diriá                    | 825     | 10      | 3      | 7        | 845        |
| Granada                  | 2,418   | 600     | 75     | 43       | 3,136      |
| Niquinomo                | 47      | 4       |        |          | 51         |
| Nandaremo                | 123     | 18      |        |          | 141        |
| Cartarino                | 45      | 22      | 2      | 4        | 73         |
| San Marcos               | 23      | 15      |        |          | 38         |
| Masaya                   | 1,220   | 112     | 4      | 7        | 1,343      |
| Nindirí                  | 435     | 96      |        | 3        | 534        |
| Managua                  | 1,708   | 146     |        | 10       | 1,864      |
| Mateares                 | 178     | 87      | 1      | 24       | 270        |
| Tiptapa                  | 186     | 49      |        | 13       | 248        |
| Otole                    | 56      | 4       |        |          | 60         |
| Bonito                   | 38      | 12      | 2      |          | 52         |
| Concepcion               | 66      | 17      |        | 3        | 86         |
| Chocoyas                 | 15      | 11      | 1      | 2        | 29         |
| Trinidad                 | 297     | 9       | 48     | 58       | 377        |
| Zapata                   | 85      | 24      | 2      |          | 111        |
| Achuapa                  | 17      | 2       |        |          | 19         |
| Sauce                    | 8       | 4       |        |          | 12         |
| Caméapa                  | 49      | 18      |        | 5        | 70         |
| San Carlos               | 81      | 8       |        |          | 89         |
| Castillo                 | 29      | 10      |        |          | 39         |
| Serapiquil               | 40      |         |        |          | 40         |
| Boaco                    | 120     |         | 1      |          | 121        |
| Lorenes                  | 65      | 22      |        |          | 87         |
| Juigalpa                 | 178     | 40      |        |          | 218        |
| Lovaca                   | 54      | 17      |        |          | 71         |
| Acoyapa                  | 66      | 9       |        |          | 75         |
| Loviguica                | 16      | 2       |        |          | 18         |
| Migullito                | 25      | 34      | 1      | 3        | 63         |
| Nagarote                 | 456     | 82      |        | 14       | 552        |
| Guesalquac               | 840     | 116     |        | 24       | 980        |
| Pesotiga                 | 149     | 67      |        | 82       | 298        |
| Chichigalpa              | 108     | 125     |        | 45       | 278        |
| Chinandega               | 96      | 147     | 18     | 125      | 386        |
| Realajo                  | 68      | 68      | 9      | 55       | 190        |
| Yiego                    | 9       | 25      | 6      | 37       | 77         |
| Tempesque                | 17      | 32      | 4      | 86       | 139        |
| Leon                     | 789     | 900     | 546    | 1,042    | 3,277      |
| San Juan                 | 21      | 29      | 6      | 87       | 143        |
| Pueblo Nuevo             | 12      | 16      | 4      | 46       | 78         |
| Somelo Grande            | 23      | 23      | 1      | 16       | 63         |
| Ondaga                   | 82      | 18      | 3      | 6        | 109        |
| Palacagua                | 18      | 21      | 4      |          | 43         |
| Alaguena                 | 97      | 43      | 18     | 7        | 165        |
| Vologalpa                | 42      | 27      | 6      | 14       | 89         |
| New Segovia              | 865     | 148     | 22     | 175      | 1,210      |
| Old Segovia              | 148     | 97      | 14     | 25       | 284        |
| Ocoono                   | 25      | 22      |        | 18       | 65         |
| El Horno                 | 84      | 31      |        | 17       | 132        |
| Depeto                   | 12      | 16      | 10     | 20       | 58         |
| Terpenaca                | 18      | 17      | 4      | 25       | 64         |
| Xinotega                 | 9       | 7       |        | 17       | 33         |
| Zicaza                   | 6       | 3       |        | 7        | 16         |
| Xicaro                   | 17      | 9       |        | 11       | 37         |
| Jalapa                   | 27      | 6       |        | 19       | 52         |
| Matagalpa                | 495     | 78      |        | 6        | 579        |
| Muyumy                   | 43      | 4       |        | 1        | 48         |
| Total                    | 15,886  | 4,447   | 867    | 2,087    | 28,287     |

### The Inauguration.

According to the result of the election, which we give in another column, and the decree of the President of the Republic, to-day will be made memorable by the inauguration of the first American President of Nicaragua.

The following is the Decree:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Granada, July 11, 1856.*

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:  
 Fermin Ferrer, Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:  
 The Presidential elections, which are to rule the destinies of the nation, having been effected in

conformity with the decree bearing date of the 10th ultimo, and having in view the returns of the different electoral districts forwarded by the cities of the Republic, and having executed the accustomed scrutiny of the candidates which appear in said returns, I have been pleased to decree and do

DECREE.

1. Declared elected by a majority of votes as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER.

2. That the same be announced in the most solemn manner, and communicated to the elected candidate, who shall take possession of his office on the 12th day of the present month.

Given in Granada, this 10th day of July, 1856.

F. FERRER.

To Minister General Gen. Abateo Pineda.

By superior order, this is forwarded to you for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation also of your acknowledgment of the same.  
 PINEDA.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. Fry, Commander of the Oriental Department:

### GENERAL ORDER—No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT,  
*Granada, July 11, 1856.*

The garrison of the city (except the guard and the sick examined by a surgeon) will appear under arms on the parade to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All men belonging to the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Medical and Ordnance Departments will form on the left of the troops of the line, under the command of Col. T. F. Fisher.

All men on detached duty will parade with their companies, or if their companies be absent, will report to Col. Fisher.  
 B. D. FRY,  
 Brigadier-General Commanding Department.

The Adjutant-General of the Republic, Ph. R. Thompson, issued the following programme as the course of proceedings to be observed in the inauguration:

PROGRAMME.—The procession will be formed on the Plaza, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. After the reception of the flag of the Republic, the line will break into column as follows: One company by platoons; Band; Flag of the Republic; one company by platoons, President and President Elect; Cabinet and Suites of the Presidents; Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites; Foreign Consuls; Municipal Authorities; Committee of Arrangements; General Officers and Aide-de-Camp; Officers of the General Staff; other Officers not attached; Officers of the Navy; Troops—(to be marched by flank under their Officers); Citizens—(by twos). The flag of the Republic will be escorted from the house of the President to the Plaza. The Procession will then march to escort the President and President Elect to the place of inauguration. There form line. Valedictory and Inaugural Addresses. Salute of twenty-one guns. Silence to Cathedral—"Te Deum." Column reformed. March through the principal Streets, and escort the President to his house. Thence to the Plaza. Flag of the Republic to be escorted by a company to the house of the President installed. Procession dismissed.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Grand Marshal.

SUPPLEMENT.—We will publish in a supplement to day the proceedings of the inauguration, with the addresses of the President and President elect.

### DEMOCRACY.

There is a class of moralists who believe every thing to be governed by a dual principle—that is, a constant antagonism and opposition of forces; and that, by a struggle in opposite directions, all things are kept at the precise point it was intended they should occupy by the great Architect of the universe. The centripetal and centrifugal forces keep planets in their proper courses around the sun; attraction and repulsion regulates the position of the ultimate particles of matter; and the constant warfare between vice and virtue determines the moral character. If the individual is so organized that what is vicious in his system gains the ascendancy, he flies off from the path of rectitude; and the more uneven the balance between the contending forces, the greater will be his deviation from the straight line.

The dualistic principle seems to hold good as far as it refers to politics. The government of peoples appears to be nothing else than a continual struggle between classes. Call the forms by any name you will—Patriarchal, Monarchical, or Democratical—all governments are an antagonism of forces, which differ only in degree. In one, the centripetal force is the stronger—the power lies to a center, and then the voice of one man is law—as in China, Turkey, and Russia; in another, the centrifugal force predominates—the voice of the multitude governs—as was formerly the case in Athens, and now sometimes the case at public meetings in the United States. There is in many governments of the present generation a system of checks and balances, so nicely adjusted, that the wheel of state is kept very nearly on the line; but even in the best regulated government it is apt to swerve, occasionally, a long way out of its course.

The people of England; although professing to govern themselves, are taxed enormously to maintain the integrity of a power they have always hated; and in San Francisco, California, the people are obliged to take the power out of the hands of their rulers, and legislate for themselves.

A democratic government is one that represents truly the will of the people—or, at least, a majority of the people; but with the single exception of Nicaragua, there is not at present any government in existence where democracy is carried out to its fullest extent. In the United States a minority rules the majority more frequently than the majority is ruled by a majority—for example: In the last State election in the State of New York, three candidates ran for the Governorship—Myron Clark, Horatio Seymour, and Daniel Ullman: the contest was a close one: Clark received but 164 votes more than Seymour, and Ullman was but a few votes behind either. Therefore one third of the State of New York governs two thirds. This also illustrates an election of President when there are more than two candidates in the field.

In an election of President by delegates, the people may be entirely misrepresented, as a candidate may be brought forward, and receive a nomination, who is almost unknown to a vast majority. General Walker seemed to act under this conviction when he made a direct appeal to the people. It was evidently his desire to show that, so far as he was concerned, the principles of democracy should obtain the fullest sweep; and in him, therefore, we find the truest representative of democracy in this continent or in the world.

There is a natural tendency in all individuals to desire power, and in the masses to extend their liberty. No country can be called free in which the voice of the people does not shape the laws; nor can any country be well governed where sufficient power is not placed in the hands of some responsible and capable person, to enable him to carry those laws into execution. Where ever this system is carried out, a true democracy exists. All other liberal forms of government are but modifications. Through the political sagacity of William Walker we are indebted for what we consider the perfection of democracy—that is, a democracy which allows the largest liberty, while it affords the greatest security.

Democracy is to us a great truth; it is a religion. Like truth and religion it has been in existence, in some form, since human government began, and like them, it can end only with the race.

The higher the development humanity attains, the purer and more general will democracy become. Democracy, like religion, has flourished at times, in all ages of the world. It has met with persecutions, and has sometimes been obliged to retire into such obscurity, as to excite in its enemies the hope that it had been banished from the earth; but in an unsuspected moment it burst forth again in resplendence—each time adding to its former lustre, and each time conferring new benefits and opening new truths to man. The object of religion is to elevate man, that human law will be unnecessary; the object of democracy is to teach man how to govern himself, according to the highest moral law. There cannot be true religion without pure democracy, for in the hearts of the mook and lowly both make their abode.

To democracy we are indebted for all we inherit from the ancients. The democracy of Athens gave birth to an imperishable literature, and taught Alexander how to conquer the world; and the democracy of Rome, while it brought the world to its feet, made such advances in poetry, and eloquence, and statesmanship, as to justify entitle it to the distinction of the "Golden Age." But the centripetal force, gradually augmenting after the death of Cæsar, when, after a time, the whole power became centered in one man, democracy declined, and Rome fell.

From the birth of Christ—who was a pure democrat—democracy went hand in hand with religion, sometimes exhibiting themselves at one place, and sometimes at another—both gradually accumulating strength, until they burst forth in overwhelming power in the great Protestant Reformation. One revealed anew the eternal truths of Holy Writ; the other opened to the people visions of their own power, and taught them their inherent rights. The American Revolution was but a continuation of the Reformation. In it the democratic element predominated, and the circle of human freedom was still more widely spread. If we may judge the future by the past and present, the democratic principle in Nicaragua will be purer than ever before existed, and the liberty of the individual will reach a higher point than it has ever yet attained.

**SPOTS ON THE SUN.**

By the letters and editorials of certain Eastern papers, we find that divers pious people in that locality are horrified at the existence of certain evils in this Republic, and these Mademoiselle Grundys are anxious that the world should take in hand, or deputize the savages of Guatemala and Costa Rica, to drive the American element out of Nicaragua. A spy was deservedly hung on the road to Rivas, the property of a traitor was confiscated, the income of a citizen was taxed, or something else of a like nature was legitimately done, and the act is magnified into a crime against modern grass-eating philanthropy, and the culprits are "hauled over the coals" and salted with the bitterest denunciations. History is an invaluable reference to such men, and without going farther than the Mexican War, the French in Algeria, or even the recent highly civilized war in the Crimea, we may find parallels, by the side of which the revolution in Nicaragua can array no examples.

The Republic of Nicaragua has no reason to blush for a single act committed in her name. The property of known traitors has been confiscated, and so it was done in France when Louis Philippe fled before the republican forces who sought to deliver the state from royal oppression; acknowledged spies have been executed, and the history of all wars exhibit the same fact; property has been taken to satisfy the pressing demands of government, but never without a due receipt for the same, according to the price put upon the goods by the owner. These accounts are good against the government; and a certain fund has been established to meet their payment; and in a much shorter time than the public debt of Texas was paid, all such claims will be liquidated.

But since the public have listened to these reports, so prejudicial when unexplained, we may be excused for drawing a parallel between the revolution in Nicaragua and the wars to which reference is made above. There has been no exhibition of cruelty in the history of General Walker in Nicaragua, that at all approached the scenes enacted on the taking of Monterey or the fall of Mexico. All the lives lost in these wars have not yet reached the inhuman sacrifice of five thousand Arabs, at a single stroke consumed to death in the cave of Dshra. Nothing in the history of our army parallels the sufferings and deprivations of the English troops encamped about Sebastopol, and doomed to death by the ignorance and worthlessness of their officers. We have seen no pyramids of dead women and children in this Republic to represent the sights that defaced the capture of Chapultepec and the aqueducts of Mexico. No sweeping desolation has marked our army, like that which robbed the valley of Mexico, from Chalco to Tacubaya. And yet the above wars were waged by great and Christian nations. They were improvements on all the campaigns that went before them, and in the estimation of the world, if we except the French in Algeria, were accepted as harbingers of a nobler system of combat. But with these we array the struggle of the American army in Nicaragua, surrounded by traitors, and challenge a comparison with the most favored campaign. There can be found in history no parallel to the humanity and gentleness which have characterized the campaigns under General Walker. Not only have his own men been cared for beyond the attention of the United States army, but his enemies have been treated with a consideration far superior to that extended to the British soldier in the Crimea.

These facts challenge the attention of the world that it does not heed the stories circulated against the democratic government of Nicaragua. What faults rest upon us we are willing and capable of bearing, for comparisons place us in advance of the most favored people. We are willing, too, to be traduced, as new expeditionists must ever be; but while these slanders are being read, we appeal to the candid and intelligent mind to reason on the probability there exists for such unreasonable reports as certain correspondents are circulating, to the prejudice of Nicaragua.

**WINES & Co.**—We observe that the post office has been greatly enlarged and improved by the Post-master-General, and there is now as good an opportunity to throw the mail on the floor for quick distribution, in our post-office, as in any other portion of the Union.

**LOTTERIES.**—Benjamin Wood, brother of the Mayor of New York City, lately horsewhipped a man for publishing an article in which it was stated that he (Wood) was connected with the lottery business, and in a letter to the public next day, confessed that he had \$50,000 invested in lotteries.

**PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.**

By TITAS BRICKS.

"Come, Bricks, turn out, there's the gun," said a rough voice which seemed to come up through my hammock, which I was not long in discovering belonged to the Captain. "There it goes again! Come, Bricks, turn —"

Supposing that the Greasers were coming in upon us, I made a spring for my Mississippi.

"You woke as tho' you expected the onamy," said the Captain, laughing aloud at my appearance.

"There it goes again! what in the name of Patricio Rivas, and all other departed sinners, does it mean?"

"Fourth of July, Bricks, old boy," replied the Captain, as he gave me a pat on the back with a sufficient gentleness to break a collar bone.

"Review on the Plaza this morning at 8 o'clock; come, let us hear the band."

"Hang the band. It never plays but one set of tunes at a review. I'm sick of them."

"Well, it will surely give us something new on the Fourth—come."

I went with the Captain—who has a monomania for anything called music—heard the same tune again, and, notwithstanding my promise to the contrary, I indignantly took in a six inch charge. Before I got sober I tried to calculate how much that tune cost the Government, but couldn't quite reckon it up.

"Yes," said the captain, as he smacked his lips, after having stowed away another glass of the ardent moisture under his shirt; "Yes, it is a pleasant morning, and I intend to enjoy it as a Christian, and an American citizen."

At the mention of the last words I felt myself rise at least four inches in my boots, and, feeling that I had expanded to a capacity for any quantity of "aguadiente," I resolved to spend the day like-like—the captain. And now that I have recovered from it effects, I must confess it was a glorious day. A happier blending of sunshine and shade could not have been effected if the day had been got up to order; or if the gallant Col. Wheeler, himself, had held the sun in one hand, and a wet blanket in the other.

Went to Church—bowed in prayerfulness for the blessings of free institution, and when with upturned eyes—the genius of inspiration coquetting with his lips—the preacher eloquently offered up thanks "for the facility and emphasis we enjoy." I groaned forth in agony of pleasure—"Amen." Felt slightly affected by "religion and wind," during the remainder of the day.

Found myself deeply immersed in prayer—thought, after a while, that there were an unusual number of them, but went on until the captain came, and said:

"Bricks, what are you reading the articles of war on your knees for? "Get up, and get" and listen to the Declaration of Independence."

Heard the Declaration through—was much pleased—five crackers, sky rockets, and a whole battery of pyrotechnics rose up before my bewildered vision. Corn cake and molasses, don't that send the tingles all through a person. If there were two Fourths of July in the year, I should burst through excess of "facility and emphasis."

Began to be much interested in the ceremonies—saw a demure looking little man endeavoring to wind himself around one of the plantain leaves which nodded solemnly to the people—presently his head appears above the wooden box—his mouth opens—I pucker mine for a sermon, and test the capacity of the back of my chair, to hold my bead during a nap, but the first word uttered dispelled my illusion—the orator of the day speaks—didn't sleep a wink—at its conclusion, found myself muttering:

"Oh Charley dear,  
To me 'tis clear,  
You're just the man for Galway."

"Nature hates a vacuum—feel a vacancy all over—got a good deal to fill up to-day, must begin early," said the captain.

Having made some remark about the vacancy in his head, I remarked:

"I don't care if I do."

"Give it a name."

"Brandy for me, always take something strong on a strong day."

"I'll take ditto, I always drink ditto."

"Here's to the health of the Declaration of Independence."

"And may it never know the want of a dollar, or a meal's victuals." Drank standing, and in silence.

"Come, Bricks, no joking on such serious subjects," said the Captain solemnly.

"If it's in good health it cannot get along with-

out both of these little necessities, you know, Captain," and with this satisfactory explanation of what might have led to a serious dispute, we separated to dress for dinner.

Not having eaten for two days, in order to do my country full honor at the table, I felt awfully ravenous—endeavoring to get the worth of my money might have had something to do with the feeling. Took a nibble of brandy just before I sat down, to increase the luxury of hunger.

When dinner was announced, the captain gave me a nudge, and said, says he—

"Bricks, I'm in such a state of goneness, that I do really believe it will take a barrel of provisions to revive me. A man shouldn't never go a week without eating, just for the sake of one feed."

Dinner announced—saw a plate labelled "Titus Bricks"—sat down, and pitched in—heard somebody soliloquize by my side:

"Good dinner—Granada hotel a whole team—Nixon some punkins—awful hard work to go through this programme—only got down to 'Patate a la Waitre DHote,' 'frail I'll never hold out." Turned my head for a moment from the business before me—saw it was the captain, who was trying to puff himself out, like the frog in the fable, to make room for the whole "bill of fare." My bread basket filling up rapidly—got very fastidious in my tastes—try a little "Coyote Pie,"—disturbed by the captain's whispering—

"Bricks, I've done it—got through the whole list—now I guess I'll go." Tried to but couldn't—his abdomen had extended so far under the table that he couldn't rise, unless every person at one side of the table arose at the same time from the bench, and allow him to push it back.

"Tight place, Bricks," said the captain, wiping the perspiration from his brow.

"Captain, a glass of champagne with you."

"By the great green gun, Bricks, this is too bad—didn't expect champagne—too full to drink a drop." The captain looked as if he were in some agony.

Regular toasts—drank to every one of 'em; and so "Uncle Billy's," I thought I should never drink enough—but there is a limit to the stretch of all human hides. But I am gratified with the reflection that I tried to do justice to that brilliant display of fire-works—those flashes of mental light, ening—those peals of spiritual thunder—that shower of shooting stars—that mid-day sun of oratory, and those jewels of thought which dropt from our faithful, and fearless Commander-in-Chief.

Felt very eloquent after that speech, arose and was delivered of a toast—

"The soldiers of Nicaragua—the airloin steaks of mankind—the corn'd beef of fighting men—the mutton chops of endurance—the plumpudding of chivalry—may they be swallowed up in prosperity. Loud and continued cheering—three times three for Bricks—one cheer more—ti-gr-r-r-re. Music by the band—"Hasty Pudding, drink it Hot."

Left the dinner—met some friends—invited to take a drink to the honor of the glorious Fourth.

"May it live to a good old age."

"And never go to bed hungry," added the Captain, who now struggled hard to worry down a toothful. Party became very interesting—partly through the contents of a bottle which, by some mystery, got into one of the Captains boots at the dinner—stayed until the "sma' wee 'ours ayant the twal"—started for home—streets seemed to run confoundedly zigzag—every one of them went the other way.

"General Jackson, how it must have rained this evening—hear that water," said the captain, as we stood beside a broad black stream.

"Well, captain, we must get over it in some way, so we'd better wade it."

"Wade hell, we must swim it."

Peeled off, carried my clothes in my hands, got over in admirable style, capt'n followed with his clothes done up in a neat bundle on top of his head.

"Much wet, captain?"

"Nary drop—by the Lord Harry I walked on top of the water."

Felt something grab me by the shoulder, looked about, and saw a number of bayonets in dangerous proximity—heard a voice exclaim:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves walking naked through the Plaza on this bright moon-light night."

"Would you want us to go through a roaring stream with our clothes on?" said I, pointing to the spot we had crossed.

"That's but the shadow of a cloud on the grass, and the roaring is but the flapping of the flag over your heads—tight as bricks, again, I see."

"The same," said I.

"Take 'em along, men," said the officer.

Next morning, I found that, by some unaccountable mistake, the captain and myself had spent the remainder of night in the guard-house.

**ASSAY OF NICARAGUA GOLD QUARTZ.**

(To the Editor of El Nicaraguense.)

**DEAR SIR:**—Enclosed I send you an assay of some quartz I sent to a friend in California, not expecting him to have it assayed, however, he has done so, and you have the statements.

It would be foolish in me to attempt to persuade any one that a mine can yield so largely, but at the same time, for the purpose of giving publicity to the fact that there are good mines here, I request that you will advertise this statement in your own way.

Yours, respectfully,  
**GEORGE H. BOWLY.**

San Juan del Sur,  
July 4th, 1856.

**P.S.**—Should you wish to note further, you can mention that I have the machinery now in Granada, to be sent to these mines, (the Leonora and Concordia), as soon as peace is established

Yours,  
**G. H. B.**

**LABORATORY FOR PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,**  
In connection with Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office, 104 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.  
**JOHN HEWSON, JR., M.D.,**  
Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist,  
Late Melter and Refiner, U. S. Branch Mint,  
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22d March, 1856.

**DEAR SIR:**—The small specimen of gold-bearing quartz from Nicaragua, which you left with me for assay, weighed 368½ grains, and contained 2.762 grains of gold. This yield would be equivalent to 245 ozs. 10 dwts., of gold to the ton of ore.

The gold obtained from the above assay is of low carat. Value, probably, \$14.15 per ounce.

Respectfully yours,  
**JOHN HEWSON, JR.**

**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.

**MANOVILL'S HOTEL.**  
NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travellers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest the market of Granada affords.

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.  
Granada, June 14, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE.  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
**DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM** the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE,**  
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Where he is prepared to furnish **MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.**, of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.  
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
**TENDERS HIS SERVICES** to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of **MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.**  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Pistol Lost!**  
**A GOOD REWARD** will be paid to any person who will return to this office a **TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER**, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.  
Granada, June 28, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 12.

## DISMISSAL OF THE ENGLISH MINISTER.

By the last steamer, news was received that the President of the United States had officially dismissed Mr. Crampton, the English Minister to that Republic. The ground on which this dismissal took place, was the enlistment of recruits in the United States for the British Army, in violation of the Neutrality Laws of the American Government. The dismissal of the Minister has also involved the dismissal of the English Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and we understand that the parties all left for England in the next steamer after the dismissal. In the usual course of diplomacy, the dismissal of a minister need not produce war, as General Washington sent home an English Minister, and Mr. Fillmore dismissed the representative of France, without causing a war in either case. But in this instance, a long and tedious correspondence has taken place between the two Governments, the United States demanding Mr. Crampton's recall, and Lord Palmerston directly refusing to comply, and sustaining the Minister as a man of unexceptionable character. Thus, the responsibility is lifted from Mr. Crampton, and his dismissal is a direct suspension of all communication with the Government whose ideas he represents. It is no longer a dispute between the Government of the United States and a simple Minister, but with the Cabinet of England; and in this light, unless as is confidently predicted in leading papers in both worlds, Lord Palmerston should be dismissed from the Cabinet, and thereby allow of renewed negotiations, we cannot see how England can let the dismissal pass without some decided action.

In connection with the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the Central American dispute still ponds between the two Governments to heighten the alarm of a war between the two nations. The people of the United States are a unit in sustaining the President in this matter, and the Senate, without distinction of party, unanimously approved the dismissal. We are, therefore, in the midst of exciting times, and the next news from the United States may be looked for with intense interest. Mr. Crittenden said in the United States Senate that the country would have a war upon its hands in ten days after the news of the recognition of Padre Viljil was received in England.

**NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.**—Comparison between the imports and exports of New York and New Orleans:

New York imports, exclusive of specie, \$51,062,019  
New York exports, exclusive of specie 17,648,551

Excess of imports over exports, \$33,413,467

New Orleans exports, (no specie) \$27,879,963  
Imports, exclusive of specie 4,771,885

Excess of exports over imports, \$23,108,077

New York imports, merchandise, \$61,062,019  
New Orleans, " " " 4,771,885

Imports of New York over New Orleans, \$46,290,634

New Orleans exports, \$27,879,963  
New York exports, exclusive of specie 17,648,551

Exports of New Orleans over New York, \$10,231,411

It appears from the above that New York imports, for one quarter, thirty-three millions of dollars more than she exports, and New Orleans exports twenty-three millions of dollars more than she imports, and ten millions more than New York.

**ENGLAND.**—By the latest advices, we learn that the public mind in England was becoming anxious on the subject of the difficulty with the United States relative to Nicaragua. The feeling was considerably increased by the news of the reception of Padre Viljil. The Times, commenting upon it, observes that it is now more important than ever that the questions pending between England and the United States should be promptly settled, and suggests the sending of a special envoy from England, as was done by the latter upon the difficulty originating out of the Oregon boundary line.

**A CLOVE SHAVE.**—According to the Cumberland (Md.) Alleghanian, the average Democratic majority at the late corporation election in that city, is five-sevenths of a vote!

## GOSSIP WITH OUR READERS.

It has happened but very seldom in the history of the world that all nations were at peace at the same time. In fact, if our memory serves us aright, there was but one time of universal peace, and that happened about the time the Savior of mankind was ushered into life; and this circumstance was considered by old writers as emblematic of his mission on earth. But in the countries to which we are nearly related, the temples of the war gods had been closed so long, that people actually began to think the millennium had set in with a strong current; that Satan had been tied up with a log chain for a thousand years, and that swords, Colt's revolvers, Sharpe's rifles, and other such mischievous playthings ought to be beaten into plowshares and pruning-hooks, as all questions relative to the affairs of nations would be, henceforth, settled by arbitration, in which lager bier, Jersey cider, old London porter (XX), pipes, tobacco, etc., would enter largely. That "the good time a-coming, boys," might come a little faster, peace societies were established in the capitals of the greater and lesser European powers. Even Brother Jonathan did not seem averse to the new order of things, but sent a representative or two to these peaceable pow wows. In the mean time, however, he "took off his coat, and rolled up his sleeve," and knocked the Mexicans to "the other side of Jordan." This was, no doubt, to show his relatives across the water that he could fight as well as talk.

Not long after this there arose a great quack doctor in Europe, who discovered a "sick man," and advertised the world his intentions to dissect him, and the nations began to sharpen their knives; but, unfortunately, about this time "Old Ntek" slipped his chains; the powers used their knives against each other; the quack died; the "sick man" lives; and the peace societies have been scattered to the four winds.

The Crimean War is at an end. The great combatants find themselves in about the same relative positions they were in before the war commenced; but the loss of all parties in men and moneys is enormous. It was officially stated that the entire British loss amounted to 22,467 men, of whom scarcely one-third died in action or of wounds. The entire Russian loss is stated to amount to half a million men. The British people are not at all satisfied with the conditions of the peace. They find that they have been "taken in and done for," by the "nephew of his uncle."

The Earl of Derby appears to have expressed the general feeling, when he said, "It is a peace with which we are willing to put up, but not one which compensates us for the sacrifices, the sufferings, the labors, and the expences of the war."

It must not be supposed, however, that England's losses have disabled, although they have, undoubtedly, weakened her. A grand naval review took place at Spithead, on the 28d of last April. The fleet reviewed was, probably, the largest and most powerful ever collected in one place. It consisted of 26 screw line-of-battle ships, 40 steam frigates, 4 wrought iron floating batteries, 50 mortar vessels, 20 sloops, corvettes, and brigs, and 164 screw gun boats; in all, upward of 300 men-of-war, with an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons, manned by 40,000 seamen, carrying 3800 guns, and capable of firing, at one discharge, a broadside of nearly 90 tons. This is certainly formidable, and, if properly directed, would be likely to do some damage. The estimated expenditures of Great Britain for the coming year, are seventy-seven millions and a half pounds sterling. And the worst of it is, that the greater part of this enormous sum will be paid by the poorer class. The population of Great Britain is about thirty-three millions; allowing one adult to every six persons—which is a very liberal allowance—there would be about five and a half million men. This would make the tax amount to about sixty dollars per man. When taxes in America approach those figures, some Yankee will hit upon a plan for abolishing them altogether.

Our readers have, we doubt not, heard of Palmer, the great English poisoner. As his trial progresses, for the Rugeley murder, which is now taking place in London, it excites as much interest in Paris as if occurring before a French tribunal. It is difficult to say whether savants, jurists, medical men, or the sporting world are most occupied about it. The more lively interest is certainly evinced by the last. The bets were two to one before the examination of Dr. Taylor, that the prisoner would be found guilty, since which, however, a great change of opinion has declared itself. The odds are all now the other way, and it is thought the prosecution will break down for want of proof. That Cook died

from strychnine, nobody doubts, but the jumbling up of the viscera, it is believed, has saved the prisoner. Nothing, perhaps, could more effectually show the different relations which France and England now have towards each other, in consequence of the telegraph, than this trial. The two countries are gradually, as it were, spite of their language and the opposition of their habits, amalgamating. Every pulsation in the one is met by a corresponding vibration in the other. The lapse of a quarter of a century must inevitably produce changes which will equal those of two hundred years of their past history.

The blaze of glory in which the Emperor of France became enveloped by the successful closing of the Russian war, has almost closed him out from view—he can only be seen through smoked glass; but the pretty Eugenie and young France come in for a fair share of gossip.

As anything pertaining to juveniles must be interesting to the ladies of Nicaragua, as to ladies elsewhere, the more so, as they may now have upon their knees some future resident, we take, for their special benefit, the following from the Paris correspondent of an American journal:—

"The Empress was well enough to be driven to the review, the other day, at Versailles, in honor of Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the Grand Duke Maximilian. No inconvenience arises to her from the motion of a carriage, but the moment she attempts to put her foot on the ground she is seized with faintness and nausea, amounting to vomiting. There is no hope at present of her Majesty's being able to attend the forthcoming ceremony of the baptism. Previous to the departure for St. Cloud, the portrait of the *Enfant de France* was taken. It is said that the color and shape of his eyes are those of his mother, and as these are certainly the worst features Napoleon possesses, I presume it is meant we are to anticipate a combination—a *melange*—of the parental lineaments, the uncomelier parts being left out. The state ceremonial which distinguished the first journey of his little Imperial Highness from the Tuilleries to St. Cloud is to be rigidly persevered in. On every occasion the carriage which conveys his *gouvernante*, his nurse, and himself, is escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and all the population is called to bear witness that, lo! an infant king is among them. The natural good sense and unaffected simplicity of Napoleon's character, it might be supposed, would have led him to avoid this pandering to the vulgar. But perhaps he reasons like his uncle: 'When I remember,' said the first Bonaparte, 'all the good that has followed the ceremonials of kings, handsome as it is, and the influence it still continues to exert, even over educated minds, I am not prepared to dispense with it. To subdue mankind, it must be dazzled.'

The condition of Italy is engrossing the minds of English law makers. In the House of Peers, on the night of the 26th April, Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that he intended to move the following resolution:—"That the House should take into consideration the state of Italy, and the continued military occupation by Austria of extensive portions of that country beyond her own limits, thereby creating great and general dissatisfaction, disturbing the political equilibrium, and endangering the peace of Europe." In this, Austria is only following out the general policy of England herself, in other parts of the world. Were she as sensitive about "endangering the peace" of America, she would probably save herself much trouble, and a very sound thrashing into the bargain. The Americans may well say to England, as the Indian did to his white companion, relative to the division of their plunder, "you no turkey me at all."

There is, as all the world knows, a curious kink in the British interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The treaty expressly declares that "Neither party shall ever occupy, or fortify, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." The British say that this means they (the British), shall continue to occupy, fortify, etc. England has expressed a willingness to leave the question for settlement to arbitration; to this the President of the United States would not consent; but he is willing to submit to the decision of some celebrated scientific men, certain questions relative to the affinity of the Bay Islands to this continent. It would, in our opinion, appear to the eyes of the world much more just to leave the whole thing for settlement to the Central American States themselves.

In the United States much excitement prevails, and this is more likely to increase than lessen, until a President for the coming four years shall have been elected. The extremities of the United States have receded so far from the center, that the most acute sufferings in one is scarcely felt at the other. The war at the far West against the Indians scarcely excites notice in the far East; and although civil war has broken out in Kansas, the great mass of the people think, like the man whom Noah would not let into the ark, out of the rain, that it won't amount to much, anyhow. But

men who have given the subject a little thought, see in the Kansas squabble (we cannot at present give it a more dignified name,) the germ of what may grow into a most destructive civil war. If we consider the strength of the separate States, and the resources one could bring against another, we must conclude that such a war in such a country would be more lamentable than any recorded in history.

But the worst feature in this affair is, that nearly all the trouble is stirred up by persons who have adopted religion as a profession.

Last winter, the friends of freedom, as they styled themselves, in Boston and New York, were getting up subscriptions for the purpose of aiding persons who were opposed to slavery to settle in Kansas. Henry Ward Beecher, who is a big gun among this class of persons, preached from his pulpit, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the necessity of sending Sharpe's rifles as well as Bibles, and argued the advantage of the rifles, as they would carry conviction to the sinners a thousand yards. This, from a professed follower of the Prince of Peace, exhibited a new phase in Christianity. After Beecher's sermon got into the country, a large number of the lesser lights declared themselves for open war, and entirely repudiated the doctrine of turning the other cheek when one was smitten. A civil war in the United States would be carried on with religious fanaticism and intolerance—two ingredients much more destructive than sulphur and saltpetre.

Hence jarring sectaries should learn  
Their real interests to discern;  
That brother should not war with brother,  
Nor worry, nor devour each other;  
But sing and shine by sweet consent,  
'Til life's poor, transient life is spent."

The following pertinent remarks on this subject we clip from an exchange:

"We attribute much of our social disaster to the mistakes of our spiritual pastors and masters. We believe that too many of them mistake their vocation, and that by mingling so largely as they do in secular matters they are producing a vast injury to the country. We have now almost a daily spectacle of their attempts to make private sins out of political necessities. It is no longer the Bible we must look to, to know what is sinful, but what some fanatic preacher decides to be such. A vote in convention now determines whether the Creator of the universe is right or wrong, whether his dispensations of color, or climate, or social differences are to be submitted to or to be done away with. It is for Brother Beecher, and Brother Garrison, and Theodore Parker, to determine what has been his will, and what is his will, why we live in a temperate zone, and others in the torrid. The inspired writers inculcated obedience to existing authorities; even our Saviour, who was Lord of all, recommended the paying of tribute to an infidel prince; he declared his kingdom was not of this world, but our modern reformers are determined that it shall be otherwise. Fanaticism, with its broad phylacteries, which it not only wears, but makes up to suit itself, makes itself wiser and bolder than God, and its deluded votaries fly to Minie balls and rifles to "vindicate his ways to man."

The effect of all this will be made apparent by the following telegraphic dispatch:

St. Louis, June 6.—Advices from Kansas to the 18th state that parties of dragoons have been stationed at Topeka and Lawrence.

It is rumored that a party of Buford's men attacked a party of settlers near Osawatimie, killing five and dispersing the remainder.

The Missouri pro-slavery men identified with the troubles, have been ordered by the Committee to leave Kansas, and many have complied.

There is great excitement throughout the Territory, and Gov. Shannon is employing U. S. troops to preserve order.

Governor Reeder, Ex-Governor of Kansas—offers to raise 10,000 men, and \$2,000,000 in order to establish his ideas of freedom in the territory, by an invasion, and an expulsion of all who in any way favor slavery. If it should happen that, after Mr. Reeder has raised the men and money, he cannot find any immediate use for them, we would tell him that the climate of Nicaragua is one of the most beautiful in the world, that we can furnish each of his men a good sized farm, and as for the \$2,000,000, if we do not find a use for it, we would, at least, take good care of it for him.

**FAMINE.**—The inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, are in great danger of starving through failure of the vines of their country, upon which they relied mainly for support. From ten to fifteen thousand dollars have already been collected for their aid, and in many parts of the United States persons are subscribing freely.

**HAYTI.**—Dates from Hayti of May 24th, state that a rebellion had broken out, and that the rebels were 6000 strong. All business had been suspended, the stores were closed, and the Emperor had called upon the citizens to appear under arms. Two or three skirmishes had taken place, and 30 of the rebels had been taken prisoners; coffee was very scarce.



**AMERICAN PLEASURE TRAVEL.**

It is believed that the travel to Europe from the United States will be unusually large this year. The New York Post says the steamers for June and July have scarcely a vacant berth, and many who have been accustomed to set the fashions at Saratoga and Newport, have concluded they can get more pleasure and health, with the same expense, by a trip across the ocean, than by a campaign among our fashionable watering-places.

We find the above paragraph floating about among our Northern exchanges. There are thousands who leave this, for the Eastern Continent annually, for the purpose, they say, of studying nature, that return with not one whit more knowledge of the subject than they possessed at their setting out. There is very little to be seen in either London or Paris that may not be seen in New York. The same people, the same fashions, and the same languages are spoken in all three. Very few Americans venture beyond the above mentioned cities, and those who do have an especial object. The majority, when they venture further are lost—their inability to speak the language of European States debars them from both the pleasure and knowledge they might otherwise obtain. Studying nature under those circumstances is next of an impossibility. The usual mode of American travellers in Europe is—an arrival in Liverpool—a large indulgence in gin, and mutton—a sight of the Elephant—a dispute with a cabman—a fight with some d—d Britisher—a narrow escape of the "lock up," and a flight to London. Their experience in London is the ditto of that in Liverpool, varied slightly to circumstances. Here they generally confirm themselves in the opinion that John Bull is one of the most unsocial "critters" alive, and wearied with the lonesomeness of the modern Babylon, they resolutely determine to try Paris. The trouble in obtaining passports, the rigor of the French Custom house officials, and their inability to make their desires known in a foreign language, damp their hopes of pleasure in the gay capital. Once there they wander listlessly through the Bois de Boulogne, look in at the Louvre, and expressing themselves in no measured terms, at the stupidity of a people that does not speak English, return.

If the artists, and people of refinement in the United States want to study nature, they should come to Nicaragua. The scenery on the San Juan river in some respects surpasses the Rhine; and throughout the entire country there are such combinations of all that is grand, or pleasing in nature, that a mere copy would represent subjects unequalled by the best compositions of the old masters of any land. Lakes, mountains, rivers and cataracts, towns, villages, hamlets, and cultivated fields, are met here in such picturesque combinations as to fill even the souls of the half-civilized inhabitants with admiration.

One of the most difficult things for an artist to do, now-a-days, is, to introduce to advantage a human figure in the modern costume. The angular stove-pipe hat, the stiff collar, the inexpressible and expressionless swallow-tailed coat, and the shapelessness of the nether continuations into which a man screws himself, renders him a mere caricature in paint. Cows and horses are preferred to grace a picture. But here in Nicaragua may be found the pure thing itself, done up in the original packages. If they assume any clothing, it does not extend much beyond a pair of sandals. The artist would in many cases have to furnish his own fig leaves. And such models, too. A sight of them would make Reubens go off in a fit of ecstasy. The women here are perfect Madonnas. What goddesses they would make in oil! None of your pinched up, corset killed, consumptive looking females, but soft, round, fully developed women. And such a rich color, too; what mellow shading! Transferring them to canvas would be like painting peaches.

Old Vulcan has set up business here, and most industriously does he labor, if we may judge by his smoke and sparks. At a distance of about twenty miles from Granada, is a volcano burning fiercely. The smoke ascending from it is distinctly visible at a distance of thirty leagues; and, apart from the interest of the object itself, there is so much romance and beauty in the scenery about that, were it in a country better known, its vicinity would be thronged by admirers of the beautiful and wonderful from all parts of the world.

If those American citizens who cannot find accommodations to travel to Europe this summer would pay Nicaragua a visit, they would be surprised at the wonders it contains; and if, at the same time, they remain open for speculations, they will find many opportunities for turning a few dollars to good account. The voyage is shorter and much more pleasant than a trip across the Atlantic. And on their way they get a view of Cuba, and some other "snug little islands," in which they may, before long, have a strong interest.

**OBITUARY.**

Died, of inflammation of the bowels, at the Head Quarters of the 1st Rifle Battalion, in Managua, June 30th, 1856, Captain Veeder, Commanding Company D, 1st R. B.

Captain Veeder was a native of Albany, New York, and being a youth of daring and enterprising spirit, at the early age of seventeen, he joined the expedition to California under command of Col. J. D. Stevenson; while in that regiment of adventurous pioneers, he won the esteem and admiration of all within the range of his acquaintance, by his manly bearing and obliging disposition. He continued to reside in California until the 4th day of May, 1855, at which time he joined his fortune with that little band of "good men and true," and on board the ever to be remembered "Vesta," embarked for Nicaragua. In every action which has been fought in the country, he has taken a prominent part, and, by his cool courage and indomitable bravery, commanded the love and admiration of all. His body was followed to its resting place by the whole battalion to which he belonged, and the tear be-dimmed eyes and heaving breasts of three hundred brave spirits as ever trod God's earth, showed plainly the estimation in which he was held by his brethren-in-arms. But, as neither affection's tear or the sympathetic prayers of comrades arouse him from "that sleep which knows no waking," he was consigned to his narrow home with every tribute of respect which military honors can afford. "Requiescat in pace." F. P. A.

At a meeting of the officers of the First Rifle Battalion, held at Managua, July 1st., 1856, to take into consideration a proper method of paying some tribute of respect to the memory of Capt. Peter Veeder, Com. Co. D., deceased.

On motion of Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Col. F. P. Anderson was appointed President, and Lieut. R. A. Johnstone, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President on motion of Lieut. Latimer, the Secretary was instructed to draft a set of resolutions and lay them before the meeting for its action.

In accordance with the foregoing motion, the Secretary reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

**PREAMBLE.**

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from amongst us our brave and esteemed comrade, Captain Veeder, therefore, we the officers of the First Rifle Battalion, in commemoration of the sad event, have adopted the following Resolutions:

**RESOLUTIONS.**

1st. Resolved—That by the death of Capt. Peter Veeder, First Rifle Battalion, Nicaraguan Army, we have lost an estimable friend and valiant brother-officer, his Company a faultless and efficient commandant, and the Army a Soldier, who, by his cool and undaunted bearing at the bloody fields of Rivas and La Virgen, and again at the second battle of Rivas endeared himself to all, and whose death has created a void which will be long and severely felt, and deeply deplored by the whole Army.

2d. Resolved—That as by the death of Captain Veeder, another of the immortal "fifty-six," has been called to rest from his labors, another keen blade has been broken, and another brave heart has ceased to pulsate, we his comrades of the First Rifle Battalion shall cherish his memory in our hearts until the summons of the "Great Commander" shall call us to "that bourne from whence no traveller returneth," and that while one of us now present, remain in service, we shall commemorate with becoming respect every anniversary of his decease.

3rd. Resolved—That we sincerely condole with the relatives of our deceased comrade in the severe affliction, the knowledge of his death must cause them; yet we may in some measure alleviate their sorrow, by the assurance that although no mother's hand smoothed his pillow, or beloved sister hovered with affection around his couch, yet a host of comrades attended him faithfully during his illness until the hour of his departure, administering every human remedy, and vying with each other as to whom should be promptest in his performance of the melancholy duty, that they wiped the death damp from his brow, and when they saw the fist had gone forth, and he was no more for earth, helped him to "die as when the Lion dies, in his pride of power, and majesty of strength."

4th. Resolved—That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade, the officers of the First Rifle Battalion will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

On motion of Capt. Geo. W. Leonard, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Capt. J. Lavall Stith, a copy of the proceedings and resolutions were to be sent to "El Nicaraguense," for publication, with a request that the Editor of that paper would solicit newspapers published in Albany, N. Y., New York City, New Orleans, and San Francisco California, to copy same.

Lieut. Lathrop introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved—That a copy of the Resolutions as adopted by this meeting be signed by every officer of the Battalion, and forwarded to our deceased comrade's relatives.

On motion of Lieut. Duanean, the meeting adjourned. *Sine die.*

Lt. Col. T. P. ANDERSON, President.  
Lt. R. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

**List of Letters.**

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 11th, 1856.

- Armstrong Jno G
- Adams H Q
- Aslin Saml C
- Asbury Geo T
- Apsly Marshall
- Brenizer J S
- Breckenridge Col
- Boyle Jas W
- Blackwell John
- Bennett Lewis T
- Brown A G
- Burford Richard S
- Breunen Joseph
- Browster Asa S
- Brodrice Joel S
- Blakney T J
- Brow Geo M
- Butterfield Jos
- Elton James C
- Campbell John B
- Corbin V O
- Clark Wm
- Cahill Danl
- Casey Thos
- Cristalar David
- Cheeseeman E F
- Connelly David
- Coulter F F
- Craig Thos E
- Conklin R M
- Cotrell B Squire
- Cooper John R
- Colvin A J
- Ducker John
- Bayall Thos C
- Drinker W H
- Dajan Chas
- Dickerson Geo W
- Dubosq H
- Dorsey E J
- Davidsonson Gus
- Dorsey Saml P
- Dusenbury A S
- Douglass Wm A
- Estelle Jennings
- Enierick W J
- Evans Isaac
- Fabens J W
- Felt Ira
- Fitzgerald James
- Ferren Chas J
- Field G B
- Fellows Thos
- Goff R M
- Gay James W
- Garvey James
- Goodell Richard
- Gillis Phillip
- Gray P E
- Guding John W
- Hunt Julius
- Hudgens Jackson
- Hop John P
- Hess Mrs
- Huston H C
- Houser Wm
- Harris George M
- Haynes G
- Harmon Wm
- Hughson Wm H
- Jones J S
- Johnston Arthur
- Jennings J M
- Johnson John N
- Kingland E W
- Kebo Daniel
- Kirtley Francis
- Kollett R R
- Littlefield Jos E
- Lauth E
- Lockett E H
- LeClair Lewis
- L'Amoureux Geo A
- Lowenthal Julius
- Layne Jos H
- Logan Geo
- McCutchin David
- Myers Jacob J
- McCardell John
- Morton Geo
- Mason Wm
- Moller & Co D
- Morris J W
- Miller Geo S
- Moore James
- Moody Nelson
- Monroe James
- Martin Thos W
- Marsh Hiram
- Metcalf R L
- May John W
- McGrath John
- McGuigan John C
- McAllister J B C
- Madison James
- Macondonal Chas
- Martin D R
- McGill J W
- Moore J N
- Masters Wm J
- McGill J W
- Norris Geo
- Norton Wm
- Netzdorff A
- Neville Wm H.
- Ottman David
- Ottman John D
- Potter Henry F
- Pratt James
- 2 Artelaney W
- Alley Joseph H
- Avrett Thos J
- Anderson Jno W
- Allen C W
- 2 Bushnell Wm
- Beebe Geo M
- Bell John W
- Raidwin Thos
- 2 Brown B F
- Barnhouse C C
- Burford John C
- Brown Geo R
- 2 Bell Horace
- Benners A D
- Blair W A
- 2 Bourke Martin
- Barker R D
- 2
- Corbett Danl
- 2 Colton James
- Cook Michael
- Cinton DeWitt
- 2 Cleaveland A A
- Outler C T
- 2 Conley John W
- Cooper John
- 2 Crumney G W
- Colby Edwin H
- Orane Jas H
- Cunningham Jos H
- Conklin B K
- 2
- Dickson H
- 3 Drummond John J
- Davidson O H W
- Dunton L P
- Dunn Thos
- Daly M J
- 2 Dieckmann H L
- Dick James
- 2 Downing Chas
- 2 Davis Joseph
- 2 Eldredge James
- Evans Wm
- 3 Ewing T T
- 2 Felix Henry
- French P H
- Fisher W S
- Franklin S
- 2 Fauth Edward
- 4 Crimes Clarissa
- 2 Gates Captain
- Gaufrean Gustave
- 3 Grow Morris U
- 3 Greedy James
- Gray P E
- 2 Griffith WR
- 3 Harrington T
- Haley Geo
- Hardy E T
- Haas E S
- 3 Holmes W R
- Haynes W G
- Hixon S C
- Hollenbeck J E
- Hart L D
- Hall A L
- Jones H
- 2 Johnson E A
- Jones J R
- 2
- Korner T S
- Kelley John A
- Kenney Geo M
- 2
- Lawrence Saml W
- 2 Lane Alieu A
- Linberg F
- Lyons Robt
- Luther E B
- Loring Lucius
- Laule Henry
- 2 Langdon H C
- Murphy Patrick
- McChesney M H
- McAlpin J W
- McCartney M
- 2 Male Jos R
- 3 Mallory Chas H
- Marshall Henry
- Moore James
- Morris Henry
- Monroe James
- McKaskey Wm
- McGoff Mortimer
- 2 Mayer Jos
- Magnes Wm
- McBean David
- 2 McBean Alexander
- 3 McNab James
- 2 McGrotty Wm
- Morrison A J
- McClaypole J
- McCarty Wm
- Miller Wm L
- Myer G C
- Maltrovers E
- Miller W
- Nordman Chas
- Nicholson M H
- Nicholson Jr W C
- 2
- O'Neil Jr James
- Pescary Saml A
- Priest John

- Petrie Jos
- Palmeter B G
- Pollard Robt
- Parsons Ass B
- Quail Wm R
- Reynard S
- Randolph E
- Reynal Philip
- Reeves S
- Robbins D B
- Rose Geo C
- Rockfeller A
- Rues J J
- Reid Alex
- Rawle E W
- Rigg E A
- Snyder W D
- Sherris Hugh
- Smilow H
- Snyder Henry
- Souder E H
- Stow F B
- Smith H Hampton
- Sleeper Jos K
- Swift Capt J R
- Summers J W
- Sanford F G
- Starr R T
- Smith Stephen
- Thresher J M
- Tucker J C
- Thompson Henry
- Unsel H E
- Vaughan James
- Vandyke C
- Wilkes Geo
- Webber C W
- Willard Geo M
- Wolf W P
- Wadsworth David
- Williams John
- Wilson David
- Wilkins D J
- Wordell L C
- Worthington H G
- Wilkins Geo W
- Whitehead H L
- Willard Geo M
- Williams J M
- Young W H
- 2

List of Letters Ex. "San Carlos," from California, July 5, 1856.

- Aguilar Vincent
- Bridge W A
- Brodrick J S
- Dewar Geo
- DeFrewer J W
- Fitzgerald Geo
- Finney J M
- Hopping Chas
- Ierang Kate
- 5 Kewen E J C
- Leonard Geo H
- Mahon Francis
- Moore A A
- Rogers W K
- Wiedemann
- West O H
- Wilkes Geo
- Chas Schepp
- John Nicoll
- Dr Post
- W H Saunders MD,
- E Carson Joseph,
- Wm E Moody
- United States Council
- Panama
- James Brady
- Jas M Ward
- Dr J C Tucker
- Brooks G F
- Jennett J W
- Fisher T. F.
- Hewitt H T
- Jones Alex
- Lane E S
- McMurray Geo
- Moore J
- Randolph E
- Wolfe D B
- Wood & Sons Saml L
- M A Thoman
- Joseph C Hill
- David Wadsworth
- O W Giles
- Fiorletti Lucken
- Francis Burtley
- Th Burchard
- T J Binns
- Saml P Dorsey
- Mana A Ayale
- Wiedeman Bashore

**Spanish List**

- Armas Franc
- Baptiste Jean
- Barrios Juana
- Curbeo Claudia
- Cordero J
- Cordero Leonoro
- Estrang D
- Gamez José D
- Galindo Sisto A
- 3 Hurtado J M
- Joaquin Domingo
- Muñoz Ana
- Maobada Pedro
- Macdonald Robt
- Montano José
- 2 Pellon Luis
- Royas Capoforo
- Solorzano Agaton
- Wallas Antonio
- Zavallas Joaquin
- Aranda Carlos
- Bertholin A
- Conderido Giasito
- Canton Clemente
- Carpantio Franc
- Ferez Maximo
- Gallegos José L
- Herrer Ubald
- Mongalo Bruno
- Marin Apolonio
- Martinez José M
- Pueck Luis A
- Ruiz & Co Victoria
- Van Dusen Tomas
- Zabala Adriano

MAY, 1856.

**EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET,  
New-York.

THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices. Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3. Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly low Prices.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 12 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 descripción será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos más 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 DOMINGO TIRON.

### DE OFICIO.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION  
Granada, Julio 5 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.—El Presidente Provisorio de la República.—Por cuanto habiéndose hecho Sección, en esta fecha en favor del Señor Robert W Hayt y Cp.º del derecho de cortar maderas en terrenos baldíos y beneficiar sus tintas, debiendo acreditarse legalmente en la República para que no encuentre embarazo en el ejercicio de sus funciones y en el desarrollo y prosecución de la empresa; por tanto: en uso de sus facultades ha tenido á bien decretar y decreta lo siguiente:

#### ACTA DE INCORPORACION.

- 1.º La República de Nicaragua, por esta acta, constituye y nombra al Sr. Robert W. Hayt, y demás socios sucesores, ahora ó en el futuro y en un cuerpo político ó incorporado con su sección perpetua bajo nombre y denominación de *compañía maderera de Nicaragua*, la cual tiene por objeto llevar á entero y debido efecto los proyectos por los cuales la referida Cp.º ha sido organizada de tal manera, y por tales medios como á esta ley ha parecido propio y en nada contrario á las condiciones de esta acta de Incorporación, con tal objeto os exclusivamente, la referida Cp.º y socios y sucesores estar facultados y plenamente autorizados como un cuerpo político incorporado.
- 2.º El referido cuerpo incorporado, de tiempo en tiempo, de la manera que le parezca más propio y mejor, podrá establecer reglas y formar reglamentos para el gobierno anterior de dicho cuerpo, en el manejo de sus negocios.—Fijar la cantidad de su capital.—Fijar el número de acciones y el valor de cada una de ellas.—Definir el modo de extender los bonos, de negociarlos.—Designar y arreglar la manera de traspasar los mismos por ellos ó por medio de sus agentes, y de hacer todos los demás actos que le parezcan oportuno y necesario para ejecutar debidamente, y llevar al cabo de los derechos de las acciones y carta orgánica que la República tiene ya hecha á los antes dichos seccionarios.
- 3.º El mencionado cuerpo político incorporado, cuando lo crea conveniente puede elegir una junta de directores y nombrar los oficiales, agentes y sirvientes para dar el lleno á todos los trabajos negocios y asuntos de dicha compañía, cuya junta ya establecida, de la manera que á dicho cuerpo incorporado le haya convenido organizar queda revestida con todo el poder de dicho cuerpo incorporado exceptuando el caso que por el mismo cuerpo sean suspendidos sus poderes y facultades pudiendo dicho cuerpo incorporado determinar por reglamento de otra manera el número de los directores, el modo y tiempo de su elección, y la duración del término de su oficio.
- 4.º El referido cuerpo incorporado adoptará un sello público pudiendo variar lo cuando lo estime conveniente. Tendrá las facultades de demandar y ser demandado hasta la sentencia definitiva, de abogar y defender sus derechos, quejarse y responder en todos los tribunales judiciales de la República con los mismos derechos que

cualquiera otro ciudadano natural de Nicaragua.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á los 5 días del mes de Julio de 1856.—F. Ferrer.—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Jral. D. Manuel Carrascosa.—Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos consiguientes; esperando recibo, su atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION  
Granada, Julio 8 de 1856.

Sr.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Habiendo sido encargado de una comisión importante el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación, Jeneral D. Manuel Carrascosa en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Durante la ausencia del Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación, se encargará de dicha cartera, interinamente el Sr. Ministro del despacho de Guerra y Hacienda.
- 2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 8 de 1856.—Ferrer. Y de suprema orden lo digo á V. para su conocimiento; esperando recibo, su servidor.—Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION  
Granada, Julio 5 de 1856.

Señor.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.—El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Deseando procurar por todos los medios posibles el desarrollo de la industria y la explotación de la riqueza territorial, como una de las fuentes principales de la prosperidad pública y del engrandecimiento de la Nación; teniendo á la vista la solicitud que ha dirigido el Sr. Roberto W. Hayt; por sí, y á nombre de sus asociados; en uso de sus facultades que le competen ha tenido á bien decretar y

#### DECRETA:

Art. 1.º La República de Nicaragua cede á los Sres. Roberto W. Hayt, Teodoro Amos, Cirenus C. Filzgerald y Eduardo J. C. Kewen y demás socios y sucesores, constituidos bajo el nombre de "Compañía maderera de Nicaragua, el derecho y libertad de cortar maderas ordinarias y finas, palos de tinte y materiales para la curtiduría, en las tierras baldías pertenecientes á la República por el término fijo de dos años, contados desde el 1.º de Enero de 1857.

Art. 2.º Dicha compañía tendrá y gozará del mismo derecho y libertad de extraer por operaciones mecánicas y químicas, las materias colorantes de los palos de tinte indíjenos y pertenecientes á la República por el referido término de dos años.

Art. 2.º Todos los artículos que la compañía necesite, como máquinas de aserrar, manufacturas, herramientas, sustancias químicas y todos los demás instrumentos, materiales y artículos necesarios para la empresa, serán admitidos en la República libres de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, y podrán descargarse en cualquiera de sus puertos, ó en alguno de los puntos en las costas que elija la compañía quien debe dar noticia con una lista de los objetos introducidos de esta manera, ya sea al administrador de aduana más inmediato ó otro oficial nombrado por el Gobierno; pero la compañía no tendrá el derecho de introducir en el territorio de la República ninguna mercancía ni otros artículos de comercio para venta ó cambio sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la ley.

Art. 4.º La República cede á dicha compañía el derecho de tomar libre de pago ó de compensación alguna, de cualquiera de sus bosques y terrenos baldíos, todas las maderas y otros materiales que sean necesarios para la construcción de sus máquinas, edificios y lo demás accesorio, con el objeto de fundar y llevar adelante los varios ramos de su negociación. Y también tendrá el derecho de ocupar y hacer

uso de aquellas áreas de terrenos baldíos que los empresarios necesiten para el establecimiento de sus máquinas de vapor ó de agua, para acerrar maderas, para extraer los colores &c. y para madererías, almacenes, guileras, muelles, estaciones y para todos los demás objetos y destinos necesarios y conducentes á los trabajos y negocios de la compañía, advirtiéndole que las tales tierras así ocupadas, y mejoradas por los empresarios de la compañía los pertenecerán en propiedad perpetua y á sus sucesores y herederos, con tal que no exceda de sesenta acres de tierra en seis localidades.

Art. 5.º La expresada compañía, tiene el derecho de poseer toda clase de propiedades, y es autorizada para comprar y poseer bienes raíces en propiedad perpetua, y enagenar los mismos de la manera que le convenga, como lo pudiera hacer un ciudadano de Nicaragua.

Art. 6.º Las exportaciones de la compañía, tales como maderas acerradas, maderas preciosas, extractos de colores, cortezas, nacacoolo cutaperchis &c. serán exentos de derechos y de cargos cualquiera que sean.

Art. 7.º La referida compañía se constituirá, y por esta carta se constituye en una compañía de acciones, y tendrá el derecho de crear y circular bonos, y de venderlos, traspasarlos y enagenarlos de la manera que le convenga.

Art. 8.º El Gobierno conviene y consiente en que dicha compañía tenga el derecho de navegar, por buques de vapor ó de vela, los ríos y lagos de la República en la prosecución legal de los negocios de la misma compañía, y para este único objeto; entendiéndose siempre, previo el consentimiento del Sr. Edmund Randolph, socios y sucesores de la compañía accesorio de tránsito y convenio que al efecto se estipule; y en el evento que no sea practicable, el Gobierno cede á dicha compañía maderera, el derecho de navegar en buques de vela para los objetos referidos, en todos los lagos y ríos dentro del territorio de la República.

9.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada á los 5 días del mes de Julio de 1856.—Ferrer.—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación Jeneral D. Manuel Carrascosa.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—M. Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Julio 10 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha sabido dictar el decreto que sigue:

Fermin Ferrer Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Habiendo practicado las elecciones del Presidente que debe reir los destinos de la Nación, conforme al decreto fecha diez del mes ppdo.; teniendo á la vista los diferentes pliegos de las juntas electorales que han dirigido los pueblos de la República, y practicado el escrutinio como corresponde de los candidatos que en ellos aparecen; he tenido á bien decretar y

#### DECRETO.

Art. 1.º Declárase electo por mayoría de votos, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua al Señor Jeneral D. Guillermo Walker.

Art. 2.º Publíquese de una manera solemne y comuníquese al nombrado para que tome posesion de su destino el día doce del mes corriente.—Dado en Granada á 10 de Julio de 1856.—F. FERRER.—Al Sr. Ministro Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su debido cumplimiento y publicación, esperando recibo su servidor.—PINEDA.

## CUATRO DE JULIO.

Al amanecer del día cuatro del corriente una salva de trece cañonazos disparados en la plaza de Armas, frente á la casa del Sr. Ministro de los Estados Unidos en esta República, anunciaba á los habitantes de la ciudad que se solemnizaba uno de los acontecimientos más notables que ofrece la Historia Universal. Grande y sublime es el momento en que pasa un pueblo de la humillante condición de esclavo, á la de independiente y soberano, que es el mejor atributo de los hombres; pero más que el de otro alguno el que nos ocupa, puesto que, el día cuatro de Julio de 1776, se resolvía en la ciudad de Filadelfia una cuestión vital para la humanidad: se resolvía el problema profundo de la existencia moral de un gran continente, y finalmente de las Américas contra el viejo Mundo! Grecia, Roma &c., esas grandes y magníficas repúblicas fecundaron en su época el jémen de la filosófica verdad, y al travez de la espesa niebla de los tiempos nos dejaron en la historia ejemplos palpantes del amor á la libertad, y la memoria de sus ilustres campeones los Aristides, los Alcibiades y Termostocles; los Cinchato, los Horacio Coelos y los Catones; mas ¡oh dolor! aquellos pueblos no poseían completamente las virtudes cívicas que son necesarias para perpetuar el venerando principio de los sagrados derechos del hombre, y he aquí por lo que se afeminaron después en la molición y vana ostentación; por lo que se rebajó la severidad republicana, y por lo que se dejaron sojuzgar por el demonio del despotismo!—El Norte-América contaba, cuando su emancipación solo tres millones de habitantes, que rechazaron el poder armipotente de la soberbia Inglaterra, y á beneficio de las incomparables instituciones de Washington que favorecían mucho la inmigración extranjera, fuente perenne de la prosperidad de las naciones, en tan pocos años de existencia política, ha llegado á tal auge de grandeza que cuenta hoy 27 millones de habitantes blancos; y por su agricultura, artes, industria, caminos de hierro, vapores y telegrafos: así como por el carácter activo ó irdeclinable de sus hijos, son los E. U. la nación feliz por excelencia!—Establecido de paso este pequeño paralelo en que todas las ventajas son de la República modelo, volvamos pues, á nuestro propósito.

Como dijimos al principio, se hizo un saludo de trece cañonazos, y al mismo tiempo se enarboló el pabellon americano frente á su legación; y el de Nicaragua desplegado en el centro de la plaza, en una hasta que sostiene el gorro de la libertad, tremolaba majestuosamente. Muchos ciudadanos adornaron el frente de sus casas con variadas divisas, y en todo reinaba el placer y la alegría. Tocaban las campanas armoniosamente en la catedral, celebrando el culto divino, y los oficios religiosos se verificaban en reverencia al Omnipotente.

A las ocho montó la guardia; y á las nueve comenzaron á marchar en la plaza todos los rejimientos que se hallan aquí de diferentes armas, y después de haber hecho algunas evoluciones se formaron en línea frente á la legación americana. El ala izquierda de la columna llegaba hasta cerca de la residencia del Comandante en Jefe de las tropas. La artillería mandada por el hábil Capitan Adkins se situó á la izquierda de la columna.—A las diez Don Bruno Von Natzmer, Mariscal ó director de la función, acompañado de sus ayudantes los capitanes McDonald y Pineda marcharon frente al batallón, y después de un corto ejercicio, comenzó su carrera la procesion verificándolo del modo siguiente: En primer término iba la banda de música seguida del capitan S. V. Houf, que conducía la bandera de Nicaragua, J. L. Allen llevaba la de los Estados Unidos. Seguían inmedlato los Sres. Ministro Americano, el Presidente de la República D. Fermin Ferrer, el Secretario de estado &c. El Jeneral Walker colocado á la cabeza marcha ba apoyado del brazo de su ayudante G. Girt, componiendo el resto de la procesion la oficialidad del ejército, ciudadanos, empleados de la Comisaría Jeneral, y finalmente la batería de artilleros.

Formada la procesion en cadena con mucho orden ocupaba el espacio de la cuarta parte de una milla. Había como 800 individuos uniformados; y las calles de la



carrera de la procesion se hallaban llenas de espectadores, á uno y otro lado; y el número de americanos que habia en la plaza pública ascendia hasta mil.

Después de media hora de marcha, se dirigió la columna á la puerta de la catedral donde el Reverendo Padre Mr. May se adelantó á recibirla é introducirla en el templo; formados en dos líneas los oficiales y soldados, á derecha é izquierda ocupaban el cuerpo principal de la iglesia.

Los espectadores estaban sentados frente al altar mayor hasta cerca del púlpito.

Muchas señoras se hallaban allí, siendo un gran número de los Estados Unidos. La bandera Americana flotaba sobre el púlpito mientras que la de la joven república se encontraba hermosa y atractiva amparada por la resplandeciente del Norte América. Cada pilar de la Iglesia estaba adornado con banderas de algunas naciones como Alemana, Francesa y Rusa y algunas otras que tienen relaciones amigables con la República. Los festones de verdes hojas tambien al rededor de estas insignias nacionales ayudaban á aumentar la belleza del adorno de la Iglesia. El Reverendo Mr. May capellan del ejército pronunció un discurso corto bien concebido y adaptado á las circunstancias.

Concluyó la ceremonia de la Iglesia con la lectura del acta de la independencia de los E. U. en que tomaron parte el Coronel Allen en inglés y el Dr. Roche en español, que ántes habia pronunciado el lindo discurso que insertamos á continuación.

Señores:—

Al reunirmos en este recinto sagrado, no hemos tenido otra mira que celebrar el aniversario del día venturoso en que los Americanos del Norte se emanciparon de su antigua Metrópoli, apareciendo á la faz del Universo en capacidad de soberanos, libres é independientes, con una inteligencia y una voluntad, propias suyas, sin dependencia de ningún poder extraño. Yo me congratulo, señores, con los hijos de la Gran República en la conmemoracion de tan faustoso suceso.

Norte América entre todos los pueblos del Nuevo Mundo, fué el primero que se colocó en la línea de las naciones, proclamando su libertad é independencia el cuatro de Julio de 1776. Nada omitió para llevar á cabo tan grandiosa empresa: allanó todas las dificultades, removió todos los obstáculos, se hizo superior á los peligros; después de haber sufrido la guerra terrible que le hizo la Madre Patria, obtuvo de esta en 1782 el reconocimiento de nacion libre, soberana é independiente. Desde esta época tomaron un vuelo inmenso la poblacion, la riqueza, la industria, las artes y las ciencias en aquella hermosa seccion de América, destinada por la Providencia á ser el emporio del progreso y de la civilizacion Universal. Diez y seis lustros han sido suficientes para que los Estados Unidos se eleven al grado de poder y prosperidad en que hoy se encuentran, y que llenan de admiracion á los que al tiempo de su emancipacion política vieron que no contaba sino con tres millones de habitantes. Un ilustre escritor, hablando sobre el particular, dice estas notables palabras: "Los Estados Unidos de América, ese pueblo naciente situado en el centro de un continente inmenso, en posesion de todas las artes y de todos los conocimientos, circuido de paisés salvajes y débiles; parece indudable que está llamado para hacer un gran papel en aquel mundo y quizá á ser su legislador; tal es la expectativa que ofrece para lo venidero este estado nuevo cuya poblacion y riqueza aumentan tan rápidamente, ya por la bondad de sus instituciones, cuanto por las guerras y revoluciones que después de tantos años afligen al viejo mundo."

Al recordar, señores, los grandes sacrificios que hicieron los americanos del Norte para conseguir su independencia, no podemos menos que repetir aquí las expresiones de un célebre escritor pintando el carácter de aquel pueblo. "Todo, dice, en América lleva vestigio del verdor de la primera edad de los Estados. Mientras que se apresuran á caminar hácia la civilizacion, esos hombres de corazón de hierro y de cuerpo de acero, no son capaces de emprender sino cosas gigantescas, excepcionales, atrevidas. Vasta es la selva, no hay porque abatirla para construir en ella un pueblo; es preciso reemplazarla con una gran ciudad. En el abismo que se ha

formado con la extraccion de las raíces de un árbol de cien años es necesario echar los cimientos de una casa entera, y no las bases de una cabaña. Para navegar por esos rios inmensos no se quiere barcas ligeras; lo que se quiere, si, son esos colosales flotantes llamados steamboats. Queriendo Dios hacer con los Estados Unidos una obra aparte les ha impuesto esas tempestuosas travesías de tormentas y de relámpagos."

La independencia de los Estados Unidos, señores, es un acontecimiento grandioso que no extraña la bienandanza de aquel país afortunado solamente, sino tambien el germen fecundo de las libertades públicas y de la dignidad del hombre que andando el tiempo debia desarrollarse en todos los pueblos del globo que habitamos. Digalo sino la Francia y en pos de ella las demas naciones que en el presente siglo han sufrido fuertes sacudimientos sociales por el establecimiento de la Soberanía del pueblo y de los derechos imprescriptibles del hombre. Los Padres de la independencia americana presintieron estas resultas, cuando en la vieja campaña que se tocó para convocar al pueblo en el momento en que se leia la declaracion de su emancipacion política, mandaron gravar esta inscripcion: PROCLAMA LA LIBERTAD A TODA LA TIERRA Y TODOS LOS PUEBLOS.

Pero, señores, al conmemorar al augusto día del nacimiento político de la Gran República, debemos tambien tributar un tierno recuerdo á los Padres conscriptos de la independencia americana, á los Próceres de las libertades públicas, á Washington y á Franklin que con mano maestra supieron echar los fundamentos incontrastables de las bellas instituciones que han producido el engrandecimiento y la gloria de los Estados Unidos.

Campeones ilustres de la independencia americana: os habeis conquistado la página mas saliente en la historia de la humanidad progresiva: vuestro nombre, escrito con letras de oro en la columna de los siglos, será eterno y repetido con entusiasmo y alborozo por los hijos de la Gran República que supiste hacer prospera y feliz. ¡Ojalá que en el curso de los tiempos se planten en todas las naciones el Decálogo precioso de los derechos imprescriptibles del hombre que con voz de trueno dictasteis en el primer pueblo del mundo de Colon!

¡Salve, salve cuatro de Julio de 1776! Día venturoso en que con caracteres indelebles quedaron gravados para siempre en el pedestal de la inmortalidad los derechos sacrosantos del hombre, y lo que vale un pueblo que quibre, puede y sabe ser libre é independiente. Yo te saludo, día feliz, con toda las efusiones de mi corazón, y deseo que los principios proclamado por los Americanos en su seno reinen por do quiera, escribiéndose con letras de diamante en el lábaro esplendente del mundo culto.

Después de los discursos y oraciones marchó de nuevo la procesion á la legacion Americana de donde se dispersó, entregándose todos el resto del día al placer y el contentamiento.

A las cuatro de la tarde concurrieron al "Hotel Granada" setenta y cinco personas donde les esperaba una mesa opipara y escelentemente servida.—El Ministro de los Estados Unidos coronel Wheeler se presentó llevando del brazo á su derecha al Jeneral Walker, y á su izquierda del mismo modo, al Presidente de la República. Hubo mil brindis de buen gusto y mucha oportunidad, durante la comida, y otros que sobresalieron por las esplendidas ideas que enserraban; y con disgusto nos vemos obligados á no reproducirlos por que no tendríamos espacio bastante para ello; sin embargo no podemos menos que insertar algunos á continuación.—Así concluyó la solemnizacion del día cuatro de Julio, con jeneral contento de todos, y grata memoria del suceso grande y notable que motivó la fiesta.—Hubo por la noche fuegos artificiales.

El JENERAL WALKER se levantó y brindó á la memoria de Cristóbal Colon y Jorge Washington, diciendo, el uno dió al antiguo mundo un nuevo continente, el otro aseguró al continente aquellos principios de libertad que han hecho los Estados U. de América la primer nacion de la tierra.

El Jeneral con emocion pronunció un corto discurso pero elocuente, en el cual comparó las acciones heroicas de los dos

hombres ilustres cuyos nombres habia mencionado. Mostró la diferencia entre las ideas de nueva Inglaterra y España acerca de la libertad y democracia como el inglés culminó la libertad en nueva Inglaterra, y como la España sin límites extendió la tiranía en la América Central é Islas adyacentes, como el noble Genoves era un demócrata y como Washington perfeccionó la obra que empezó; y concluyó por expresar que en Nicaragua los principios de un Gobierno democrático encontraría una exhibicion mas completa que la que aun habia alcanzado los Estados del Norte.

El Jeneral Walker en su discurso fué interrumpido frecuentemente por el entusiasmo de los oyentes y repetidos aplausos. La energía y gracia con que dijo su elocuente discurso causó gran sorpresa.

EL JENERAL FRY, dijo: que los Europeos y Cubanos en el servicio de Nicaragua habian dejado los males del despotismo, y que son verdaderos amantes de la libertad y progreso.

EL CORONEL D. BRUNO VON NATZMER, brindó por los hombres que no quieran desviarse un punto del honor, quiero decir los hombres que quieran vivir y morir con el Jeneral Walker.

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.—Brindó á la memoria de Cristóbal Colon. Ala independencia de los Estados Unidos. Ala memoria del grande Washington, del profundo y sublime político, del héroe filosofico Varon, del Célebre Caudillo de la primera revolucion Americana; el primero que plantó el glorioso estandarte de la libertad en el suelo de Colon y abrió la puerta á la formacion de nuevas Naciones.

### ELECCIONES.

Por el decreto que aparece en la seccion de oficio de este periódico, espedito ayer por el Sr. Presidente Provisorio D. Fermín Ferrer, ha sido electo para Presidente de esta república el Sr. General en Jefe del Ejército, D W. Walker, y mañana, previas las solemnidades y ceremonias de costumbre, tomará dicho Sr. posesion de la silla presidencial del Estado, por una mayoría inmensa de 7401 votos, segun hemos podido averiguar. Con mejores datos sobre el particular, daremos noticia circunstanciada de todo en nuestro número inmediato. Por ahora, nos limitamos á augurar fecundos bienes, y una nueva era de prosperidad y bienandanza para el país, bajo la direcion del Jeneral W. Walker, cuyos buenos dotes, equidad y capacidad en todo sentidos, le han adquirido el aura popular que disfruta, y las simpatías generales.

### EDUCACION.

*La Presidencia del Jeneral W. Walker y el progreso de Nicaragua.*

Informados de que el General Walker quiere inaugurar su advenimiento á la Presidencia de Nicaragua con la fundacion de un instituto nacional para la educacion de la juventud Nicaraguense, nos complacemos sobre manera al recomendar esta idea feliz, porque creemos que no podia imaginar el libertador de Nicaragua, una cosa mas digna de su celo y ardiente deseo de asegurar la prosperidad y el mas dichoso porvenir del país que ha considerado como su patria adoptiva, á la par que es el medio mas seguro de eternizar su nombre, prodigando cada día los inmensos beneficios de la educacion al pueblo nicaraguense que le confiara sus destinos en los dias aciagos de la tribulacion.

Ceemos que este grandioso y laudable proyecto puede realizarse sin dificultad, porque tambien se nos ha informado que hay aquí ciertos fondos destinados á la educacion pública, que acaso pueden proporcionar, sino el todo, á lo ménos una parte considerable de los gastos que demanda su sostenimiento.

El Instituto Walkerense, así llamado en honor del ilustre General Walker, tendrá por objeto cultivar el espíritu, formar el corazón en la práctica de las virtudes sociales, y en la fiel observancia de los deberes morales que constituyen el hombre de bien, y ademas crear hombres industrioses por la ensenanza de las artes mas necesarias al hombre en sociedad; á cuyo efecto creemos que seria conducente el establecer talleres nacionales en Nicaragua, que marchasen á la par de la e-

ducacion intelectual y moral de la juventud; en una palabra, el objeto del instituto no puede ser otro, que formar hombres inteligentes, morigerados é industrioses, sin los cuales jamás marchará bien la República; pues toda omision en cualquiera de estos tres puntos importantes, dejará un vacío inmenso en la suma de los bienes que debe esperar la sociedad de todos y cada uno de sus miembros.

Combatiendo pues, la ignorancia y la ociosidad que enjendran todos los vicios, y difundiendo las buenas costumbres, y con las artes de primera necesidad, el bienestar general de las masas, el General Walker formará sin duda alguna, un pueblo culto, laborioso morigerado y pacífico, y asegurará al estado de Nicaragua un porvenir de paz, de gloria y prosperidad...

Nicaraguenses yo me congratulo con vosotros por los bienes inmensos que el Instituto Walkerense va á derramar en este país, y porque ya de hoy en adelante vuestros hijos no crecerán en la mas completa nulidad intelectual, moral é industrial, que tantos males ha causado en los tiempos aciagos que nos han precedido, y con ellos el malhadado espíritu de discordia, la guerra civil, la desmoralizacion general de los pueblos y la desolacion de estas infortunadas rejiones.

De el Herald de Nueva-York del 23 del pasado Junio traducimos lo siguiente: *Conspiracion para asesinar la Reina de España.*

Los periódicos de Madrid del cuatro anuncian que considerable sensacion habia causado el descubrimiento de una conspiracion para asesinar la Reina. Lo siguiente son algunos detalles del asunto dados por el Diario.

Un hombre llamado Redondo Márquez organizó una sociedad secreta tres meses hace, un joven carpintero fué sorteado por el club para el efecto. Habiéndose resuelto matar á la Reina, este joven fué designado por la suerte para ejecutar el acto, y se le dijo que si asesinaba á la Reina una cantidad de 2000 pesos se le darian, y que si él faltaba á hacerlo así ciertamente seria matado por sus compañeros conspiradores. Sobre el 28 del mismo mes en el momento en que el carruaje de la Reina se acercaba á la calle del Aranal un joven llamado Fuentes sacó una pistola del bolsillo, mas un agente de la policia le asió del brazo y le previno que descargara el arma: siendo interrogado hizo saber los pormenores arriba relatados. Después de su arresto Redondo Márquez fué al lugar, con pretexto de hacer revelaciones respecto de la conspiracion. No se han encontrado armas en ninguna parte de la calle del Aranal. Márquez es un nativo de Almadojos, en la provincia de ciudad Real, su opinion política ha sido siempre carlista. El es intrépido, hombre de empresa y ha sido encausado por robo.

A la tercera va la vendida, parece que el cura Merino dejó á alguien este encargo puesto que vamos que continúan con la empresa.—¡Perseverancia y adelante!

*El Coronel Waldo Herrera al pueblo de Managua.*

Vuestro patriotismo por el convencimiento, siempre ha confiado en mí, que verdaderamente he deseado y deseo vuestra verdadera felicidad. Centro Americano como vosotros, lleno de gratitud por vuestra confianza y animado de los mas vivos deseos de que lleguéis al cabo de la carrera de la mas ominosa revolucion, de que goceis del fruto de tantos sacrificios me he puesto al lado del inclito Walker á quien el clarín de la fama y gloriosas victorias proclaman por el rejenerador de Nicaragua y el único que puede salvarla de la tremenda crisis en que se encuentra. Al borde de una anarquía, ó ser presa de un poder intruso y tiránico. ¡Que funesta alternativa!

Vosotros que tanto confiáis en mí, vosotros, sin duda me secundaréis y compondréis mis filas en el día del combate. Creo firmemente que cada una de vuestras ciénes ceñirá un laurel, y que todos ellos formarán la corona verdaderamente Democrática que pondréis en el día de la victoria en la cabeza de nuestro Jeneral Walker. Yo entónces á su lado con mi espada llevaré algunas de sus tropas, ó habré quedado mi cadáver en el campo de la gloria. ¡Corramos pues, todos á las armas!



### Intervencion de España en los asuntos Centro Americanos.

Tomamos lo siguiente del correspondal de la Habana al Herald de Nueva York.

"El último vapor que ha salido de este puerto para Aspinwall ha llevado como pasajero al Brigadier General Morales Rada, tiene órden de presentarse al General Mora, y ofrecer las simpatías de la España.

"También he sido informado de que dinero, armas y municiones de guerra serán enviados á San Juan del Norte tan luego que los Costarrisences los necesiten. El General se embarcó bajo un nombre supuesto; si logra su mision otros muchos oficiales deberán inmediatamente seguirle.

"Todo esto ha sucedido justamente como lo he anunciado unos dias pasados: entonces informé á los lectores del Herald de que tambien la España se intervenia en los negocios de Centro America, y si no estoy equivocado, en pocos dias tendré pruebas irrefutables de estas verdades.

"Concha está alarmado, no dudando del triunfo perfecto de Walker y los filibusteros en Nicaragua, y de aqui las ansiedades de los rancios Españoles y sus deseos de verles hechados de ese país.

"Al hechar una ojeada sobre los papeles de la Habana se vé de una vez de que lado tienden las simpatías.

"¿Qué dirá Mr. Mercy de esta nueva intervencion?

"El General Morales Rada desapareció súbitamente de entre nosotros, es un buen oficial, bien instruido.

"Una persona que le es bien parecido fué en el viaje pasado en el Illinois para Aspinwall y no ha vuelto aun á estas costas. No lleva el mismo nombre en el pasaporte; pero si tiene los mismos mostachos que cercan los labios superiores del galante General.

### NOTICIA TELEGRAFICA.

#### INGLATERRA Y COSTA RICA.

En la Cámara de los Lores, Lord Clarendon declaró que Costa Rica se habia dirigido á Inglaterra pidiéndole asistencia contra Walker, ofreciendo el protectorado de ese país; pero el Gobierno perentoriamente ha rehusado sus proposiciones.

Tomamos del periódico "La Verdad" que se publica en N. York; en su número del 15 del mes próximo pasado, los dos párrafos que ella copia del "Diario Español," insertados en su número del 24 de Abril; y son los siguientes.

"A pesar de que, como hemos anunciado repetidas veces, el Congreso de Paris no ha llegado á ocuparse de una manera formal de la cuestion italiana en vista de la resistencia del Austria, la prensa estrangera continúa ocupándose de ella con una insistencia que revela las complicaciones graves que esta cuestion está llamada á producir en Europa en un plazo por desgracia demasiado próximo. Desde luego, si hemos de dar crédito á las correspondencias de Paris que publican los periódicos ingleses y belgas, los plenipotenciarios ingleses y austriacos se han separado en un estado de profunda irritacion.

"En la sesion de la conferencia en que se trató esta cuestion, mediaron palabras muy ácras entre el conde de Clarendon y el conde Buol, de resultados de haber calificado el plenipotenciario inglés la política del Austria en Italia de *política infernal*. El conde Buol le replicó que á despecho de la Inglaterra el Austria estaba resuelta á intervenir como hasta aqui en los Estado de Italia, siempre que lo creyese necesario. La prensa Inglesa revela ya esta tirantez en las relaciones con el Austria, por los artículos que diariamente publican contra esta potencia, siendo de notar que los periódicos que pasan por ministeriales, como el *Morning Post* y el *Globe* son los que mas se distinguen por la violencia de sus ataques. Esta misma situacion entre el Austria y la Gran Bretaña, no han de tardar en producir en Italia algun movimiento revolucionario, y entonces surgirán necesariamente complicaciones graves en la política Europea, que Inglaterra y el Piemonte aprovecharán para volver á suscitar la cuestion italiana, de la cual no han podido conseguir que se ocupara el Congreso de Paris."

### Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustín Morell en 1752.

#### CHINANDEGA.

La titular de Chinandega es Santa Ana; su situacion en un llano alegre, montuoso y de buena agua: pero su clima bastante mente calido: compónese de 241 casas de indios y ladinos: dos de teja, y el resto de paja. Numeráanse 268 familias y 1.111 personas de confesion y comunion. Hay dos alcaldes, alguacil mayor, tres rejidores y un fiscal. Pagan anualmente 246 pesos y un real de tributo.

La Iglesia es capaz y de tres naves, sobre horcones, con su sacristia y coro alto: é inmediato á ella dos campanas pequeñas. Las paredes de cal y piedra, y el techo de tablas y teja: tiene tres altares decentes con retablos y frontales dorados: el mayor consta de tres cuerpos, y en ellos hay seis efigies de santos de cuerpo entero, bastante primorosas: es administrada por un Religioso Franciscano, cuya renta total importará 800 pesos. El territorio se estiende á nueve leguas de longitud sobre dos de latitud, en que cuentan nueve haciendas de ganado mayor y algun número de chácaras y labores de los vecinos. Mantienéense en su compañía otros dos religiosos sacerdotes con título: el mas antiguo de vicario, y el otro de compañero y un lego: habitan todos en unas celdas con sus claustros de teja y varias oficinas de paja, que están bajo de unas cercas de tapias y pifuelas, á modo de convento.

#### VIEJO.

El viejo se halla distante de Chinandega una legua tiene su asiento en un llano alegre; pero lleno de árboles frutales y de algun monte bajo: compónese de españoles, ladinos é indios. Las casas se reducen á 356; las 6 de teja, y las restantes de paja, con el mismo desórden que las de los otros pueblos: sus familias á 366 y las personas de confesion y comunion á 1698. El Corregidor de la villa del Realejo reside en este pueblo, y en él hay tambien dos alcaldes ordinarios, indios, alguacil mayor, cinco rejidores y un fiscal. El tributo que pagan son 333 pesos y un real. Una compañía de ladinos con su capitán, respectivos oficiales y 195 soldados; 44 fusiles, 43 bayonetas y 14 lanzas: es el único armamento que existe y escapó del incendio que el 7 de Diciembre de 1749 hubo de las casas del Cabildo.

La Iglesia consta de tres naves, capilla mayor, y sacristia, muy capaces; de cal, piedra y teja; tiene su alto sano con cuatro gradas de ladrillos, que cojen el frente y costado izquierdo: tres campanas en sus palos y techo de paja, por que la torre cayó con un temblor! Hay seis altares decentes: en el mayor está colocada la patrona que es la Concepcion: el título que comunmente le dan es; "Nuestra Sra. del Viejo." Esta denominacion se orijinó, de que un venerable anciano, hermano de Santa Teresa de Jesus, llegó á este pueblo, trayendo en su compañía á la referida imagen: habiendo fallecido en él, la dejó á la misma Iglesia, donde fué colocada. Por haber sido pues un viejo el donante se le tributó este renombre á la imagen, á la Iglesia y al pueblo: consta así por tradicion de los mayores, y tambien por una certificacion que he visto, dada por el Ministro Dr. Fr. Juan de Rojas, Obispo que fué de esta Diócesis. La estatura es de media vara, las manos y el rostro triguenos, sin perfeccion particular que sobre salga, pero tan milagrosa, que su nombre se ha estendido por todas estas provincias, y sus habitadores no cesan de venir á visitarla para su consuelo y alivio. En efecto Nuestra Señora del Viejo es el refugio de todas las necesidades, y la devocion que la profesan tan particular, que no hay alguno que deje de venir, aun de partes muy remotas á verla y obsequiarla con limosnas. Aseguraré, haber sido tan copiosas, que el templo pudiera estar fabricado de plata: sea lo que se fuere, lo que puedo testificar, es, que un trono primoroso y elevado de madera tallada y dorado sobre cuatro columnas, abraza en su centro á otro pequeño, con una vidriera por delante, y sus andas de plata en que esta la Señora. Un círculo que la rodea por fuera, y una media luna que tiene á los pies, son del mismo metal: el vestido es de tela muy rica, sembrado todo de presas de oro, perlas y diferentes

pedras preciosas: gran número de estas sirven de realce á la corona que es de oro, delicadamente trabajada: hallase en fin de pies á cabeza tan llena de alhajas y primores, que puede competir con otra cualquiera de las mas adornadas. El altar es de cuatro frentes: el principal que mira al pueblo, tiene su frontal de plata con tres edificios y una puntilla sobredorada, conchas y otros juguetes bastante pulidos de la misma materia y construccion: hay dos atriles, otras tantas lámparas, seis arañas, ocho bujías y seis blandones, que están en el mismo altar y capilla: en la sacristia se encuentran otras tantas alhajas para la celebracion del santo sacrificio de la misa: es en suma el templo de mayor riqueza que se conoce en la Diócesis, sin mas rentas ni fondos, que las limosnas contribuidas por la piedad y devocion cristiana. Un Religioso Franciscano con título de doctrinero la administra, y su renta total llegará á mas de 600 pesos: hay tambien guardian y otros cuatro religiosos del mismo órden que habitan en las celdas, que caen á la mano izquierda de la referida Iglesia; reducense á cuatro con su refectorio, y otros tantos claustros principados, con otras oficinas de adoves y teja: y tambien una casa de paja, cercada de palos: ultimamente el territorio consta de treinta leguas de longitud y seis de latitud: en ellas se hallan 28 haciendas de ganado mayor, 2 trapiches, 5 obrajes de tinta y 12 chácaras.

#### CHICHIGALPA.

A las cuatro leguas de Chinandega se halla el terreno, que es Chichigalpa: tiene por titular á la Purificacion. Su asiento en un llano alegre, montuoso y con buena agua: su clima es algo templado. Hay una Iglesia de paja de un cuerpo, muy reducida y maltratada: dos altares con sus retablos en blanco y sin adorno: dos campanitas en una ramada. La iglesia antigua era de teja, y por estar amenazando ruina se hizo preciso el derribarla por el año de 46. Desde Mayo de este, á instancias mias se entiende en la construccion de otra, que se haya entejada, y con algunas partes de las paredes, que con los restantes se perforan en todo el año próximo venidero: por no haber candil con que poderla consumir concedi licencia al mayordomo interino que nombré para que pidiese una limosna. Compónese de 40 casas de indios y ladinos: estos estan sujetos al corregidor de la villa del Realejo, cuya jurisdiccion comienza desde este pueblo y comprende tambien los de Chinandega y el Viejo: aquellos son gobernados por un alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y un fiscal. Pagan de tributo anual 111 pesos. Las familias de unos y otros se reducen á 72 y las personas á 262: la renta del cura resulta de los tres mencionados pueblos: incluso el servicio y racion pasará de \$600 y el territorio de su administracion llega á cuatro leguas; en ellos no hay sino algunas chácaras y labores de los vecinos, por que las haciendas principales tocan á los de Leon.

#### POSOLTEGA.

Está á dos leguas escasas del antecedente: tiene por su titular á San Juan Bautista, tiene asiento en un llano alegre pero montuoso. Una Iglesia con su capilla mayor de bóveda, aunque desgraciada en el arco toral por el mencionado terremoto: el cuerpo de tres naves; la principal sobre horcones, y las dos paredes de cal y piedra, el techo de tablas y teja. Su coro alto, y en cima de él tres campanitas: ocho altares, los siete con sus retablos y frontales algo deslucidos; pero con moderada decencia, especialmente el mayor, donde se halla un baldoquin nuevo de plata con sus espejitos que lo agracian: la sacristia se está fabricando, por que un temblor de tierra la derribó el año pasado: la habitacion del doctrinero es de adoves y teja, con una sala: cuatro aposentos y sus corredores: acompaña un presbitero de la misma Religion. Las demas casas, así de los ladinos, como de indios son de paja, y componen el número de 102 metidas en el monte: las familias de 154, y las personas de todas edades el de 651: hay cuatro parcialidades que se intitulan: Posoltega, Geresama, Abanhasquilla y Moyugalpa están sujetas á un solo alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y un fiscal. Pagan de tributo 319 pesos un real. Asegurase, que en lo antiguo estos dos pueblos, los de

Quesalquaque y Telica eran bastante numerosos: compruébanlo las Iglesias de los dos últimos, y del primero, que pueden servir en cualquiera poblacion de nombre: la que tiene el segundo se fabricó ahora dos años; pero á espaldas de ellas se hallan unas paredes de la antigua, que se arruinó con un terremoto, y segun los vestijos que han quedado, era igual á las otras tres.—(Continuará.)

### REMITIDO.

#### DEL ROL DE SAN VICENTE.

##### (FABULA.)

Un galiquiento queria  
Que el médico lo curara  
Pero que no le dejara  
Rastro del mal que tenia:  
Doctor por Dios repetia  
Esta enfermedad me mata  
Sáneme V. que yo en plata  
Le doy mil pesos, decia.

El médico era fatal  
De mas á mas atronado  
Y le dice al desdichado  
No sana V. de ese mal:  
Pues la causa principal  
En que fundo mi opinion  
Es que está en el corazon  
La enfermedad radical.

Si ha vivido V. quince años  
Con ella sin novedad,  
Es una gran necedad  
Querer buscar desengaños:  
Y con líquidos estraños  
Mover la naturaleza,  
Que por lo que juzgo empieza  
A demostrar otros daños.

El pulso, pidió el Doctor,  
Y pensativo un momento,  
Al rato dijo, lo siento  
Pero ocultarlo á un es peor:  
Voy á ordenar un vapor  
Y resignese á su suerte  
Pues se le acerca la muerte  
Sinó lo alivia el sudor.

El enfermo á un solicita  
Un remedio mas activo  
Una purga ó vomitivo  
O alguna otra bebida:  
No sea que le repita  
El gran dolor de cabeza  
Que al oscurecer le empieza  
Y es una noche maldita.

Dicho y echo, sucedió;  
Quina, mercurio y plantas  
Sin pararse en minorias  
El Doctor le recetó:  
Muy pronto le resultó.  
Llagado el cuello y las piernas  
Y á las partes mas internas  
El escorbuto llegó.

El paciente ya mortal  
Remedio pide ajitado  
Pero el Doctor se ha largado  
Con risa descomunal:  
Y con esto bien ó mal  
He soplado yo mi cuento  
Aquí lo corto de intento  
Apliquenle la moral.

Yo sin miedo la dijera  
Pero temo con verdad  
Digan en la vecindad  
Que me refiero á Carrera,  
Y ver tranquilo quisiera  
Lo que hace el conservador  
Cuando reciba el vapor  
Al llegar la hora postrera.

M. C.

#### ERIGRAMAS.

Sabes que soy muy feliz,  
Un letrado me decia:  
Conseguí el poder de Ortiz  
Que vive en Andalucía;  
Y yo le dije "¡tunante!"  
Tan lejos tu poderdante?  
¡Esa es una canongía!

Una tierna escena vió  
De una comedia don Juno,  
Y tan bien lloraba el tuno,  
que á mas de cuatro engaño.

R. Y. A.

#### IMPRENTA LIBERAL

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.

# SUPPLEMENT TO EL NICARAGUENSE

## INAUGURATION OF WM. WALKER AS PRESIDENT.

As soon as the decision was announced, which was late on the evening of the 10th, the enthusiastic citizens gave vent to their feelings by displays of fireworks, throwing fireballs and otherwise. The day following was spent in mutually congratulating each other upon the brightening prospect before them under the Presidency of General William Walker. Notices were immediately issued that the President would be inaugurated on Saturday, the 12th of July. Early in the morning of the inauguration day, a staging at the west end of the Plaza was finished, and decorated with the flags of the United States, France, the Lone Star of Cuba, and that of Nicaragua. At 11 o'clock, the procession formed on the Plaza, in accordance with the following programme :

After the reception of the Flag of the Republic, the line broke into columns as follows: One company, by platoons; Band; Flag of the Republic; one company, by platoons; President and President Elect; Cabinet and Suites of the Presidents; Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites; Foreign Consuls; Municipal Authorities; Committee of Arrangements; General Officers and Aids-de-Camp; Officers of the General Staff; other Officers not attached; Officers of the Navy; Troops—(marched by flank under their Officers); Citizens—(by twos). The Flag of the Republic was escorted from the house of the President to the Plaza. The Procession then marched to escort the President and President Elect to the place of inauguration. There formed

line. Valedictory and Inaugural Addresses. Salute of twenty one guns. Thence to Cathedral—“*Te Deum*.” Column reformed. Marched through the principal streets, and escorted the President to his house. Thence to the Plaza. Flag of the Republic was escorted by a company to the house of the President installed. Procession dismissed.

When the procession reached the place of installation, President Fermín Ferrer delivered the following

### VALEDICTORY.

*Sr. Presidente :*

Teneis en vuestras manos la llave de una vasta puerta continental, y los destinos del pueblo libre de Nicaragua.

De este pueblo infortunado que ahora preconiza su futuro bien estar.

De este pueblo, grande y fecundo en desgracias, pero grande y fecundo será en prosperidad.

Por que la naturaleza siempre equilibra los efectos que producen los acontecimientos humanos.

Habeis sido llamado por los pueblos al travez de insidiosas estratagemas y multitud de imposturas abortadas por los demagogos y enemigos del progreso centroamericano.

Por que un sano instinto de conservacion y engrandecimiento dió lugar á un positivo acierto en el sufragio directo y popular.

Con la mayor efusion de gozo os entrego el mando Supremo de la República, seguro y satisfecho de que vais á darle su quietud, progreso y respetabilidad.—Yo lo conosco: los pueblos igualmente; puesto que han depositado sus confianzas que habeis aceptado.

En la actual situacion monumental, el pueblo libre de Nicaragua que os eligió se promete sinceramente opimas frutos de vuestras tareas: creemos recogerlos en abundancia y colmabro vuestra fama, lanzándose á la posteridad, con puro campo de una memoria inmortal.

After President Walker had taken the oath of office—administered by the late Provisional President, Don Fermín Ferrer—he delivered the following

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and

there is need of sleepless vigilance and uniring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Power which controls and directs the course of States and Empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine contractions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in

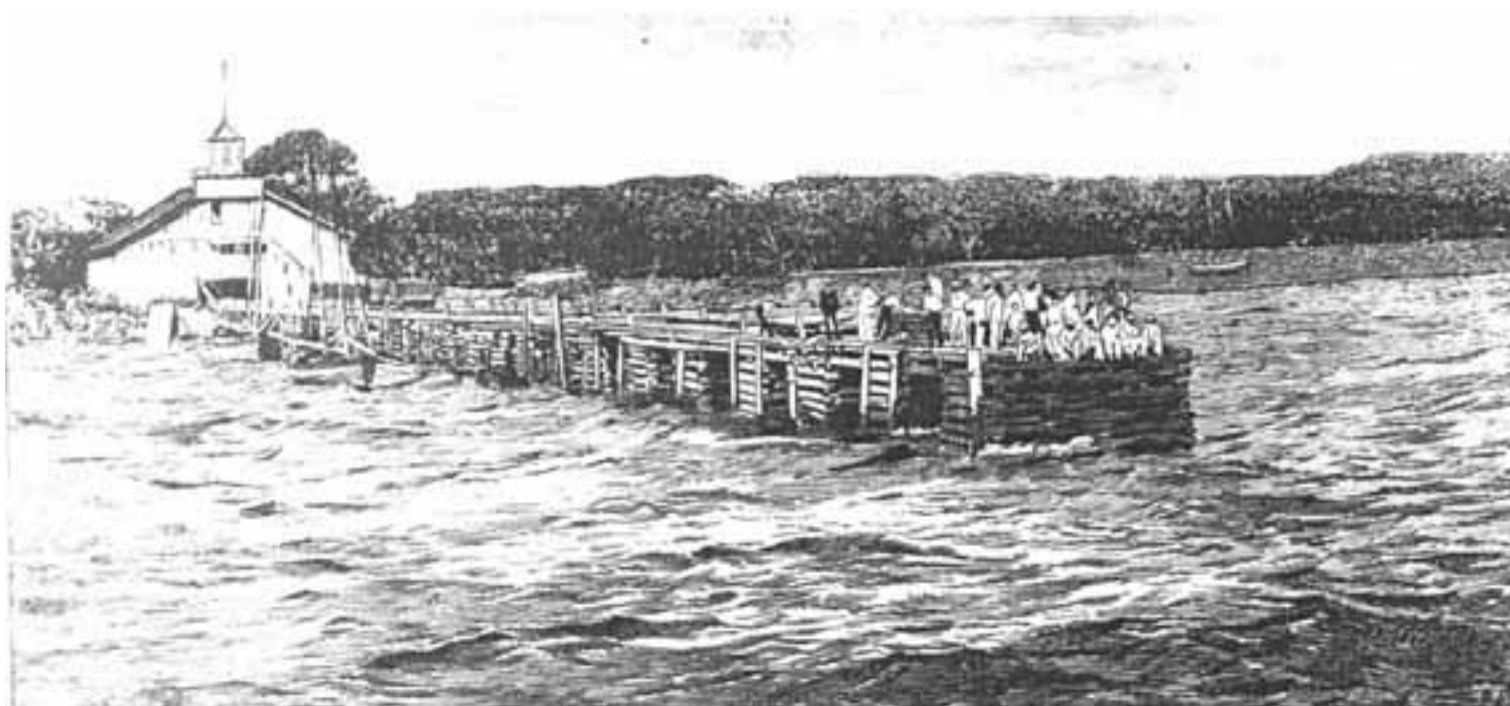
the hand of an all-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubble on a stormy sea.

After the inaugural was rendered, and the cheering of the crowd was through with, the procession reformed, and marching to the Church, a grand *Te Deum* was chaunted. The other portions of the programme were then filled up and the gala occasion passed away. The first act in the most startling of histories is thus consummated.





El fuertecito, un vapor y el muelle de Granada  
hacia finales del Siglo XIX

Old fort, lake steamer, and the wharf at Granada  
towards the end of the Nineteenth Century

# EL NICARAGUENSE EXTRA.

BY WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

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PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

**INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT.**

The lateness of the day in which the returns were delivered at Granada, and the short time which intervened between their reception and the inauguration, restricted us to a mere announcement of the facts, and put it out of our power to give little more than a hint at the proceedings.

The result of the election, at the various polling places throughout the country, was announced at Granada, on Thursday evening, the 10th of July. It was deemed advisable that no unnecessary delay should postpone the installment into office, and Saturday, the 12th of July, 1856—the second day after the announcement—was appointed for the inauguration. This gave the Committee of

country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Lieutenant P. L. Wilband. After the reception of the *Flag of the Republic*, the line broke into column as follows, and commenced marching in procession:

- One company by platoons.
- Band.
- Flag of the Republic.
- One company by platoons.
- President and President Elect.
- Cabinet, and Suites of the Presidents.
- Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites.
- Foreign Consuls.
- Municipal Authorities.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- General Officers and Aids-de-Camp.
- Officers of the General's Staff.
- Other officers not attached.
- Officers of the Navy.
- Troops—(marched by rank and file, under their Officers).
- Citizens—(by twos).

The procession formed on the north side of the Plaza, and took up its line of march by the west end, in order to salute the flags of the great nations presented there, and (the band playing appropriate music,) marched thence along the south side into the Plaza of St. Sebastian, passed the residence of the American Minister, in front of whose door the Stripes and Stars were flung jauntily to the breeze. Thence passed the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

From this point the procession turned to the residence of the Provisional President, Don Ferrn Ferrer, and halted in front of his door to receive him and the President Elect. After a couple of minutes' delay, both gentlemen appeared, accompanied by the bishop of the diocese of Granada, and were heartily cheered. The march was now resumed—General Walker

this position took upon himself the obligations of the Presidency of the Republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language which we translate thus:

**OATH OF OFFICE.**

You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power—and to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfil all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatches.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President William Walker delivered the following

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS.**

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage, and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Providence which controls and directs the course of states and empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

istration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua a what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

The inaugural was delivered in a clear, firm, confident tone, and listened to with the profoundest attention. Two or three times during its delivery there were outbursts of applause, but the eager multitude hushed them into silence, that a word might not be lost. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth spontaneously were almost deafening.

As soon as silence was in some degree restored, Col. Lainé read the address in Spanish, and at the conclusion of this, loud and prolonged *vivas* rent the air. Before these were concluded, a cannon was belching forth its notes of thunder, and a salute of twenty-one guns drowned the voices of the enthusiastic citizens. After the inaugural address had been read in Spanish, the procession reformed, and marching nearly around the Plaza, entered the Cathedral.

At the door of the Cathedral President Walker was met by the bishop—they embraced, and the President, preceded by the bishop, and followed by the soldiers and citizens, walked up the nave

Arrangements but one day (Friday) to make the necessary preparations. But notwithstanding the many troubles to be overcome in preparing for such an event in such a country as this, under such peculiar circumstances, they seemed to have done all that men could accomplish in the time allowed.

The gentlemen who composed the Committee of Arrangements were—Col. Thomas Fisher, Hon. W. K. Rogers, Charles Callahan, Esq.

On the evening of the 11th a staging was erected at the west end of the Plaza, which was early on Saturday morning, covered with a canvas shade, carpeted, and tastefully decorated with flowers by some of the charming ladies of Granada. In the front part of the staging were the flags of the United States, France, and Nicaragua. The stars of the Northern Union shed their lustre upon the tri-color of *la belle France*, and both clasped, as it were, in friendly embrace, our own beautiful blue white and blue. Above, and supported by the insignia of the three nations, waved the Lone Star of Cuba.

The staging was sufficiently commodious to admit of twenty persons to be comfortably seated on chairs, and hold, in addition, two good sized tables. On one of the tables was a very large Bible and crucifix; the other contained some writing material, a glass, and a small pitcher of water.

Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city, formed on the Plaza at 11 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 12th, headed by an excellent band, which "discoursed sweet music" while the citizens and others formed in the procession.

Scarcely had the lines formed when three men, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the Plaza of St. Sebastian, where General Walker resides, bearing the beautiful flag of the Republic.

The flag is made up entirely of fine silk; the colors are, as before described, blue white and blue, running horizontally. The white stripe in the center is about as broad as both blue stripes. In the middle of the center stripe volcanoes are represented in a state of eruption. This device, with the long white silk fringes by which the entire flag was surrounded, added much to the beauty and interest of the emblem of our adopted

on the left of the President, and after a few moments' walking the procession was again in the Plaza, formed in lines in front of the platform, from which they were to be addressed by the speakers, and where the ceremony of taking the oath of office could be distinctly seen.

President Ferrer, followed by Gen. Walker, the bishop, Col. Wheeler, some of the field officers and their staffs now ascended the platform—the whole party seated themselves in silence, for a moment. During this interval the Bible was opened, the crucifix adjusted, and a cushion placed on the floor, which was soon to be pressed by the knees of the President Elect.

The silence now was general. Every breath of the vast multitude on the Plaza was hushed, and the solemn expression on the faces of the crowd showed that they were in momentary expectation of something in which they were intensely interested. Their suspense was of short duration. The Provisional President arose, and in a clear, calm tone delivered the following Vaedictory, in Spanish, which we translate:

*Mr. President:*

You hold in your hands the destinies of Nicaragua—the keys of a vast continent—of an unhappy people who hope for a brighter future. Of a people, who great and flourishing even in adversity, will prove themselves, in prosperity, second to none; because nature is ever superior here to the effects of man's discord.

You have been called to your present eminence by the people, in despite of a multitude of impetuous and insidious stratagems practised by the denagogues and enemies of progress and liberty in Central America, because an instinctive sense of self-preservation and high aspirations gave rise to this result of a universal and popular suffrage. With sincere and heartfelt pleasure I deliver to you the supreme command of the Republic, in the certainty that you will bestow upon it tranquility, progress, and respectability.

I know this, and the people also know it, since they have deposited their confidence in you, which you have accepted. In the present situation of the country, the free people of Nicaragua who have elected you, promise themselves abundant fruit from your labors, and your fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illuminated by a never fading light.

This having been read in English by Charles Callahan, Esq., Don Ferrin Ferrer turned to William Walker and administered the oath of office. While the words of the oath were being read, General Walker was on his knees, and in

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have re-deemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hand of an all-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the admin-

of the sacred edifice. As the soldiers entered they filed to the right and left, and marched down the aisles with trailed arms, the citizens, field officers, and the various staffs occupied the nave. President Walker sat on a seat in front of the altar, richly cushioned, and covered with an ornamental kind of canopy. On his right was Don Ferrin Ferrer, on his left General Pinada.

The echoes of the falling feet had scarcely ceased reverberating through the arched and testated roof which spans the spacious nave, when a priest advanced, bearing in his hand a massive silver censer containing burning incense, and while swinging this in front of the President, bestowed upon him a blessing.

*Gloria in excelsis Dei* was chaunted by the bishop, and the rich, mellow voices of a native choir, accompanied by the harmonious sounds of various instruments, broke forth in the sublime *Te Deum*. As the solemn notes were chaunted forth there seemed to be a majesty in the depth of the music itself, which filled the hearts of those congregated there with awe and admiration.

The *Te Deum* would, from its grandeur, under almost any circumstance, fill the heart with veneration. In European capitals, when on great occasions it is produced with all the gorgeousness, and display, and all the voluptuousness and luxuriousness with which the talent and genius of the most enlightened people—even the scions of noble families, sinking beneath *enxuzi*, and a load of hereditary titles, shake off their habitual listlessness and become interested. But here, in Nicaragua, where a handful of brave men are endeavoring to drag a nation out of the Slough of Despond, it presented a scene from one of the acts in the life of Cromwell. Stern men, with firmly compressed lips, and a resolution pictured in their faces which seemed to defy fate itself, with their arms in their hands, listening devotionally, while the man in whom all their hopes and all their destinies were centered was being invested, under the holy sanction of God, with the authority to carry out the principles for which each one of them was willing to lay down his life. The scene was one of intense interest; and many there were among those stern looking men who were so oppressed by their pent-up feelings that they could scarce suppress their tears. In William Walker

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]



[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

they had not only a President, but a General—a soldier—a companion. With him they had shared their last crusts, and with him overcame eminent dangers. They felt that in doing him honor they were but erecting a monument to their own deeds; and they felt that affection toward him, for the deeds he had done, which a son entertains for an honored father—an affection as strong as the bonds of intimacy could make it, but one that was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

During the entire ceremony the President himself seemed the least affected of any person present. In fact, throughout the day he wore the same pleasant countenance, and had the same unstrained, easy manner about him with which he always receives his friends at his quarters. He appeared more like a person who was performing what he considered his duty for other people, than anything in which he was personally interested.

After the *Te Deum* had been performed, the procession reformed in the Plaza, in the same order in which it had moved at first, and, marching through several streets, escorted the President to his residence. His officers, and many of the most influential and wealthy citizens entered with him to tender their congratulations. Several bottles of champagne were now uncorked, in order to compensate for the fatigues of the march.

After the President and citizens had left the procession, the troops marched into the Plaza, where they broke into companies and retired to their quarters.

The day was a most favorable one for the ceremony. Through the admirable arrangements and excellent Grand Marshalship of Col. Ph. R. Thompson, everything went off in admirable order and with the utmost good feeling.

The ceremonies were concluded at two of the clock, thus giving every person plenty of time to prepare for the dinner.

THE DINNER.

At a few minutes after four of the clock, about fifty invited guests sat down to, what was given out to be "some refreshments," but what was, in fact, a sumptuous entertainment. It might, perhaps, be out of place to mention the "bill of fare," of what was strictly intended for a private dinner; but without being either luxurious or elaborate, it was what even the daintiest epicure would call an excellent meal. Future Presidents may have a greater variety of dishes, and a greater number of

intended at the time to have said more, but unfortunately made rather a long pause, and before he got started again, the company took a drink.

The gentleman continued to speak for a few minutes—finished what he intended to have said in the beginning, and sat down amid much applause.

General Hornsby now arose and in his inimitable and stately style, drank to

"Uncle Billy." Loud cheers and laughter, in which the President, himself, joined heartily. (We will add here for the benefit of our readers at a distance that the President is called by his old companions of the "Vesta," Uncle Billy.) In connection with this Mr. A. Oaksmith proposed "Uncle Sammy."

"General Hornsby;" by Col. Allen, drank with applause.

"The 1st Rifles;" by Lieut-Col. Anderson, of 1st Rifles. (Cheers.) Music—"The Bold Soldier Boy."

"Our Brethren from the United States who come here to teach us the art of self-government, in connection with William Walker, our champion in war, and protector in peace;" by Don Ferrin Ferrer. Drank standing, and with loud cheers.

"To Capt. Pineda;" by Col. Jones; drank standing.

Capt. Pineda returned thanks for the honor done him, and proposed

"To the Memory of Washington; may the administration of Walker be as successful."

"Leaders of Civilization in Central America;" by Col Wheeler.

"To Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., of New York;" by John Tabor Esq.

Mr Oaksmith being loudly called for, arose and said:

"I arise, Mr. President and gentlemen, with my heart so full of gratified emotions at the honor which you have thus unexpectedly bestowed upon me, that I can say but little; but my mind is so fully impressed with the momentous bearing which the events of this day will have upon the future destinies of this Republic, and perhaps the world, that I fear would add my humble endorsement to the opinions and sentiments which I hear expressed upon every side. A new era has dawned upon Central America, and we who are here assembled have the high privilege of celebrating its birth-day.

When I look back upon the brief period which has elapsed since the commencement of the regeneration of this Republic—when I see how tumultuously great events have gathered upon each other—when I remark the changes which each day reveals, I cannot but feel that the hand of Destiny has at length been stretched forth to redeem this Paradise of earth; and, that with unerring aim it still points onward and upward to that higher, nobler future, which is the sure reward of every people whose only creed is liberty. (Cheers.)

For eighty years the Fourth of July has been hallowed as the anniversary of American Independence.

of his people, has adopted the former alternative; such proceedings in the United States would not be dignified by the name of revolution—there it would be called treason. The word has become obsolete in the United States, and should never be known in a republic.

I remarked with gratification to-day the enthusiasm evinced on all sides by the native population. I could see that they looked upon this engrafting of American principles as a sure guarantee of the future welfare of their country; and that they regarded you, gentlemen, who have brought those principles here, not as did the Mexicans the followers of Cortez, but as the instruments of Destiny—a new element which the hand of God has brought hither for their regeneration.

And now, gentlemen of the Army and Civil Departments of Nicaragua, a single word to you and I have done. In your keeping, as sacredly as in that of your Chief Executive, is intrusted the honor, the glory, and the future welfare of this Republic. That you are equal to the sacred trust, everything in the past bears witness—the battles you have fought, the hardships you have endured, the privations you have suffered—all speak in language stronger than mine in your behalf. (Applause.) The future is dawning upon you; the work you have before you is greater than all the past, and that you will be equal to it—equal to anything Fate may require of you—is my firm conviction. The same Destiny that has hitherto protected you and led your gallant chieftain thus far, will carry him and you triumphantly through all that there is yet to come. The eyes of the world are upon you, and the page of history already lies open, upon which to record your deeds. (Continued cheers.)

"Democracy, and he who, under Providence, is the Agent in carrying out its great principles in this Country;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with cheers.

"The Press Drummer;" by Col. Jones. "Our Tabor." (Applause.)

"Merchants of Granada;" by Hon. A. J. Ruggles. Chas. Teller, Esq., responded, and eloquently advocated the high position of the Granada merchants; and expressed his opinion that the day was not far distant when the name of a Granada merchant would be synonymous with commercial integrity and enterprise in all parts of the world. (Loud cheers.)

"To Those who Fought and Fell in Cuba;" by Col. Laine. Drank standing, and in silence.

"Progress;" by Col. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Col. George B. Hall, of New York;" by Col. Jones; to which the gallant Colonel responded as follows:

"I appreciate the high honor conferred on me by the sentiment, and return my sincere thanks for the kindness which has induced you to remember me among the gallant patriots of one who has just received the highest honors in the gift of a grateful Republic; one who is entitled to it—

in his position and cheering him in his course. Of him he might say—as Aristo had recorded of his hero—"that Nature broke the mould in which she cast him;" for in vain could he look for his superior. He offered the health of

"James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina—the able Secretary of the Navy—the ready defender of American rights—the sincere advocate of democratic progressive principles." Drank with loud applause.

"Prosperity to Immigration;" by the Prussian Consul. (As the gentleman sat a good distance from us, and spoke in a low tone we could not hear distinctly what he said, but understood him to say) he felt assured that the government which he represented was favorable to Nicaragua and its present Government, and doubted not that his Majesty the King of Prussia would favor the immigration of his subjects into this country. That he had full confidence in the stability of this Government, and entertained no doubt that it would shortly be peopled by persons from all parts of the world. (Applause.)

"C. C. Hornsby—the man who fired the first rifle in Granada." Drank with thundering applause. As soon as the General could make himself heard he said, in response: that he took no credit to himself for being the man who fired the first shot; that he considered there were many men there with him who were as brave as he was, but he was ordered by General Walker to take the Plaza; in doing so he only did his duty—and his duty as a leader demanded of him to be at the head of his column (the General was then Colonel Hornsby,) where he might always be found.

The General delivered this address with such a soldierly bearing and dignity, as to elicit warm and enthusiastic applause.

"The Man who shot the man in the Tower, whoever he may be;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson.

"Major Heiss;" by Col. Laine. Drank with applause.

"Gen Goicouria." Drank with applause.

"Col. J. E. Sanders," by Lieut-Col. F. Anderson. Drank with applause.

"Col. Byron Cole;" by John Tabor, Esq. The Colonel returned thanks for the honor in a happy manner, and was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. Before taking his seat, however, he proposed the memory of

"Castillon and his Associates." Drank standing, and in silence.

"Col. Bruno Von Natzmer;" by Col. Allen. Drank with cheers.

"John B. Weller;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Long Life to William Walker;" by Pineda. Drank with enthusiastic cheers.

"General Fry;" by Capt. Hooff. Drank with loud applause; to which the General made a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by proposing

"The Dead of both Conflicts at Rivas." Drank standing, in silence.

"The Memory of Caleb J. Smith;" by Hon. A.

courses, but we venture to say that there will never be a Presidential dinner in Nicaragua, in which the guests will join with a keener relish, or greater gusto. It was a dinner peculiarly fitting the occasion, and the times—a soldier's dinner—strong, healthy, and good: it was, in fact, a dinner with a back bone in it.

President Walker sat at the head of the table dressed in uniform. On his right sat Don Fermin Ferrer—the late Provisional President—in citizen's clothes; on his left sat Col. Wheeler, dressed in full uniform. Contiguous to Don Fermin sat the Bremen Consul, in the uniform of his Consulate—which glittered with silver lace. Added to this the gay and tasteful uniform of the officers of the Nicaraguan Army, shone plentifully about the board, making at once a dignified and brilliant spectacle.

At the further end of the table sat Brigadier General Hornsby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Fry on his right, and Surgeon General Ingraham on his left.

President Walker has hitherto shown himself endowed with a forethought which anticipates even the most minute detail; and this being generally known his actions may sometimes be taken as a criterion. We hope that those who, in future, give entertainments may profit by the example set by him at this dinner, by banishing from his table spirituous liquors. There were wines only at the Presidential dinner.

After the heavier part of the entertainment had been concluded, and the cloth had been removed, a few significant "pops" were heard at various parts of the table, and champagne suddenly sparkled in the glasses of the gentlemen about the board. The President arose with a glass of the smiling beverage in his hand, and proposed

TOASTS.

"The President of the United States." Drank in a most respectful manner. Music by the band—"Hail Columbia."

As there were no regular toasts prepared, those who chose to offer one were now at liberty to do so. After a few moments of easy conversation, Mr. De Shield proposed the health of

"William Walker, the Statesman and Scholar." Drank with loud applause. Music by the band—"See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister arose and responded in a happy manner to President Walker's toast to the President of the country he had the honor to represent and concluded by proposing

"The Ballot Box," to which a voice added—"The Band Box." Laughter and applause. Music—"Rock the Cradle, Lucy."

"The Late Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer," by Mr. Weidemann. Drank standing, respectfully.

"Fifty-six, and '56;" by Col Thompson. Cheers. Here the Post-Master General, J. A. Ruggles arose, and in connection with De Shield's toast, said—"General Walker is more than a Statesman and Scholar," to which De Shield replied that he

not only for his heroic bravery on the battle field, but also for his wisdom in affairs of State.

"As a representative of the city of New York I am proud to say that the popular feeling and sentiment there for this great cause is enthusiastic and sincere; her voice is echoed throughout the United States, and her influence felt throughout the world; she is ever ready to give her countenance and means to aid those who are struggling in the great cause of Republicanism, and she has aided you with both, and will continue to do so till your work is accomplished." (Cheers.)

"Col. Skerrett," by Capt. Hooff. The gallant Colonel arose to return thanks. Expressed himself much obliged to the company for drinking his health, as there were none present more in need of it than he, and said he was indebted for the honor to a suggestion to that effect made by himself to Capt. Hooff. (Roars of laughter.) (The Colonel had been unwell for some days, but since his health was drunk with such gusto, he has become completely restored.)

"To Brigadier-General Fry," by Col. Laine. Drank standing, with cheers.

"Cuba; not as it is, but as it will be," by Gen. Fry. Drank standing, and with cheers.

"Free Trade," by Col. Allen. (Applause.)

"Col. Wheeler—Minister from the United States—Representative of Democratic Institutions," by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

In reply to the toast offered, the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, said it might be expected that he should respond to a sentiment so unexpected and so appropriately offered. He felt deeply sensible of the honor, and in the name of the President of the United States returned his heart-felt thanks.

In a country like the United States, where the most unbounded freedom of opinion and discussion were indulged, it could but be expected that some diversity of sentiment should exist upon any subject. But the course of the President as regards Nicaragua, had received, as it deserved, one universal plaudit of approval throughout the American continent. While sacredly observing the laws he had vowed to support, and the faith of treaties, the President of the United States had been equally prompt in demanding their strict observance by others. And when the mists of prejudice and party shall have vanished before the light of truth, history will do justice to the single-hearted patriotism and undaunted courage of Franklin Pierce.

In offering in return a sentiment, he complimented the discernment of the President in the sagacious choice he had made in the selection of a member of his cabinet, who possessed all the virtues of a Roman in Rome's purest days, who had, when the storm gathered around him and the clouds hung heaviest, proved worthy of his trust. He (Mr. W.) in all his trials had felt the influence of his clear head and pure heart—sustaining him

J. Ruggles. Drank standing, in silence.

"Chief of Ordnance Department." Drank with applause; to which Capt. Swingle, of the Department, hoped that we may never have use for the bolts forged at the Ordnance Department.

"Fraternity, Order, and Peace in Nicaragua," by P. Larou. (Applause.)

His Excellency, President William Walker, arose to propose his final sentiment. He gave "The Ashes of Christopher Columbus—which rest in the Cathedral of Havana—they should belong to America, and not to Europe." Tremendous applause followed this sentiment.

Lt. Col. F. A. Lainé, was called upon to render it into Spanish. He spoke in his native tongue and after interpreting the sentiment, said:

"The words of our Commander-in-Chief have touched a chord in my heart that has long been silent. I was born upon the soil where those sacred ashes repose, and many a time when looking upon their resting place I have felt that, in the eloquent expression of the sentiment, 'They should belong to America and not to Europe.' In the earnest response to the classic words of our President, in the cheers which yet echo to his sentiments, I see the assurance that it will be so. Yes, Cuba will be free, and from those ashes will we kindle the sacred fire of liberty in the land where they repose." (Continued cheers from Nicaraguese and Cubans.)

"The Manuscripts in Genoa—they belong to America," Dr. J. J. Ingraham. (Applauses.)

"The Nicaraguese—the able Exponent of the true Principles of Freedom. May the success of the Editor be commensurate with his merit, and he will soon be a Phenomenon among editors—probably drive his own coach." (Applause.) Responded to by John Tabor, Esq, proprietor of El Nicaraguese, in a few eloquent remarks.

"Cuba;" by Col. Lainé. (Applause.)

"The Star of William Walker—may it not shed its rays alone on Nicaragua;" by Col. Byron Cole (Loud applause.)

The President now arose to leave the table, and was followed by all present. As the gentlemen were rising from the table the following sentiment was prepared; if it had been presented one minute earlier, it would, no doubt, have been honored with loud applause.

"The Future of Nicaragua. guided by the wisdom and firmness of its present head, none can doubt that she will assume her proper position among the free nations of the earth, and her future will be as prosperous and happy as her best and truest friends could wish;" by Chas. Callahan, Esq.

And thus ended one of the most convivial, social, and intellectual entertainments at which we ever had the good fortune to be present.

We have endeavored to give but the outline of what was said, as there was a continual cross fire of wit and pleasantries, which kept the entire company in the best of humor, but which it was impossible for us either to express or transcribe.

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 37

Sábado, 19 de julio de 1856

Saturday, July 19, 1856

EL DEPARTAMENTO INGLÉS reproduce la crónica explayada de la toma de posesión publicada en el Extra del miércoles 16, reseña el reconocimiento del Presidente Walker por el Ministro norteamericano Wheeler, y publica uno de los primeros decretos del nuevo presidente, confiscando las propiedades de los "traidores" que han "ayudado a los enemigos del Estado". Tan importante decreto, fechado el 16 de julio, no aparece en español.

La Parte Española trae la crónica escueta de la toma de posesión, traducida del suplemento de la semana anterior, y trae además las "Reglas y Artículos de Guerra por el cual el Ejército de Nicaragua será gobernado", traducidas del original en inglés que fue publicado el 28 de junio.

THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT reprints the unabridged chronicle of the inaugural published in the Extra on Wednesday, July 16th, records the official recognition of "President" Walker by U.S. Minister Wheeler, and publishes one of the first decrees of the new "President", confiscating "all property, real and personal," belonging to the "traitors" who have "assisted the known enemies of the State". This important decree, dated July 16th, does not appear in Spanish.

The Spanish section reproduces the short chronicle of the Inaugural, translated from the previous week's Supplement, and the "Rules and Articles of War, by which the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua shall be governed," translated from the original English version of June 28th.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT.

The result of the election, at the various polling places throughout the country, was announced at Granada, on Thursday evening, the 10th of July. . . . Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city, formed on the Plaza at 11 o'clock A.M., on the morning of the 12th, headed by an excellent band, which "discoursed sweet music" . . . . Scarcely had the lines formed when three men, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the Plaza of St. Sebastian, where General Walker resides, bearing the beautiful flag of the Republic. . . .

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### Inaugural Address.

The inaugural was delivered in a clear, firm, confident tone, and listened to with the profoundest attention. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth spontaneously were almost deafening.

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After the inaugural was rendered, and the cheering of the crowd was through with, the procession reformed, and marching to the Church, a grand *Te Deum* was chanted. The other portions of the programme were then filled up and the gala occasion passed away. The first act in the most startling of histories is thus consummated.

200 (2)

### INAUGURACION DEL PRESIDENTE WILLIAM WALKER.

Al hacerme cargo de los deberes de Presidente de la República, estoy profundamente penetrado de las dificultades y responsabilidades anexas á su desempeño. . . . La República contempla en su historia una era no ménos importante que la del día de su independencia y separacion de la monarquía española. . . . Yo confío sinceramente, que todos los buenos ciudadanos me ayudarán al sostenimiento de aquel órden de cosas que es el primer requisito que demanda un Estado bien gobernado y sin el cual todo progreso nacional ó bienestar individual es imposible. . . . En nuestras relaciones con las mas poderosas naciones del Mundo, espero que ellas no dejarán de comprender que aunque Nicaragua puede ser comparativamente débil, es sin embargo celosa de su honor, esta determinada á sostener la dignidad de su soberanía independiente. . . . Los principios que serán la base de mi administracion, tanto en los negocios domésticos y extranjeros del Gobierno, son pocos y sencillos. Conceder la mas amplia libertad de palabra y accion, compatibles con el órden y el buen gobierno será la idea que me servirá de norte en mi conducta política. . . . Mientras facilite tanto como sea posible el desarrollo material del Estado no me olvidaré del que así mismo requiere en su parte intelectual y moral. . . . Y para llevar á cabo con buen éxito, estas intenciones, Yo invoco humildemente la ayuda de Aquel sin cuya asistencia todos los esfuerzos humanos no son mas que lijeros globulillos en un mar ajitado y borrascoso.

*William Walker.*

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### DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GRANADA, July 16, 1856.

All property, whether real or personal, belonging to citizens of the Republic, who, since the 23d of October, 1855, have assisted the known enemies of the State, or to persons declared traitors by the decree of the late Provisional Government, bearing date April 22, 1856, is confiscated; and all property which said citizens or persons may hereafter inherit is declared forfeited. . . .

WILLIAM WALKER.

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### WILLIAM WALKER, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, TO ITS INHABITANTS.

To facilitate the fulfilment of the supreme decrees, resolutions, and orders, and in view of the existing circumstances in reference to the immigration of naturalized citizens, by virtue of our authority do

#### DECREE

ART. I. That all decrees, resolutions and orders emanating from the Supreme Power shall be published and circulated in the Spanish and English languages.

ART. II. That all the documents connected with Public Affairs shall be of equal value and authority, whether written in the English or Spanish languages. . . .

Given in Granada, this fourteenth day of July, 1856.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

NO. 37.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT.

The lateness of the day in which the returns were delivered at Granada, and the short time which intervened between their reception and the inauguration, restricted us to a mere announcement of the facts, and put it out of our power to give little more than a hint at the proceedings in last week's edition.

The result of the election, at the various polling places throughout the country, was announced at Granada, on Thursday evening, the 10th of July. It was deemed advisable that no unnecessary delay should postpone the installment into office, and Saturday, the 12th of July, 1856—the second day after the announcement—was appointed for the inauguration. This gave the Committee of Arrangements but one day (Friday) to make the necessary preparations. But notwithstanding the many troubles to be overcome in preparing for such an event in such a country as this, under such peculiar circumstances, they seemed to have done all that men could accomplish in the time allowed.

The gentlemen who composed the Committee of Arrangements were—Col. Thomas Fisher, Hon. W. K. Rogers, Charles Callahan, Esq.

On the evening of the 11th a staging was erected at the west end of the Plaza, which was, early on Saturday morning, covered with a canvas shade, carpeted, and tastefully decorated with flowers by some of the charming ladies of Granada. In the front part of the staging were the flags of the United States, France, and Nicaragua. The stars of the Northern Union shed their lustre upon the tri-color of *la belle France*, and both clasped, as it were, in friendly embrace, our own beautiful blue white and blue. Above, and supported by the insignia of the three nations, waved the Lone Star of Cuba.

The staging was sufficiently commodious to admit of twenty persons to be comfortably seated on chairs, and hold, in addition, two good sized tables. On one of the tables was a very large Bible and crucifix; the other contained some writing material, a glass, and a small pitcher of water.

Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city, formed on the Plaza at 11 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 12th, headed by an excellent band, which "discouraged sweet music" while the citizens and others formed in the procession.

Scarcely had the lines formed when three men, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the Plaza of St. Sebastian, where General Walker resides, bearing the beautiful flag of the Republic.

The flag is made up entirely of fine silk; the colors are, as before described, blue white and blue, running horizontally. The white stripe in the center is about as broad as both blue stripes. In the middle of the center stripe volcanoes are represented in a state of eruption. This device, with the long white silk fringes by which the entire flag was surrounded, added much to the beauty and interest of the emblem of our adopted

country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Capt. George R. Caston and Lieut. N. L. Webb.

After the reception of the *Flag of the Republic*, the line broke into column as follows, and commenced marching in procession:

- One company by platoons.
- Band.
- Flag of the Republic.
- One company by platoons.
- President and President Elect.
- Cabinet, and Suites of the Presidents.
- Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites.
- Foreign Consuls.
- Municipal Authorities.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- General Officers and Aids-de-Camp.
- Officers of the General's Staff.
- Other officers not attached.
- Officers of the Navy.
- Troops—(marched by rank and file, under their Officers).
- Citizens—(by twos).

The procession formed on the north side of the Plaza, and took up its line of march by the west end, in order to salute the flags of the great nations presented there, and (the band playing appropriate music,) marched thence along the south side into the Plaza of St. Sebastian, passed the residence of the American Minister, in front of whose door the Stripes and Stars were flung jauntily to the breeze. Thence passed the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

From this point the procession turned to the residence of the Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer, and halted in front of his door to receive him and the President Elect. After a couple of minutes' delay, both gentlemen appeared, accompanied by the bishop of the diocese of Granada, and were heartily cheered.

The march was now resumed—General Walker on the left of the President, and after a few moments' walking the procession was again in the Plaza, formed in lines in front of the platform, from which they were to be addressed by the speakers, and where the ceremony of taking the oath of office could be distinctly seen.

President Ferrer, followed by Gen. Walker, the bishop, Col. Wheeler, some of the field officers and their staffs now ascended the platform—the whole party seated themselves in silence, for a moment. During this interval the Bible was opened, the crucifix adjusted, and a cushion placed on the floor, which was soon to be pressed by the knees of the President Elect.

The silence now was general. Every breath of the vast multitude on the Plaza was hushed, and the solemn expression on the faces of the crowd showed that they were in momentary expectation of something in which they were intensely interested. Their suspense was of short duration. The Provisional President arose, and in a clear, calm tone delivered the following Valdictory, in Spanish, which we translate:

*Mr. President:*

You hold in your hands the destinies of Nicaragua—the keys of a vast continent—of an unhappy people who hope for a brighter future. Of a people, who great and flourishing even in adversity, will prove themselves, in prosperity, second to none; because nature is ever superior here to the effects of man's discord.

You have been called to your present eminence by the people, in despite of a multitude of impostures and insidious stratagems practised by the demagogues and enemies of progress and liberty in Central America, because an instinctive sense of self-preservation and high aspirations gave rise to this result of a universal and popular suffrage. With sincere and heartfelt pleasure I deliver to you the supreme command of the Republic, in the certainty that you will bestow upon it tranquility, progress, and respectability.

I know this, and the people also know it, since they have deposited their confidence in you, which you have accepted.

In the present situation of the country, the free people of Nicaragua who have elected you, promise themselves abundant fruit from your labors, and your fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illuminated by a never fading light.

This having been read in English by Charles Callahan, Esq., Don Fermin Ferrer turned to William Walker and administered the oath of office. While the words of the oath were being read, General Walker was on his knees, and in

this position took upon himself the obligations of the Presidency of the Republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language which we translate thus:

### OATH OF OFFICE.

You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power—and to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfil all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatches.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President William Walker delivered the following

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage, and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Providence which controls and directs the course of states and empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hand of an all-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of

the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the want and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

The inaugural was delivered in a clear, firm, confident tone, and listened to with the profoundest attention. Two or three times during its delivery there were outbursts of applause, but the eager multitude hushed them into silence, that a word might not be lost. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth spontaneously were almost deafening.

As soon as silence was in some degree restored, Col. Lainé read the address in Spanish, and at the conclusion of this, loud and prolonged *vivas* rent the air. Before these were concluded, a cannon was belching forth its notes of thunder, and a salute of twenty-one guns drowned the voices of the enthusiastic citizens. After the inaugural address had been read in Spanish, the procession reformed, and marching nearly around the Plaza, entered the Cathedral.

At the door of the Cathedral President Walker was met by the bishop—they embraced, and the President, preceded by the bishop, and followed by the soldiers and citizens, walked up the nave of the sacred edifice. As the soldiers entered they filed to the right and left, and marched down the aisles with trailed arms, the citizens, field officers, and the various staffs occupied the nave.

President Walker sat on a seat in front of the altar, richly cushioned, and covered with an ornamental kind of canopy. On his right was Don Fermin Ferrer, on his left General Pinada.

The echoes of the falling feet had scarcely ceased reverberating through the arched and tessellated roof which spans the spacious nave, when a priest advanced, bearing in his hand a massive silver censer containing burning incense, and while swinging this in front of the President, bestowed upon him a blessing.

*Gloria in excelsis Dei* was chanted by the bishop, and the rich, mellow voices of a native choir, accompanied by the harmonious sounds of various instruments, broke forth in the sublime *Te Deum*. As the solemn notes were chanted forth there seemed to be a majesty in the depth of the music itself, which filled the hearts of those congregated there with awe and admiration.

The *Te Deum* would, from its grandeur, under almost any circumstance, fill the heart with veneration. In European capitals, when on great occasions it is produced with all the gorgeousness, and display, and all the voluptuousness and luxuriousness with which the talent and genius of the most enlightened people can render it—even the scions of noble families, sinking beneath *ennui*, and a load of hereditary titles, shake off their habitual listlessness and become interested. But here, in Nicaragua, where a handful of brave men are endeavoring to drag a nation out of the Slough of Despond, there was a sublimity about it not to be described. It presented a scene from one of the acts in the life of Cromwell. Stern men, with firmly compressed lips, and a resolution pictured in their faces which seemed to defy fate itself, with their arms in their hands, listening devotionally, while the man in whom all their hopes and all their destinies were centered was being invoked, under the holy sanction of God, with the authority to carry out the principles for which each one of them was willing to lay down his life. The scene was one of intense interest; and many there were among those stern looking men who were so oppressed by their pent-up feelings that they could scarce suppress their tears. In William Walker

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 19.

"Military Science is not the growth of a day, nor is there any nation so rich and powerful that despising it can rest secure."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear officers of the Nicaraguan Army complain of having nothing to do. The military profession is considered in all countries one of the most important and honorable—has occupied the attention of some of the greatest minds of all ages—and can be mastered by very few without long and careful study. Once in a century nature may make a great commander whose mind grasps by intuition the leading principles of the science of war. But such a leader can accomplish little without subordinates accustomed to system, and acquainted with the detail of their business. How many of our officers are there who might not with advantage spend a portion of their time in improving their knowledge of the profession in which they are engaged. It is too common a mistake that a man may be a good officer without study or training. A Colonel, Captain, or Lieutenant may have all the genius and courage of a Charles XII, a Cromwell or a Jackson, and yet be of little use unless acquainted with the system of governing the army of which he is a part.

A few reflections upon some of the most important branches of military study may lead officers and soldiers to examine them more fully. The first which suggests itself is *Tactics*.—A term frequently misunderstood and improperly applied to another branch of the science of war called *Strategy*. What tactics teaches is intended to enable the commander to arrange his force in order of battle, and to control and direct it when actually engaged. As to handle weapons, to change the front of companies, battalions or brigades, to advance or retire when necessary and in proper order, &c., &c.

*Strategy* means the movements and combination of troops when not in the presence and views of an enemy. As for example, threatening him from one direction and surprising him from another. When an army is in the field this branch is the business of the Commander alone, but officers and soldiers are too prone to the idea that in its management they should be consulted. A little reflection will convince them of the importance of promptness and secrecy in the plans of a leader. Military history is full of instances of disasters resulting from commanders communicating too freely their designs. If an army has confidence in its head, its members need not trouble themselves about the strategy. But a knowledge of tactics is of vital importance to all. For without it, however skilful and successful may have been the combinations of the General commanding, the battle may be lost if the troops are thrown into confusion and are unable to act in concert and at the proper moment. Unless officers and men are instructed in some system of tactics, however brave they may be, and however skillful as marksmen, the coolest and most determined leader can no more apply that valor and skill than the pilot can direct the ship without a helm.

Experience has demonstrated that American troops with little or no training fight better than the same class of any other nation. Probably for the reason that the majority of Americans are accustomed to the use of firearms from boyhood, and not because they have more courage than some other nations.

Since the last war between Great Britain and the United States, American armies have generally been successful in their battles. But all of their conflicts have been with people having inferior arms and munitions and less acquainted with the late improvements in the art of war. This uniform success has induced in the American soldiery a degree of confidence in themselves which cannot fail to be beneficial, if not attended with too much carelessness about keeping pace with other nations in the improvements constantly being made in the military art.

The army of Nicaragua is undoubtedly composed of as good material as any in the world. But it is equally true that there are few armies in which the various branches of the profession of arms are so little studied. Let no officer or soldier, then, complain of having *nothing to do*, until he has made himself a thorough tactician.

Such great masters as Napoleon, Frederick and Wellington would not have valued such knowledge if it had been useless. Nor would Washington, after commanding during a war of seven years, have so often and earnestly urged upon Congress the necessity of educating officers for the army of the United States.

## EUROPE AND AMERICA.

England is in virtual possession of Mosquitia, a Department of this State; Spain is threatening to re-conquer Mexico; and from the information we publish to-day, it will be seen that France is indirectly colonizing Costa Rica. In defiance of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, and reaffirmed by all his successors, Europe is laying her hand upon America. The three original occupants of this continent are to-day striving to retain their possessions and acquire others; and though the people of North America have often declared that the extension of European influence in their affairs was inadmissible, still we see that the facts really abrogate and set at naught the theory. Europe violates with impunity the local law of these Republics.

We do not intend in this place to discuss the Monroe doctrine. It is not positively certain, as yet, that Nicaragua will endorse the principle, for her national policy is too much in its infancy to allow her to take so grave a step. Events must fashion the relations of this Republic with the world at large; and until a clear insight is had as to the position we must occupy at the council board of nations, it would neither be politic nor genteel to declare in advance the line of conduct to be pursued in that event. We simply ask Europe to exempt Central America from interference, until she has had time to mould her policy; and when that is done, we are firmly convinced the civilized world, and more particularly the commercial portion of it, will be benefited to a greater extent, than could possibly be the case if this portion of the continent was allowed to remain as it is now, or has been. Nicaragua acknowledges the benefits conferred by the absorption of India in the English Empire. She recognizes the good that has always followed the expansive policy of France and Great Britain, and by those same beneficent results, she asks to be allowed to regenerate and redeem the distracted States of Spanish America. With nations, as with men, the unruly and dissolute must be curbed by the better portion of society, that the general good shall not become infected with the leprosy of disorder. States that have degenerated into demoralization, must either be reclaimed by some healthy influence, or cut off by the strong arm of public law, for no country can live in the midst of anarchy, without, in a measure, injuring its sister States. Therefore, where the dismembered provinces of Spain exhibit their total incapacity for self-government, and become a reproach to the national appellation, they require some powerful force to seize and bring them back to duty. The patrimony of a State, the highway of nations, cannot be cut up or rendered fruitless and desolate at the whim of a handful of people who may happen to live upon and along its territory. As well suffer the cannibal to regulate his taste for flesh as to a low such bats to invoke darkness at the general inconvenience.

All we ask for Nicaragua, is, that she be allowed to pursue the same path of regeneration in Central America, which has been productive of so much benefit in India, Africa, and the islands of the sea, under the impulse of European expansion. We are of the same family of nations and to doom us to live contiguous to the anarchy of the adjoining States, to subject us to their jealous whims, retard us by their restrictive policy, would be to tie a stone about our feet and forbid our access to the bright path of future rewards. Not only this, but the world at large would suffer, and more particularly those nations which are supposed to be offering the greatest obstacles to the regeneration we propose. If he is a great man who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, how exalted must be that politician who elevates a people until their comforts demand and their means justify them in consuming four times what they did before. Such a consummation is of untold value, for it brings all the people into communion with each other, and gives labor to the poor. It dispels enmity, and banishes war, by creating a fraternity of interest and feeling between nations. The regeneration of Spanish America throws open to the communication and commerce of the world, twenty-five millions of people, with whom there is at present but an insignificant trade. It brings into the market millions of acres of land adapted to the cultivation of the necessaries and luxuries of life, and thus cheapens living. With all these results comes contentment. It is estimated that all of the three great revolutions of France, so productive of misery and death, were brought about by hunger. With cheap living famine is banished, and revolution goes with it. These are the fruits we promise to work out for Europe.

We ask no aid other than her countenance. The revolution cannot go backwards, and, therefore, she should accept the benefits and wish well to the work.

## UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUAN INDEPENDENCE BY THE U. S. MINISTER.

Thursday afternoon Col. J. H. Wheeler informed President Walker that he would take an early opportunity to comply with instructions received from his Government, in recognizing the present Government of Nicaragua. The President selected Saturday, July 19, as the occasion of this important proceeding.

Accordingly, to-day, at 12 o'clock, Don Fermin Ferrer, Minister of State, accompanied by the national band, under Capt. Adkins, and an escort of soldiers, (Company A, under Capt. Dusenbury,) proceeded to the house of the Minister, in order to escort him to the Presidential mansion, where the ceremony was to be performed.

In the meantime quite a number of American ladies, and a great number of citizens had collected at the American Legation, to accompany the Minister. The escort of soldiers formed in two platoons in front of the Legation with the American flag, carried by Dr. Allen, and the Nicaraguan flag, carried by Sergeant Simpson, between the files.

The music struck up, and the escort defiled in front of the Legation, when Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, supported by Don Fermin Ferrer, Secretary of State, followed by the ladies, citizens, and a brilliant staff of officers, by twos, arranged themselves behind the escort, and the procession moved off.

At the Presidential Mansion President Walker awaited the Minister, after occupying the morning in the arduous duties of his double office as President and General of the army.

Arriving, the Minister and the procession was ushered into the presence of the President, and after all were seated, and quiet was resumed, Col. Wheeler arose, and in a clear bold voice, delivered the following happy address:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you, that I am instructed to establish relations with this State.

I hail this determination of the President as the harbinger of tranquility; and sincerely hope that no event will ever occur to interrupt the harmony and good correspondence which should always exist between sister Republics.

If the transit across your beautiful Isthmus is vitally important to all the maritime nations of the earth, how much more important is it to the United States, since the accession of California, and the settlement of our territories of Oregon and Washington on the Pacific.

It is important to other nations, it is indispensable to the United States.—"It is a material element of national integrity and sovereignty."

The prosperity, peace, and happiness of your Republic are objects very near to every American heart. The elements of energy and enterprise have been added to the native advantages of geographical position, luxuriant soil, and genial climate; and no event of greater importance has ever occurred since the lion hearted Genoese "gave a new world to Castile and Leon," more seriously affecting the condition and future prospects of Nicaragua. At no period of time can this lovely region cease to be an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of the United States.

The self-reliant temper, and the unconquerable energy of American citizens, have seen the advantages that Nature and Nature's God has so generously bestowed, to render your territory the great highway of nations, and "the golden gate" of commerce; and the Government of the United States hope to unite cordially with you, in the fixed purpose to prevent any foreign power who may attempt to impede its progress by any interference whatever.

The great voice of the nation has spoken. Its words must not be unheeded.

Be assured, Mr. President, that no effort shall be spared on my part to advance the welfare of both Republics, and to discharge my important trusts in a manner agreeable to you and satisfactory to my Government.

President Walker then arose, and in his usual eloquent and vigorous style, responded, as near as we can report, as follows:

It is satisfactory to hear the sentiments you have just expressed in behalf of the American Government and American people. It is gratifying to perceive that the Government of the United States is fully sensible of the importance of maintaining law, order and security upon this Isthmus.

The interests of all commercial nations require that Nicaragua should have a Government capable of suppressing all rebellion and insurrection; but it is peculiarly the interest of the Government you represent that such a power should exist here.

The desire of seeing Nicaragua secured in her just rights is natural to your Government and countrymen. It is nothing more than we have a right to expect from the compatriots of Washington, who, had he lived in ancient times, would have been worshipped as a tutelary Divinity under the name of Justice.

Too often the more powerful nations of the earth have only admired the natural and commercial advantages of Nicaragua, and have thought only of deriving profit from them without considering the rights of her people and Government. It is to be hoped that a better day is coming, and that our voice may be heard in the assertion of our claims upon other nationalities.

I am confident that the United States only require to have our claims presented in order to render us strict and impartial justice. And we confidently hope and anticipate that if other powers seem disposed to disregard our rights, your Government will not be an unmoved spectator of their acts.

After President Walker had concluded his address in answer to the United States Minister, the procession reformed, and preceded by the band, marched to the residence of the Minister in the Plaza of St. Sebastian. All the officers were invited to enter, and the gallant Colonel, with his usual courtesy, placed at their disposal a few black bottles, one of which we know contained excellent wine. The "American Ladies" was drunk with cheers by the gentlemen present, and presently the party retired.

## FRENCH COLONIZATION IN COSTA RICA.

The following extract from a letter written in Paris to a gentleman in New York, tells its own story. The letter is dated May 21st, 1856:

"A Monsieur L—, of the 'Compagnie d'Assurance l'Union des Ports,' wants us to be agents of a company called 'Compagnie des deux Océans.' They want you to see at what price you can contract with the Panama S. S. Company to take emigrants by the one hundred, and freight also, at the lowest rate?"

The company is rich and powerful; they have a grant from the Costa Rican Government, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. The grant is subject to sending a certain quantity of emigrants in a stated time. Send me immediately the information I ask for," etc.

The above Company has already forwarded some emigrants to Costa Rica, by way of Panama, the steamer Columbus being employed to run as a coaster from Aspinwall to the Gulf ports of Costa Rica and Guatemala. There is but little doubt in our minds that this enterprise in Paris is sustained by the French Government, and is probably identical with the scheme of colonization attempted in Mexico under Rousset de Boulbon. France seeks a settlement near the Isthmus, and like all of the executive movements of Louis Napoleon, she is carrying her designs out with secrecy and promptness. While the United States and England are negotiating for the total independence of these States, France is quietly effecting a settlement which must ultimately give her an excuse for interference. We commend the information we publish to the attention of the advocates of the United States neutrality laws.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

(To the Editor of the Nicaraguense.)

GRANADA, July 17th, 1856.

DEAR SIR.—Having always considered truth above all other virtues, I have made it a point, whatever may be my faults otherwise, never to equivocate. I have not been about town this week, and cannot, therefore, send you my promised "Peeps."

It happened in this wise. Being very anxious to learn Spanish I have begun to board in a native's house. Before I was here many days I became acquainted with a very pleasant spoken native woman, who gave me to understand she washed clothes, and insisted upon washing my shirt. I told her, as well as I could, that I usually did it myself at the lake, where I could lie in the water until it dried, under the pretence of bathing. Women have always been my weakness. I gave her the shirt four days ago, and she has not yet returned with it. I will not tell you how I feel; but laying in bed four days is no joke. The boy who brings this note can confirm my statements.

Yours, in tribulation and in bed,  
TITAS BRICKS.

P.S.—As soon as I get out I will join the army; I can then get a good supply of linen from the Quartermaster. I know the Colonel well, he may engage me in the office if he wants another drinker, (and there ought to be at least two good drinkers in every office), I will just suit him, for I can swallow more of the "aqueous" than most men. T. B.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN EUROPE.—In the late Conference between the great European powers, a serious attack was made by France upon the liberty of the Belgian press. Louis Napoleon appears to dread an unmuzzled neighbor. Fortunately Belgium is still free to speak what she thinks. Long may she remain so.

SPRING RACES.—We are informed that the boys of the First Rifles have organized a Jockey Club at Masaya, and are having some sport.



**COLE AND ANDERSON CLUB.**

A number of gentleman, civilians and officers of the army, in view of the contemplated departure of Col. Byron Cole for Chontales, and Col. Anderson and his regiment at Massaya, met at the quarters of those gentleman on Tuesday evening.

The Hon. Mr. Tenbrocke, of California, was called to the chair, and Capt. Lewis appointed secretary. It was moved and carried that the meeting adopt for its name the Cole and Anderson Club, and that when those gentlemen should return, the members of the Club would again meet to celebrate the event.

The crowded condition of our columns this week forbids any lengthy report of the proceedings; but suffice it to say the party enjoyed itself to the utmost, and separated at a late hour in the best of humors.

Sentiments were drank to the two gallant officers whose names distinguish the Club, and were duly responded to. Col. Anderson, in return, proposed the health of Lieut. Gist, he who bore him nineteen miles on his back after the first battle of Rivas. As a matter of course the toast was drank with great feeling.

Col. Cole responded by offering a sentiment to the star of William Walker, that it might not confine its rays alone to Nicaragua. Vehement applause.

"The Press" was duly honored and responded to. A score of healths were offered, and among the rest we may notice those of Col. John H. Wheeler, United States Minister, Col. E. J. Sanders, Major O'Neil, Capt. Dolan, and a host of others.

We should take pleasure in filling a column with the proceedings, but the press of matter forbids.

The Club consists of Dr. DeShields, Major Rodgers, Major Waters, Col. Hall, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Dusenbury, Lieuts. Gist and P. Kersgill, Dr. Royston, N. A., Hon. G. W. Tenbrocke, and John Tabar; and, as a matter of course, Cols. Cole and Anderson.

**KNOW KNORINGS.**—There appears to be a strong feeling existing among the members of this order against Millard Fillmore, their Philadelphia convention nominee; and conventions are being held in many of the largest cities in the Northern States, in which he is repudiated.

**"AND THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS."**—While excavating recently for the cellar of a new building in Burlington, Iowa, the workmen broke into an arched vault, six feet deep and ten feet square, in which they found eight human skeletons, each of which was a little over eight feet long. The walls of the vault were about 14 inches thick, well made up with cement or indestructible mortar.

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANAGUA.**—Company D, Captain Chesney, of the First Rifle Battalion, left Massaya on Wednesday, for Managua, intending to reinforce the garrison at the latter place under Capt. Dolan.

**FIRST RIFLES.**—Col. E. J. Sanders, of the First Rifle Battalion, was in town yesterday from Massaya. He informs us that the Battalion is in fine health and fighting humor, and in daily expectation of orders to march on Leon.

**PERSONAL.**—Col. Jacques of the Second Light Infantry Battalion, and Major O'Neil of the First Rifles, arrived in town yesterday from Massaya.

**Obituary.**

Died in this city, on Wednesday, July 2, Mrs. ROSARIO CORNOVA JOHNSON, after a short illness, aged twenty-three years. The deceased was an affectionate wife, an amiable lady, and an excellent member of the society from which she was thus suddenly cut off. A devoted husband and a motherless daughter now mourn her departed presence.

Died at Granada, Nicaragua, on 17th April, 1856, Lieutenant BRITTEMEN, Adjutant of First Rifle Battalion.

The dead are always missed, and when the noble and brave die their loss is irreparable; and thus it is with Lieutenant BRITTEMEN: brave as the fabled heroes of antiquity, generous to a fault—none came within the circle of his acquaintance but learned to love him, and those who knew him best loved him most. He died of a wound received at the battle of Rivas, on the 11th of April, 1856. All that is left to earth of him has been gathered from the grave by kindred hands, and borne back to repose forever in the spot where his boyhood sported, and where his young mind first received the generous impressions which led him to peril and loose his life in defending human liberty and civilization.

It may be some consolation to his bereaved relatives and friends to know that from the time he was wounded kind hands ministered to his every want; that a brother's hand smoothed his pillow, and that he died calmly, as only the brave and good die.

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

**INAUGURAL OATH.**

In the city of Granada, on the twelfth day of the month of July, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. In conformity with the decrees dated the 10th inst., at eleven A. M. of the same day, the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua was conferred upon General William Walker, the elected candidate, by a majority of votes of the people. In virtue of which, the following oath was administered in presence of the Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer. You promise and solemnly swear to govern the free people of Nicaragua, maintain her independence and territorial integrity, administering justice in all your decisions, according to true and honest republican principles? "I promise and swear so to do." You promise, to the extent of your powers to maintain the law of God, the doctrine of the Scriptures, and the religion of Christ? I promise and swear so to do. In the name of God and the Holy Scriptures do you swear to keep and perform all that you have promised. I swear. And that this may appear hereafter, we sign the present, by authorization of the Secretary of the Department of State. FERMIN FERRER. WILLIAM WALKER. MATEO PINEDA, Minister of Department of State.

**REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**

GRANADA, July 16, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

Whereas, certain citizens of the Republic, forgetful of their duties to their families and to the State, are now assisting the enemies of the Republic in the war waged against it; therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me,

**IT IS DECREED:**

ART. I. All property, whether real or personal, belonging to citizens of the Republic, who, since the 23d of October, 1855, have assisted the known enemies of the State, or to persons declared traitors by the decree of the late Provisional Government, bearing date April 22, 1856, is confiscated; and all property which said citizens or persons may hereafter inherit is declared forfeited, and shall escheat to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ART. II. The Subsecretary of Hacienda, the Subsecretary of Relations and the Auditor General of War, any two of whom may act, shall appoint a Board of Commissioners to take possession of, direct, determine upon, and sell, all such confiscated or forfeited properties; and shall also examine and determine all claims which may be brought against such property adverse to the interests of the Republic.

ART. III. Within ten days after the confiscation of any property by the said Board of Commissioners, they shall cause to be published in the newspaper called "El Nicaraguense," printed in the city of Granada, a true and exact inventory of all the property, goods or possessions thus confiscated, and at the same time, shall cite all persons or parties to appear and present said claims within forty days after the notification, and show cause, if any they can, why the said property, goods, or possessions, should not be sold for and on account of the State.

ART. IV. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Clerk and a Marshal; the duties of the Clerk shall be to record all the proceedings of the Board, and the duties of the Marshal shall be to serve and execute all the orders issued by the Board.

ART. V. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to send for persons and papers, take testimony, and issue all the necessary orders for the fulfilment of the purposes for which it is created; and with the same object it may appoint surveyors and experts to determine the boundaries of estates, and to separate perishable articles or goods from those that are not so.

ART. VI. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to order the immediate sale of all perishable articles confiscated by them when they may deem it expedient.

ART. VII. All real estate declared confiscated or forfeited shall be sold at public auction after thirty days' notification of the same by the State newspaper, as to the time and place of sale; and the purchasers shall make their payments in cash or in military scrip of the Republic.

ART. VIII. The Board of Commissioners shall appoint three appraisers for the valuation of all real property to be sold, and no sale shall be valid if the price paid be not two-thirds of the valuation of the same.

ART. IX. The Commissioners shall receive the price paid for all property sold by them and remit it within twenty days to the Minister of Hacienda, giving to the purchasers the necessary deeds, upon receipt of the price of the property sold.

ART. X. The Commissioners shall receive one hundred dollars monthly, in addition to the salaries which they may have in their respective offices. The Clerk and Marshal of the Board shall receive such fees as the Commissioners may deem proper.

ART. XI. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information, and for publication and circulation in the towns under your command, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment. FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

**THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.**

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856.

The Receivership of Managua having been abandoned by its functionary, creating thereby the necessity of appointing a capable, honest and

patriotic person to fill the office, we have, in virtue of the authority vested in us, ordered—

1. That Don Pascual Fonseca be deprived of his office of Receiver of the Excises of the District of Managua.

2. That Don Juan J. Lescano be appointed to the said office, with the salary and emoluments authorized by law.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

**THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.**

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856.

A vacancy occurring in the Prefecture and Subdelegatic of the Eastern District, we have been pleased to order—

1. That Don Francisco Agüero Estrada be appointed Prefect and Subdelegate of Hacienda in the Eastern District, with the salary authorized by law.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

**THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.**

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856.

It being necessary to organize a Cabinet for the performance of the business of the Administration, the following appointments are declared:

1. Secretary of State, in the office of Relations and Government, Mr. Fermin Ferrer.

2. Sub-Secretary of Relations, Mr. John L. Richmond.

3. Secretary of War, General Mateo Pineda.

4. Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, General Manuel Carrascosa.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

**WILLIAM WALKER, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,**

TO ITS INHABITANTS.

To facilitate the fulfilment of the supreme decrees, resolutions, and orders, and in view of the existing circumstances in reference to the immigration of naturalized citizens, by virtue of our authority do

**DECREE:**

ART. I. That all decrees, resolutions and orders emanating from the Supreme Power shall be published and circulated in the Spanish and English languages.

ART. II. That all the documents connected with Public Affairs shall be of equal value and authority, whether written in the English or Spanish languages.

ART. III. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this fourteenth day of July, 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations and Government, DON FERMIN FERRER.

**THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.**

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856.

The administration of the Maritime Custom-House of San Juan del Norte, located in this city, having been abandoned by the former incumbent, Don Cleto Mayorga, in virtue of our authority we appoint Administrator of the said Customs, Mr. Carlos Callahan, with the salary authorized by law.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

**THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.**

GRANADA, July 15th, 1856.

It being necessary to preserve in a proper manner the public faith, we have appointed Recorder and Interpreter of the Government, Mr. John Henry Felix, with the salary of one hundred dollars per month.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**

MINISTRY OF HACIENDA,

GRANADA, July 15, 1856.

Being desirous that the military forces performing service in different parts of the Republic should suffer no delays in the receipt of the necessary supplies which should be furnished them, in virtue of our authority we direct—

ART. I. That all the employees of the Hacienda shall respect and obey, on their own responsibility, the orders for payment which emanate from the Sub-Secretary of Hacienda, Mr. William K. Rodgers, the same as if they were expedited from the Ministry of Hacienda.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. CARRASCOSA.

GRANADA, November 17th, 1855.

ART. I. The foreign coins which now circulate in the Republic, and whatever coins which may hereafter be introduced, shall be received at their intrinsic value—one hundred cents to the dollar.

ART. II. Consequently the public Treasury will neither give nor receive said coins, except at the above valuation.

ART. III. Pecuniary debts contracted previous to the publication of this decree shall be paid in the valuation of the coin at the time of their creation.

GRANADA, November 20th, 1855.

ART. I. All who export coined silver, bullion or jewelry out of the Republic, shall pay a duty of ten per centum; and whosoever shall clandestinely export it shall suffer the penalty of confiscation of the same.

ART. II. Every passenger shall be allowed, free of duty, the sum of three hundred dollars.

ART. III. The exportation of gold, either in bullion, dust, or coined, is free of all duty.

ART. IV. The registers shall be made at the Custom-House of the Republic.

ART. V. Any previous decrees contrary to this are hereby annulled.

GRANADA, November 14th, 1855.

ART. I. Ardent spirits from foreign ports, which, by especial disposition have duties affixed to their introduction, as well as those articles which, by their importation into the Republic, are exempt from duties, shall continue under the same conditions as they were before the issue of the decree of yesterday.

ART. II. The present disposition shall be understood as explaining article 1st of the above-mentioned decree.

GRANADA, December 22d, 1855.

ART. I. Ardent spirits from foreign ports will continue to pay twenty-five cents per bottle.

ART. II. Tobacco, in leaf, manufactured, chewing tobacco, and snuffs, will pay seventy-five cents per pound, and both articles will be exempt from the charge of storage, which was formerly paid.

**DECREE.**

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of person 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.

**Notice.**

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July. ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**MANOVILL'S HOTEL.**

NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travelers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest market of Granada affords.

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior. Granada, June 14, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE,**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.

Granada, June 7, 1856.



[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

they had not only a President, but a General—a soldier—a companion. With him they had shared their last crusts, and with him overcame eminent dangers. They felt that in doing him honor they were but erecting a monument to their own deeds; and they felt that affection toward him, for the deeds he had done, which a son entertains for an honored father—an affection as strong as the bonds of intimacy could make it, but one that was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

During the entire ceremony the President himself seemed the least affected of any person present. In fact, throughout the day he wore the same pleasant countenance, and had the same unconstrained, easy manner about him with which he always receives his friends at his quarters. He appeared more like a person who was performing what he considered his duty for other people, than anything in which he was personally interested.

After the *Te Deum* had been performed, the procession reformed in the Plaza, in the same order in which it had moved at first, and, marching through several streets, escorted the President to his residence. His officers, and many of the most influential and wealthy citizens entered with him to tender their congratulations. Several bottles of champagne were now uncorked, in order to compensate for the fatigues of the march.

After the President and citizens had left the procession, the troops marched into the Plaza, where they broke into companies and retired to their quarters.

The day was a most favorable one for the ceremony. Through the admirable arrangements and excellent Grand Marshalship of Col. Ph. R. Thompson, everything went off in admirable order and with the utmost good feeling.

The ceremonies were concluded at two of the clock, thus giving every person plenty of time to prepare for the dinner.

### THE DINNER.

At a few minutes after four of the clock, about fifty invited guests sat down to what was given out to be "some refreshments," but what was, in fact, a sumptuous entertainment. It might, perhaps, be out of place to mention the "bill of fare," of what was strictly intended for a private dinner; but without being either luxurious or elaborate, it was what even the daintiest epicure would call an excellent meal. Future Presidents may have a greater variety of dishes, and a greater number of courses, but we venture to say that there will never be a Presidential dinner in Nicaragua, in which the guests will join with a keener relish, or greater gusto. It was a dinner peculiarly fitting the occasion, and the times—a soldier's dinner—strong, healthy, and good: it was, in fact, a dinner with a back bone in it.

President Walker sat at the head of the table dressed in uniform. On his right sat Don Fermin Ferrer—the late Provisional President—in citizen's clothes; on his left sat Col. Wheeler, dressed in full uniform. Contiguous to Don Fermin sat the Bremen Consul, in the uniform of his Consulate—which glittered with silver lace. Added to this the gay and tasteful uniform of the officers of the Nicaraguan Army, shone plentifully about the board, making at once a dignified and brilliant spectacle.

At the further end of the table sat Brigadier General Hornsby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Fry on his right, and Surgeon General Ingraham on his left.

President Walker has hitherto shown himself endowed with a forethought which anticipates even the most minute detail; and this being generally known his actions may sometimes be taken as a criterion. We hope that those who, in future, give entertainments may profit by the example set by him at this dinner, by banishing from his table spirituous liquors. There were wines only at the Presidential dinner.

After the heavier part of the entertainment had been concluded, and the cloth had been removed, a few significant "pops" were heard at various parts of the table, and champagne suddenly sparkled in the glasses of the gentlemen about the board. Mr. DeShields arose with a glass of the smiling beverage in his hand, and proposed "General William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua—the Scholar, Gentleman, and Soldier, responding to the call of down-trodden and oppressed humanity, entered Nicaragua at the head of his invincible Fifty-six, and established the nucleus of a great Republic." Music—"See the Conquering Hero Comes." To which Gen. Walker responded by offering

"The President of the United States." Drank in a most respectful manner. Music by the band—"Hail Columbia."

In reply to the toast offered, the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, said it might be expected that he should respond to a sentiment so unexpected and so appropriately offered. He felt deeply sensible of the honor, and in the name of the President of the United States returned his heart-felt thanks.

In a country like the United States, where the most unbounded freedom of opinion and discussion were indulged, it could but be expected that some diversity of sentiment should exist upon any subject. But the course of the President as regards Nicaragua, had received, as it deserved, one universal plaudit of approval throughout the American continent. While sacredly observing the

laws he had vowed to support, and the faith of treaties, the President of the United States had been equally prompt in demanding the strict observance by others. And when the mists of prejudice and party shall have vanished before the light of truth, history will do justice to the single-hearted patriotism and undaunted courage of Franklin Pierce.

In offering in return a sentiment he complimented the discernment of the President in the sagacious choice he had made in the selection of a member of his cabinet, who possessed all the virtues of a Roman in Rome's purest days, who had, when the storm gathered around him and the clouds hung heaviest, proved worthy of his trust. He (Mr. W.) in all his trials had felt the influence of his clear head and pure heart—sustaining him in his position and cheering him in his course. Of him he might say—as Aristotle had recorded of his hero—"that Nature broke the mould in which she cast him;" for in vain could he look for his superior. He offered the health of

"James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina—the able Secretary of the Navy—the ready defender of American rights—the sincere advocate of democratic progressive principles." Drank with loud applause.

"Col. Wheeler—Minister from the United States—Representative of Democratic Institutions;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister arose and responded in a happy manner and concluded by proposing

"The Ballot Box," to which a voice added—"The Band Box." Laughter and applause. Music—"Rock the Cradle, Lucy."

"The Late Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer;" by Mr. Weidemann. Drank standing, respectfully.

"Fifty-six, and '56;" by Col. Thompson. Cheers.

Here the Post-Master General, J. A. Ruggles arose, and in connection with De Shields's toast, said—"General Walker is more than a Statesman and Scholar."

General Hornsby now arose and in his inimitable and stately style, drank to

"Uncle Billy." Loud cheers and laughter, in which the President, himself, joined heartily. (We will add here for the benefit of our readers at a distance that the President is called by his old companions of the "Vesta," Uncle Billy.) In connection with this Mr. A. Oaksmith proposed "Uncle Sammy."

"General Hornsby;" by Col. Allen, drank with applause.

"The 1st Rifles;" by Lieut-Col. Anderson, of 1st Rifles. (Cheers.) Music—"The Bould Soldier Boy."

"Our Brethren from the United States who come here to teach us the art of self-government, in connection with William Walker, our champion in war, and protector in peace;" by Don Fermin Ferrer. Drank standing, and with loud cheers.

"To Capt. Pineda;" by Col. Jones; drank standing.

Capt. Pineda returned thanks for the honor done him, and proposed

"To the Memory of Washington; may the administration of Walker be as successful."

"Leaders of Civilization in Central America;" by Col. Wheeler.

"The health of Mrs. Wheeler, the amiable consort of our excellent Minister; Her kindness has soothed the fevered brow of many of her suffering countrymen, and her gentle charities cheered their hearts. May she soon return to our circle;" by John B. Lawless.

"To Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., of New York;" by John Tabor Esq.

Mr. Oaksmith being loudly called for, arose and said

"I arise, Mr. President and gentlemen, with my heart so full of gratified emotions at the honor which you have thus unexpectedly bestowed upon me, that I can say but little; but my mind is so fully impressed with the momentous bearing which the events of this day will have upon the future destinies of this Republic, and perhaps the world, that I fain would add my humble endorsement to the opinions and sentiments which I hear expressed upon every side. A new era has dawned upon Central America, and we who are here assembled have the high privilege of celebrating its birthday.

When I look back upon the brief period which has elapsed since the commencement of the regeneration of this Republic—when I see how tumultuously great events have gathered upon each other—when I remark the changes which each day reveals, I cannot but feel that the hand of Destiny has at length been stretched forth to redeem this Paradise of earth; and, that with unerring aim it still points onward and upward to that higher, nobler future, which is the sure reward of every people whose only creed is liberty. (Cheers.)

For eighty years the Fourth of July has been hallowed as the anniversary of American Independence—for eighty years the children of the greatest Republic which the world has ever known have been thus yearly reminded of their birthday as a nation. Who shall say that the Twelfth of July—the anniversary of General Walker's Inauguration—may not in after years be as sacredly remembered and as widely celebrated. (Applause.)

In the eloquent address which you have this day listened to from your newly chosen executive, you have the Declaration of Nicaraguan Independence. In it you will find the only substantial guarantee of Constitutional Liberty which this country has ever known; who shall say then that it may not hereafter become as dear to every Nicaraguan as that great instrument which has grown to be a household word throughout the United States? It is but a foreshadowing of what is yet to be, but it plainly reveals the present condition of the young Republic.

Nicaragua has this day taken her stand—she flings her flag boldly forth to the breeze, she defines her position as a nation, and like her prototype of old, she stretches forth her hand to all of the oppressed of earth. Not alone does she seek to establish liberty to herself; but her countenance and protection will be extended to all who are struggling for that estimable boon. As in the early days of the American Republic, the down-trodden children of other nations sought her shores—so here, to this new land of freedom, will gather from all parts of the world the persecuted and oppressed, seeking that liberty beneath your banner which is denied them in their fatherland. (Applause.)

It will not become me here to speak of the peculiar fitness for so great a trust, of the one whom you have chosen to preside over the destinies of this Republic—I will leave that to History; for men are better judged by the generations which come after them than they are by their own. But we, in our estimate of human character, form our opinions of our contemporaries more by what they do than what they say. Let us but pause one moment then, to think what he has already accomplished! Let us dwell for a moment upon the dark days when he first landed from the "Vesta." Let us think of the great but sorrowful day of Rivas—of the factions which he has reconciled—of the obstacles which he has overcome—of the self-denial and forbearance which he has always exercised—and having thought of all these things let us leave the verdict to our own hearts, and prove by our actions our appreciation of the man and the cause he advocates. (Applause.)

Of the native Nicaraguans—many distinguished representatives of whom are here present—let me but say a few words: they see to-day for the first time the Presidential chair of this Republic filled by one chosen by themselves and elected by a majority of their votes; they learn, for the first time, the power of the ballot-box, and that there is a higher, nobler, and more manly way of electing or deposing a president than by revolutions or assassination. I understand that one of the defeated candidates, true to the ancient prejudices of his people, has adopted the former alternative; such proceedings in the United States would not be dignified by the name of revolution—there it would be called treason. The word has become obsolete in the United States, and should never be known in a republic.

I remarked with gratification to-day the enthusiasm evinced on all sides by the native population. I could see that they looked upon this engrafting of American principles as a sure guarantee of the future welfare of their country; and that they regarded you, gentlemen, who have brought those principles here, not as did the Mexicans the followers of Cortez, but as the instruments of Destiny—a new element which the hand of God has brought hither for their regeneration.

And now, gentlemen of the Army and Civil Departments of Nicaragua, a single word to you and I have done. In your keeping, as sacredly as in that of your Chief Executive, is intrusted the honor, the glory, and the future welfare of this Republic. That you are equal to the sacred trust, everything in the past bears witness—the battles you have fought, the hardships you have endured, the privations you have suffered—all speak in language stronger than mine in your behalf. (Applause.) The future is dawning upon you; the work you have before you is greater than all the past, and that you will be equal to it—equal to anything Fate may require of you—is my firm conviction. The same Destiny that has hitherto protected you and led your gallant chieftain thus far, will carry him and you triumphantly through all that there is yet to come. The eyes of the world are upon you, and the page of history already lies open, upon which to record your deeds. (Continued cheers.)

"Democracy, and he who, under Providence, is the Agent in carrying out its great principles in this Country;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with cheers.

"The Press Drummer;" by Col. Jones. "Our Tubor." (Applause.)

"Merchants of Granada;" by Hon. A. J. Ruggles. Chas. Teller, Esq., responded, and eloquently advocated the high position of the Granada merchants; and expressed his opinion that the day was not far distant when the name of a Granada merchant would be synonymous with commercial integrity and enterprise in all parts of the world. (Loud cheers.)

"To Those who Fought and Fell in Cuba;" by Col. Laine. Drank standing, and in silence.

"Progress;" by Col. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Col. George B. Hall, of New York;" by Col. Jones; to which the gallant Colonel responded as follows:

"I appreciate the high honor conferred on me by the sentiment, and return my sincere thanks for the kindness which has induced you to remember me among the gallant compatriots of one who has just received the highest honors in the gift of a great Republic; one who is entitled to it—not only for his heroic bravery on the battle field, but also for his wisdom in affairs of State.

"As a representative of the city of New York I am proud to say that that the popular feeling and sentiment there for this great cause is enthusiastic and sincere; her voice is echoed throughout the United States, and her influence felt throughout the world; she is ever ready to give her countenance and means to aid those who are struggling in the great cause of Republicanism, and she has aided you with both, and will continue to do so till your work is accomplished." (Cheers.)

"Col. Skerrett;" by Capt. Hooff. The gallant Colonel arose to return thanks. Expressed himself much obliged to the company for drinking his health, as there were none present here in need of it than he, and said he was indebted for

the honor to a suggestion to that effect made by himself to Capt. Hooff. (Roars of laughter.) (The Colonel had been unwell for some days, but since his health was drunk with such gusto, he has become completely restored.)

"To Brigadier-General Fry;" by Col. Laine. Drank standing, with cheers.

"Cuba: not as it is, but as it will be;" by Gen. Fry. Drank standing, and with cheers.

"Free Trade;" by Col. Allen. (Applause.)

"Prosperity to Immigration;" by the Prussian Consul. (As the gentleman sat a good distance from us, and spoke in a low tone we could not hear distinctly what he said, but understood him to say) he felt assured that the government which he represented was favorable to Nicaragua and its present Government, and doubted not that his Majesty the King of Prussia would favor the immigration of his subjects into this country. That he had full confidence in the stability of this Government, and entertained no doubt that it would shortly be peopled by persons from all parts of the world. (Applause.)

"C. C. Hornsby—the man who fired the first rifle in Granada." Drank with thundering applause. As soon as the General could make himself heard he said, in response: that he took no credit to himself for being the man who fired the first shot; that he considered there were many men there with him who were as brave as he was, but he was ordered by General Walker to take the Plaza; in doing so he only did his duty—and his duty as a leader demanded of him to be at the head of his column (the General was then Colonel Hornsby,) where he might always be found.

The General delivered this address with such a soldierly bearing and dignity, as to elicit warm and enthusiastic applause.

"The Man who shot the man in the Tower, whoever he may be;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson.

"Major Heiss;" by Col. Laine. Drank with applause.

"Gen. Goicouria." Drank with applause.

"Col. J. E. Sanders," by Lieut-Col. F. Anderson. Drank with applause.

"Col. Byron Cole;" by John Tabor, Esq. The Colonel returned thanks for the honor in a happy manner, and was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. Before taking his seat, however, he proposed the memory of

"Castillon and his Associates." Drank standing, and in silence.

"Col. Bruno Von Natzmer;" by Col. Allen. Drank with cheers.

"John B. Weller;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Long Life to William Walker;" by Pineda. Drank with enthusiastic cheers.

"General Fry;" by Capt. Hooff. Drank with

loud applause; to which the General made a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by proposing "The Dead of both Conflicts at Rivas." Drank standing, in silence.

"The Memory of Caleb J. Smith;" by Hon. A. J. Ruggles. Drank standing, in silence.

"Chief of Ordnance Department." Drank with applause; to which Capt. Swingle, of the Department, hoped that we may never have use for the bolts forged at the Ordnance Department.

"Fraternity, Order, and Peace in Nicaragua;" by P. Larou. (Applause.)

His Excellency, President William Walker, arose to propose his final sentiment. He gave

"The Ashes of Christopher Columbus—which rest in the Cathedral of Havana—they should belong to America, and not to Europe." Tremendous applause followed this sentiment.

Lt. Col. F. A. Lainé, was called upon to render it into Spanish. He spoke in his native tongue and after interpreting the sentiment, said:

"The words of our Commander-in-Chief have touched a chord in my heart that has long been silent. I was born upon the soil where those sacred ashes repose, and many a time when looking upon their resting place I have felt that, in the eloquent expression of the sentiment, 'They should belong to America and not to Europe.' In the earnest response to the classic words of our President, in the cheers which yet echo to his sentiments, I see the assurance that it will be so. Yes, Cuba will be free, and from those ashes will we kindle the sacred fire of liberty in the land where they repose." (Continued cheers from Nicaraguense and Cubans.)

"The Manuscripts in Genoa—they belong to America;" Dr. J. J. Ingraham. (Applauses.)

"The Nicaraguense—the able Exponent of the true Principles of Freedom. May the success of the Editor be commensurate with his merit, and he will soon be a Phenomenon among editors—probably drive his own coach." (Applause.) Responded to by John Tabor, Esq., proprietor of *El Nicaraguense*, in a few eloquent remarks.

"Cuba;" by Col. Laine. (Applause.)

"The Star of William Walker—may it not shed its rays alone on Nicaragua;" by Col. Byron Cole (Loud applause.)

The President now arose to leave the table, and was followed by all present. As the gentlemen were rising from the table the following sentiment was proposed; if it had been presented one minute earlier, it would, no doubt, have been honored with loud applause.

"The Future of Nicaragua. guided by the wisdom and firmness of its present head, none can doubt that she will assume her proper position among the free nations of the earth, and her future will be as prosperous and happy as her best and truest friends could wish;" by Chas. Callahan, Esq.

And thus ended one of the most convivial, social, and intellectual entertainments at which we ever had the good fortune to be present.

We have endeavored to give but the outline of what was said, as there was a continual cross fire of wit and pleasantries, which kept the entire company in the best of humor, but which it was impossible for us either to express or transcribe.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 19.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

In a recent debate, on 27th May last, in the English House of Lords, Lord Clarendon said:

"In regard to the Central American question, your Lordships know what were the terms of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. It is impossible for language to be more clear or precise in meaning. The Treaty sets forth that there should not be in future any colonization, any occupation, any fortifying, or strengthening places, not already in possession of either country."

Upon these premises his Lordship makes an ingenious and friendly speech, which seems to have been well received. In this debate Lord Pannure, Earl Grey and others united. If the premises were sound, the argument is good; but the slightest examination of the treaty proves that no such terms are to be found in the treaty, and therefore all the ingenious arguments of the English officials are unsound. The treaty says expressly in its first Article:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither one or the other will ever obtain or maintain, or occupy, or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any other part of Central America." Lord Clarendon as well "as the rest of mankind," know well that the United States had no possessions, or fortifications on Central America. Equally well was it known that the English did hold, possess, fortify and exercise dominion over the Mosquito Coast, San Juan del Norte, Bay Islands, Ruatan, and elsewhere.

The object of the Treaty, then, avowedly was for England to abandon all dominion over this country, and for the United States not to acquire any dominion. What are the etymological meaning of the terms used in the treaty obtain and maintain.

The word obtain from the Latin obtineo, in French obtenir is compounded of ob and teneo to hold; signifying to lay hold, to secure within one's reach. We acquire by our own efforts, we obtain by the efforts of ourselves and others. (Pnyonyms, by Crab).

Things are acquired by talent and labor, they are obtained by all means honest or dishonest. (Ibid.)

"Were not the desire of fame very strong, the difficulty of obtaining it, and the danger of losing it when obtained, would be sufficient to deter a man from so vain a pursuit." (Addison.)

Maintain from the Latin manus, hand; and teneo to hold, to hold in the hand—and from the French maintenir. An opinion is held—it is maintained by force. The Americans held as a self-evident truth that "all men were free," and maintained this by their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

We learn that Mr. Dallas has brought to light a letter of Sir H. L. Bulwer, written at the time, advising his Government to prepare to withdraw their naval forces, on the ratification of the Treaty. Recently we understood that England has abandoned the Ruatan possessions. We hope soon that the port of San Juan del Norte, will be abandoned to its rightful owner, the State of Nicaragua, since it is the only Atlantic port we have, and its present condition is most irksome to the commerce and prosperity of Nicaragua.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—The late Secretary of Hacienda, Mr. Wm. K. Rodgers, in whose keeping the Treasury Department is at present reposed, has appointed Charles Callaghan Collector of Customs for this port. We need not say anything on this occasion; but if Charley is anxious for a puff, we shall come around and elaborate our appreciation of his worth, our pleasure at his appointment, and our belief that every thing will work handsomely under his management, in a set speech.

PERSONAL.—The last steamer brought to this city Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, a gentleman of reputation in New York, and a warm and ardent friend of Nicaragua. His name figures in the proceedings of the meeting published in our last, but through the inaccuracy of the printers was wrongly spelled. Mr. Oaksmith, we understand, is engaged in some transactions with our Government, but at present we are not informed as to the result of his propositions.

THE FLY.—The Hessian fly is desolating the wheat fields of Virginia. In some places, it is said, the field will not be one quart of wheat to the acre.

COLUMBUS.

It was a strange coincidence that the General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army, and the President of the Nicaraguan Republic should both, upon the same occasion, pledge the name of Christopher Columbus, in connection with that of Washington. But on many occasions eminent men have been struck with the same idea, and gave it a nearly similar expression. The following tribute to the immortal name of Columbus by one of our sweetest birds of song, we find in one of our latest exchanges:

COLUMBUS.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. LIGOURNEY.

A student mused in cloister'd cell— The midnight lamp declined,— While visions of a vernal sphere Enwapt his ardent mind.

At length, by mighty impulse moved Decision sprang from thought; And strong in eloquence of soul, The Genoese besought

Of lofty Science,— "Send me forth O'er yonder trackless sea, And glorious themes for deathless tomes, I will bring back to thee;

I'll win such undiscover'd fields,] Such trophies of renown,— That all thy harvests heretofore, Shall be as thistle-down."

But Science stood with folded arms, In stunted, sceptic pride; And like the Pharisees of old, Unvarnished truth descried.

He said to Commerce,— "Give me ships, And I the cost will pay, New mines of gold, and Indian gems Shall sparkle to the day."

But Commerce laugh'd her clumsy boats That fear'd to leave the shore, And sternly bade the dreamer,—hence— To waste her time no more.

He turn'd to Royalty, and cried, "Deign then to speed my way, And realms and nations yet unknown Shall bow and own thy sway,"

But the anointed kings were bent, In conflicts of an hour, And chose in petty broils to spend Their heaven-entrusted power.

Then to the Church, Columbus knelt,— "Oh Mother!—bless thy son,— And send him a viceroy's right, Where heathen souls are won,—

And incense from a thousand shrines Shall on your altar's glow, And chaunted praise from pagan tongues Thy temple-courts o'erflow."

So, the tiara'd Church gave ear When her true suppliant pray'd And Isabella's sceptred hand Its warm oblation made;

And gaily from the coast of Spain Three white sails met the morn,— Westward, they steered 'neath stranger-skies Till to grey Europe's wondering eyes This brave, New World was born.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 18th, 1856.

- Ames Henry Asply Marshall
Ayala Maria Artelacey W
Aguilar Vincente Alley Joseph H
Asbury Geo P Arrett Thomas J
Astin Saml C Anderson J W Lieut 2
Adams H Q Armstrong John G
Armstrong John Glenn Allen C W
Baldwin John Barnhouse Chas C
Birckenbeck, Benjamin Boyle John C
Boone Hamilton R Brown Geo Remington
Bieggage Mr L Buduc Joel S
Burchard Th Blakeney Thomas J
Burdick Joel S Brown Geo M
Bridge Walter A Butterfield Joseph
Bruce Wm Bolton James Clinton
Brady James Bushnell Capt Wm
Birtley Francis Beibe Geo M 2
Boyle James Wm Bell Capt Horace
Blackwell John Dr Benners A D
Bennet Lewis T Blair Wm A
Brown A G Bourke Martin
Burford Ried S Barker R D
Brennen Joseph Barker R D
Brewster Asa S Bolton James C
Bell John Wm Brewster A J Major
Baldwin Thos Brenizer John S
Brown B F Breckenridge Col
Conoly Patrick Cooper John Lieut
Cogly Dennis Conley John W
Clark John D Cutler Chas T
Cooper Thomas Clarland Dr A A
Campbell Alexander Clinton De Witt Capt
Coventry John Cook Michael 2
Coyle Henry B Colton James
Colman W Corbell Daniel
Colby E H Colvin Dr A J
Cutler Chas T Cooper John R
Clinton De Witt Conklin R M
Colvin A T Craig Thomas B
Casey Thomas Coulter Fred F
Carlin V O Connelly David

- Conely John W
Cutler Chas T
Chusman B F
Conklin Benj K
Coulter Fred F Lieut
Colby Edwin H
Cunningham Joseph H
Cunningham G W
Deshan Don Inan J
Dorsey Edward J
Drew R H
Demarest Charles
Dyer Philip
Duffy Daniel
De Fewer John W
Dewar George
Donnell J W
Dorsey Saml P
Dorsey Edward J
Dusenbury Alfred S
Dieckman H L
Dickson Henry
Douglass Wm A Dr
Davidson Gustavus
Estoll Jennings Lieut 2
Evans Isaac 2
Ewing Mr Theodore
Evens Wm Dr
Farnum J E
Fabens Jos W
Fisher Wm S
French Parker H
French Parker H
Franklin Stephen
Felt Iree
Fitzgerald Geo
Fellows Thomas
Griffin John W Lieut
Griffith Wm R
Gould Saml
Gesner J G MD
Gilmore Stephen
Giles C W
Gleeson P Y
Girding John W
Goff Roht M
Gray P E
Goodell Richard
Hill Joseph C
Hayes Archer H
Hewitt Henry T
Harris Geo M
Hayers G
Houser Wm
Huston H C
Heiss Maj John
Hudgens Jackson
Hunt Julius
Hughson Wm H
Israng Mrs Kate
Jones H A
Joseph Mr E Carson
Johnson Mr Arthur
Jones J R Lieut
Keough M. Danl in care of Capt. Cruger
Kewen J C Col
Kelly John A
Keho Danl
Kirtley Francis
Langdon Henry C
Lauth Edw
Logan Geo
Laule Henry
Loring Lucius
Luther Edwin Bird
Limburg Mr Fr
Lane Allen A
Lawrence Saml Wykoff.
Logan George
Layra Joseph H
McGrath
McAlpine
Monroe James
Monroe James
McGoff Mortimer
Malé Joseph R
Miller W
Maltravers Ernest
Myer G C
Miller Wm L
McGill J W
Masters Wm J
Moore J N
McCarty Wm
Martin D R
McNab James
McCutcheon David
McGuigan John C
Madison James
Mason Lieut Wm
Myers Jacob J
McCardill John Col
Morton George
Morris Jacob W
Miller Geo S
Moore James
Moody Nelson
Monroe James
McGrugan John C
McGrath John
May John W
Metcalf MD RL
Marsh Hiram
Martin Thomas W
McClaypole R L
Morrison A T
McGrotty Wm
Magnus Wm
Nicholson M H
Norris George
Nicholson Wm C
Nicholson Wm H
O'Grady Cornelius
Oltman John D
Page Lieut N A
Payne R O Lieut
Potter H Franklin
Cheesman B F
Cristalar David
Casey Thomas
Cabill Daniel
Clark Wm
Corbin V O
Campbell John B
Crane James H
Dorsey E J
Dubosq Henry J
Dickerson Geo H
Duckworth John
Devall Thomas C Dr 3
Dorsey Saml P
Dick James
Davis Joseph
Dowsing Charles
Dickman H L Hern 2
Dunn Thomas
Dunton L P
Davidson C H W
Drummond John J
Eldredge James
Evans Isaac 2
Emerick W J
Fabens J W 4
Field Green B 2
Fisher Wm S 2
Fauth Edward
Fitzgerald James
Ferrer Mr Charles J
Forbes David
Garvey Mr James
Gay Mr James W 2
Goodall Richard
Grimes Clarissa
Gates Capt
Gaufrain Dr Gust
Grou Morris N
Gready Jacob 2
Grouty William
Griffith William 2
Giltmore Stephnn 2
Harrington Thewm
Halry Geo
Hardy Capt E
Holmes Wm R
Hollenbeck J E
Hart Lowrey D
Hall Mr A L
Hunt Julius 3
Huston Lieut H C 2
Hixon S C
Johnson Edw A
Johnson John N
Jennings Jacob M
Jones J S 2
Kingsland E W
Kellett R R
Kellett Jr Roht
Korner T T
Kelly John A
Kenney Geo M
Lamoureux Geo A
Lowenthal Julius
Littlefield Joseph E
Lauth Mr Edw
Le Clair Lewis
Lockett E H
Lockwood Edgar
Littlefield Wm
Lockwood Edgar E
Luckiú Fratelle
McKuskey Wm
Monroe James
McMullen Jno A
McIntyre D W 2
Meddard H C 2
Metcalf R L MD
Mook Wm Jr
McCarthy Timothy
Miller Wm L
McCardell John Capt
McCarton Peter
Mayer Joseph
Morris Henry
Moore James
Marshall Henry D
Mallony Chas H
Male Joseph R
McAlpine J W Major
McCheaney Martin H
Murphy Patrick
Macdonald Chas.
McAllister J B C 2
McKay J H
McDonald Wm
McDonald C J
McDonald Esq
McMurry Geo
Macenaro Juan B
McAnley Wm F
McKeen Robt S
Mason Wm
Maron Wm Lieut
Mayorga Cleto
Mason Wm Capt
Matterel P Mons
Mason S G
Martydooff A de
Nicoll John
Nordman Chas
Neville Wm H
Norton Wm
O'Neil James Jr
Oltman Johu David
Pascury Saml
Parsons Asa E
Pollard Robt 2

- Pitts Morton
Pike Robt
Pown E
Putney David O
Priest Hon John
Quail Wm R
Randolph Edw
Bead Wm G
Reigle Henry M
Reynald Phiiip
Reynald L S
Reeves T
Robbins David B
Rose Geo C
Rockefollo Addison
Ring J J
Reid Alex
Rowle Edw W
Rigg Edwin A
Sanborne John
Sickerson John
Smith Walter G
Singbaty Wm
Schepp Charles
Shipley B G
Skinner M L
Sherlock P T
Squires Wm K
Sprout John W
Salmon Charles W
Storm Esq W B
Spris Geo H
Seckel George
TenBrooke G
Thompson Henry
Thrasher J M
Tracy Preseott
Trask William T
Thompson Joseph
Unsfield Henry E
Vaughan James
Vandyke Capt C
Wadsworth David
Wynses A
Wright Chas
Willard Geo M
Wilkins Douglas G 2
Waddell Hen Coventry
Wing A
Wilson Capt
Woolf Barney 3
Wilson John H
White D C
Wing Dr A
Williamson W H Major
Whelpley James D 2
Ward James M
Wiedeman & Baschor
Wood & Sons W S S
Wilkes Geo
Williams John
Wilson David
Wilkins Douglas J
Young Col Wm H 2
Palmeter B G
Petterie Joseph
Pratts James
Potter Henry F
Quail Mr R
Reynolds Francis H
Ronalds Geo L
Robertson Wm H
Renne Jarvis N
2 Read Jesse D
Rogers John S
Rucker Oliver H
Ronalds Geo. L
Rose Albert
Rieves Mr T
Robins David B 2
Richter Trangott B
Rutler A F
Scott Wm R
2 Souder E H 4
Swift J R 3
Snyder Dr Henry
Smith Wm H Hampton
Sleeper Joseph K
Summers J W
Sanford F G
Stan Raymond T
Smith Stephen
Stanford Wm
Snyder W D 2
Sherrin Hugh
Taylor James W
Taney L
Tucker Dr J C 9
Titus Gilbert
3 Taylor Anselm Wm
Vandyke Thomas J
Wordell Lathan C
Worthington Hen G
Wilkes Col Geo
Wilkins Geo W
Willard Geo M
Williams Mr Jacob M
Wilson Mr David
Wynns A
Woodhouse Geo
Willard Gee
Webber C W
Whitehead H L
Williams John
Williams James B
Wilkins D G
Wilkins J B
Wheeler Chas M
Wood Margaret
Waid Capt E C
Wilson David
Zebelin Mary C

Spanish List

- Aranda Carlos
Bertholin Señor A
Carmen Juana
Curbelo Claudio
Carpeneto Francisco
Canton Clemente
Ferez Maximo
Gallegos Jose L
Galindo Sexton A
Herrer Ubald
Iaiquin Domingo
Martinez Jose Maria
Marin Apolonio
Mongalo Bruno
Montano Jose
Rivis & Co Victoriano
Scorsano Agaton Capt
Vandusen Tomas
Zavalare Adriano
Puech Louis A
Armas Francisco de
Baptiste Jean Mons
Condero Gasisto
Cordero Teodoro
Corderiolo Josinto
Gamez Josf D
Hartado J M
MacDowall Robt
Machade Pedro
Mñioz Ana Señora
Rojas Copoforo
Sondon V Señor Via
Wallas Antonio
Zavallas Joaquin

List of Packages in Office of Wines & Co.

- H Graham—one hat, in box
Mr Chas Mullone—one carpet bag
John Bulger—one carpet bag
W F Eastman—one small box
Reeves—one box
D Manley—one box
Doc Whelpley—one trunk
(No mark) —one tin box medicine
S S Wood & Son—one trunk
A Taylor—one package
Thomas Cooper one package papers
Jos Petterie—one box saws
D J Wilkins—one gun
Charles Luce—one small package

Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends. Any information may be left at WINES & Co.

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUOR. Together with TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STOCK. Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.



## Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 19 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 descripción será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos más razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, hacia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto a la 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.

### DE OFICIO.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

Sr.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO,

Debiendo organizar el Gabinete para la expedición de los negocios de la Administración

#### DECRETA:

- 1.º Nómbrase secretario de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones y Gobernación al Sr. Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer.
- 2.º Nómbrase subsecretario de Relaciones al Sr. John L. Richmond.
- 3.º Nómbrase secretario de la Guerra al Sr. Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.
- 4.º Nómbrase Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito público al Sr. Jral. D. Manuel Carrascosa.
- 5.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker. Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia manifestándole: que los Señores Ferrer y Carrascosa han tomado hoy, previa el juramento de ley, posesión de sus destinos, y suscriben el presente junto con el infrascrito para el reconocimiento de sus firmas; esperando que de su recibo acusarán el que correspondiera á su atento servidor.—Pineda.—Ferrer.—Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENCIAL.

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO,

Hallándose vacante la Prefectura y subdelegación de Hacienda del departamento Oriental, ha tenido á bien emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

- 1.º Nómbrase Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento Oriental con el sueldo de ley, al Sr. D. Francisco Agüero Estrada.

Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker.

De Suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos, esperando recibo, de V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 8 de 1856.

Señor.

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

Guillermo Walker Presidente de la República, á sus habitantes.

Para facilitar el cumplimiento de los decretos, acuerdos, y órdenes supremas, en atención á las presentes circunstancias de la emigración de ciudadanos naturalizados en uso de sus facultades

#### DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todos los decretos, acuerdos y órdenes que emita el P. Supremo para su publicación y circulación, deberán ser precisamente en los idiomas español é inglés.

Art. 2.º Todos los negocios públicos serán atendidos, ya sea en inglés ya en español, siendo de tanto valimiento cualesquiera de los documentos que se escriba en uno ú otro idioma.

3.º Publíquese y comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada á los 14 días del mes de Julio de 1856.—Walker  
—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer  
Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, esperando recibo.—Ferrer.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo siguiente:

#### EL GOBIERNO,

Atendiendo que la Receptoría de Managua ha sido abandonada por el funcionario que la desempeñaba, y á la necesidad que hay de nombrar persona de capacidad, honradez y patriotismo; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Destituyese del destino de Receptor de Alcabalas del distrito de Managua, al Sr. Pascual Fonseca.
- 2.º Nómbrase en su lugar para dicho empleo, al Sr. D. Juan José Lescano, con los honorarios y emolumentos de ley.
- 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker. De suprema orden lo digo á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos; esperando recibo, de V. atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, 14 de Julio de 1856.

Sr.

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

Hallándose vacante la administración de la aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte, residente en esta ciudad, por abandono que de ella hizo el Sr. D. Cleto Mayorga, en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase administrador de dicha aduana con el sueldo de ley, al Sr. D. César Callaghan.
- Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada y Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker. Y de suprema orden lo digo á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Carrascosa.

### La Aristocracia y la Democracia.

He aquí dos palabras que encierran dos principios antípodas y cuyos sistemas continuamente se combaten, no pudiendo los demagogos de la aristocracia mirar con indiferencia que sus adversarios avancen un paso.

Desde que se entronizaron los gobiernos despóticos, tuvieron que rodearse de hombres desgraciados que se dejaron deslumbrar por los oropeles con que sus amos los reyes les han investido para conservar sus coronas. Estos en unión de aquellos, se hicieron árbitros de los destinos de los pueblos que en vez de civilizar cuidaban de conservar en el mayor estado de barbaridad á fin de que no comprendiesen sus manejos y sus intrigas; llegando al estremo de creerse dueños de las vidas de todos aquellos que por su ignorancia no alcanzaban á comprender sus infernales miras.

Los reyes que observaban cuidadosamente los efectos que producían los relumbros en los hombres que les servían de apoyo, para alhagarlos más, establecieron las categorías y jerarquías que tan buenos resultados les dieron, despertando una ambición tal, que solo ellos eran considerados en sociedad, postergando la virtud y el talento ante los galones con que adornaban sus uniformes. Estos hombres no hacían otra cosa que predicar el amor, el respeto y obediencia á los reyes y á los que les servían, invocando en su favor la Divinidad, que así lo disponía.

No creyendo ya bastantes las doctrinas que predicaban para sostenerse en los puestos que los reyes se habían reservado para premiar sus servicios; echaron mano de la religión estableciendo las mismas

jerarquías en ella, y adulterando sus verdaderas fórmulas, introdujeron los abusos que creyeron conducentes á su propósito.

Por espacio de algunos siglos han ido predominando de día en día, hasta que por un error de cálculo creyeron que ya era imposible que los pueblos pudiesen salir del estado de abyección en que por tantos tiempos los habían sumido; y consintieron en que empezasen á educarse en el orden que ellos establecían según les convenía. Como es natural creer, esta educación era muy limitada y defectuosa, pero que sin embargo produjo un efecto contrario al que se propusieron aquellos pues llegó á despertar en las masas el deseo de saber.

Tan luego como concieron que el resultado que aquella pequeña concesión había producido, era contrario á sus miras y propósitos, quisieron arremetidos ponerle trabas á los pueblos y hacer fuertes prohibiciones para detener el paso que la naturaleza parece les abría; pero se fué cada vez dificultando más, llegando al estremo que los hombres en medio de su ignorancia y de los obstáculos que aquellos les ponían, venciendo dificultades y sobreponiéndose á la imperfección de su educación, llegaron á comprender que debían combatir los engaños que por tanto tiempo se les habían hecho, y proporcionarse los medios de destruir aquella horda de zánganos que solo trataba de afigirlos y hacerlos trabajar para vivir á costa del sudor de los pueblos que embrutecían.

Entonces vino la verdadera religión de Jesucristo á sacarlos de su ignorancia, é iluminados por ella, hicieron grandes estudios y llegaron á comprender que ya era tiempo de rebelarse contra sus opresores; y tomando por norma la Santa Biblia, embolaron el estandarte de la democracia: ella les hizo ver que el verdadero Dios mandaba la *igualdad*, según él la observaba con sus apóstoles y sus pueblos; que ordenaba la *caridad*; que disponía *enseñar al que no sabe*; que prohibía la *ostentación*, el *lujo* y la *sobrbia*; y que por último nos mandaba *amar á nuestros prójimos como á nosotros mismos*: cuando precisamente esto es todo lo contrario de lo que los aristócratas han observado.

Atacados ya los principios aristocráticos en sus bases, se bambolearon los que tales doctrinas profesaban, y para rehacerse contra sus poderosos contrarios, despertaron el fanatismo religioso, adulteraron la verdadera Biblia y dieron circulación á la que ellos llamaron Santa, prohibiendo la hebreá; y de acuerdo con los Santos Pontífices se impusieron excomuniones y otras penas espirituales y corporales y hasta se desterraron de la iglesia católica los que seguían esta y no aquella. Todo esto ha contribuido á aumentar más ese mismo fanatismo que precisamente ha sido su verdadera tablita de salvación; porque gracias á él aun todavía se sostienen sus doctrinas en los pueblos donde al presente impera ese fanatismo que tanto daño ha hecho y hace á la especie humana.

Los principios democráticos como todos los sistemas nuevos, han tenido que combatir fuertemente contra elementos muy poderosos y muy arraigados ya; pero á pesar de todo esto, la democracia gana cada día mucho en su favor, porque por donde quiera que se va extendiendo va difundiendo las luces y el adelanto en las masas populares.

Los partidarios del absolutismo y la barbaridad, por otro nombre llamados aristócratas, no pudiendo mirar con indiferencia la marcha progresiva del partido liberal, no han perdonado medio para entorpecerla, y ya en su agonía no han tenido otro recurso que echar mano de los epítetos más groseros y de los calificativos más odiosos que en su desesperación han hallado en el idioma lisonjeándose con llamarlos *ladrones*, *piratas*, *filibusteros*, y cuanto más repugnante hay, forjando al mismo tiempo mil cuentos y fábulas que para engañar han tenido buen cuidado de referir á aquella parte del pueblo donde el poderoso influjo de la civilización no ha podido aun penetrar.

Naturalmente en el partido democrático como en todos los demás, se han afiliado hombres de todas clases, y por esta razón se encuentran algunos que han confundido la libertad con el libertinaje y de los cuales aun no se ha podido limpiar la corporación; y los actos feos en que estos hombres hayan podido incurrir, los sientan nuestros contrarios como principio gene-

ral y como un efecto de las doctrinas que profesamos. Ahora queremos preguntarles: y no hay, por ventura entre ellos, hombres que conietan toda clase de desmanes y desafueros? Nosotros creemos que la experiencia ha demostrado que abundan bastantes, pero que ellos tienen buen cuidado de ocultarlos, dejando impunes los delitos para que los pueblos no se penetren de ello y llegue un día que se lo echen en cara: así como por el contrario, cuando un demócrata incurre en cualquier falta, por leve que sea, se apresuran á darle la mayor publicidad para ridiculizarlos. Baste decirse que en todos los pueblos del mundo, la mayor corrupción se encuentra entre los aristócratas, porque entregados á la disipación y á la molición, naturalmente tienen que ocurrir á ella tan luego como han apurado ya los gozes.

Por último, si sus doctrinas son tan justas, tan sabias y las únicas verdaderas y capaces de hacer la felicidad de los pueblos ¿por qué se encuentran tan atrasados aquellos donde imperan sus principios? y ¿por qué, pues, tienen que apoyarse en la fuerza, y considerar como un grave delito las ideas de sus contrarios, á quienes imponer pena de muerte por solo hacer uso de la facultad de pensar que la naturaleza les concediera? A primera vista se comprende que cualquier principio que esté basado en la justicia, la razón y la bondad no necesita de otro apoyo que el que en sí mismo tiene, porque estamos seguros que no habrá hombre, por ignorante que sea, que repruebe y combata contra una cosa justa y razonable pues estas retrogradaciones solo podían espermentarse en los tiempos primitivos y no hoy, que gracias á la democracia todos comencen más ó menos sus derechos y lo que pueda ó no convenirles.

Si volvemos la vista á las naciones que han sido cuna de la aristocracia no podremos menos que sorprendernos en vista del triste estado á que hoy se ven reducidas la mayor parte de ellas. Las repúblicas de América donde los españoles dejaron tan arraigados estos principios, nos dan el más triste ejemplo de esta verdad, pues después de treinta años de su independencia, se encuentran hoy más atrasadas que al tiempo de su emancipación y su población reducida á un número mucho menor de habitantes á causa de la lucha que continuamente han tenido que sostener; que ha obligado á unos á emigrar, á otros á morir combatiendo contra la tiranía á la vez que á otros los han sacado de sus casas, los despotas, para subirlos al cadalso. Afortunadamente hasta hoy los demócratas no presentan ninguno de estos horribles ejemplos, porque basadas sus doctrinas en la verdadera religión de Jesucristo, su principio fundamental es la tolerancia y por tanto solo apelan á las armas para resistir los ataques de sus contrarios, y aun en estos casos vemos siempre que los primeros dando rienda suelta á los feroces instintos que les forman sus erróneas doctrinas, se muestran irascibles con sus vencidos, mientras que á los segundos siempre se les ve solícitos y humanos con sus prisioneros cuando vencen.

Para más probar todo lo que llevamos espuesto, basta solamente protocolar los programas de gobierno que hasta hoy han publicado los aristócratas al tiempo de hacer sus pronunciamientos, y veamos si en todos ellos no se han hecho las concesiones y libertades más democráticas, y si fijamos nuestra atención en la conducta que han observado después de haberse apoderado del gobierno, nos convenceremos más y más de su infuero proceder pues al mismo tiempo que han engañado á los pueblos de la manera más vergonzosa han pretendido ridiculizar la democracia, con objeto tal vez, de retirar la té de algunos de sus creyentes, que por su ignorancia han tenido que juzgar las cosas por la materialidad de los hechos; sin precaver que había de caer sobre ellos precisamente el ridículo, como ha sucedido.

Antes de concluir se nos ocurre hacer una pregunta á los que tan fuertemente impugnán nuestros principios: si nuestras doctrinas son erróneas, si son tan perjudiciales á la humanidad como se ha querido hacer creer; ¿por qué, pues, no se ponen de manifiesto todas sus consecuencias combatiéndolas con razonamientos lógicos como lo demandan la santidad del principio, el derecho de gentes y la buena educación, antes que apelar á los insultos y diatribas



vejaninosos, (que nunca son razones,) que hasta hoy nos han prodigado? Nosotros protestamos desde ahora, que si como ántes decimos, se nos convence con razones que la democracia encierra toda la maldad que ellos le suponen; como amantes que somos del adelanto y de las luces, abandonamos el terreno en que hoy nos hemos colocado, llevando la propaganda aristocrática por donde quiera que pasemos y afiliando nuevos neófitos á nuestra nueva bandera; pues lo ha sido ni es nuestro propósito sostener nuestras opiniones por un mero capricho sino por nuestras propias convicciones.

## INAUGURACION DEL PRESIDENTE WILLIAM WALKER.

Tan pronto como se anunció el resultado de las elecciones en favor del General Walker, con una inmensa mayoría de 8401 votos, el día 10 del corriente en la tarde, el entusiasmo de todos los vecinos de esta ciudad se manifestó por medio de repitidos vivas y muchas otras demostraciones de júbilo. El día siguiente fué empleado en mútuas congratulaciones por el brillante prospecto que está unido al Ilustre Jeneral y por la nueva era de progreso y prosperidad en que entra la hasta ahora infortunada república de Nicaragua. Esa tarde se anunció que tomaría el Jeneral posesion de la silla Presidencial, el sábado 12 del que cursa; y en efecto, así se verificó, como vamos á referir. En el lado Oeste de la plaza fué levantada una plataforma, que adornaron con las banderas de los Estados Unidos, Francia, Nicaragua y la Estrella Solitaria de Cuba. A las once formó la procesion, como espresa el siguiente programa.—Recibida la bandera nacional, con las acostumbradas ceremonias, la linea se dividió en columnas: una compañía en primer término: la banda de música: la bandera de la República: otra compañía en columnas: El Presidente y su digno sucesor: el Gabinete y el séquito del Presidente: el Ministro Plenipotenciario Americano y su séquito: los cónsules extranjeros: las Autoridades Municipales: el comité de arreglos: los Oficiales Jenerales y el Estado Mayor; y otras muchas corporaciones de diversos ramos. Las tropas de la república marchaban bajo la direccion de sus respectivos oficiales, y los ciudadanos cerraban la linea. La bandera de la república fué escoltada de la casa del Presidente á la plaza; y la procesion marchó á acompañar al lugar de la inauguracion á los Sres. Presidentes saliente y electo. Llegaron pues, y subiendo que hubieron á la plataforma pronunció el Sr. Don Fermin Ferrer un corto, pero elocente discurso, en que ponía en manos de su digno sucesor los destinos de Nicaragua, y que insertamos á continuación:

*Sr. Presidente:*

Teneis en vuestras manos la llave de una vasta puerta continental, y los destinos del pueblo libre de Nicaragua.

De este pueblo infortunado que ahora preconiza su futuro bienestar.

De este pueblo, tan grande y fecundo en desgracias, como grande y fecundo será en prosperidad.

Porque la naturaleza siempre equilibra los efectos que producen los acontecimientos humanos.

Habeis sido llamado por los pueblos al traves de insidiosas estratagemas y multitud de imposturas abortadas por los demagogos y enemigos del progreso centroamericano.

Porque un sano instinto de conservacion y engrandecimiento dió lugar á un positivo acierto en el sufragio directo y popular.

Con la mayor efusion de gozo os entregó el mando Supremo de la República, seguro y satisfecho de que vais á darle su quietud, progreso y respetabilidad.—Yo lo conozco: los pueblos igualmente; puesto que han depositado las confianzas que habeis aceptado.

En la actual situacion monumental, el pueblo libre de Nicaragua que os eligió, se promete sinceramente ópimos frutos de vuestras tareas: creemos recojerlos en abundancia y columbro vuestra fama, lanzándose á la posteridad, con puro lampo de una memoria inmortal.—*F. Ferrer.*

En seguida se dirigió al pueblo el Sr. Presidente electo y pronunció un bello discurso en inglés que fué tambien leído en español por el apreciable jóven Cubano teniente coronel Francisco Alejandro Lainé y que igualmente insertamos.

Al hacerme cargo de los deberes de Presidente de la República, estoy profundamente penetrado de las dificultades y responsabilidades ajenas á su desempeño. Peligros interiores y exteriores amenazan al Estado, y se necesita de una activa vijilancia y de una infatigable enerjía para salvar al gobierno de las asechanzas de sus enemigos. Para dirigir ativamente los negocios de la República, yo apelo á toda la asistencia del patriotismo de sus ciudadanos y á la habilidad, valor y moderacion de sus soldados. Yo confio pues, en su auxilio; y en el del Divin Poder que domina y dirige el destino de los Estados y de los Imperios, para el exacto cumplimiento de los deberes que desde este dia pesan sobre mí.

La República contempla en su historia una era no ménos importante que la del día de su independencia y separacion de la monarquía española. El 15 de Setiembre de 1821 tuvo principio la época revolucionaria de Nicaragua: yo espero que este sea su término. Treinta y cinco años de lucha, es de esperarse, hayan enseñado á los pueblos que la libertad no se obtiene en medio de los pequeños feudos, creados por los Jefes de los partidos beligerantes; y que la prosperidad no es el resultado de un estado constante de desórden civil y de conmociones intestinas. Despues de una larga série de conflictos sangrientos la República necesita de una paz interior, y de tranquilidad para el desarrollo de sus diversos recursos.

Yo confio sinceramente, que todos los buenos ciudadanos me ayudarán al sostenimiento de aquel orden de cosas que es el primer requisito que demanda un Estado bien gobernado y sin el cual todo progreso nacional ó bienestar individual es imposible.

No solamente se requiere el orden interior para adelanto de la riqueza y prosperidad nacional, sino tambien para la defensa misma de la República contra los enemigos exteriores que amenazan su tranquilidad. Los otros cuatro Estados de Centro América, sin razon y sin justicia; intentan intervenir en los negocios de Nicaragua. Seguros de su propia debilidad y sumamente temerosos de que la prosperidad de Nicaragua, deprima su riqueza estos Estados vecinos se esfuerzan envidiosamente por interceptar nuestros progresos por la fuerza de las armas. Los inebeciles gobernantes de dichos Estados conociendo tambien, que han dejado de cumplir con sus deberes para con los pueblos que se propusieron gobernar temen que sus impobrescidos ciudadanos busquen al fin un refugio cerca de aquellos que han salvado á Nicaragua de la anarquía y la ruina. Movidos por tan innoble sentimiento, estos miserables restos de una aristocrácia en otro tiempo poderosa, se esfuerzan en retardar la marcha de los acontecimientos en esta República. Pero la impotencia de sus esfuerzos empieza á hacerse patente á ellos mismos y al mundo entero; y ellos aparecen al presente como los ciegos instrumentos en mano de la sabia Providencia, que fuera de las malas pasiones y de los indignos motivos de los hombres produce el bien y el progreso.

En nuestras relaciones con las mas poderosas naciones del Mundo, espero que ellas no dejarán de comprender que aunque Nicaragua puede ser comparativamente débil, es sin embargo celosa de su honor, está determinada á sostener la dignidad de su soberanía independiente. Su posicion geográfica y sus ventajas comerciales pueden excitar la codicia de otros gobiernos, ya vecinos, ya distantes, pero confio que han de llegar á comprender que Nicaragua tiene derecho á rejir sus propios destinos sin necesidad de la intervencion de otras nacionalidades, que celebren tratados concernientes á su territorio, sin pedirle su consejo y consentimiento. Y mientras que solo nos guian principios de la mas estricta justicia, ya para con los ciudadanos, ya para con los gobiernos extranjeros, solo pedimos que la misma equidad se nos conceda tambien.

Los principios que serán la base de mi administracion, tanto en los negocios do-

mésticos y extranjeros del Gobierno, son pocos y sencillos.

Conceder la mas amplia libertad de palabra y accion, compatibles con el orden y el buen gobierno será la idea que me servirá de norte en mi conducta política; de consiguiente se establecerá la mayor libertad posible de comercio; con el objeto de hacer de Nicaragua lo que quiso naturaleza que fuese: el gran camino para el comercio entre los dos océanos. Y con esta libertad de comercio vendrá de hecho una civilizacion que brota y crece por las esijencias y necesidades que ella misma crea.

Mientras facilite tanto como sea posible el desarrollo material del Estado no me olvidaré del que así mismo requiere en su parte intelectual y moral. Promover la buena educacion del pueblo, y estimularle á la práctica de esa divina religion que constituye la base de toda la civilizacion moderna será un objeto de primera importancia; y para llevar á cabo con buen éxito, estas intenciones, Yo invoco humildemente la ayuda de Aquel sin cuya asistencia todos los esfuerzos humanos no son mas que lijeros globulillos en un mar agitado y borrascoso.—*William Walker.*

Se hizo un saudo de 21 cañonazo, é inmediatamente se dirijeron á la catedral donde fué cantado un solemne Te Deum; y concluido este marchó la procesion por las principales calles de la ciudad, al compa- ña de las hermosas piezas que tocaba la banda de música, hasta dejar en su casa al simpático Jeneral Presidente.

En la ciudad de Granada á los doce dias del mes de Julio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.—En cumplimiento del decreto fecha diez del corriente, hoy á las once del dia se le ha dado posesion de la Presidencia de la República de Nicaragua al Sr. Jeneral D. Guillermo Walker electo por los pueblos por mayoría de votos. En consecuencia ha prestado el juramento ante el Sr. Presidente Provisorio Sr. D. Fermin Ferrer que se le recibió en la forma siguiente: "¡prometeis y jurais solememente gobernar al pueblo libre de Nicaragua, y sostener su independencia é integridad territorial, haciendo justicia en todos vuestros juicios, segun los principios republicanos y en piedad? lo prometo y juro: ¡prometeis en cuanto estuviere en vuestro poder mantener la ley de Dios, la verdadera profesion del Evangelio y la religion del Crucificado? lo prometo y juro."

¡Por Dios y los Santos Evangelios jurais cumplir y hacer guardar todo lo que habeis prometido, si juro. Para que conste en lo sucesivo firmamos, la presente, autorizada por el Secretario de Gobierno encargado del despacho Jeneral.—*Fermin Ferrer.*—*William Walker.*—*Pineda,* Secretario de Estado.

Dice la "Gaceta del Gobierno del Salvador," entre otras ridiculas falsedades del mismo jaez, que el Jeneral Walker exijó del Sr. Vicario de Leon, que autorizara el divorcio absoluto entre los esposos para que las americanas pudiesen casarse con los propietarios del pais, y las ricas de aquí con los americanos. Tan torpe y mal combinada suposicion, seguramente que no puede haber sido creida por ninguna persona que tenga siquiera sentido comun. Hay ciertas especies propagadas por la maledicencia que llevan en sí el sello de la calumnia, y que no merecen ni el honor de la refutacion, por que, por sí mismas están desautorizadas y desmentidas. Quien que no sea un pobre diablo ignorará que en lo E. U. hay libertad de cultos, y que lo mismo los católicos que los episcopales, metodistas, judíos, anabatistas, quaqueiros y mormones &c. &c. tienen allí sus Iglesias y celebran sus ritos independientemente.—Y puesto que hay en el Norte América libertad de conciencia y tantas y tantas religiones ¿cómo es posible que el Jeneral Walker exijese del Vicario de Leon que profesara en lo adelante el protestantismo, manifestándole que era la religion de los E. U.!!! No hay duda que los redactores de la tal gacetilla saben donde les aprieta el zapato, y que en punto á ruidicion, bien pueden dejar muy atrás al ábulo del siglo pasado, y á todos los autores de la Enciclopedia Francesa.—Por otra parte, aun cuando el Vicario de Leon consintiera al divorcio, como suponen que

se le previno, que resultado produciría esta medida, que favoreciera la intencion interesada, que malignamente atribuye la Gaceta al Jeneral Walker? ¡Dónde están esas propietarias?

Si hay propietarias casadas debe haberlas solteras, y si las hay solteras, para que echar mano de las casadas? ¡E-túpida patraña! Además, para que las propietarias pidiesen el divorcio con ese objeto, necesario sería que cultivasen anticipadamente ilícitas relaciones con otros hombres, y en esto hace la Gaceta muy poco favor á la virtud de las Nicaragüenses, y deja sospechar al ménos avisado que correrian en falanjes las casadas á poner en práctica la nueva institucion, que ni se ha soñado en establecer. En los países don de se autoriza el divorcio, quedando los conyuges en aptitud de contraer nuevo matrimonio, acontece de vez en cuando que haciendo uso de sus derechos por disgustos domésticos, divergencia de caracteres y otros motivos que son bastante comunes en todas partes, se divorcia un matrimonio, y si les conviene, se casan otra vez los divorciados; pero no corren en bandadas, como manifiesta temer la Gaceta del Salvador que sucederá en Nicaragua. ¡Cuán poco honran los Redactores de la Gaceta los atributos del amor y la virtud, y la inefable esencia del corazon humano!

Mucho pudiéramos decir; pero nos hemos entretenido en escribir estas líneas mas bien con un sentimiento de lástima que de indignacion, y por cubrir un pequeño espacio que quedaba en nuestro papel; y dejamos en libertad á la Gaceta de decir cuanto se le antoje y le dé la gana, que en nada nos impacientará, ni ménos influirá en la marcha natural de los sucesos que están escritos en el gran libro del destino, así como es natural y preciso que el hermoso río de San Juan deposite sus aguas en el mar Caribe.

### Reglas y Artículos de Guerra

por el cual el Ejército de Nicaragua será Gobernado.

Art. 1.º Se recomienda encarecidamente á todos los oficiales y soldados asistir al divino oficio; y todos los oficiales ó soldados que se conduzcan de cualquiera manera con irreverencia ó impropiedad en el lugar del divino oficio, serán castigados segun su ofensa por sentencia de una Comision Militar.

Art. 2.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que hablase irrespetuosamente del Presidente de la República, será castigado á la discrecion de una Comision Militar Jeral.

Art. 3.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que se condujese con desprecio ó desacato hacia su superior oficial será castigado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 4.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que promoviese, excitase, causare ó se reuniese á cualquier motin ó sedicion, en cualquiera compañía ó partido, puesto, destacamento ó guardia en el servicio de la República sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pudiera ser ordenado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 5.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que estan lo presente en cualquier reunion ó sedicion no emplee sus últimos esfuerzos para suprimirlas ó teniendo conocimiento de cualquier motin intentado, no lo pone sin demora, en conocimiento de su comandante, sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser ordenado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 6.º Cualquiera soldado que agolpé á su oficial superior, ó levante cualquier arma, ó haga amenaza contra él, estando en la ejecucion de su oficio, con cualquier pretexto, ó desobedeciere cualquier orden legal de su oficial superior, sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser ordenado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 7.º Todo soldado que se alistare en el servicio de la República se le leerán en tiempo, las reglas y artículos de guerra, y hará ante un magistrado juramento de fidelidad y honestidad, para el servicio de la República, y para obedecer las órdenes de sus oficiales superiores; el magistrado dará el certificado necesario.

Art. 8.º Ningun soldado alistado oportunamente será despedido del servicio sinó por espacion del término, sentencia de u-

na Comisión Militar Jeneral, ó por órden del Jeneral Comandante en Jefe.

Art. 9.º Cualquiera oficial que á sabiendas haga una lista falsa para cualquier oficial superior autorizado para reclamarla, debe por convicción de la misma ser exonerado por una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 10. El oficial comandante de cada regimiento ó batallón, tropa ó compañía independiente ó guarnición, debe en el primer día de cada mes remitir al Ayudante Jeneral una noticia exacta y completa de su mando y cualquier oficial que falte en remitir tal lista, será castigado á discreción de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 11. Cualquiera oficial ó soldado oportunamente alistado que desertase del servicio de la República, y tuviese convicción del mismo será juzgado por una Comisión Militar Jeneral; y sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser ordenado.

Art. 12. Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que persuada ó aconseje á cualquiera otro oficial ó soldado para que deserte del servicio de la República debe en convicción de la misma sufrir la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que sea ordenado por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 13. Todos los oficiales cualquiera que sea su rango, tienen facultad para apaciar y evitar toda querrela, riña y desórdenes, y para mandar arrestar á los oficiales y poner en confinamiento á los soldados, hasta que sus propios oficiales superiores estén enterados del mismo y cualquiera que rehuse obedecer á tal oficial, aunque sea de inferior grado, ó hiciere armas contra él, sufrirá el castigo que sea dispuesto á la discreción de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 14. Todo oficial comandante en cuartel, guarnición ó en marcha conservará buen órden y hasta el extremo de su habilidad reparará todos los abusos y desórdenes que puedan ser cometidos por cualquier oficial ó soldado bajo su mando. Si con motivos de quejas que se le hiciesen de oficiales ó soldados, de apalear ó de otro modo mal tratar á cualquiera persona, ó de desordenar ferias ó plazas, ó de cometer cualquier clase de motín para la inquietud de los ciudadanos de la República el oficial comandante que rehuse ú omita exigir la justicia propia y reparación por las partes que ofendan, debe en convicción ser exonerado, ó sufrir por tal defecto otro castigo como pueda ser ordenado por una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 15. Si cualquiera oficial ó soldado se creyese agraviado por su oficial superior, ó por cualquier oficial, no comisionado, puede apelar á su Comandante en Jefe por la reparación, cuyo deber será examinar la causa de queja y tomar medidas propias para reparar el mal causado y transmitir los hechos exactos al próximo Comandante superior, autorizado para instituir una Comisión Militar. Pero si la queja es considerada como vejación, ó maliciosa, el demandante se hará responsable, sujeto al castigo por sentencia de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 16. Cualquiera oficial que hurtase, empeñase ó vendiese, ó que voluntariamente ó por descuido permitiese que sufra cualquiera de las provisiones, forajes, armas, vestidos, municiones ú otros abastos militares pertenecientes á la República ó por estar dañada, arruinada ó malgastada debe por convicción de la misma, por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral ser despedido del servicio ó de otro modo castigado á la discreción de dicho tribunal.

Art. 17. Cualquiera oficial que hurtase ó empeñase cualquier dinero público del cual él pueda haber sido confiado, debe por convicción del mismo ser exonerado y compelido á devolver el dinero por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 18. Ningun oficial ó soldado permanecerá fuera de su cuartel ó campamento sin propio permiso, bajo la pena de ser castigado á la discreción de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 19. Ningun oficial dejará de presentarse á la hora fijada, en el lugar del ejercicio, parada ú otro punto de reunión designado por el oficial Comandante, á menos que no esté impedido por enfermedad ó otra necesidad evidente, ni saldrá de dicho puesto de reunión sin permiso especial del oficial comandante ó hasta que sea regularmente despedido ó relevado,

bajo pena de ser castigado á la discreción de la Comisión Militar.

Art. 20. Cualquiera oficial que se encuentre ebrio en su guardia ó desempeñando otro deber, será exonerado; y cualquier oficial ó soldado no comisionado que así ofenda, será castigado á la discreción de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 21. Cualquiera centinela que se encontrase durmiendo en su puesto sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que sea impuesto por la Comisión Militar.

Art. 22. Cualquiera oficial que por descargar armas de fuego, desenvainar espadas, tocar tambores ó por otro medio cualquiera ocasionase falsas alarmas en campamento, guarniciones ó cuarteles, sufrirá la pena de muerte ó cualquier otro castigo que pueda ordenarse de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 23. Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que no se conduzca bien ante el enemigo se fugue vergonzosamente, abandone cualquier fuerte, puesto ó guardia que él ó ellos pueden ser mandados para defender, ó dijeren palabras induciendo á otros á hacer lo mismo, arrojen sus armas y municiones y abandonen su puesto ó su bandera para robar ó saquear; cada ofensor siendo evidentemente convicto por tal delito sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que fuese dispuesto por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 24. Cualquiera persona perteneciente al ejército de la República de Nicaragua que hiciere saber el santo y seña á cualquiera persona no nombrada para recibirlo, ó que presumiese dar un santo y seña diferente del que él recibió, sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo como fuese sentenciado por una Comisión Militar.

Art. 25. Los oficiales y soldados tendrán que observar el órden en los cuarteles y en marcha. Cualquiera que cometiese cualquier daño ó perjuicio sobre cualquiera clase de propiedad perteneciente á los ciudadanos de la República, no siendo por órden del Comandante en Jefe, será castigado con arreglo al grado de la ofensa, á la discreción de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 26. Cualquiera persona perteneciente al ejército de la República, empleado en partes extranjeras que forzase una guardia, sufrirá la pena de muerte.

Art. 27. Cualquiera que socorriese al enemigo con dinero, municiones ó comestibles, ó á sabiendas abrigare ó protejiere al enemigo, ó sostuviese correspondencia, ó diese noticia directa ó indirectamente al enemigo, debe por convicción de la misma ante una Comisión Militar Jeneral sufrir la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser dispuesto por sentencia de dicho tribunal.

Art. 28. Toda propiedad pública de cualquier clase tomada en el campo del enemigo ciudades, fuertes ó almacenes serán secuestrados para servicio de la República, y por el olvido de lo cual el oficial Comandante será considerado sujeto á formación de causa.

Art. 29. Si cualquiera Comandante de cualesquiera tropas, guarnición, fuerte ó puesto fuese compelido por los oficiales y soldados bajo su mando á abandonarlos al enemigo, ó al abandonar su puesto, los oficiales y soldados que así ofendan deben por convicción de la misma, ante una Comisión Militar Jeneral sufrir la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser dispuesto por sentencia de dicho tribunal.

Art. 30. Todos los dependientes del campamento, y toda persona cualquiera que sirva en el ejército de la República serán sujetos á las órdenes con arreglo á las reglas y reglamentos que gobiernen en el ejército.

Art. 31. La Comisión Militar Jeneral consistirá de cualquier número de miembros desde cinco á trece inclusivamente, pero ellos no deben ser de menos número del que puedan ser detallados sin perjuicio del servicio.

Art. 32. Cualquiera Comandante oficial de un cuerpo, ó Comandante de un departamento separado, puede disponer cualquiera Comisión Militar, se llevará á efecto, hasta que todo el procedimiento haya sido puesto ante el oficial que ordene la misma, ó del oficial Comandante de la tropa que en tiempo sea; ni debe la sentencia de ninguna Comisión Militar en tiempo de paz, peligrando la vida ó el empleo de algún oficial comisionado, ó que en tiempo de paz ó de guerra, respecto á un oficial jeneral, sea llevada á ejecución, hasta

que todo el procedimiento haya sido puesto ante el Jeneral Comandante en Jefe para su acción y órdenes sobre el mismo. Todas otras sentencias pueden ser confirmadas y mandadas llevar á ejecución por el oficial que ordene la Comisión ó el oficial Comandante que en tiempo sea.

Art. 33. Cualquiera oficial que mande un regimiento batallón ó cuerpos puede disponer para su propio regimiento, batallón ó cuerpo las Comisiones Militares que consistirán de tres oficiales comisionados, para actuar los casos no capitales y decidir sobre sus sentencias y todos oficiales que manden puestos ó campamentos compuestos de tropas de diferentes cuerpos, pueden en la misma manera ordenar semejantes Comisiones Militares con las mismas facultades.

Art. 34. Ningun oficial comisionado en casos de naturaleza capital será juzgado por una Comisión Militar inferior; pues no deben tales tribunales ordenar una multa que exceda el pago de un mes, ni prisión ó trabajos forzados por mas tiempo que un mes.

Art. 35. El fiscal de la Comisión Militar Jeneral actuará en el nombre de la República, pero debe hasta tal punto considerarse él mismo consultor del reo, después que el dicho reo haya hecho su alegación, así como para objectar á cualquiera cuestión directa hecha á cualquiera de los testigos, ó cualquier cuestión hecha al reo envolviendo una respuesta que pudiera acriminarlo. Débese administrar á cada miembro de la corte el siguiente juramento: (el mismo juramento se hará por cada miembro de las Comisiones Militares inferiores.) Vd. A. B. jura solemnemente juzgar bien sinceramente y determinar según la evidencia, la materia ante V. en la República de Nicaragua, y el reo que se juzgará, y que V. administrará la debida justicia conforme con las reglas y artículos de guerra, para el gobierno del Ejército de la República de Nicaragua, sin parcialidad, favor ó inclinación; y si alguna duda se presentase no explicada por dichos artículos según nuestra conciencia de lo mejor de nuestro entendimiento y el uso de la guerra en semejantes casos. Y Vd. jura además no divulgar la sentencia de la corte hasta que sea publicada por la propia autoridad; no revelar, ni descubrir el voto ú opinión de cualquier miembro íntimo del consejo de guerra, á menos que no sea requerido para aclarar lo mismo como testigo en una corte de justicia en el debido proceso de la ley. Así os ayude Dios.

Art. 36. Cuando un reo citado ante una Comisión Militar por terquedad ó deliberado designio permaneciese mudo ó por dar contestaciones ajenas á la materia, la corte procederá en el proceso y fallo de la causa como si el reo hubiese debidamente negado la acusación. Los reos tendrán defensores, pero bajo ninguna circunstancia será permitido al defensor examinar los testigos ó dirigirse á la Corte.

Art. 37. Cuando un reo recusa á un miembro del Consejo debe manifestar el motivo de su recusación, de la cual la corte debe después de la debida deliberación determinar la realización ó peso, y decidir en conformidad á ello.

Art. 38. Todos los miembros de la Comisión Militar deben comportarse con decencia y calma, la votación se hará principiando por el mas joven de la Comisión.

Art. 39. Todas las personas que prestan evidencia ante una Comisión Militar deben ser examinados bajo el siguiente juramento: "Vosotros juráis que la evidencia que prestáis en la presente causa será la verdad, toda la verdad y nada mas ni menos que la verdad. Así os ayude Dios."

Art. 40. Ningun oficial puede ser juzgado, sino por una Comisión Militar Jeneral, ni por oficiales de un rango inferior, si ello puede ser evitado: no se celebrará ningun procedimiento excepto durante las horas de las ocho de la mañana y de las tres de la tarde, no siendo en otros casos que en las que la opinion del oficial que ordene la Comisión requieren inmediata atencion.

Art. 41. Ninguna persona usará palabras de amenaza, signos ó jestos en presencia de una Comisión Militar, ni causará desórdenes, motín ó disturbios durante los procedimientos so pena de ser castigado á la discreción de la Corte.

Art. 42. Cualquiera oficial acusado de cualquiera delito será arrestado y confina-

do en su cuartel ó pabellón y deprivado de su espada por el oficial Comandante; y cualquier oficial que viole su arresto será exonerado.

Art. 43. Los oficiales no comisionados ó soldados culpados de un crimen, deben ser confinados hasta su enjuiciamiento, ó encarcelados por autoridad propia.

Art. 44. Ningun oficial ó soldado que fuese puesto en arresto continuará arrestado mas de diez días ó hasta que en el mismo período una Comisión Militar pueda ser reunida.

Art. 45. Ningun oficial que mande una guardia ó preboste rehusará recibir ó guardar ningun culpable remitido á su vigilancia por un oficial perteneciente al ejército de la República, con tal que el oficial del mismo dé una relacion escrita de la ofensa de la cual está culpado el preso.

Art. 46. Ningun oficial que mande una guardia ó preboste pretenderá aliviar ninguna persona sometida á su cargo, sin autoridad propia para hacerlo así, ni consentirá que persona alguna se escape, bajo la pena de ser juzgado en consejo de guerra.

Art. 47. Cualquiera oficial convicto por una Comisión Militar, de conducta impropia de un oficial y caballero, será exonerado.

Art. 48. Ninguna persona será sentenciada á sufrir la pena de muerte, sino por concurrencia de dos ó tres de los miembros de una Comisión Militar, excepto en los mencionados espresamente; y ningun oficial, ni oficial no comisionado, ó soldado, será procesado por segunda vez por la misma ofensa.

Art. 49. Los tribunales de pequisa pueden ser instituidos por el Jeneral Comandante en Jefe, ó en su defecto, por un oficial, por los Comandantes de tropas en cuarteles ó campamento, pero no en otros casos.

Art. 50. Los tribunales de pequisa consistirán en uno ó mas, no excediendo de tres oficiales y un archivero; el tribunal tendrá la misma facultad para citar testigos y examinarlos como la Comisión Militar tiene, y la parte acusada tendrá libertad de interrogar y contra examinar testigos: el objeto de la Corte siendo el de atraer los hechos del caso y presentarlos para la consideración de la propia autoridad, sin espresar opinion alguna sobre los méritos de la causa, á menos que no sea requerido especialmente para hacerlo así.

Art. 51. El archivero de un tribunal de pequisa recibirá el siguiente juramento de cada uno de los miembros, á saber: Vdes. juráis solemnemente que examinarán, inquirirán bien y fielmente con arreglo á la evidencia en el asunto que teneis entre manos, sin parcialidad, favor, inclinación, preocupación ó esperanza de gratificación. "Así os ayude Dios." Después de lo cual el Presidente administrará al archivero el juramento siguiente: Vdes. A. B. juráis solemnemente archivar con arreglo á nuestra mejor habilidad, asegurada é imparcialmente el procedimiento del tribunal y la evidencia presentada en la presente causa. "Así os ayude Dios." Los testigos harán el mismo juramento usado por los testigos en una Comisión Militar.

Art. 52. Todos los crímenes no capitales y los desórdenes y olvidos de que los oficiales ó soldados puedan ser culpables, perjudicando el buen órden y disciplina militar, aunque no mencionados en los artículos de la Guerra serán tomados en conocimiento de la Comisión Militar, conforme á el grado de la ofensa y corregirse á su discreción.

Art. 53. En tiempo de Guerra las personas que no son ciudadanos, ó debiendo fidelidad á la República de Nicaragua, que fuesen encontrados como espías dentro ó fuera de los campamentos de los ejércitos de la República, ó cualquiera de ellos, sufrirán la pena de muerte con arreglo á la ley y uso de las naciones, por sentencia de una Comisión militar.

Por órden de

*William Walker,*

Jeneral Comandante en Jefe.

*Ph. R. Thompson,*

Ayudante Jeneral.

Cuartel Jeneral del Ejército, secretaria del Ayudante Jeneral.—Granada, Junio 20 de 1856.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.

DOS VISTAS DE GRANADA EN 1993  
TWO VIEWS OF GRANADA IN 1993



Viendo hacia el sur desde la Plazoleta de Los Leones:  
A la derecha, la esquina noreste de la Plaza, donde fue El Nicaraguense;  
a la izquierda la catedral; al frente el cabildo, con el Mombacho al fondo.  
[El cuartel explotó a fines del Siglo XIX y no se reconstruyó].

Looking southward, from the Plazuella:  
To the right, the northeast corner of the Plaza, where El Nicaraguense was published;  
the Cathedral to the left; the Cabildo in front, with the Mombacho volcano behind it.  
[The Guardhouse exploded towards the end of the Nineteenth Century and was not rebuilt].



Ruinas donde fue la iglesia de San Sebastián  
destruida con Granada en 1856

Ruins at the site of the old St. Sebastian church  
destroyed with Granada in 1856



**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 38

**Sábado, 26 de julio de 1856****Saturday, July 26, 1856**

EL DECRETO CONFISCATORIO sale de nuevo en este número, ahora en ambos idiomas. En inglés se destacan también el informe oficial sobre la Compañía del Tránsito; el decreto mandando negociar en Nueva York un préstamo de dos millones de dólares con la hipoteca de dos millones trescientos cuatro mil acres de tierras nacionales en la provincia de Matagalpa; y el reglamento de la Pagaduría del ejército. En español, la "Relacion de mi viage a los Estados Unidos del Norte-américa", suscrita por el padre Agustín Vijil.

THE CONFISCATORY DECREE comes out again in this issue, now in both languages. Also prominent in English, are the official report on the Transit Company; the decree ordering to negotiate a Two Millions of Dollars loan in New York with the mortgage of Two Million Three Hundred Four Thousand acres of Public Lands in the Province of Matagalpa; and the "Rules and Regulations of the Paymaster's Department" of the Army. In Spanish, the "Narrative of my trip to the United States of North America," signed by padre Agustín Vijil.

**Extractos / Excerpts****Notice.**

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned . . . will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates . . . will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service . . . will receive their pay in script . . .

ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

211 (4)

**GENERAL ORDERS — NO. 129.**

The Commander-in-Chief sees with regret that one of the chief military virtues — *temperance*— is not as much esteemed as it should be in the Army. He earnestly exhorts the Officers of the Army to furnish in this respect an example of self-restraint and control to the men, and to see properly punished socially, as well as legally, the intemperance which is calculated to bring the army much contempt and disgrace.

WILLIAM WALKER, Commander-in-Chief.

216 (4)

**Deserters.**

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, . . . Corporal H. J. Dalton . . . Nicholas Canfield . . . H. Grillon . . . F. Soufflow . . .

THOMAS DOLAN, Captain Co. C, First Rifles.

216 (4)

**DOCUMENTOS OFISIALES.****REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA**

William Walkuer Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

**DECRETA:**

Todas las propiedades raices, muebles ó semovientes que pertenezcan á los ciudadanos de la República quienes desde 23 de Octubre de 1855 hayan auxiliado á los enemigos declarados del Estado, ó declarados traidores por el decreto del último Gobierno Provisorio fecha 22 de Abril de 1856, se declaran confiscados y en consecuencia todas las propiedades que tales ciudadanos ó personas puedan en adelante adquirir ó heredar, se declaran tambien confiscadas . . .

218 (1)

**DECREEES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

July 16. Decree appointing Mr. Appleton Oaksmith resident Minister in Washington.

216 (3)

July 22. Decree ordering a loan of Two Millions of Dollars in order to reorganize the Republic. Appleton Oaksmith shall negotiate it by selling government bonds in the United States, secured by mortgaging a one square degree (2,304,000 acres) tract of land in the District of Matagalpa.

213 (2)

*Relacion de mi viage a los Estados Unidos del Norte-América.*

El dia diez y nueve de Abril del año corriente dejé las playas de Granada mi amada patria, para ir á desempeñar una comision de suma importancia política que tuvo la bondad de confiarme el Honorable Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, serca del Gobierno de los Estados del Norte.

El cinco de Mayo sali de New York con direccion á la Capital de la República . . .

A las nueve de la noche tube mi primera conferencia con el Sr. Presidente Franklin Pierce, que duró tres horas; se repitieron otras tres largas conferencias y el catorce de Mayo en la infraoctava del Espíritu Santo á quien humildemente invoqué, fue reconocido el Gobierno de Nicaragua, inscripto el nombre de Patricio Rivas en las actas del Gobierno, y el humilde Padre Vijil recibido en el salon de los Diplomáticos con todas las formalidades de estilo. "Acuérdate Nicaragua de este servicio que te ha prestado el mas humilde de tus hijos; por ti sufrí vejaciones imponderables, contradicciones bochornosas y desprecios insultantes de los que se oponian á tu bien.

Washington es una ciudad triste; pero una tristeza que levanta el alma á grandes contemplaciones . . .

Estando ya cumplida mi comision determiné mi regreso . . . y el seis entré a mi dulce Granada á esta patria tan triste y solitaria.

AGUSTIN VIJIL

218 (3)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

NO. 38.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor,

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

"Bricks," says the Captain, as he had finished rubbing a piece of candle to his hoot in order to darken the leather, "Bricks, do you know what day of the week this is?"

"Not the slightest idea."  
"Well, it's Sunday, and I've just been thinking of going to church."

"Captain, what's the use of us going there: the church is intended only for sinners."

"That's a fact, Bricks; but I want to set an example for my men, many of whom, you know, are hard cases."

"All ready, Captain," says I, as I pinned a shirt-collar to the inside of my coat, and buttoned up, so that no person would suspect the absence of the shirt itself. We had got about half way across the Plaza when the Captain came to a sudden halt, and said:

"Well, Bricks, in order to put ourselves in a proper mood for the solemn occasion, suppose we step into the 'Bella' and take a little something, just for inspiration."

But, oh! publish it not in Gath!—no man knows what a day or an hour may bring forth—the place was closed. The Captain's eye, in fine frenzy rolling, looked first to earth and then to heaven; and as imagination hodied forth the form of things unknown, he exclaimed, with a voice more in sorrow than in anger—

Mourn, ye Muse,

The eventful news:  
This day our drinking place we lose.

The Captain felt very much depressed; I was afraid he could not bear up against the blow; but by exhorting him to seek for relief, to his overburdened mind, in the sweet consolation of religion, I at length succeeded in persuading him to follow out his original intention of going to church.

"Bricks," said he, as we entered the door of the sacred edifice, "I wouldn't care if I could only get one glass before I came here, for it always sets me to longing so for something to drink, when I see the priest put the cup to his lips; and the 'Bella' was the only place in which my credit was good. I shall now have to spend a good deal of ready money somewhere else to establish a reputation."

"This must be a great day, Captain; all the beauty and fashion of Granada are assembled here," said I, in a whisper, as we treaded with mournful step down the aisle.

The Captain, without heeding my remark, continued to look steadfastly upon some fingers that were engaged in the pleasant pastime of separating some beads which were strung together.

"Look at them fingers and that hand," said the Captain, without taking his eyes off for an instant. "I just think if them fingers was washed they'd be the handsomest I ever seen." Before I could reply the Captain was on his knees beside the fingers.

I had not stood a moment before a bundle of calico swept by me. Being a modest man I always cast my eyes to the ground in the presence

of calico; in doing so now I got a glimpse of a foot, the sight of which almost took my breath away. Talk not to me henceforth of fingers—the foot is the thing for me. It is useless to tell me that finely formed fingers indicate intelligence—the foot is the understanding itself. I felt like falling down and worshipping that one. I became fascinated; knelt down beside it; my self-control deserted me; before I knew what I was doing I held that foot firmly by both hands. But with a kick, so strong to be expected in a thing so lovely, it released itself from my grasp, and travelled towards the door.

I was too firmly attached to it by the cord of sympathy to allow it to get out of my sight; I followed, and before long overtook it. In the feverish excitement of my brain, unable to express myself in heavy prose I broke out—

"Oh, gaiter boot!  
Oh, dainty foot!"

when, to my surprise, it replied, in pure Castilian, "La llamb todos fitters poder."

"Manana," replied I.

"A fin de perro," said she.

"Poco tiempo," said I, exhausting my stock of Spanish.

Before I recovered my breath she disappeared through a massive gate, and the creaking of the heavy bolts on the inside gave me to understand she did not desire me to enter, lest our little "affaire de cœur" might be found out before it ripened, by the old folks.

"Well," I exclaimed, as her feet vanished from my sight, "well, she has invited me to her house to eat some lamb, toads, fritters, with powder sauce, and pick the fin of some queer fish. Lamb and fritters are not had, but she may have the toads and sauce. 'I'm there, old gal,' said I as I turned to leave; but before I left I took care to slip a little note under the gate, which I knew she would get stating my acceptance of her invitation.

"Bricks, old boy, you're in love," said I to myself as I walked towards the spot where my hammock swings. "A man don't begin to know what life is until he gets in love; but after that he begins to suspect what he has been sent into the world for: love brings him to a realizing sense of his condition, and convinces him, if he ever doubted, upon the question in his catechism—'What is the chief end of man?'"

My meditations upon the subject were suddenly brought to a close by a tap on the shoulder it was the Captain. He didn't look so cheerful as I expected.

"Bricks, I thought I was going to have a nice time; went home with those tapir fingers—called their happy possessor the queen of hearts—felt something drop upon my head—was convinced she was the queen of clubs—left for home in disgust, and in considerable pain from the blow given by those fingers.

"Talk not to me henceforth of fingers, feet—feet only are worthy of my consideration."

The remainder of the day I avoided all mankind, and sat in solitary silence, reflecting upon how those little feet might be detained against their will in that house, which now looked in my mind's eye like a convent—it must be a convent, and she who presses those dainty feet to the ground a vestal that has devoted herself to a corner here, that she may spread herself in heaven.

My suspicions were confirmed when, next morning, I was handed the following:

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| My dear   | I ought    |
| How queer | My thought |
| I feel    | To send    |
| To-day;   | Above,     |
| I sigh    | And here   |
| And try   | No more    |
| To kneel  | The friend |
| And pray. | I love.    |

KATARINA.

If poetry is the language of passion, judge of the temper she must have been in when she wrote that effusion. I immediately threw myself into an awful rage, and wrote the following reply:

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 'Tis true | If you      |
| That you  | Prove true  |
| My heart  | Your heart  |
| Possess;  | I'll feel,  |
| And true  | My love     |
| From you  | Shall prove |
| I'll take | As true     |
| No less.  | As steel.   |

BRICKS.

The day passed heavily. Joshua never prayed more fervently for the sun to stand still, than I did that it might move along at a "double quick" pace. But as the longest day has an end, night did, at length, come, and ere its sable curtain had enveloped the tiles upon the houses of Granada, I was knocking at the gate of my Señorita. Ye gods! As it was opened by her, I discovered that her face was black as ebony. Just think of the handsome Mr. Bricks, sitting down to admire the feet of an animated piece of charcoal! I bolted.

MORAL.—Don't indulge too strongly in small feet until you have seen the face they carry.

MORAL No. 2.—FOR THE CAPTAIN—Don't take small hands on trust.

### OFFICIAL.

#### DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
GRANADA, July 16, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

Whereas, certain citizens of the Republic, forgetful of their duties to their families and to the State, are now assisting the enemies of the Republic in the war waged against it; therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me,

#### IT IS DECREED:

ART. I. All property, whether real or personal, belonging to citizens of the Republic, who, since the 23d of October, 1855, have assisted the known enemies of the State, or to persons declared traitors by the decree of the late Provisional Government, hearing date April 22, 1856, is confiscated; and all property which said citizens or persons may hereafter inherit is declared forfeited, and shall escheat to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ART. II. The Subsecretary of Hacienda, the Subsecretary of Relations and the Auditor General of War, any two of whom may act, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to take possession of, direct, determine upon, and sell, all such confiscated or forfeited properties; and shall also be held against such property adverse to the interests of the Republic.

ART. III. Within ten days after the confiscation of any property by the said Board of Commissioners, they shall cause to be published in the newspaper called "El Nicaraguense," printed in the city of Granada, a true and exact inventory of all the property, goods or possessions thus confiscated, and at the same time, shall cite all persons or parties having claims against said property, goods, or possessions, to appear and present said claims within forty days after the notification, and show cause, if any they can, why the said property, goods, or possessions, should not be sold for and on account of the State.

ART. IV. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Clerk and a Marshal; the duties of the Clerk shall be to record all the proceedings of the Board, and the duties of the Marshal shall be to serve and execute all the orders issued by the Board.

ART. V. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to send for persons and papers, take testimony, and issue all the necessary orders for the fulfilment of the purposes for which it is created; and with the same object it may appoint surveyors and experts to determine the boundaries of estates, and to separate perishable articles or goods from those that are not so.

ART. VI. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to order the immediate sale of all perishable articles confiscated by them when they may deem it expedient.

ART. VII. All real estate declared confiscated or forfeited shall be sold at public auction after thirty days' notification of the same by the State newspaper, as to the time and place of sale; and the purchasers shall make their payments in cash or in military scrip of the Republic.

ART. VIII. The Board of Commissioners shall appoint three appraisers for the valuation of all real property to be sold, and no sale shall be valid if the price paid be not two-thirds of the valuation of the same.

ART. IX. The Commissioners shall receive the price paid for all property sold by them and remit it within twenty days to the Minister of Hacienda, giving to the purchasers the necessary receipts, upon receipt of the price of the property sold.

ART. X. The Commissioners shall receive one hundred dollars monthly, in addition to the salaries which they may have in their respective offices. The Clerk and Marshal of the Board shall receive such fees as the Commissioners may deem proper.

ART. XI. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information, and for publication and circulation in the towns under your command, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment month. FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

### OFFICIAL.

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.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS, who have rendered an account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### MANOVILL'S HOTEL.

NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travellers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest the market of Granada affords.

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.  
Granada, June 14, 1856.

### Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 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 hulk, 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.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 26.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Capt. E. W. Rawle promoted Major of Ordnance.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Potter promoted Major of Ordnance.

F. Anderson appointed Second Lieutenant of First Rifles.

George B. Hall appointed Commissary-General, with rank of Colonel.

John H. Marshall appointed Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Major.

Second Lieutenant M. A. Frazier appointed Assistant Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. McDonald, of the Second Light Infantry, is transferred to the Second Rifle Battalion.

M. E. Bradley appointed Captain of Rangers on Transit Line.

Henry F. Witters appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, and attached to the Staff of Brigadier General Fry.

First Lieutenant James N. Coleman assigned to Co. F, First Light Infantry.

Lieut. C. H. West assigned as temporary Post Adjutant, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald.

### ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

We publish in another column the official report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the relations of the Republic of Nicaragua with the Accessory Transit Company. After the full and complete vindication of the action of this Government, furnished in that report, the subject should require no further reference from us. The legal and equitable justness of the decree revoking the charter are plainly set forth; and to argue the point further would only be to controvert a shadow or a prejudice. The company failed in all its obligations, and in return forfeited its rights. The annual payment of ten thousand dollars was made, and none other of its agreements was ever performed. The great object of building a canal was completely lost sight of; and instead, a monopoly was formed, shutting up the Isthmus closer than ever. Nicaragua desired to the Accessory Transit Company shut the Isthmus up to all other trade but such as it could carry. The State was but a gate at which the company stood to levy toll, and the Republic, poor in power, divided by dissensions, weak in its counsels, could only see itself robbed and outraged, without the ability to oppose the wrong. The company was wealthy and powerful, and therefore to be feared in a State where any petty chieftain, with a hundred thousand dollars at his command, might overturn the Government and afterwards reimburse his patrons. For this main reason, and for the further cause that no reliance could be placed in the action of such native commissioners as the Republic might appoint to arbitrate the difficulty, the account has been suffered to run four years unsettled. Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo were delegated by Chamorro's Government to settle the account, but they were put off and juggled with until Gen. Walker informed the company by two communications, that the powers of Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo were revoked. Then, when the company saw that it had to settle its account with a power firm and incorruptible, it suddenly awoke to the actuality of Tejada and Lacayo, and with indecent haste sped to perfect a fraud with unauthorised parties. And on this illegal proceeding it relies to-day to acquire sympathy for misfortunes brought about by its own wilfulness and cupidity.

By the report, the company have failed to take the first step towards completing the proposed canal; it has failed to keep its records in this State open to the inspection of the officers of the Republic; it has failed to report the profits of the Transit Route; it has failed to pay the stipulated per centage upon its profits; it has failed to arbitrate when requested to do so by the Republic; and it has failed to open the Isthmus to the trade and travel of the world, free of competition. All of these failures destroy the recompense due to the Government for its concessions, and vitiate the contract. The whole history of the Transit contract is a series of frauds and aggressions on the part of the company and of rascally connivance or mean submissiveness on the part of the authorities of Nicaragua. The Republic has lost in all things—the company has won in every particular.

Not only has the Accessory Transit Company

destroyed its contract in a legal way, but it has forfeited its rights in a political aspect. In treating with Chamorro's commissioners, it recognised his Government; in agreeing with Marcoletta, it sanctioned Castillon's authority; and in introducing fifty men into the Republic, armed as a military company, it broke down both the laws of Nicaragua and those of the United States, and defied Chamorro and Castillon. The company acted not only treasonably in introducing the "foreign legion," but it acted most unscrupulously, most atrociously, in afterwards disbanding those men without pay or the means to obtain a livelihood. This was one of the acts of the company.

But, in conclusion, we come to the most direct and startling evidence of Gen. Walker's wisdom in revoking the charter of the company. Suspected, as it was, of deceitfulness and fraud towards the Republic, the Government determined to curb at once a power so daring and so capable. The charter was revoked, and the property of the company seized on the instant. Nothing unfair was purposed, but the Government simply desired to save its rights. In pursuance of this line of policy, notices were directed to New York, informing the company of what had been done, and advising it to send out agents to represent its interests and explain its position. This fair and equitable warning was neglected, and in its stead the following letter was written to the Company's agent at Punta Arenas:

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO.,  
New York, April 8, 1856.

MR. HOSEA BIRDSALL,

Sir—In addition to the instructions given to you with reference to the Company's property, I have further to add, that if the Walker Filibusters attempt to employ force to rescue the boat from your possession, you are authorized to ask for the assistance of the Commander of any Man-of-War of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy in the port of San Juan, to prevent such rescue. The object of the Transit Company is to prevent accessions of filibusters to Walker's force, pending his hostilities with Costa Rica, and to effect this purpose no pains must be spared, or effort left untaken.

Should an American Man-of-War have reached the port, with instructions, an application to any of Her Majesty's officers will be unnecessary. Unless our boats are seized by the Filibusters on the Orizaba and Charles Morgan, they cannot get into the interior, and without large accessions Walker must fail, and Costa Rica be saved.

To this result Her Majesty's officers in San Juan property in the matter indicated in the American Yous, truly,  
THOMAS LORD, V. P.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is the genuine Signature of Thomas Lord, Esq., the Vice President of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua. Signed,  
ISAAC C. LEA, Sec.

The measure of its guilt is now full. To have charged the Company with writing such a letter as the above, in the month of April, when the United States was throbbing with anxious sympathy for our young Republic, surrounded as it was with dangers, would have been characterized as a libel. In that hour it would not have been safe in Mr. Lord to traverse Broadway, after writing such a letter; and yet with inhumanity as wanton of life as it was deprived of nobility, the company attempted to crush this Republic, and give its officers over to certain death promised by Costa Rica. Truly the company deserves sympathy, and when these facts are known in the United States it will probably receive its deserts.

Apart from the turpitude of writing such a letter, there is another light in which the people of the United States have cause to sympathize with the Accessory Transit Company. It was in pursuance of the directions embraced in the above letter that the British officer at San Juan boarded and searched the Orizaba, committing, at the same time, a breach of the peace of nations, and offering to the United States Government a most outrageous insult. Americans will fully appreciate the results which might have resulted from the letter of Mr. Lord, if Great Britain had not directly and promptly disclaimed the action of her officer at Greytown.

And yet this is the association, grown wealthy and unscrupulous, which claims the aid of the American Government, and the sympathy of the American people to defend it from any reckoning for its long array of treasons and delinquencies.

### Correction.

By mistake part of the Report of the Commissioners on the Accessory Transit Company, was left out, and was not discovered before the "outside" of the paper was worked off. The beginning of the last paragraph but one on the second column of the fifth page should commence as follows:

"The gross receipts of the company per month, exclusive of the item of the treasure, have been shown to be \$78,000, which, when is deducted therefrom the monthly expenses of the route, will exhibit a net profit of \$57,000 per month, or \$684,000 per annum."

### NICARAGUA—HER PROBABILITIES.

We have often, in our school boy days, wondered that a people so enterprising as the Romans should have remained in ignorance of the existence of a powerful nation, separated from their possessions by only a narrow strait, and that, ultimately this people should have received their first idea of the Romans, through a youth who swam the strait after a wild cow. The ignorance of the Romans, if we consider the difference in the times, was knowledge itself, compared with what is known by the great maritime nations of the present day relative to Nicaragua. That it has existed since the creation few doubt, and that, since the discovery of the American Continent, it has been peopled by an indefinite number of Indians and Spaniards, they are willing to be convinced. That it was at one time rich in the precious metals, and that even the commonest cooking utensils were made of fine gold, they are not slow in believing; but to this day little or nothing is known of many parts of Central America.

There was an idea at one time prevalent among sailors that the further south they sailed the hotter the climate became, and that at the extreme South, the heat was beyond all human endurance; and the notion is still prevalent among classes that should know better, that, it is now too hot near the equator for any persons to live except those who have had acclimation through their parents for several generations. Although this sounds much like the story of the Irishman—in whose family it was hereditary to have no children—it receives current credence. They do not stop to consider the mortality arising from natural causes among those who first came here was not greater than among the first settlers of Virginia or Massachusetts; but because the editor of the "New York Key Bugle," or some writer in the "New Orleans French Horn," gives it as his opinion that it must be unhealthy where it is so hot, the people for whom he does the thinking, take his statements without an examination and believe them, although they are not even plausible. For, in fact, the climate of New Orleans is hotter than the climate of Nicaragua. It would, therefore, follow, according to their own reasoning, that Nicaragua is not so unhealthy as New Orleans.

It is a settled maxim among doctors that activity and motion are indispensable to health. If that is true (and who will doubt it) it is a strong argument in favor of this climate. For here, unfortunately, the people are indolent to a degree unknown among Anglo-Americans. If to this are added the almost total neglect of clothing to modify the influences of sudden changes of temperature, and their ignorance of the laws of hygiene it is almost marvelous that they enjoy such robust health as they do. The circumstances under which people live here to old age would, in other countries create plagues. Here, even in the large cities, there have hitherto been no drains, and the cleaning of the streets has been left to the dogs, and vultures. Lo, — the poor Indian — never heard of miasma; he only knows that putrifying substances do not smell well, and he may not like the smell, but he has no idea that anything so intangible can kill. Neither does he ever suppose that the malaria of the stagnant waters of the swamp will make him sick or be the cause of so many disorders. He does not, therefore, drain his land, but continuing in his laziness, kneels down, instead, and prays that the wrath of God may be averted. The medical profession is proverbially the least progressive of any. If by the light of modern science in such countries as France, England and the United States, the laws of health are but imperfectly understood, even by the Faculty, how can Lo—the ignorant Indian—be expected to know much about it. During the last century the average of human life has increased in the United States from twenty-eight to thirty-four years. This proves that the Northern States were much less healthy one hundred years ago than they are at present, and that the duration of human life does not depend so much upon climate as it does upon the clearing up of a country.

We venture to predict that, in less than ten years hence, when the vigor and enterprise of Americans, and those belonging to the same race, shall have cut their way through the woods of this country, there will not be a more healthy climate than that of Nicaragua, on the surface of this planet. Everything favors this view—the lofty mountains in the center, the pure water of the many magnificent lakes, the fresh, bracing, vigor-giving winds which sweep over the country from ocean to ocean, the admirable drainage which the uneven surface of the land gives, and above all, the invariableness and geniality of the temperature.

Central America was, before the discovery of gold in California, about three hundred years behind the most advanced nations. Whatever impulse to its progress the Spaniards may have given it, soon after its discovery, was shortly checked by the dead weight of Spanish exclusiveness. Nicaragua had but just caught a glimpse of the morning which proved such a glorious day to other parts of the North American Continent, when it was fanned to sleep by the vampiro of Spanish selfishness; and while its vitality was being extracted, kept in that state until very recently. How long the star of this country would have remained in obscurity had gold not been discovered in California, it is idle to speculate; but the query will suggest itself, how much of the future of one nation depends upon another; and how absurd it is for a people to claim exclusive control over any part of the world, except for the purpose of rendering it more subservient to the interests of the whole?

Let us ask the question—What has Spanish exclusiveness in Central America cost the great commercial nations of the world? Suppose that some great nabob should rise up in New York City, and close Broadway from the Battery to Union Square, and cut off all communication from one side of the city to the other except by performing a circuit of three miles; the time consumed, and expense incurred, in performing this journey by so many people, would, before many years amount to more than the whole city of New York is worth. And, if the people thus inconvenienced were to encourage the nabob in his exclusiveness, the rest of the world would say, without hesitation, that they were certain by decentered in endeavoring to perpetuate a policy so obviously adverse to their own interests. Now this is precisely how the Commercial nations of the world are acting relative to Nicaragua. Instead of lending their influence in opening it up and making it what Nature evidently intended it should be, and what destiny points out that it shall be—the highway of the world's trade—they content themselves with the slow process of crawling around the Horn, and have thus already lost in time and money, as much as would purchase the whole country. A persistence in this policy will cost them amounts incalculable.

It is more difficult to overcome a prejudice than an error, and men are guided principally by their prejudices; hence those who came to this continent from Britain sought out the climate in keeping with that of England—the climate of their early associations—while the children of sunny France sought the South—each, of course, thinking the climate of his mother country perfection. It is this same prejudice that confines the Esquimaux to the inhospitable shores of the North Atlantic, and that makes the Canadian prefer a country in which he is rendered inert by the grasp of winter during one half the year, instead of one, like this, which is a perpetual spring and autumn, where the blossom and the ripened fruit are shaken by the same breeze, and where his never interrupted labors are followed by a constant increase of their products.

The State of Nicaragua, clasping as it does two continents, occupies an unrivalled geographical position for commercial purposes. The Pacific Ocean on the West, kissing her pearly shores, lays the treasures of its vast expanse at her feet; and Atlantic, on whose broad bosom the shipping of the great nations of the earth display their snow-white canvasses, rolls in stately pride into her commodious harbors. The length of sea coast, forever free from the danger of being closed or dangerous to enter through excess of cold—as is the case with the harbors of New York, Liverpool and London—gives this country immense natural advantages in a commercial point of view.

But commerce, like many other human institutions, is yet in its infancy. The last fifty years have done more to improve the construction of ships than was ever before attempted. There is scarcely a comparison between the clippers of 1856 and the Dutch built vessels of 1800. And yet what a vast improvement the latter were upon the three vessels with which Christopher Columbus ventured forth with his companions in quest of a new world—two of which, at least, were without decks. Steam is working a revolution in trade, and through its agency men are driven forward intellectually at nearly the same speed that they are propelled physically. But steam itself is still in swaddling clothes. Men have not yet begun to think of what steam is destined to accomplish. It is said that there will be shortly at the port of New York a steam vessel which will make the voyage between that port and Liverpool, with ease, in less than one week. This is a great advance upon a two weeks' trip;



but who would doubt, after what has already been done, that it will not yet be made in three days; or that San Juan del Sur and Canton or Pekin, in China, will not yet be nearer each other, in a matter of time, than New York and Liverpool are now.

But steam, when applied to locomotion, must find its broadest sphere on land; and in this the most speculative mind of the present fills far short of what it must ultimately accomplish. There is not a man in his senses who thinks our railroads have reached perfection. Those who understand the subject are of opinion that the properties and powers of steam itself are not all known—which is, no doubt, true, but the powers it is known to possess have not yet been half tested.

Why may not railroads be constructed upon which the largest vessels can be transported from one ocean to another with as much safety as an ordinary passenger car now is? When railroads were about to be introduced in the United States, Chancellor Livingston—who was considered a very wise man in his day and generation—gave it as his opinion that they would prove impracticable, on account of the difficulty of stopping, on the smooth surface of the rails, such a ponderous machine as a locomotive; but this is now found to be about the least difficult thing connected with them. Some men, who may now be considered wise, might disclaim against the feasibility of an overland transportation of ships, but these would receive their answer in part, by pointing to a ship that is being launched with a full cargo on board; the ways on which she slides need but a continuation to be a railroad; and after what steam has already done, it can surely be made to clasp the vessel which has just entered port, place her on the track, and lowering her again into her proper element, send her on her way rejoicing.

There are many things which might be said in favor of a railroad capable of transporting ships across Central America, instead of a canal for that purpose. In the first place, it might be constructed at much less cost, and when in use cost less for repairs; and in the next place, the transportation is effected more rapidly. For not only can the ship be made to move faster, but while in motion she may be undergoing repairs, if necessary, the same as if in a dry dock, and save time in this manner also. And again, a canal is not so safe for a large ship as a railroad such as we describe. If any accident happens to the works, the channel must be drained for repairs, compelling the ship to remain on the ground without support until the water is returned. Besides, there is always a great deal of wear and tear among ships passing through canals—such as smashing up against the locks through lack of proper snubbing, etc.—which cannot possibly happen on a railroad. But however the transportation of ships may be accomplished, Nicaragua presents the most favorable routes. Nature seems to have designed this as the great central depot of not only the immense lines of railroads which must, at some future day, run the entire length of the North and South American continents, but as the great central storehouse for the principal commerce of the globe. Hence, in this place, at no distant day, will be collected the agents and representatives of the wealth of nearly the whole world. Here activity, and intelligence, and industry will meet with their proper appreciation, and receive their highest rewards.

We are not among those who believe that some things were created by the All-wise for no purpose; and are therefore led to think, in His wisdom foreseeing all things, that in regulating the climate of Nicaragua He was making provision for the immense population that must, sooner or later, exist here.

The State of Nicaragua contains about sixty thousand square miles, and is capable of feeding a larger population than, perhaps, any other similar extent of territory on the globe. It produces three crops a year of the grains now principally used as breadstuffs, and will produce a double crop of almost all the vegetables which arrive at perfection in the summers of other countries.

Among the things which attain an unrivalled excellence here may be mentioned corn, cotton, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco, coffee, wheat, barley and beans. In fruits we have the orange, banana, pine-apple, lime, sweet lemon, musk-melon, lemon, sapote, mango, guava, fig, tamarind, and pomegranate. These fruits grow here to perfection, and there are many others which we might mention that are not so well known out of the country. The woods abound with game; our inland waters are alive with fish; and without stopping to enumerate, we can say with truth that there is scarcely a thing at present used for a man's com-

fort or necessities that may not be obtained here in the most lavish abundance. And when this is the case in its present backward state, we cannot even guess what it may be in the hands of an industrious and intelligent race of men.

Our mountains are well adapted for pasturage, and the merino goats which have thriven so well on the mountains of Southern Europe, as well as animals which have made Cashmere so famous, would, if introduced here, gain additional excellence in this climate. The silkworm, too, would be in his element here, and its introduction into this country may be the beginning of an era in American manufactures.

We have here in abundance the sarsaparilla plant, the Vanilla bean, India rubber trees, and the castor oil plant, not to mention our mahogany, or the many dye woods for which this country has been long famous.

But if the surface of the ground abounds in such wealth, how shall we describe the riches which are literally bursting out upon us from the interior! There is no end to the mineral wealth—to the iron, copper, lead, coal, quicksilver, ochre, gypsum, sal-amonica, jasper, opal, jet, gold and silver of this State; and on the Pacific coast are valuable pearl fisheries.

But if Nicaragua is unparalleled in her position as the centre of the world's commerce, her facilities for intercommunication are transcendent. The magnificent lakes in the interior afford all that can be desired in this respect. What was but a rivulet in the dry season, will, during the rainy season augment into a stream of sufficient magnitude for any ordinary supply of power; these, with the many large and never failing streams of water, admit of a limitless amount of manufactures, while our expansive lakes allow the manufactured articles to be transported in the quickest time and the least possible expense, to almost any desirable point in the territory.

That such a country in such a position should have remained so long comparatively unknown, is one of the most marvellous things in the world's history. And it is equally strange that those nations most interested in her advancement should persist, in their endeavor to impede her progress.

**THE TARIFF.**—A meeting of the merchants of Granada was held on Thursday in the office of the Quartermaster General, to take into consideration the expediency of a modification of the present tariff. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting adjourned until to day, at the same place. We will next week report the result of their proceedings.

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Hacienda and Public Credit,  
Granada, July 22, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:

**DEGREE:**

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua having taken into consideration—Firstly, that in order to reorganize the Republic, for the development of its riches and elements of progress, it is necessary that the Public Treasury should have the indispensable funds required for the accomplishment of this purpose; secondly, that she may with perfect security compromise her public credit, in the confidence that her great natural resources and riches are quite sufficient to counterbalance this compromise, in virtue of the authority in him vested

**DECREES:**

Article 1. There shall be a loan of Two Millions of Dollars negotiated upon the public credit of the Government of this Republic, and the security of a certain tract of land in the Department of Matagalpa, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter described.

Art. 2. The said loan of Two Millions of Dollars shall be represented by the bonds of this Government, signed by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and the Treasurer-General; they shall bear date at Granada, October first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and shall have twenty years to run, from January first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven. They shall be without interest for the first year, but shall bear interest from January first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at seven per cent. per annum; they shall have semi-annual interest coupons attached, the first of which shall fall due July 1, 1858. The coupons and principal shall be made payable in the city of New York, United States of America.

Art. 3. The whole public credit of the State of Nicaragua shall be pledged for the payment of the bonds which represent the loan; and as an additional security to the lender or lenders, a Deed of Trust shall be executed by this Government, conveying to three responsible trustees, to be hereafter designated, all that certain tract of land belonging to the Government of Nicaragua, situated between lat. 13 deg. N. and lat. 14 deg. N., and lon. 84 deg. W. and lon. 85 deg. W., from Greenwich, containing one square degree, or two millions three hundred and four thousand acres of

land. The said trustees and their successors shall hold the said land in trust for the benefit of the holders of said bonds; and the said deed of trust shall contain all the terms and conditions of the said loan.

Art. 4. The bonds shall be countersigned by one or more of the said trustees of this Government, for the mutual protection of the Government and the said bondholders.

Art. 5. Mr. Appleton Oaksmith is appointed by this Government her special commissioner for the express purpose of negotiating the loan of two millions of dollars and carrying out the objects of this decree. He shall also countersign the said bonds in behalf of the Government, and be responsible for their faithful issue.

Art. 6. The said deed of trust shall be made in triplicate, and to each shall be attached a copy of this decree. One shall be deposited in the archives of the Hacienda of this Republic; one with the Minister of Nicaragua in Washington, and one with the said trustees for the benefit of the said bondholders.

Art. 7. The Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, General Manuel Carrascosa, is charged with the publication, circulation and communication to whomsoever it may concern, of this decree.

Given in Granada, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.  
WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence, publication and circulation in the towns under your command, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.

CARRASCOSA  
Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Hacienda.

The President of the Republic—To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Know ye that the Republic of Nicaragua by virtue of the Decree made on the 22nd of July, in the year 1856, authorizing by a solemn law, recorded in the Book of Public Decrees, page 17, the negotiation of a Public Loan in the sum of Two Millions of Dollars, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto

of the City and State of New York, in the United States of America, as Trustees, and to their successors in said Trust, all that portion of the Public Lands of Nicaragua, situated in the Province of Matagalpa, and described as follows, viz: Commencing on the North-east corner at a point situated in lat. 14° N., and lon. 84° W. from Greenwich, thence running South one degree to lat. 13° N., on the same meridian of longitude, thence running West one degree to longitude 85° W. from Greenwich on the same parallel of latitude, thence running North one degree on the same meridian of longitude to lat. 14 deg. N., thence running East one degree on the same parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, containing one square degree, or two millions three hundred and four thousand acres of land, with all the mines and mining privileges, dye-woods, timber and all other natural products, the same to hold in trust and as poses and uses hereinafter described.

The said property shall be held for the security and benefit of the subscribers to the Nicaraguan Loan, as described in the aforesaid Decree of the 22nd of July, 1856, and shall be a separate and distinct trust for the security of the bonds issued under said Decree.

The Government of Nicaragua will not alienate, bargain, concede deeds for, or sell the said territory, or any part or portion thereof until the final liquidation of said bonds, except in the manner hereinafter provided for.

The said bonds shall bear date at Granada, Oct. 1st, 1856, and shall have twenty years to run, from January 1st, 1857, and shall be payable in the city of New York; they shall bear interest at seven per cent per annum, from January 1st, 1858, and shall have semi-annual interest coupons attached, the first of which shall fall due July 1st, 1858, and shall be payable at a place to be hereafter designated, in the city of New York.

The said Bonds shall be signed by the President of Nicaragua, the Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and the Treasurer General. They shall also be countersigned for the mutual protection of the Government of Nicaragua and the Bondholders, by one or more of the said Trustees, who shall not thereby incur any personal responsibility. Mr. Appleton Oaksmith is the authorized Agent of the Government of Nicaragua, and he shall also countersign the said Bonds on behalf of the Government of Nicaragua, and be responsible for their faithful issue.

The par value of the whole loan effected on the security of the aforesaid tract of land shall be two millions of dollars, and it is agreed by the Government of Nicaragua, that the whole credit of the State in addition to the aforesaid tract of land shall be pledged for its security and payment.

Any holder of the said bonds may at any time, before their maturity buy from the Government of Nicaragua a quantity of land in the said tract to be selected by himself, subject to the approbation of the Government, equal to the par value of the bonds held by him, at the rate of one dollar per acre, the Government giving to such party a valid deed to such lands, and cancelling the bonds at the said rate of one dollar for every acre.

If at the maturity of a said loan, the Government of Nicaragua is not in a position to pay the same, the holders of said bonds may at their option apportion the said lands among themselves, returning their bonds to be cancelled by the Government, and receiving deeds comprising the whole extent of said property.

The Government of Nicaragua will grant them a literal charter under which to act; or the trustees may sell the whole of said property or the

proportions represented by outstanding bonds, after first giving six months notice by publication in a newspaper of the country and also in New York, New Orleans and Boston in the United States, London in England, and Paris in France, and the proceeds of such sale shall be divided pro-rata among said bond holders, provided it does not exceed the amount due on said bonds, in which event the residue shall be returned to the Government of Nicaragua. In the event of said proceeds not being sufficient to pay the said outstanding bonds, the said trustees shall give a certificate to that effect and upon proper proof the said bond holders shall have a claim on the Government of Nicaragua for any unliquidated balance.

The said bond holders are empowered to fill any vacancy in their trusteeship occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but the number of trustees shall in no event exceed three, and all new appointments shall be subject to the approbation of the President of Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua hereby binds herself to all the foregoing promises, and vests in the said trustees and their successors all the powers as before described; and it is agreed that the bond holders shall have the right of voting on all matters relating to the trustees and to the conditions of this loan, in the proportion of one vote for every one thousand dollars, par value of the said bonds.

Now the condition of this instrument and deed of trust is that if the Government of Nicaragua shall truly pay or cause to be paid the whole of said bonds with interest as before described and according to their tenor and date of maturity, then this deed of trust shall be null and void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

This instrument shall be made in triplicate one of which shall be deposited in the public archives of the Government of Nicaragua, and one with the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington, and one with the aforesaid trustees for the benefit of the bond holders.

Given in Granada, the Capitol of the Republic of Nicaragua, this twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.  
Signed, WM. WALKER,  
President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

M. CARRASCOSA,  
Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit.

In consequence of which the undersigned Secretary of State places his signature, and authorizes it with the great seal of the Republic.  
Signed, FERMIN FERRER, Secretary of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Hacienda,  
Granada, July 21, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, having in consideration the resources which should be furnished by the administration and management of the port dues of the harbors on the Pacific coast of the Republic, without laying a heavy burthen upon commerce, in virtue of his authority,

**DECREES:**

Article 1. All vessels that anchor in said ports shall pay twenty cents per ton, excepting coast-tons.

Art. 2. Each vessel shall pay, on its arrival, five dollars the first month, and two and a half dollars every following month.

Art. 3. Each vessel shall pay to the pilot three dollars for every foot she draws; ten per cent. of the same shall be returnable to the Custom-House.

Art. 4. All vessels that shall enter harbor without a pilot shall be charged one and a half dollars per foot by the Administrator of the Customs, who shall pay to the pilot fifty per cent. of this amount.

Art. 5. Each vessel shall pay hospital dues, as follows: Captain, two dollars; first mate, one dollar; second mate, seventy-five cents; sailors, fifty cents, and every passenger, fifty cents.

Art. 6. In consequence of the above, anterior dispositions in reference to this matter are derogated, though entitled to especial notice.

Art. 7. The Minister of Hacienda, Gen. Manuel Carrascosa, is charged with the fulfilment of this decree and its communication to whomsoever it may concern.  
WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.  
CARRASCOSA, Minister of Hacienda.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Hacienda,  
Granada, July 22, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following,

The Government, in virtue of its authority,

**ORDERS:**

Article 1. On the first day of every month, all administrators and receivers shall remit to the Subsecretary of Hacienda a statement of the ingress and egress, amounts and stocks on hand, accompanied by all the documents and vouchers, with notes of the amounts of unusual expenditures.

Art. 2. The Subsecretary of Hacienda shall make a general statement, of which he will give account on the twelfth of every month to the Minister of Hacienda.

Art. 3. The General Treasurer shall register the statements in the bill book; to facilitate which, the Subsecretary of Hacienda shall, after he has made the general statement, forward each individual account for recording in that office.

Communicated to whom it may concern.  
WM. WALKER.

Communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action.  
CARRASCOSA,  
Minister of Hacienda.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 26.

## DIRECT STULTIFICATION.

It is amusing to read in the many bitter letters written against Nicaragua, how the authors contradict their assertions by their own licentious testimony. Few communications have been published in the New York Tribune or Courier and Enquirer, but the public was positively informed that all letters written from this State were subject to General Walker's personal scrutiny; and if aught was detected therein against the Government, he suppressed the communication. It has been impossible to say anything against the country, say these writers, and therefore the public is constantly deceived; yet in the self-same communications in which these positive assertions appear, we find the most unbridled denunciation of the State and its officers. Private character is attacked without scruple, and to satisfy an innate disposition to slander, the purest men of this Republic—gentlemen against whom the busy tongue of envy would never originate a charge—are accused in the grossest shape, and likened after the vilest similitudes. It would be an endless task in us to contradict these libels; and we only notice the fact of their publication to attract attention to the direct impeachment offered in the body of these letters, to one of the most groundless calumnies started by a host of correspondents. The libellous character of the letters themselves is a proof against the *surveillance* of the Government; and if this is not sufficient to prove its falsity, sensible men may judge how impossible it would be in General Walker, occupied as he is, to devote so great a portion of his time as it would require to read a thousand letters every two weeks; for the purpose of ascertaining the private opinion of every citizen of the State on political questions. The slander is too absurd to require further notice.

## OFFICIAL.

### American, Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal and Accessory Transit Companies.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners appointed by decree of the Government of Nicaragua, dated February 18th, 1856, "to examine, liquidate and ascertain the amount due by the American Atlantic and Pacific Company to the Government the following

#### REPORT.

In pursuance of the authority imposed by the decree, the Commissioners proceeded at once to the discharge of their duties, causing to be seized forthwith the property belonging to the above named companies, and entrusting it to responsible persons, pending the progress of the examination, and subject to the subsequent order of the Board of Commissioners.

In conformity, also, with the requirement of the seventh section of the decree, three competent persons were appointed by the commissioners to make a fair and just appraisal of the property seized by them as security for the payment of the amount that may be ascertained to be due by the company to the State. The appointees of the Board were, Capt. Joseph N. Scott, late Agent of the Transit Company, Señor Dolores, Bermudas, and Lieutenant-Colonel Byron Cole. These gentlemen proceeded immediately to fulfil their responsible trust, obtaining from the various agencies on the Isthmus a schedule or inventory of the real and personal property on and connected with the line and business of the Transit belonging to the companies in Nicaragua. A thorough and diligent prosecution of their labors enabled them to arrive at a fair and equitable estimate of the whole property. The sum total of the valuation agreed upon by the appraisers and reported to the Commissioners, amounts to one hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine and 5/100 dollars. In this estimate is not included the value of the roads, piers, wharves, and other kindred local improvements. The appraisers in their report to the Commissioners say:

"We have patiently examined the entire property of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal, and Accessory Transit Companies, from San Juan del Sur to San Juan del Norte. Whenever we have been in doubt as to the present value of any portion of the property, we have called in able advice and assistance."

Immediately succeeding the publication of the decree annulling the charter of the two Companies, and the preliminary notion taken under it, the Commissioners advised the President of the Accessory Transit Company in New York of the proceedings they had instituted, and forwarded, at the same time, a copy of the instrument of authorization. The same course was pursued towards all the agents of the Company in Nicaragua, and a sufficient time extended by the Commissioners before the prosecution of the examination, to admit of the reception of any statement or evidence from the Company, by which its interests might be defended, and the justice and integrity

of its action vindicated. As the privilege of representing and defending the interests of their principals was given by the decree to the agents in Nicaragua, the Commissioners were anxious to afford any facility in their power that would enable them to traverse the claim of the Government, and justify, if possible, the alleged default of the Company. No response was made within the ample time afforded—nor has since been made to the communication addressed by the Commissioners to the President of the Company in New York; and they were constrained, by considerations of duty, to comply at once with the requirement of the Government, and facilitate, as promptly as practicable, the discharge of their responsible and important trust.

The decree of the Government succinctly sets forth the reasons, upon the basis of which the charter of the two Companies was annulled; to which might be added others of equal cogency, revealed in the progress of the examination before the Commissioners.

As their duty, however, is confined simply to the examination, liquidation, and ascertainment of the amount due by the Companies to the State, the investigation of the grounds upon which the forfeiture was predicated and declared, is excluded from the province of their legitimate considerations. The Commissioners, therefore, in the prosecution of their labors have limited their investigations to the requirements imposed by the decree, without regard to the importance of various developments affecting in other ways the good faith and integrity of the Companies to the Government.

Article fifth of the amended and final charter granted by the State to the two Companies (consisting of the same persons, and now known and designated only as the "Accessory Transit Company") declares the agreement and obligation of the Company to pay to the State, for their grant, the following sums of money, viz: "1st. ten thousand dollars by draft on the said Company, in the city of New York, as soon as the contract shall be ratified by the legislature of the State. 2d. Ten thousand dollars at the expiration of one year from this same date; and ten thousand dollars each year thereafter, until the completion of the said canal." As an additional recompense to the State for its concession of privileges to the Company—or rather as the essential consideration of the grant. Article sixth provides that the State shall also receive ten per cent. of the net profits, without any deduction of interest of any route which the Company may establish between the two oceans, whether it be by railroad or carriage road, or by any other means of communication, during the twelve years herein granted for the construction of the canal.

In the prosecution of their examination, based upon these provisions and requirements of the charter, the Commissioners met with numerous difficulties, and some of startling prominence. Article seventh of the grant imperatively declares that "the said Companies shall be bound to make and present an annual report and account to the Government of Nicaragua, setting forth its receipts and expenditures, which report shall be certified by the proper officers of the Company." In this essential duty and obligation to the State want of such necessary data, as provided for in this article of the charter, upon which the Commissioners could predicate their investigation, has been the fruitful source of afflicting perplexity and embarrassment. The same article grants also to the State "the right, through any commissioners it may appoint for that purpose, to inspect and examine at any time the books of the Company, to satisfy itself of the correctness of said receipts and expenditures."

The remissness and fault of the Company have deprived the Commissioners of the opportunity of availing themselves of this inestimable privilege. No annual statement or account of the receipts, expenditures and condition of the Company appears among the archives of the State, nor do the books of the Company within the limits of the State, furnish any appropriate or definite idea of its receipts, expenditures and condition. So absolute has been its neglect to comply with the provisions of Article VII, of the charter, that but for vagrant and adventitious sources of information, the Commissioners would have been compelled to abandon the investigation in utter hopelessness. The persons who, in the earlier part of the existence of the Company, were employed as agents on the Isthmus route had ceased to be retained in their respective agencies, had abandoned their sojourn in the country, and had left no trace or record in their offices of the transactions they supervised, and the interests they represented. The books, if they had possessed any, and all the records and memoranda relating to the business and condition of the Isthmus transit, instead of being retained in the offices for the use and convenience of their successors to the agencies, and for inspection at any time by the Commissioners of the government, were transmitted "by authority" to the Company in New York. From the month of August, 1851, the time of commencing the transportation of freight and passengers across the Isthmus, until the month of January, 1854, there are no positive or reliable data upon which the Commissioners have been enabled to arrive at any accurate conclusion in relation to the business transactions during that period. The records of the Virgin Bay Office might have rendered some valuable information concerning the business, the receipts and disbursements during the year 1853, but these records by the casualty of war, as also the official correspondence of the Company, have either been destroyed by the enemies of the State, or removed beyond the reach and jurisdiction of the Commissioners. In view, however, of the testimony of one of the agents, that the Company's books did not exhibit, and were not intended to exhibit a true statement of the condition and affairs of the Company, it might be warrantably

inferred that the loss of the Virgin Bay records was not a very serious deprivation to the government. The Commissioners have been compelled to prosecute their inquiries under this accumulation of difficulties, and from various causes have been compelled to submit also to untimely interruptions and vexatious delays.

Through the testimony of the recent agents and employees of the Company, aided by private notes and memoranda kept by them, together, also, by a few official records accidentally preserved, all the information within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners that could be obtained, has at length been elicited, that relates to the duty with which they have been charged by the Government. The agency of San Juan del Sur, represented by George Fitzgerald and Henry Dickson, has yielded perhaps the most reliable, but still unsatisfactory information. Their memoranda of freight and passengers preserved in the office, not by the authority of their employers but as a private record, dates from the month of January, 1854, to the month of March, 1856. The statistics of these gentlemen were obtained from way bills, and accounts of the Contractor who landed and embarked passengers and freight on the steamers in the port of San Juan. The evidence of Mr. Gottel, the transportation contractor for the Isthmus, embraces the same period of time, but is strangely variant in its statistics. By the testimony of the former gentlemen, the number of passengers crossing the Isthmus during the above mentioned period, extending through 25½ months—being 1½ trips of the ocean steamers—amounted to 41,954; an average of 411 per trip, 1,644 per month.

The average number of passengers per month for the year 1854, as stated by Mr. Gottel, was 1948, or 23,363, for the year. For the remainder of the time to the month of March, 1856, the discrepancy is equally in favor of the larger average of monthly transportations. Taking this period of time as the basis of calculation, the Commissioners cannot avoid the consideration of certain facts, circumstances and influences which have operated at various times within these years to elevate and depress the business of the Isthmus transit.

Allowing the statement of Mr. Dickson, which gives the smallest number, to be correct, it reveals that from January, to July, 1854, a period of five months—four steamers per month—that the average of passengers per trip amounted to 636, or 2544 per month. From or about this time, it is testified a combination was entered into by "The Accessory Transit Company" with the Panama Company, the effect of which was exceedingly prejudicial to the travel by the Nicaraguan route. The combination was evidently a fraud upon the rights of the Government and inconsistent with the chartered immunities of the Company, and whatever the motive that prompted the arrangement, the result was anything but favorable to the interests of the State.

From July 1854, to June 1855, a period of ten months, within which 38 trips of the ocean steamers of the line were accomplished, there is exhibited an average of only 280 passengers per trip, or 1120 per month; and during this whole period, the average number of passengers per trip, or 198 per trip, or 792 for the month.

The ruinous effect of the combination upon the Transit travels too apparent from this statement to require the aid of argument. If any thing was requisite to fortify this conclusion, it is only necessary to compare the amount of travel at this time with that of the subsequent months, when the combination had ceased to exist.

From July, 1855, to January, 1856, a period of six months, within which were made 24 trips, the average per trip amounted to 554, or 2216 per month. Thus it is seen that the months preceding the existence of the combination, show an average per month of 2544 passengers, and the months immediately succeeding the dissolution of the combination exhibits a months average of passengers amounting to 2316, while during the existence of the alliance of the rival companies, the average per month ranged only from 792 to 1124. During a considerable portion, too, of the existence of the Accessory Transit Company, there was another influence operating upon and controlling the fortunes of the transit enterprise.

On the Panama route there was established an independent line of steamers competing with the Panama Company for the freight and passenger transportation, which had the reverse effect of the combination, and promoted largely the success of the Nicaraguan Transit. During the opposition of the Panama Company, and the "Independent Line," the average monthly transportation of passengers by the "Accessory Transit Company," according to the statement of Mr. Gottel, reached to the increased number of 2800. The evidence before the Commissioners all tends to establish the fact that the amount of travel over this Isthmus, preceding the month of January, 1854, was greater than since that period, and that when the Transit Company was untroubled by alliance with the Panama rival, the number of passengers that traversed this route largely exceeds an average of 2000 per month. By reason of the Independent opposition, the average as shown per month was 2800; from January, 1854, to July of the same year, when the combination did not exist it was 2644; from July, 1854, to June, 1855, during the whole or a great portion of which period the alliance is shown to have continued, it was 1124; and from July, 1855, to January, 1856, when the Companies were disconnected in interest, it reached to 2216. By reducing these several sums to a common average, it will make the number of monthly transportations 2144.

These estimates as already intimated, are founded on the only reliable sources of information within the reach of the Commissioners, and the statistics upon which they are based, if not scrupulously accurate, are sufficiently so in the estimation of the Commissioners to warrant their

adoption. But while it is their duty to guard and protect the best interests of the State, they have been equally desirous to do ample justice to the Company. In view then of the possibility of committing unintentional error by the adoption and use of incomplete statistical records, the Commissioners have deemed it equitable to adjust the monthly average of passengers at 2000, being convinced from the weight of testimony, that it could not by any reasonable probability have fallen short of that number. The almost positive averment of Mr. Gottel, that since 1852, or about the time of his connexion with the Company, the average would fully equal the number of 2000, renders little less than irresistible the conclusion of its accuracy. The charge for the transportation of passengers over the route from ocean to ocean was \$35 per head at the commencement of the Transit enterprise, and has never been varied up to the time of the dissolution of the charter. Taking the number of 2000 as the basis at the rate charged, the monthly receipts of the Company from the Isthmus transit for passengers alone, have amounted to the sum of \$70,000. The proof before the Commissioners to the period when the transportation of specie was commenced by the Company is exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory.

It is in evidence that the Company, up to 1850, was limited in its sphere of operations exclusively to the business of receiving passengers and freight at the Atlantic and Pacific ports of Nicaragua, and transporting them by land and water carriage to either ocean, regardless of the manner of arrival at either of those ports. According to the spirit and intention of the charter the Company confined itself solely to the purpose of facilitating the Isthmus Transit until the spring of 1853, when a line of ocean steamers was established, and a monopoly of the carrying business effected by the arbitrary exclusion of ocean competition and prohibition of transportation across the country, except as to freight and passengers arriving at the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the State, on vessels belonging to or in the service of the Company.

This diversion of the legitimate aim and purpose of the Company, like the combination subsequently entered into with its Panama competitor, could not fail of producing serious injury to the interests of the State, however profitable may have been its results to the private fortunes of the Company. There can be little doubt that a strict adherence to the essential objects of the charter—the sole business of conveying freight and passengers across the country, from ocean to ocean—leaving the business of the ocean to a world-wide competition, instead of restricting it to the limits of an exclusive privilege—the only warrant for which was an act of usurpation—would not only have been far more profitable to the Government in a pecuniary consideration, but the facilities of transit between the oceans would have been immeasurably increased.

It would be a reasonable supposition that the Company entered into the arena of competition for treasure shipments simultaneously with the organization and embarkation of its line of ocean steamers. This hypothesis is sustained by so many concurring recollections in relation thereto, and fortified by the implied proof contained in supplementary statement of Mr. Gottel, that they create in the minds of the Commissioners a moral conviction of its accuracy.

In the office of the agency of San Juan del Sur the accountable receipts of specie transported have been preserved only from November 1854 to March 1856; beyond that date there is no record or memorandum in any of the offices in Nicaragua of the amount of specie shipments.

The same difficulties encountered by the Commissioners in ascertaining the monthly average of passenger transportations equally apply, therefore, in determining the extent of this branch of the Company's business.

The aggregate of the sums shipped, from November 5th, 1854, to March 2d, 1856, amounts to \$16,137,457 52-100, or an average per steamer—thirty-three steamers—of \$489,013 82-100. Taking the same average for the preceding term, from April 1853—to the time of commencing steamship operations—to November 1854, from which period the Commissioners are in possession of the accountable receipts of the Company, it will give as the product of the thirty-eight trips which the term embraces, the additional sum of \$18,582,525 54-100, which, united to the ascertained product of the thirty-three succeeding trips, exhibits for the whole period the aggregate of \$34,719,982 06-100.

It might not be improper, in consideration of the limited details the Company's agents are enabled to exhibit of its business on the Isthmus, to extend this average as far back as August 1851, the date of the commencement of the Transit enterprise. The Commissioners would feel assured of their just position in the premeditated design and assiduous determination of the Company to conceal from the knowledge of the State the records of its financial history. That treasure arriving by ocean vessels was conveyed across the Transit route anterior to the year 1855; there can be little question, although limited in amount as compared with the succeeding years. To allow credit to the Government simply for the amount of specie shipments for which the Commissioners have the accountable receipts, would be as unjust as to limit the examination of its claim for recompense to the ascertained number of passengers transported during a fraction only of the term, in the whole of which it has an equal interest.

The Commissioners are fully impressed with the delicacy of determining matters of such momentous import as are embraced within the sphere of their responsibilities, and are desirous of avoiding, in their anxiety to represent fairly the interests of the Government, any rule or basis of decision that would operate unjustly upon the rights of the Company. That they are not enabled to examine, liquidate, and ascertain with exactness the amount due from the Company to the State is no excuse



the delinquency of the Commissioners, and in establishing a basis of computation that should prove to be not strictly consonant with the actual condition of things, the error can only be attributed to the inexcusable absence of that information which it was the duty and obligation of the Company to have contributed for their direction and government. While, then, the State would be prejudiced by limiting its claim to the trifling per centage allowed on the aggregate amount of treasure contained in the accountable receipts, in possession of the Commissioners, it might be doing injustice to the Company to insist upon taking the average per trip of that aggregate, computing the amount from August 1851, and charging per centage and interest up to the time of the abolition of the charter.

But to assume that its actual and profitable business of specie transportation had its origin with the line of ocean steamers in 1853, seems, to the conviction of the Commissioners, to accord with fairness, and to establish the basis for an equitable adjustment of the respective rights of the State and Company.

The sum of \$34,719,982 06-100 as the aggregate of specie shipments for nearly three years—exceeding by a fraction eleven millions of dollars only per annum—considering the vast amount of treasure exported from California during that period, and the success which in other respects favored the Accessory Transit enterprise, cannot be otherwise than a close approximation to the actual sum transported. This estimate, as already stated, is based upon the ascertained average per trip of the thirty-three trips, from November 1854 to March 1856.

For the transportation of treasure the Company received one half of one per cent on the dollar, at which rate, at the average of \$489,013 83-100 per trip, the receipts of the Company per steamer on its specie account amounted to \$2,445 06-100, or \$1,890 12-100 per month.

Independent of the treasure there was a large amount of freight conveyed across the route, which was not an inconsiderable source of revenue to the Company. From the statement of Mr. Gottel, the transportation contractor, the total amount of freights arriving by the steamships of the Company and carried over the Isthmus, from January 1854 inclusive to January 1855, was 1,117,203 pounds, or a monthly average of 93,100 pounds. For the year 1855 it amounted to 1,028,332 pounds, or an average of 85,692 pounds per month. Taking the average of both years, 89,397 pounds would be the amount of monthly transportation.

The weight of the treasure would not equal the number of 25,000 pounds; but assuming the smallest average, and assuming the weight of the treasure at the high figure of 25,692 pounds, there would still remain a balance of freight per month of 60,000 pounds, which, at the rate of fifteen cents per pound charged by the Company, would add to its monthly receipts the sum of \$8000.

The revenues of the Company were not limited to the freight and passengers arriving by the steamships, but there was also a constant accumulation of receipts from the internal travel of the country and the transportation of way freights. The agency offices have preserved no books, no records, no memoranda from which might be deduced the probable amount of revenue derived from these sources. The agents at San Juan del Sur, at Virgin Bay and Castillo give evidence of receipts at various times for way freights and passage, but have preserved no official data upon which to fix an estimate of the amount. The testimony of J. A. Ruggles, who was agent at Castillo from August 1851 to December 1853, shows that the expenses of that agency were more than defrayed by the sums received from this branch of the business of the Company. He states that from \$1300 to \$1400 at a time have been paid to him for way freights and passage, during the period of his agency at that station. From November 1851 to July 1852, Mr. John T. Doyle was the general agent for the route, and kept his office at Virgin Bay. In relation to the internal business transacted during his agency, Mr. Cyrenus Fitzgerald testifies: "I recollect distinctly, in 1851, the agent at Virgin Bay saying, and showing from the Company's books, that he had received enough money for baggage, and passage money for tickets, to San Juan del Norte, to pay his expenses upon the Isthmus." This statement applies to the entire period of Doyle's agency. Mr. Doyle was the general agent, and all the other agents were subject to his direction, and the expenses generally were paid from the office at Virgin Bay. Concerning the same period Mr. Henry Gottel says: "From the 9th of November, 1851, to March 19th, 1852, I was the confidential clerk of Mr. Doyle, general agent of the Transit Company, stationed at Virgin Bay. During the time I was clerk under Doyle, no drafts were drawn on New York for expenses. The receipts were sufficient to cover expenses and pay for such improvements as were then going on."

From the statements of these agents and employees of the Company, it is evident that from August 18, 1851, to November, 1852, a period of more than one year—the Company is justly entitled to no deduction from the gross receipts of the ocean freight and travel crossing the route, for the current expenses of the line. The way freight and travel have been sufficient not only to defray the necessary disbursements for keeping the line in regular operation, but enough also to pay for the improvements that were progressing during that period. This revelation of the extent of the Companies' business in these early years of its existence, fully sanctions and justifies the basis of computation hitherto adopted by the Commissioners. Indeed during the whole existence of the Company, large profits have been derived from the internal travel and trade of the country, but it is wholly impracticable for the Commissioners by reason of the indefinite and unsatisfactory testimony in relation thereto, to estimate the

amount with any reasonable approximation to accuracy. They are constrained, therefore, to the certain detriment of the interests of the State, to exclude from their calculation of profits the income obtained from this prolific source of revenue. The number of passengers transported monthly across the Isthmus from the two oceans, the Commissioners have estimated at 2000, and the amount of freight, exclusive of treasure, at 60,000 pounds, dating from August, 1851, inclusive. The monthly amount of treasure is estimated at \$489,013 83-100 commencing with April, 1853, and ending the 1st of March, 1856. The gross receipts of the Company, per month, from August, 1851, to April, 1853, rating the passengers at \$35 per head, and freight at 15 cents per pound, amount to \$78,000, to which, from April 1853, is to be added the one half per cent upon the monthly amount of specie transportation. In order then definitely to arrive at the net profits of the Company upon the basis established, and ascertain the amount, due to the State, it is only necessary to establish the current monthly expenses for transporting passengers and freight across the country from ocean to ocean. In the prosecution of this important branch of their inquiry, the Commissioners have succeeded in obtaining very accurate information.

The statement and exhibit of Captain Joseph N. Scott, the late General Agent of the Transit Company, stationed at Punta Arenas, shows a profi-gality of expenditure incompatible with the idea of a profitless enterprise. There are many items of disbursement, however, relating to the construction of wharves and piers, and the repairs of roads, and other kindred improvements, for which expenditure the Government is not entitled to be charged. All works of this description were included in the original obligation of the Company, and it would be as little reasonable to charge the State with the building of a wharf or pier, as it would be the construction of any portion of the canal, or railroad, or carriage road, which, by the terms of the charter, was imposed upon the Company. The complete establishment or perfection of the route was contemplated by the grant to be effected by the recipients of the benefit, out of their own capital, without any deduction, therefore, from the interest of the State, in the adjustment of outlays and profits. In prosecuting these works, the Company is only performing a duty which it should have had accomplished at the beginning of its enterprise. In consequence of this incomplete condition of the route—through the fault of the Company alone—numerous agents, employees, superintendents, and laborers, have been retained at a heavy expense, whereas, were the necessary improvements perfected, the necessity of this prodigal amount of expenditure would have been wholly obviated. To allow the Company credit for these disbursements, would be a palpable injustice to the State, and contrary to the meaning and intention of the charter, by which their mutual rights are limited and defined.

The monthly outlay for all the expenses of the route is estimated by Capt. Scott, at or about \$80,000.

The actual expenses, however, for transporting freight and passengers, from ocean to ocean, and compensating necessary agents and employees in the business of transportation alone, falls short of that amount by nearly \$10,000. The compensation allowed to the agents have been endorsed by the Commissioners to the full extent of the liberality of the Company. Considering the number of secretaries, clerks, and employees—to whom also have been paid large salaries—that have been retained in the employ or service of the Company, it cannot but be admitted that the recompense to the principal agents has been not only liberal but characterized by an exhibition of even munificent prodigality. Some and indeed many of the expenses which have been allowed by the Commissioners ought not, in a fair and equitable sense, to be charged against the Government. They have allowed them, however, for the reason that they are unwilling to exact from the Company the strictest fulfillment of the conditions "contaminated in the bond." The necessary legitimate monthly disbursements for transporting freight and passengers across the route, as made up by the Commissioners from the testimony of Captain Scott, amount to \$40,058 63-100. But for the convenience of round numbers, they estimated them at \$21,100.

Of this sum the State is entitled to ten per cent, which would establish the claim of the Government to \$700 per month, or an annual sum of \$69,600 from August 1851 to March 1856. When to this is added the yearly interest of six per cent—less than the rate in New York—the receipts from specie shipments from April 1853, and the annual payment of \$10,000 provided for in the charter, the gross product will show the indebtedness of the Company to the State to be four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-nine and 96-100 dollars (\$412,589.96).

The agents of the Company have presented no offsets for allowance, nor have they given evidence of any payments at any time made to the Government. Not only have the Commissioners been deprived of the sources of information which it was the duty of the Company to provide, but a strange indifference has manifested itself on the part of the Company and its agents in relation to this examination into its affairs. Such being the circumstances under which this investigation has proceeded, the Commissioners could not but appreciate to the full extent the arduous nature of their undertaking. But if from the darkness they shall have succeeded in evolving a ray of light sufficient to reveal the mystery of iniquity by which the Company has been aggrandized and the interests of the State imperilled, they will have acquitted themselves of a duty, to the faithful performance of which they have the consolation of having contributed their honest endeavors.

| HENRY GOTTEL'S STATEMENT.   |                 | HENRY JACKSON'S STATEMENT.  |                 |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Double Opposition.  | No Combination. | Double Opposition.  | No Combination. |
| 2,800   | 2,500           | 2,800   | 2,500           |
| PASSENGERS.   |                 | PASSENGERS.   |                 |
| Average number of Passengers per month, from the year 1854 to 1855. |                 | Average number of Passengers per month, from the year 1854 to 1855. |                 |
| 780   |                 | 780   |                 |
| Average per Average per trip.                                       |                 | Average per Average per trip.                                       |                 |
| 1.117.03  |                 | 1.117.03  |                 |
| 28.275  |                 | 28.275  |                 |
| 21.423  |                 | 21.423  |                 |
| 85.692  |                 | 85.692  |                 |
| Average of both years, 89.396                                       |                 | Average of both years, 89.396                                       |                 |
| FREIGHT.  |                 | FREIGHT.  |                 |
| Number of pounds.   |                 | Number of pounds.   |                 |
| 1,117.03  |                 | 1,117.03  |                 |
| 1,028.332   |                 | 1,028.332   |                 |
| 2,145.565   |                 | 2,145.565   |                 |
| Average of both years, 22.349                                       |                 | Average of both years, 22.349                                       |                 |

| RECAPITULATION.   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Amount due for year ending August, 1852   | \$69,600  |
| Annual payment  | 10,000    |
| Interest on above from Aug. 31, 1852, to March 1, 1856, 3 years and 6 months, at 6 per cent | 16,716    |
| Amount due for year ending August, 1853   | 69,600    |
| Annual payment  | 10,000    |
| Interest on above from April to Aug. 1853   | 1,796     |
| Interest on above from August 31, to March 1, 1856  | 12,209 40 |
| Amount due for year ending August, 1854   | 69,600    |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Annual payment  | 10,000     |
| Interest on above from Aug. 31, 1854, to Mar. 1, 1856 | 7,648 92   |
| Amount due for year ending 1855                       | 69,600     |
| Annual payment  | 10,000     |
| Interest on above from Aug. 31, 1855, to Mar. 1, 1856 | 2,549 64   |
| Amount due for six months ending March 1, 1856        | 84,800     |
| Six months payment                                    | 5,000      |
| Interest on above for six months                      | 2,694      |
| Aggregate of Indebtedness                             | 412,589 96 |

| AMOUNT OF SPECIE Transported from November 5, 1854, to March 1, 1856. |                |                 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Dates.  | Steamers.      | Amounts.        |
| Nov. 5, 1854,   | Sierra Nevada, | \$664.405 29    |
| 22,   | Cortes,        | 787.258 00      |
| Dec. 6,   | Uncle Sam,     | 800.852 00      |
| 22,   | Sierra Nevada, | 625.885 00      |
| Jan. 4, 1855,   | Cortes,        | 549.270 00      |
| 20,   | Uncle Sam,     | 640.200 00      |
| Feb. 6,   | Sierra Nevada, | 476.405 00      |
| 21,   | Cortes,        | 621.069 76      |
| Mh. 9,  | Uncle Sam,     | 92.322 67       |
| 21,   | Sierra Nevada, | 234.536 91      |
| Apr. 5,   | Cortes,        | 168.643 00      |
| 21,   | Uncle Sam,     | 302.591 50      |
| May 7,  | Sierra Nevada, | 277.937 49      |
| 22,   | Cortes,        | 380.798 00      |
| 27,   | Uncle Sam,     | 516.945 37      |
| June 14,  | Pacific,       | 627.306 50      |
| 28,   | Sierra Nevada, | 828.972 94      |
| July 14,  | Cortes,        | 848.010 00      |
| 28,   | Uncle Sam,     | 980.046 27      |
| Aug. 16,  | Pacific,       | 711.705 75      |
| 29,   | Uncle Sam,     | 995.602 43      |
| Sept 17,  | Sierra Nevada, | 1048.447 44     |
| Oct. 3,   | Cortes,        | 445.210 00      |
| 17,   | Uncle Sam,     | 79.248 25       |
| Dec. 1,   | Uncle Sam,     | 325.301 40      |
| 17,   | Sierra Nevada, | 429.230 90      |
| Jan. 1, 1856,   | Cortes,        | 551.343 00      |
| 17,   | Uncle Sam,     | 583.446 09      |
| Feb. 5,   | Sierra Nevada, | 242.678 54      |
| 20,   | Cortes,        | 225.715 00      |
| Mh. 2,  | Uncle Sam,     | 272.583 02      |
| 33 trips  |                | \$16,137,457 52 |
| Average per trip  |                | 489,013 83      |

| MONTHLY EXPENSES OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.         |           |
|--|-----------|
| Agency at Punta Arenas:                                    |           |
| One General Agent  | \$888 83  |
| One Secretary  | 166 66    |
| One Foreman  | 200 00    |
| Provisions for the line                                    | 900 00    |
| Storekeeper  | 60 00     |
| Porter   | 80 00     |
|  | 2,245 54  |
| Agency at Castillo:  |           |
| One Agent  | 166 66    |
| One Porter   | 50 00     |
|  | 216 66    |
| Agency at Virgin Bay:                                      |           |
| One Agent  | 625 00    |
| One Clerk  | 150 00    |
| Specie Conductor   | 175 00    |
| Porter   | 50 00     |
| Launch and Crew  | 200 00    |
|  | 1,200 00  |
| Agency at San Juan del Sur:                                |           |
| One Agent  | 416 66    |
| Water-boat and Crew  | 180 00    |
| Porter   | 50 00     |
|  | 646 66    |
| Lake and River:  |           |
| Lake Steamer to Toro                                       | 2,000 00  |
| Wood for Same  | 250 00    |
| One trip in Ordinary                                       | 250 00    |
|  | 2,500 00  |
| One trip from Toro to Castillo                             | 1,000 00  |
| Wood for Same  | 75 00     |
|  | 1,075 00  |
| Two steamers from Castillo to Punta Arenas 1000 dols. each | 2,000 00  |
| Wood for Same  | 500 00    |
| One Steamer in Ordinary                                    | 250 00    |
|  | 2,750 00  |
| Isthmus Transit:   |           |
| 2000 passengers at 3 dols. each                            | 6,000 00  |
| 85,759 lbs. off freight at 3 cts. per pound                | 2,572 77  |
|  | 8,572 77  |
| Landing and embarking passengers San Juan.                 |           |
| 2000 passengers at 25 cts. each                            | 700 00    |
| 85,759 lbs. freight at 4 dols. per ton                     | 152 00    |
|  | 852 00    |
| Monthly Aggregate of Expenses                              | 20,958 83 |

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]



CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

AVERAGE OF SPECIE SHIPMENTS

From November 5th, 1854, to March 2nd, 1856.

|  | Aggregates.    | Averages per Trip. |
|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 8 trips from Nov. 5, 1854, to Feb. 21, 1855, 4 months...             | \$5,014.835 05 | 626.854 00         |
| 6 trips from Mar. 9, 1855, to May 22, 1855, 2 months...              | 1,456.829 57   | 242.805 00         |
| 9 trips from May 27, 1855, to Oct. 3, 1855, 4 months...              | 6,958.246 70   | 772.917 00         |
| 10 trips from Oct. 17, 1855, to Mar. 2, 1856, 4 months...            | 2,709.516 20   | 270.954 00         |
| Aggregate of the 33 trips as before                                  | 16,137.457 52  |                    |
| Common average per trip as stated                                    |                | 489.013 53         |
| Aggregate of 38 trips, same average from April 1855, to November '54 | 18,582.404 00  |                    |
| Add the product of the 33 trips succeeding                           | 16,137.457 52  |                    |
| Total amount of specie shipments from April 1855                     | 34,719.951 52  |                    |

Rules and Regulations

OF THE

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1. The Paymaster-General is stationed at the seat of Government, and under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, and the control of the officers connected therewith.
2. The troops are to be paid in such manner as that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.
3. No payment will be made to the troops, officers excepted, but on muster-rolls, signed by the officer in command of the company, at the time of muster.
4. The commanding officers of regiments, corps and posts are to furnish the Paymasters of their respective districts, on the last day of every month, abstracts—showing the number, rank and disposition of the troops in such command, on which to found estimates.
5. The Paymaster-General will give immediate notice to the commanding officers of geographical divisions, departments, regiments or posts of all funds advanced to Paymasters for the payment of their commands.
6. Funds for the payment of troops will not be directed from their legitimate object by the order of any officer whatever.
7. Paymasters will make individual payments, regularly required of them; and will pay all stewards, ward-masters, nurses, attendants and patients within the command to which they are assigned, on proper musters and inspections.
8. No Paymaster will issue due bills for the pay of the troops, nor take receipts when payment has not actually been made; and if any Paymaster or other officer shall, either directly or indirectly, be accessory to the purchase of any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private's certificate or evidence of pay due, such receipt, certificate, or evidence of pay will not be received as a voucher in settling pay accounts; and on proof of the facts such officer shall be dismissed the service.
9. Each individual as he is paid is to sign the roll in his proper place. Such as cannot write their own names are to make their marks (X), which must be witnessed by one commissioned or two non-commissioned officers.
10. When the Commander-in-Chief directs stoppages to be made from the pay of officers or soldiers, on account of balances found to be due the Government on the books of the several depart-

- ments, the Paymaster-General will transmit copies of the statement to the Paymaster in whose district the officers or soldiers may be serving. In all cases the deductions must be made before payment, unless written evidence is produced from the accounting officers of the several departments that the balances debited to the officers or soldiers have been accounted for. Deductions thus made shall not debar them from credits to which they may thereafter show themselves justly entitled.
11. Stoppages are to be made from the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, on account of clothing, when more than the quantity allowed has been received by them, and on account of arms, accoutrements, ammunition or other public property lost or injured by them. These amounts will be entered on the muster-roll, the descriptive list given to detached soldiers, and on the certificate given at the time of discharge. The amount to be paid to, or deducted from, the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of the money for clothing, is to be stated on the muster-rolls in dollars and cents by the officers commanding the companies to which they belong.
  12. Officers on retiring from service, will, previous to receiving their pay, furnish the Paymaster with their own affidavits taken before the proper civil authority, that they have no unsettled accounts with, and are not indebted to the Government of Nicaragua. Such affidavits must also designate the date of acceptance, of resignation, or removal from office.
  13. When an officer is dismissed from the service, he shall not be entitled to pay beyond the day on which the order announcing his dismissal is received at the post where he may be stationed, unless a particular day beyond the time is mentioned in the order.
  14. Every soldier who deserts the service, shall forfeit all the pay, clothing, and allowances, which may be due at the time of his desertion.
  15. All officers of the army are required, as far as practicable, to draw their pay from the Paymaster of the district in which they may be on duty.
  16. All officers on the recruiting service, who are accountable for arms, accoutrements, and clothing, will be entitled to the ten dollars additional, allowed to Commanders of companies, whenever their command is equal to a company of artillery.
  17. Officers shall not pass away or transfer their accounts for any amount not actually due at the time. When an officer transfers his account for pay which is due, he will immediately communicate the fact to the Paymaster, by whom such accounts are expected to be paid; otherwise Paymasters are prohibited paying them.
  18. Commanding officers of military posts, arsenals, and companies, will not forfeit the allowances to which they are entitled by reason of such command when temporarily absent; provided the absence is less than one month.
  19. When an improper payment has been made to any enlisted soldier, and disallowed in the settlement of the Paymaster's accounts, the Paymaster will report the fact to the Commander of the company in which the soldier is mustered, who will note on the muster rolls, the amount to be stopped from the pay of the soldier, that it may be refunded to the Paymaster, in whose accounts the improper payment has been disallowed.
  20. All payments in advance are prohibited.
  21. In all cases where an officer of the army is required by the special direction of the Commander-in-Chief, for which compensation is not specially provided by law, or by the Regulations, and when the instructions directing such duties to be done, or such disbursements to be made, make no provision for any additional compensation, no allowance therefor will be made to such officer.
  22. No officer shall receive pay for two Staff appointments at the same time.
- ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General.

OFFICIAL.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of the Government,  
Granada, July 21, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants,

DECREES:

Article I. That the Minister of this Government to the Government of the United States is empowered to appoint Consuls in the different posts of that nation, and extend for them the necessary diplomas.

Art. 2. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WM. WALKER.  
To the Minister of Relations and Government, Don Fermín Ferrer.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment.  
FERRER, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Government,  
Granada, July 21, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The Government, in virtue of its authority, ORDERS:

Article 1. That the power given to Mr. CHAS. S. WELLETT to act as Consul for this Government, in New York, be annulled.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. WM. WALKER.

Communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action. FERRER, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, July 22, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive power has been pleased to dictate the following:

The Government, by virtue of the decree issued on the 21st of the present month,

DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Judge of First Instance in the Oriental Department, Mr. Thomas Baseyc.

Art. 2. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WM. WALKER.

Communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action. FERRER, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, July 19, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:

The Government, in virtue of its authority, DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Governor of the Police of the Island of Onepe, with the salary authorized by law, Mr. Charles Meyets.

Art. 2. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and corresponding attention, in expectation of the customary acknowledgment.  
FERRER, Minister of State.

WILLIAM WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants.

It being necessary that the Government should be properly represented at the Cabinet of Washington,

IT IS DECREED:

ART. I. Appointed resident Minister in Washington, Mr. Appleton Oaksmith.

ART. II. That the customary diploma be extended and communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, July 16th, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER,  
To the Minister of Foreign Relations,  
FERMIN FERRER.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 129.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
GRANADA, July 22, 1856.

IN consequence of a petition made to the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to an amendment to the Rules and Articles of War, the following is issued:

The Commander-in-Chief sees with regret that one of the chief military virtues—temperance—is not as much esteemed as it should be in the Army. He earnestly exhorts the Officers of the Army to furnish in this respect an example of self-restraint and control to the men, and to see properly punished socially, as well as legally, the intemperance which is calculated to bring the army into contempt and disgrace.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER,  
General Commander-in-Chief.  
PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General.

Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.  
CHARLES PARTRIDGE.  
Granada, July 26, 1856.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PRICE OF SCRIPT AND LAND WARRANTS.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of soldiers and citizens was held at the "Quartermaster's Mess Room, on the evening of the 22d inst."

On motion, T. A. Moseley, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. W. HERR, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the Republic of Nicaragua is issuing Script and Land-warrants to the soldiers, and as speculators are ready to avail themselves of our necessities, we, in public meeting, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved—*st.* Having full confidence in the ability of the Republic to discharge all her liabilities, we refuse to sell our Script for less than eighty cents on the dollar; at the same time fixing the price of Land-warrants at not less than one dollar per acre.

Resolved—*nd.* Any soldier or citizen holding Script or Land Warrants who shall sell either for less than the above rates shall be denounced as striving to encourage the enemies of the Republic.

Resolved—*3d.* That a corresponding Committee of three be appointed to secure the signatures of those entitled to Script and Land Warrants to the above resolutions, and that they have power to call an adjourned meeting, when they deem the same necessary.

On Motion—Messrs. H. O. Porter, J. W. HERR, and Sergeant Scully, were appointed as said Committee.

On Motion—The meeting adjourned, subject to call of Committee.

T. A. MOSELEY, Chairman.  
J. W. HERR, Secretary.

The following is attributed to an eminent personage, perhaps the most eminent of the French Empire. A lady was declaiming, in his presence, against the use of tobacco, and prayed that he would arrest the encroachments of a habit which had grown to be a vice. "A vice, may-be, Madame," was the answer, "but find me a virtue which yields the treasury one hundred and twenty millions of francs a year."

Obituary.

Died, at his quarters in Granada, on the 17th inst., Lieut. JACON HEMMICK, of Co. "B," Second Light Infantry Battalion. The decease of Lieut. HEMMICK was deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a brave soldier, and, as a man, without reproach. His remains were followed to the grave by the entire battalion. Peace to his ashes.

Died, on the 16th inst., at the residence of her father in Granada, the second daughter of L. Tarbox, Esq.

Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.
  2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
  3. H. Crillon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
  4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
- THOMAS DOLAN,  
Captain Company C, First Rifles.  
Managua, July 12, 1856.

For Sale.

THE Hacienda "Sta. Clara," situated in the Valley of Malacataya, thirty miles to the north of this city. The lands are extensive, watered by abundant rivers, and sufficient pasturage for six thousand head of cattle. The Hacienda has now eight hundred head of cattle, besides Brazil or Lima dye-wood, and all kinds of lumber, which can easily be transported by the River of Tipitapa to the Lake.

For particulars of sale, apply to General MANUEL CARRASCOA, or to his agent, J. B. E. THOMAS, Lima-street.  
Granada, 24th July, 1856.

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 26 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 consecuenta, ..... 1 50

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

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

Sr. don Francisco Agüero Estrada.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO,

Hallándose vacante la Prefectura y Subdelegación de Hacienda del departamento Oriental; ha tenido á bien, emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

1.º Nómbrase Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento Oriental con el sueldo de ley, al Sr. don Francisco Agüero Estrada.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker.

De orden supremo lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, y aceptación; esperando que de su recibo me acuse el que corresponde.—Soy de V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda de este Departamento.

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

#### DECRETA:

Art.º 1.º Facúltase al Sr. Ministro del Gobierno de Nicaragua cerca del de los EE. UU. para que nombre Cónsules y expida diplomas de estos empleados en los diferentes puertos de aquella Nación.

Art.º 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 21 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.—Al Sr. Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando.—Ferrer.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento Oriental.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente

#### EL GOBIERNO,

En uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Revócase el poder que se le dió de Cónsul en New York, al Sr. Carlos S. Wellett.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando.—De V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, 21 de Julio de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este Departamento.

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua teniendo en consideracion que deben proporcionarse recursos con que auxiliar los gastos que demanda la administracion y régimen de los Puertos del Pacifico en la República, sin causar enormes gravámenes al comercio; en uso de sus facultades

#### DECRETA.

Art.º 1.º Todo buque que ancle en dichos Puertos, pagará veinte centavos por cada tonelada, á excepcion de los barcos de cabotage que solo pagarán diez centavos.

Art.º 2.º Cada buque pagará en su arribo cinco pesos en el primer mes y dos y medio pesos en los siguientes.

Art.º 3.º Cada buque pagará al Práctico tres pesos por cada pié que cale y este enterará en la aduana un diez por ciento de este derecho.

Art.º 4.º Todo buque que ancle en uno de los Puertos sin que sea conducido por medio del Práctico, se le exijirá por el administrador el uno y medio por cada pié, y este empleado pagará al Práctico un cincuenta por ciento sobre este producto.

Art.º 5.º Cada buque pagará por derechos de hospital: el Capitan dos pesos, el primer piloto un peso, el segundo piloto setenta y cinco centavos, por cada marinero cincuenta centavos, y cada pasajero cincuenta centavos.

Art.º 6.º En consecuencia; quedan derogadas las anteriores disposiciones sobre estos objetos, aunque merezcan especial mencion.

Art.º 7.º El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda, Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa, es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se comunicará á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 21 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando me acusará el correspondiente recibo.—Soy de V. atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este Departamento.

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

Guillermo Walker Presidente de la República de Nicaragua en uso de sus facultades

#### DECRETA:

Art.º 1.º Se nombrará para cada departamento de la República un Juez de 1.ª Instancia cuyo deber será oír, arbitrar y finalmente desidir todos los pleitos llevados ante él.

Art.º 2.º Los Jueces de 1.ª Instancia tendrán jurisdiccion en todos los casos donde uno de los interesados en el pleito puede solicitarlo: en todos los casos donde se disputa el título ó la posesion de terrenos: en todos los casos de almirantazgo ó jurisdiccion marítima: en todos los casos perteneciendo á la administracion de los bienes de personas fallidas: en todos los casos criminales y generalmente, en todos los casos que estén fuera de la jurisdiccion de los alcaldes.

Art.º 3.º Los Jueces de 1.ª Instancia tendrán el poder de proceder y obligar á todas las personas que necesiten para sostener la jurisdiccion que por este decreto se les concede.

Art.º 4.º Los Jueces nombrarán un escribiente y un alguacil dándoles las gratificaciones que puedan ser justas y convenientes.

Art.º 5.º Los Jueces recibirán ciento cincuenta pesos mensuales por sus servicios mientras que el Gobierno disponga otra cosa.

Art.º 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 21 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer.

De orden supremo lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este Departamento.

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

#### EL GOBIERNO,

A consecuencia del decreto emitido con fecha veintuno del corriente,

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Juez de 1.ª Instancia del departamento Oriental, al Sr. Thomas Basye.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.—Wm. Walker.

Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando, esperando recib.

De V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

### Los horcados tambien habian alguna vez!

Los Editores de la gaceta de Guatemala fecha 21 del ppdo. entre otras notorias falcedades dicen que el Ilustre General Walker me mandó horcar por que no coadyuvaba á su política. Si fuera cierto no lo podría yo negar, aunque esta clase de muerte no es muy cómoda!

Esta ridícula calumnia no puede ser sino inspirada á los Editores por el Triunvirato inicuo de Leon para desacreditar á un hombre que conociendo mi ignorancia me salvó de las garras sangrientas de ese Triunvirato y de sus satélites! Si, de esa horda revolucionaria perpetua gobernada hoy en la realidad por media docena de galopines que han arruinado á los Pueblos por enriquecerse!

Notorio es que á principio del mes de Febrero del año corriente dos tunantes de la Villa del Viejo con la caricatura de Alcaldes Constitucionales consiguieron del imbecil é ignorantisimo Comandante de Chinandega Capitan Ribaduya, mandase que yo saliera fuera de la República dentro de tres horas; y uno de esos tunantes Alcaldes llevó consigo y ejecutó la orden haciéndome conducir hasta Playa grande. Los ilustrados y justo Gobernador militar y Prefecto de Leon reprobaron como debieran el atentado, dieron aviso al Supremo Gobierno que bajo los auspicios del ministerio Ferrer confirmaron la reprobacion, y mi buen amigo, mi querido Walker comenzó desde entonces hacerme justicia removiendo al pobre Ribaduya y mandándole seguir una causa.

Volví á la Villa del Viejo con el propósito de vivir privadamente. Mas no pasaron cuatro meses sin que el banquero Mariano Salazar y su gurupie me persiguiesen á travésmente acusándome de espia de Guatemala. Al intento fraguaron una informacion formando indicios para argüirme, y no argüyendome por indicios.

Nada de esto sabia entonces el General Walker por que las miras de esa horda era sorprenderlo, para que cometiese en mi infortunada persona un asesinato y luego enrostrarlo como ahora se lo enrostran equivocada y falsamente por medio de la gaceta de Guatemala. ¡Tales son las artimañas del Cafe Salinas, de la Avispa Jerez y del corte de bragas Patricio Rivas instrumento miserable de esos dos nuestros! Digo Avispa, y no vivora, por que la vivora no muerde sino la ginecan, y la Avispa persigue á grande distancia para introducir su aguijon ponsoñoso.

Es muy escandaloso, anómalo y abominable que Guatemala haya aceptado la unidad de los tigres de Leon. Guatemala ha róto su mismo programa concordando con la leonera que ahora ha querido destruir los principios liberales y que se hubieran perdido si el General Walker y nuestros demas hermanos del norte no hubieran contenido el furor y rapacidad de aquellos.

¡Así debe hablar un horcado que está en la presencia de Dios!

#### Intervencion Europea.

Del *New-York Herald*. del 19 de Junio traducimos el siguiente artículo que toma del *Trait d'Union* de Méjico, del 3 de Junio.

"Hay algunos eventos que nosotros presentimos, que vemos aproximar, que infaliblemente deben suceder y cuya realizacion consideramos inevitable en una época mas ó menos próxima, sin que tengamos nosotros al mismo tiempo en vis-

ta de tales suposiciones razones positivas á datos rigurosamente conclusivos.

"En el número de estos eventos nosotros debemos colocar la próxima intervencion de los grandes poderes europeos en los asuntos de la América. Nosotros ciertamente no nos meteremos á probar como y por qué estos actos serán realizados, pero tenemos la última conviccion de que se realizarán; y aun mas, que tendrán lugar antes de mucho tiempo.

"Los síntomas que flotan en la atmósfera; el aspecto del horizonte; trucos sordos que apenas se perciben; coronados de indicaciones mas ó menos vagas; miles de argumentos, sin fuerza, si los examinamos separadamente pero poderosos si los consideramos en conjunto, nos obliga, en nuestro deber á trasformarnos en profetas.

"América no puede permanecer en su presente posicion. De dos cosas una es cierta; en la desorganizacion de fuerzas presentada por las diferentes naciones de que está compuesta, nosotros debemos necesariamente suponer que el Norte absolverá al Sur, ó que una poderosa intervencion se interpondrá para la proteccion del débil contra el fuerte y el restablecimiento del equilibrio perdido.

"Si nos remontamos hasta el punto en que nuestros antecesores se hallaban hace cinco años; si las relaciones entre el Viejo y Nuevo Mundo han sido justamente abiertas; si han sido ó no considerados como una mezcla entre las diferentes razas; si los intereses de las naciones son ó no consolidados; si en fin, Europa y América pudiesen ahora como primeramente, conservar su propia vida, sin ocuparse la una de la otra, la primera de nuestros dos hipótesis será que se realizará: el Norte absolverá al Sur, y ninguna tendría idea de oponérsele porque ninguna tendría interés en hacerlo así.

"Pero las cosas se han alterado grandemente en los últimos cinco años; las distancias han sido aproximadas; las relaciones se han reanulado; las razas han sido amalgamadas y cruzadas á un extremo infinito; los intereses han sido asociados; y todo esto hasta tal punto, que ya no es un evento, un acto insignificante, en las mas oscuras esquinas del Nuevo Mundo que no haya hecho su reaccion en el Viejo; y cuyos actos no hayan herido algun interés ó simpatía.

"Europa, á pesar de todo no puede permanecer indiferente á lo que pasa en América; la absorcion del Sur por el Norte no puede obtener su sancion, sus intereses y su dignidad se oponen á ello, y nosotros debemos consecuentemente tener una intervencion en esta parte

"Pero la activa, la positiva intervencion de ciertos Poderes Europeos en los negocios de América, es la guerra con los Estados Unidos, y si la intervencion es en fuerza de las cosas, la guerra no será menos por esto Equivocados ó no, nuestros vecinos del Norte creen que ellos son los esclusivos dueños de todo el continente Americano. Si ellos lo hubieran pensado sin decirlo, menos atencion les hubieran puesto. Si aun ellos lo hubieran dicho modestamente, quizás lo hubiesemos desatendido; pero es el caso, que ellos lo han dicho de una manera y en un tono que es imposible tocarlo siempre. Véase en la cuestion con Nicaragua, ó con Cuba, ó con cualquiera otra de igual naturaleza, nosotros repetimos, que una guerra entre los Estados Unidos y ciertos Poderes Europeos nos parece inevitable.

"Una guerra entre los Estados Unidos y uno de los grandes Poderes de Europa, no puede ser lejana ni estéril en su principio; estas grandes fuerzas no tendrían solo la mira de derramar sangre ó incendiar los puertos, tendría otro objeto mas practicable y tangible, y la realizacion de cuyos sucesos formarían las condiciones de la paz. Véase la guerra del Este, su objeto fué el mantenimiento del equilibrio Europeo; y el tratado de Paris plena y gloriosamente lo ha realizado. El objeto de una guerra de los poderes Europeos con los Estados Unidos puede solamente ser el establecimiento del equilibrio americano.

"Nosotros presentaríamos en que consiste el equilibrio Americano y la importante regla bajo cuyas circunstancias se juzgará á Méjico, llamado por su posiccion á ser el punto en cuya balanza el poder será restablecido.

## DOCUMENTOS OFISIALES.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 16 de 1856.

Señor.

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

William Walkuer Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

En vista de que existen ciertos ciudadanos en la República de Nicaragua que desatendiendo los deberes de sus familias y los del Estado que están en la actualidad auxiliando á los enemigos de la República en la guerra que se les está haciendo; en uso de sus facultades

## DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todas las propiedades raíces, muebles ó semovientes que pertenecan á los ciudadanos de la República quicnos desde 23 de Octubre de 1855 hayan auxiliado á los enemigos declarados del Estado, ó declarados traidores por el decreto del último Gobierno Provisorio fecha 22 de Abril de 1856, se declaran confiscados y en consecuencia todas las propiedades que tales ciudadanos ó personas puedan en adelante adquirir ó heredar, se declaran también confiscadas y pertenecientes á la hacienda de la República de Nicaragua.

Art. 2.º El Subsecretario de hacienda, el Subsecretario de Relaciones y el Auditor general de guerra, formarán al efecto una Junta compuesta por lo menos de dos de los nombrados y constituirán un Tribunal de Comisión para dirigir, arbitrar y vender todas las propiedades que se declaren confiscadas y secuestradas; y además pueden examinar y determinar todas las reclamaciones que puedan hacerse sobre las propiedades cuando se opongan á los intereses de la República.

Art. 3.º Dentro de diez días después del secuestro de cualquiera propiedad decretado por el dicho Tribunal de Comisionados, deberán publicar en el periódico nombrado el *Nicaraguense* un verdadero y exacto inventario de todos los bienes efectos y posesiones embargadas; y al mismo tiempo deberán citar á todas las personas ó partes que puedan reclamar en contra de tales propiedades para que presenten sus reclamos dentro de cuarenta días después de la fecha de su publicación y manifestar causas si acaso existen y puedan establecerlas para que dichos bienes, efectos ó posesiones no puedan ser vendidas por cuenta del Estado.

Art. 4.º El Tribunal de Comisionados tendrá facultades para nombrar un escribiente y un alguacil: los deberes del primero serán archivar todos los procedimientos del Tribunal, y los deberes del segundo presentar y ejecutar todas las órdenes emitidas por el Tribunal.

Art. 5.º El Tribunal de Comisionados tendrá la facultad de mandar por personas y papeles, exigir comprobantes, evidencias y emitir todas las órdenes necesarias para el cumplimiento de los objetos de su creación, y con el mismo fin pueden nombrar agrimensores ó inspectores para determinar los límites de fincas ó para separar los bienes ó efectos pertenecientes de los que no lo son.

Art. 6.º El Tribunal de Comisionados tendrá facultades para decretar la venta inmediata de todos los artículos pertenecientes embargados por ellos cuando lo crean conveniente.

Art. 7.º Todos los bienes raíces declarados confiscados ó secuestrados serán vendidos en subasta pública después de treinta días de la notificación en el tiempo y lugar que se designe por el periódico del Estado; y los compradores pagarán el precio al contado, ó en cédulas militares de esta República.

Art. 8.º El Tribunal de Comisionados nombrará tres tasadores para la tasación de todas las propiedades puestas en remate ó venta y no podrá efectuarse esta por menos de los dos tercios de su tasación.

Art. 9.º Los comisionados recibirán el precio de las ventas ó remates de todas las propiedades vendidas y lo remitirán dentro de veinte días al Sr. Minis-

tro de Hacienda, dando las escrituras correspondientes á los compradores al recibir el precio de las propiedades vendidas.

Art. 10. Los comisionados recibirán cien pesos mensuales en adición á la paga que tendrán en sus respectivos destinos. El escribiente y alguacil de la comisión recibirán las gratificaciones que puedan ordenar los comisionados.

Art. 11. Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Da. o en Granada á 16 de Julio de 1856—W. Walker—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones y Gobernación, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo—De U. atento servidor—Ferrer.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 15 de 1856.

Señor.

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

## EL GOBIERNO,

Desearo que las fuerzas militares que hacen el servicio en varios puntos de la República, no sufran demora en los ramos necesarios de que se les debe proveer; en uso de sus facultades

## ACUERDA:

1.º Todos los empleados de hacienda respetarán y cumplirán bajo su responsabilidad las órdenes de pago que emanen del Subsecretario de hacienda Sr. Wm. K. Rogers, lo mismo que si fuesen expedidas por el Ministro de Hacienda.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, Julio 15 de 1856—Guillermo Walker.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, acompañándole la firma de dicho Sr. Rogers para su conocimiento; esperando recibo—De V. atento servidor—Carrascoza

Wm. K. Rogers.  
Subsecretario de Hacienda.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 19 de 1856.

Señor.

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

## EL GOBIERNO,

En uso de sus facultades

## ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Gobernador de policía para la Isla de Ometepe, con el sueldo de ley al Sr. don Carlos Meyets.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, Julio 19 de 1856—W. Walker.

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos; esperando recibo—De V. atento servidor—Ferrer.

William Walker, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Siendo necesario que el Gobierno esté devidamente representado en el gabinete de Washington.

## DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Nómbrase Ministro residente en Washington al Sr. Appleton Oaksmith.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia espídase el diploma, y comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada á 16 de Julio de 1856—William Walker.

—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Atendiendo que la Receptoría de Managua ha sido abandonada por el funcionario que la desempeñaba, y á la necesidad que hay de nombrar persona de capacidad, honradez y patriotismo; en uso de sus facultades

## ACUERDA:

1.º Destituyese del destino de Receptor de Alcabalas del distrito de Managua, al Sr. Pascual Fonseca.

2.º Nómbrase en su lugar para dicho empleo, al Sr. D. Juan José Lescano, con los honorarios y emolumentos de ley.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker.

De suprema orden lo digo á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos; esperando recibo, de V. atento servidor.—Carrascoza.

## REMITIDO.

*Relacion de mi viaje a los Estados Unidos del Norte-América.*

El día diez y nueve de Abril del año corriente dejó las playas de Granada mi amada patria, para ir á desempeñar una comisión de suma importancia política, que tuvo la bondad de confiarme el Honorable Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, serca del Gobierno de los Estados del Norte. El veintuno del mismo mes llegué á San Juan del Norte en donde fui recibido á bordo del buque de vapor nombrado Orizaba, y tratado muy digna y generosamente por su Capitan como un enviado diplomático; se me colocó en uno de los camarotes de primera y se me trataba en todo el viaje de la manera mas fina, atenta y caballerosa, con todo el gusto y primor de una regalada mesa. El veinticuatro despues de haber atravesado con mar tranquilo todo el golfo mejicano, llegué á Callo Hueso, primer punto de los Estados Unidos, en donde permanecimos todo el día, y tube ocasion de conocer una linda villa que se haya situada en aquel punto; habitan en ella como docientas familias americanas y algunos negros de Africa reducidos á la esclavitud; pero bien tratados: los edificios son de madera y ladrillo todos pintados y muy vistosos con imponderable aseó, sus calles son muy rectas y sembradas de árboles, cuyo hermoso follage da hermosura y frescor, hay dos iglesias, una católica y otra protestante; sus contornos están sembrados de cocoteros que hacen la magestad del paisaje. sus jardines son lindos, vistosos y matizados. Un buque cargado de las ricas frutas de la isla de Cuba llegó á la sazón con siete horas de travesía, y nos regalamos con naranjas, sapotes, mameles y nisperos. A las doce de la noche del mismo día continuamos nuestro viaje felizmente, y el veintiocho al medio día comensamos á avistar las hermosas playas de la gran República. A proporción que nos aproximamos vimos el sin número de buques que de todas las Naciones visitan aquellos inagotables mercados. Vé el viajero con asombro las hermosas fortalezas que defienden la ciudad imperial Nueva York: mas sercano á la costa y como á las cuatro de la tarde se presenta á mi vista un antiteatro magnífico de agricultura y edificación con tanta elegancia y magestad que me creia trasportado á un país de encantos: á las seis de la tarde echamos anclas, y como á las nueve de la noche en medio del bullicio de un inmenso pueblo, y del ruido de carretas y forlones, entré en las calles de Nueva York con todo el pasmo que produce en el ánimo del viajero el aspecto nocturno de aquella portentosa ciudad con su iluminación de gaz y con sus vistosas decoraciones: fui llevado al magnífico Hotel Metropolitano cuyo lujo es tanto que deja muy atras todo el brillo del Asia. Se me señaló para mi habitación un salon bisarramente adornado de seda, oro y plata, y considerando que aquella grandeza no convenia al estado humilde de sacerdote vestiuo de negra lana, supliqué al Mayordomo me diese una cámara que conviniera á mi estado, lo que no pude conseguir. El Metropolitano es un edificio que costó á sus dueños segun me digeron, un millon de pesos. A los tres días visité al Sr. Arzobispo, á quien diriji una alocucion de felicitacion en el lenguaje de Virgilio. Su Excelencia me trató con finos y primorosos comedimientos ó modales propios de la educacion europea, y me permitió ejercer mi ministerio sacerdotal: al día siguiente dije Misa en la Catedral en el altar de la Divina Reina María, asistido de sacerdotes que me vistieron y sirvieron á los divinos oficios. Nueva York es un pequeño París y mas alegre que Lóndres, muchas veces iba yo como enagenado cuando me paseaba por sus calles. Sus edificios gigantescos causan una impresion de respeto religioso en quien los ve por la primera vez: las casas parecen templos por sus fachadas. Los parques de Nueva York concilian la hermosura de la naturaleza con los primores del arte; muchas veces me refrescaba y recreaba bajo sus árboles umbrosos y á la vista de una fuente que esmaltaba la pradera.

Cinco días estube en esta ciudad en donde fui visitado de toda clase de perso-

nas, desde el mas alto capitalista hasta el humilde negro que tira el forlon. Los católicos me iban á besar las manos y pies, las madres me llevaban sus niños para que les diese la bendicion paternal, hasta en las calles se me prosternaban los hijos de la iglesia, saludando á un Ministro que los visitaba de tan lejana region. El día domingo es un día de gloria; en todas las iglesias resuenan los cánticos de Sion, y el órgano Cático convida al sagrado festin.

El cinco de Mayo sali de New York con direccion á la Capital de la República: visité la hermosa Filadelfia fundada por Guillermo Pen y Adan Jox; comí sus hermosas y delicadas manzanas tal vez plantadas por aquellas manos venerandas: esta ciudad fundada en una llanura inmensa, tiene de lejos una vista imponente y magestuosa: es bella y linda en la última expresion. Conoció la orgullosa Baltimore queriendo competir en su comercio y grandeza con la ciudad imperial. A las cinco de la tarde del mismo día y como á dos millas de distancia se descubre a lo lejos y como con un panorama la cúpula del gran Capitolio. Salve, digo, salve ¡Oh Jorge Washington! recibe los votos de un humilde extranjero que visita por la primera vez esta gran República obra de tu basta sabiduría.

A las nueve de la noche tube mi primera conferencia con el Sr. Presidente Franklin Pierce, que duró tres horas; se repitieron otras tres largas conferencias, y el catorce de Mayo en la infraoctava del Espiritu Santo á quien humildemente invoqué, fue reconocido el Gobierno de Nicaragua, inscripto el nombre de Patricio Rivas en las actas del Gobierno, y el humilde Padre Vijil recibido en el salon de los Diplomáticos con todas las formalidades de estilo. "Acuérdete Nicaragua de este servicio que te ha prestado el mas humilde de tus hijos; por ti sufrí vejaciones imponderables, contradicciones bochornosas y desprecios insultantes de los que se oponian á tu bien.

Washington es una ciudad triste; pero una tristeza que levanta el alma á grandes contemplaciones: muchas veces paseándome por los parques del Capitolio derramaba lágrimas involuntarias, de un espíritu mágico que se apodera del corazon. Veinte millones se han invertido ya en esta hermosa fábrica y todavia no se acaba.

Estando ya cumplida mi comision determiné mi regreso, y el veinticuatro de Junio dejé las playas de la gran República para volver á mi patria: el tres de Julio llegué á San Juan del Norte, y el seis entré á mi dulce Granada á esta patria tan triste y solitaria.

AGUSTIN VIJIL.

## Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

## A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

## MAX. A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends.  
Any information may be left at WINES & Co.

## Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.  
Granada, June 28, 1856.

## IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.





Iglesia de La Merced en Granada  
Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Granada

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 39

**Sábado, 2 de agosto de 1856**

EN PRIMERA PLANA, en inglés, descuella la nómina de pago de los "Fundadores de la República" —los 58 filibusteros que zarparon de San Francisco en el *Vesta* el 4 de mayo y desembarcaron en el Realejo el 16 de junio de 1855. En las páginas interiores, en inglés y español, como especie de corolario, "Traición y Muerte", la ejecución por los filibusteros de cuatro patriotas nicaragüenses en Masaya el 30 de julio de 1856.

**Saturday, August 2, 1856**

FILLING THE FRONT PAGE, in English, is the Pay-Roll of the "Founders of the Republic" —the 58 filibusters that sailed from San Francisco aboard the *Vesta* on May 4th, and landed at El Realejo on June 16th, 1855. Inside the paper, in English and Spanish, as a sort of corollary, "Treason and Death," a chronicle of the execution by the filibusters of four Nicaraguan patriots, in Masaya, on July 30th, 1856.

**Extractos / Excerpts****FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.**

Pay-roll of the Original Fifty-Eight, under Gen. Walker, from May 4th, 1855, to July 1st, 1856.

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**RACES.**

Mankind may be divided into two grand divisions: ... the migratory races are daring, vigorous and aggressive, the non-migratory are weak. The anglo-saxon may be taken as a type of one—the Chinese the type of the other. The Anglo-Saxon race has already got a footing in China and Japan; it has the control of India and the islands of the ocean, as well as nearly all North America. Why would it defeat itself in Central America?

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**TREASON AND DEATH!****EXECUTION OF TRAITORS IN MASAYA**

Desiderio Calvo, Felipe Pérez, Domingo Antonio Berroterán y Moisés Avendaño, shot on the Plaza by twenty American riflemen for aiding a soldier escape from Walker's army.

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El brazo de la ley acaba de descargar su golpe severo sobre cuatro desgraciados ... Felipe Perez, Domingo Antonio Berroteran, Moises Avendaño y Desiderio Calvo ... Habiendo sabido las autoridades de Masaya, que los cuatro individuos espresados empleaban dinero y eficacia en seducir á los soldados de aquella guarnicion á que desertaran, tomaron medidas oportunas y conducentes al esclarecimiento de los hechos ... En efecto, elijieron entre muchos otros soldados á quienes Felipe Perez y correos habian tratado de seducir, á Jaime Verner y á Santiago Sanbwn que hablan bien el castellano, para que afectando ser sensibles á las sujestiones de aquellos, concurriesen al punto que les habian designado, que era una casa destacada de la poblacion, en un lugar solo y sombrío ... Reunieronse pues, siendo muy puntuales á la cita los espresados Calvo y compartes ... los cuatro acusados entregaron una cantidad de dinero á Jerner y á su compañero, encargándoles con mucha especialidad, que se presentaran a Chamorro en cuanto llegasen á Leon, y le dijieran de su parte (de los remitentes) que les mandarian todos los demas que lograsen atraerse ... Cubiertas tantas y tan esquisitas formalidades para aplicarles el condigno castigo: convictos y confesos los reos, sin poder negar nada absolutamente, sufrieron la pena de muerte el dia 30 como dijimos al principio, despues de haber recibido los auxilios de la religion; y he aqui la historia fiel del suceso que deploramos, porque nosotros odiamos el delito y compadecemos al delincuente.

¡Ojalá sirva de ejemplo á ciertos espíritus atrabiliarios que desoyendo la voz adolorida de su patria, sumida por tanto tiempo en la anarquía, y presa de la hidra revolucionaria reclama tranquilidad, paz y buena fé de todos sus hijos, ahora que por dicha, comienza para ella una nueva era de ilustracion y progreso, bajo las sabias y probestas manos del Jeneral Walker. ...

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**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA****MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.**

El Presidente de la República á todos á quienes la presente vieren, salud.

Sabed vosotros: que la República de Nicaragua en virtud del decreto emitido el dia 22 del mes de Julio del año de 1856, queda autorizada por una ley solemne, archivada en el libro de decretos públicos en la página 17, la negociacion de un empréstito público hasta en la cantidad de dos millones de pesos, y desde luego ha contratado, vendido, y por las presentes contrata y vende, señala, cede y ajusta á ... de la Ciudad y Estado de Nueva York en los Estados Unidos de América como apoderados, y á sus sucesores en dicho encargo y confianza toda aquella parte de los terrenos públicos de Nicaragua, situada en la provincia de Matagalpa ... Comprendiendo un grado cuadrado, ó dos millones, trescientos cuatro mil acres de terreno, incluso todas las minas, privilegios minerales, maderas de tinta, maderas de construccion y cualquier otros productos de la naturaleza ...

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

NO. 39.

## 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  
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Job PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Deserters.

**REWARD** of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.

2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

3. H. Crillon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

THOMAS DOLAN,  
Captain Company C., First Rifles,  
Managua, July 12, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.  
ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### Dr. Augustus Post

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Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

### For sale.

THE Hacienda "Sta. Clara," situated in the Valley of Malacatoya, thirty miles to the north of this city. The lands are extensive, watered by abundant rivers, and sufficient pasturage for six thousand head of cattle. The Hacienda has now eight hundred head of cattle besides Brazil or Lima dye-wood, and all kinds of lumber, which can easily be transported by the River of Tipitapa to the Lake.

For particulars of sale, apply to General MANUEL CARRASCOA, or to his agent, J. B. THOMAS, Lima street.  
Granada, 24th July, 1856.

## FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

### PAY-ROLL

Of the Original Fifty-Eight, under Gen. Walker, from May 4th, 1855, to July 1st, 1856, Showing their Names, Date of Enlistment, Term of Service, Wages per month, Quarter-Master's Account, Pay due, with a few Remarks as to their Promotions, Deaths, and Discharges.

| Names.                               | Date of Enlistment. | No. of months. | No. of days. | Rate per month. | Total amount. | Quarter-Master's Account. | Balance.  | Remarks.  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander in Chief, | May 4, 1855         | 7 10           | 160          | 00              | \$733 33      |                           |           | Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855.                          |
| Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander in Chief, |                     | 6 16           | 500          | 00              | 3286 66       |                           |           | " from Dec. 14, 1855, to July 1, 1856.                |
| Col. C. C. Hornsby,                  | May 4, 1855         | 7 10           | 100          | 00              | 4000 00       |                           | \$4000 00 | Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855.                          |
| Col. C. C. Hornsby,                  |                     | 28             | 100          | 00              | 733 33        |                           |           | Colonel's pay from above date to Jan. 12, 1856.       |
| Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby,            |                     | 5 18           | 300          | 00              | 186 66        |                           |           | Brig. Generals pay from last date to July 1, 1856.    |
| Col. A. Jones, Surgeon-General,      | May 4, 1855         | 7 10           | 100          | 00              | 2600 00       |                           | 2600 00   | Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855.                          |
| Col. A. Jones, Paymaster General,    |                     | 6 16           | 200          | 00              | 733 33        |                           |           | Colonel's pay from above date to July 1, 1856.        |
| Captain J. B. Markham,               | May 4, 1855         | 6 9            | 100          | 00              | 2040 00       |                           | 2040 00   | Amount due to date of Resignation Nov. 13, 1855.      |
| Major J. B. Markham,                 |                     | 2              | 6            | 140             | 00            | 630 00                    |           | Recommissioned Major Feb. 9, 1856.                    |
| Lieut. Col. J. B. Markham,           |                     | 27             | 175          | 00              | 308 00        |                           |           | Lieut. Col. pay from April 15, 1856, to May 12, 1856. |
| Col. J. B. Markham,                  |                     | 1 18           | 200          | 00              | 157 50        |                           |           | Colonel's pay from last Date to July 1, 1856.         |
| Lieut. Col. Kewen,                   | May 4, 1855         | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 1415 50       | \$320 37                  | 1095 13   | Killed at Rivas, June 29, 1855.                       |
| Capt. F. Anderson,                   | May 4, 1855         | 11 11          | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Amount due up to April 15, 1856.                      |
| Major F. Anderson,                   |                     | 27             | 140          | 00              | 1136 66       |                           |           | Major's pay from above date to May 12, 1856.          |
| Lieut. Col. F. Anderson,             |                     | 1 18           | 175          | 00              | 126 00        |                           |           | Lieut. Colonel's pay from last date to July 1, 1856.  |
| Major Crocker,                       |                     | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 154 66        | 107 00                    | 1435 66   | Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855.                        |
| Captain D. K. Bailey,                | May 4, 1855         | 10 18          | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Amount due to date of resignation March 22, 1856.     |
| " J. V. Hoof,                        | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1060 00       | 100 30                    | 899 70    | Amount due.   |
| " C. R. Caston,                      | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 195 86                    | 1190 80   | Amount due.   |
| " George Leonard,                    | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 260 92                    | 1125 74   | Amount due.   |
| " E. W. Rawle,                       | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 189 82                    | 1196 84   | Amount due.   |
| " C. Turnbull,                       | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 36 41                     | 1350 45   | Amount due.   |
| " J. McNab,                          | "                   |                |              |                 |               | 94 50                     |           | Resigned, no pay.                                     |
| " J. De Brisot,                      | "                   | 7 26           | 100          | 00              | 786 66        | 168 65                    | 618 01    | Resigned, no pay.                                     |
| " W. Merriman,                       | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 140 62                    | 1246 04   | Transf'd to and commis'd sr. Capt. navy Jan. 1, '56   |
| Captain P. Veeder,                   | May 4, 1855         | 5 7            | 100          | 00              | 523 33        |                           |           | Discharged Oct. 11, 1855.                             |
| Captain P. Veeder,                   | Mar. 25, '56        | 3 5            | 1 0          | 00              | 316 66        |                           |           | Re-entered and commissioned March 25, 1856.           |
| Captain B. Williamson,               | May 4, 1855         | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 840 00        | 43 75                     | 796 25    | Died, June 30, 1856.                                  |
| Lieut. G. Gist,                      | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 31 00                     | 1355 66   | Amount due.   |
| " Gardner,                           | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 221 52                    | 1165 14   | Amount due.   |
| " J. Munson,                         | "                   | 7 26           | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 35 40                     | 1351 26   | Amount due.   |
| " W. H. Mathews,                     | "                   | 7 26           | 100          | 00              | 786 66        | 253 35                    | 533 31    | Resigned and paid Jan. 1, 1856.                       |
| " L. N. Webb,                        | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 110 63                    | 1276 03   | Amount due.   |
| " C. Stoll,                          | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 341 85                    | 1044 81   | Amount due.   |
| Lieut. J. W. Gay,                    | May 4, 1855         | 5 7            | 100          | 00              | 523 33        |                           |           | Discharged Oct. 11, 1855, and paid.                   |
| Lieut. J. W. Gay,                    | Mar. 19, '56        | 23             | 70           | 00              | 53 66         |                           |           | Re-entered and commissioned Mar. 19, 1856.            |
| Private William Anderson,            | May 4, 1855         | 5 7            | 100          | 00              | 577 00        | 30 00                     | 547 00    | Killed at Rivas, April 11, 1856.                      |
| " M. Burk,                           | "                   | 9 29           | 100          | 00              | 523 33        | 25 20                     | 497 80    | Discharged Oct. 11, 1855, and paid.                   |
| " Beaman,                            | "                   | 8 14           | 100          | 00              | 896 66        | 67 95                     | 928 71    | Discharged and paid March 3, 1856.                    |
| " Blanch,                            | "                   | 12 10          | 100          | 00              | 846 66        | 49 25                     | 797 41    | Discharged Jan. 18, 1856.                             |
| " C. Brogan,                         | "                   | 13 11          | 100          | 00              | 1233 33       | 129 70                    | 1103 63   | Discharged May 14, 1856.                              |
| " William Bailey,                    | "                   | 1 25           | 1 0          | 00              | 1336 66       | 39 75                     | 1296 1    | Discharged June 15, 1856.                             |
| " C. Collins,                        | "                   | 1 25           | 1 0          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855.                        |
| " T. Cowin,                          | "                   | 12 20          | 100          | 00              | 12 6 66       | 124 40                    | 1142 26   | Discharged May 24, 1856.                              |
| " J. H. Conely,                      | "                   | 4 16           | 100          | 00              | 453 33        | 17 00                     | 436 33    | Died at San Juan del Sur, Sept. 20, 1856.             |
| " Cothan,                            | "                   | 4 21           | 100          | 00              | 470 00        | 12 0                      | 458 00    | Died at San Juan del Sur, Sept. 25, 1856.             |
| " F. Cole,                           | "                   | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855.                        |
| " Wm. Cole,                          | "                   | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855.                        |
| " E. Easterbrook,                    | "                   | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855.                        |
| " B. Fisher,                         | "                   |                |              |                 |               | 91 05                     |           | Deserter, no pay.                                     |
| " C. Fisher,                         | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 119 42                    | 1267 24   | Discharged July 6, 1856.                              |
| " J. Helmeth,                        | "                   | 4 26           | 100          | 00              | 486 66        | 8 50                      | 478 16    | Died at San Juan Del Sur, Oct. 1, 1856.               |
| " Jacobson,                          | "                   |                |              |                 |               | 50 62                     |           | Banished, no pay.                                     |
| " C. Jarrett,                        | "                   | 4 11           | 100          | 00              | 436 66        | 139 00                    | 297 66    | Discharged and paid Sept. 15, 1855.                   |
| " T. Jordan,                         | "                   | 5 29           | 100          | 00              | 596 66        | 86 00                     | 510 66    | Shot Nov. 3, 1855.                                    |
| " J. Kennedy,                        | "                   | 13 26          | 100          | 00              | 1386 66       | 237 61                    | 149 05    | Amount due.   |
| " H. Lyons,                          | "                   | 12 8           | 100          | 00              | 1226 66       | 82 22                     | 1144 44   | Discharged May 13, 1856.                              |
| " E. B. Luther,                      | "                   | 9 6            | 1 0          | 00              | 920 00        | 95 15                     | 824 85    | Discharged and paid Feb. 10, 1856.                    |
| " McIndoe,                           | "                   | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Killed at Rivas Jan. 29, 1855.                        |
| " W. E. Moody,                       | "                   | 10 14          | 100          | 00              | 1046 56       | 232 17                    | 814 49    | Discharged March 18, 1856.                            |
| " J. Norris,                         | "                   | 3 11           | 100          | 00              | 336 66        |                           |           | Discharged Aug. 15, 1855.                             |
| " J. Norris,                         | Feb. 6, 1856        | 1 24           | 100          | 00              | 44 98         |                           |           | Re-enlisted Feb. 6, 1856.                             |
| " J. Norris,                         | April 1, '56        | 3              | 37           | 00              | 111 00        | 8 10                      | 484 54    | Promoted Drum Major 1st Rifle Bat. April 1, 1856.     |
| " C. Richardson,                     | May 4, 1855         | 3 24           | 100          | 00              | 380 00        |                           |           | Died at sea, Aug. 23, 1855.                           |
| " Wm. Steel,                         | "                   |                |              |                 |               | 56 27                     |           | Absent without leave, no pay.                         |
| " Wm. Sarsfield,                     | "                   | 12 2           | 10           | 00              | 1206 66       | 72 89                     | 1133 77   | Died in Granada, May 6, 1856.                         |
| " J. Small,                          | "                   | 8 7            | 100          | 00              | 823 33        | 103 20                    | 660 13    | Discharged and paid Jan. 11, 1856.                    |
| " J. Snackelford,                    | "                   | 3 26           | 100          | 00              | 386 66        |                           |           | Discharged Sept. 1, 1855.                             |
| " C. Travilla,                       | "                   | 12 24          | 100          | 00              | 1280 00       | 65 92                     | 1214 08   | Discharged May 28, 1856.                              |
| " Wm. Wilson,                        | "                   | 1 25           | 100          | 00              | 183 33        |                           |           | Killed at Rivas, June 29, 1855.                       |
| " H. Wheeler,                        | "                   | 3 11           | 100          | 00              | 336 66        |                           |           | Discharged Aug. 15, 1855, died at Realejo, Aug. '55.  |

ALEXANDER JONES, Pay Master General, N. A.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, GRANADA, July 17, 1856.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 2.

## CONDITION OF EUROPE.

During the last century the peoples of Europe have been struggling to free themselves from the oppressions of systems which were imposed upon them at a time when it was supposed that kings ruled by divine right, and the first duty of the people after worshipping God, was to revere the king. The rulers of the European states, instead of doing that which justice and a proper regard for the welfare of those over whom they reign would suggest, appear to labor under the impression that the highest duty is to enforce laws and preserve institutions which existed when society was in its crudest state, and when men were not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate or act up to a more advanced standard. "I am the State!" exclaimed Louis XIV, and he died under the same impression, although his power became much contracted before his death. If his Majesty was alive to-day, he would probably find that the people would dispute the point, declaring themselves the State, while he was but a public servant. The same idea cost Louis Philippe his crown, although he had not the boldness to express it.

The example of the benefits of free institutions in the United States, and the more general spread of literature, with a reasonable pride in being capable of self-government, make the people of Europe smart under the oppressions of the antiquated systems under which they exist. The sacrifices in the streets of Paris in 1848 show to what desperate efforts people will resort when endeavoring to enlarge the boundaries of their freedom. The struggles of Hungary against the most powerful of powers illustrates what men will dare and suffer for liberty. Italy, the mother of the arts, the cradle of genius, the—at one time—arbitress of the destinies of the world; Italy, the home of the scholar, and the artist and the poet—lingers amidst the crumbling bones and sickly vapors of the past. Unable to rise *en masse* to assert their rights, the Italians now take individual revenge for what their beloved country suffers. It is dangerous for any man in authority to walk in the dark or through unfrequented streets, so inveterate is their hatred of those by whom they are governed. The Italian, finding all redress hopeless, and expostulation useless, resorts to the "doctrine of the poignard," and one by one the dignitaries of both the church and State disappear beneath their practiced and stealthy stroke.

The day cannot, surely, be far distant when those who rule a country will rather practice how to advance and assist the people in governing themselves, than how antiquated absurdities may be perpetuated.

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather in this region has been very cool during the past week. For two days the sun was so thickly veiled in clouds as to be invisible. It may seem strange to persons living in a high northern latitude that we, who live so near the equator, should complain of the cold; but the morning of Wednesday last was too cool for comfort. Heavy blankets have been required several nights to keep up an agreeable temperature. The thermometer has not, during the past month, risen above 85 degs. in the shade, and ranged between that and 70 degrees. Think of this ye sufferers who are melting in less favored places. If ye want to keep cool during the summer come to Nicaragua.

**NEW FLAG.**—The Quartermaster of this port is a genuine specimen of young America. After eleven years spent in the cause of progress, first in Mexico and then in Central America, he has at last driven "down his stakes" for a term in Granada, and promises to overlook the cause with a feeling of paternity. The old flag had faded, and he and the amiable lady of Capt. Dusenbury conspired to make a new one, which was done forthwith and after an excellent fashion. The material and composition is good, but the volcanoes are left out with the view probably to annexing a few more. Capt. Morris, here's to our new flag and the fair hands that wrought it.

Smith and Brown were walking across the Plaza. Says Smith to Brown, why are you like a general pardon? Because you amnesty (am nasty). Smith is still at large, and Brown is doing as well as can be expected.

**DISCHARGES.**—A large number of soldiers are now being discharged from the army, on account of expiration of their terms of service.

## TOO BAD—IF TRUE.

The late irregularity in the reception of the mails from the United States makes us very cautious in expressing an opinion upon anything relative to it either socially or politically; as whatever we might say may by the next arrival receive a flat contradiction. By the last accounts politics had swallowed everything else. While newspapers were pouring forth broadsides and raking each other fore and aft in advocacy of the claims of their favorites; wits were cracking their jokes upon each other's heads, and poets were endeavoring to suffocate the opposition in a flood of verse. The candidates themselves—generous honest patriots that they are—were undergoing extreme torture, by the pressure of those thumbscrews of political torment—party test questions.

The names of the Presidential aspirants afford those who can see amusement in politics ample opportunities to make merry upon them. The names make a singular alliteration. Buchanan and Breckenridge, Donelson and Dayton, Fremont and Fillmore.

In the New England and Western States, Fremont and the Rocky Mountains (in reference to his explorations) are the "open seshames" to society. Throughout the South, and in Pennsylvania "Buck" and "Breck" are the only passwords as under which it is safe to circulate at large. Fillmore is a sort of national man and his name is spoken more or less in every State of the Union, especially in the summer months, for during the hot weather politicians of all parties, whether at the festive board or in the enjoyment of a private "cobbler," are heard frequently to exclaim—fill more.

Immediately after the nomination of Buchanan, the democracy of New York got up a grand ratification meeting. After having listened to the speechmaking in the Park, they formed in procession, and marched up Broadway, bearing in their hands numerous flags and banners, on one of which was the following inscription:

"We have 'Polked' them, we have 'Pierced' them, and now we'll 'Buck' them."

We have occasionally heard of the "gagging" of men, and the "muzzling" of the press, but this is the first instance which has come to our knowledge of a whole nation being "bucked."

**ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.**—By a decree of the Government published under the regular official heading, it will be seen that the first step towards the regular organization of the Judiciary of this State has been taken in the appointment of a Court of First Instance for every Department in the Republic. The Hon. Thomas Baseye, of California, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Court of First Instance in this Department; and we believe we may safely congratulate the public that a man has been nominated who fulfils the Jeffersonian measure of honesty and capability.

The jurisdiction of the Court is set forth in the decree as embracing all cases where the title or possession of land is in question; in all cases of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction; in all matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons; in all criminal cases, and, generally, in all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the alcaldes.

The Judge has power to enforce his decrees; he may appoint a clerk and marshal, at the same time designating their fees; and for his services, at present, shall receive one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

As a matter of course, as always will be the case, legal business is flowing in on the attention of the Court; and we doubt not there will soon be other organizations of the same sort.

**EVACUATING.**—Up to the 10th of May 55,000 French, 9000 English, 7080 Sardinians, and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Crimea. There were still on Russian territory 85,000 French, 45,000 English, and 9000 Sardinians.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—The Princess Royal of England is betrothed to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It is said the consummation of the marriage is so near at hand that officers of their future household have already been selected.

**MARSHAL PELLESSIER.**—At last accounts Marshal Pellessier—the hero of Sebastopol—was hastening home to be present at the christening of "Young France."

**SEBASTOPOL.**—Russian engineers are now surveying Sebastopol, which is to be built entirely on a new plan.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—By General Order No. 132, officers in the army will observe that they can now obtain their proper commissions.

## Treason and Death!

### EXECUTION OF TRAITORS IN MASAYA

Wednesday, at half-past five in the afternoon, Desiderio Calvo, a wealthy merchant of Masaya, Domingo Antonio Berclaran, Moises Avendaño and Felipe Perez, all natives of Nicaragua, were publicly executed by being shot in the Plaza of Masaya, for treasonable practices against the Republic.

In this army, as in all others, there are base men, who, not realizing their purposes of plunder, and being restrained from lawlessness, desert the service they dishonor. Such cases are fewer than in any other army we read of; for here the soldier is not pressed into duty, but comes voluntarily into the army of the State from the promptings of a noble ambition. However straitened the army may be for the necessities of life, the soldiers of the republican cause consider themselves bound more strictly by their honor to abide by a mission they have undertaken to perform; and the man who talks of desertion here is marked as one unworthy to follow the banner which leads to an honorable grave or a glorious victory. Into this body of men, however, as into all human assemblies, have crept a few cowardly cravens; and ever and anon we hear that some company has lost a man by desertion. The name of such an one is then struck from the army roll; his memory is held in contempt; and when caught the duty of shooting him is despatched without a word of pity. A soldier's honor should not be affected by sympathy for one who leaves the service when the State is in danger, and when the issue, not only of all our lives, but of the great cause of republicanism is surrounded by enemies.

Three or four soldiers having deserted from the garrison at Masaya, the officers formed a Vigilance Committee to detect the cause and arrest such as they might suspect of an intention to desert. On Tuesday last a soldier named James Verner, sergoant major of the Second Light Infantry, who speaks Spanish well, informed his commanding officer that he had been solicited by a certain native to desert. He also proposed to convince the officers of the fact by meeting the native (Calvo, mentioned in the first paragraph,) at a certain untenanted house that night. The proposal was accepted, and for the purpose of securing double testimony, another soldier named John Sanborn was sent along.

Accordingly at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night Verner and Sanborn repaired to the appointed spot, and entering the house commenced a conversation with persons inside. The officers who were on the watch heard the natives ask Verner to desert, proposing to pay so much money down, and when he arrived at Leon the enemy would pay the rest. Some money was then paid to Verner and Sanborn, and they were also supplied with fresh bread and cheese, and urged to leave immediately. Desiderio Calvo informed Verner how to avoid the picket guard, and at what houses to call on the road for provisions and assistance. He told Verner to say to Rivas that he had sufficient money to buy up the whole army, (modest man!) and that he intended to remain in Masaya persuading men to desert until he was suspected, when he would leave and go to Leon himself.

After hearing this much the officers rushed into the room and secured the four men whose names we have given in the first paragraph. They were tried, and, by the laws of war, sentenced to be shot. Wednesday they were executed in the presence of a large concourse of the people of Masaya, who, although they might pity them as men, still expressed an opinion that as citizens they deserved death.

In this connection it may not be amiss to ask the soldier what he proposes to gain by desertion? The enemy are proverbially false, and history should warn any American not to trust himself into the hands of his bitter and treacherous foes. The success of the democratic cause is certain, and the deserter must soon be caught or forced to leave the State. All reason should convince a man of the ultimate victory of the present Government, and when this is done where will the deserter obtain refuge from the punishment which must follow him here, or the contempt with which he will be viewed in the United States. There is no safety, no hope of reward outside of the present legitimate authority; and whoever takes up with a different destiny voluntarily accepts an ignominious death or a life of flight and contempt. Men should look at this matter in its probable chances hereafter, and not as regards the value of a few dollars bounty they may obtain at present for deserting the service they voluntarily enlisted to support. A list of the deserters, with their names, ages, character, place of residence, business and description, will be published soon, and then their infamy will be as wide as the world.

## LETTER FROM MASAYA.

[Special correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

MASAYA, July 23, 1856.

Sir—Deeming that a brief account of the manner in which the boys at Masaya spend their leisure hours in these "weak, piping times of peace" might be acceptable, I will endeavor to give you a few items which occurred within the last two days. In the first place we had a marriage—the gallant Lieut. C—, of the Second Light Infantry, having led to the hymeneal altar the young and beautiful Miss C. O'N—, a native lady of the highest respectability. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. May; and after the blushing bride had retired, the friends of the bridegroom enjoyed themselves most hugely. In fact, so exhilarated did some of them become, that it is whispered that a certain well-known army physician forgot the countersign, and was kept marking time by the sentry until relieved by the officer of the day. It is said that the match was a runaway one, and, consequently, the fair bride was unattended by her female friends—an omission which somewhat marred the otherwise supremely happy evening. The gallant bridegroom received the congratulations of his comrades with becoming equanimity.

On the following day a party of officers proceeded to the beautiful Indian village of Nindirí, where two races were run, which might be described in sporting language thus:

### NINDIRI COURSE—SUMMER MEETING.

First Race—Quarter Race, free for all ages; sweepstake purse \$50, half forfeit. Single dash.

#### Entries.

E. J. Sanders' w. g., Old Tom, by imp. Whiskey, out of Blue Ruin—5 y. o.

B. P. Crane's w. h., Rack, by Pacer, out of imp. Lope—4 y. o.

When the horses were brought to the stand, opinions were about equally divided, and we heard of but one bet—a bottle of aguardiente on Old Tom, which was promptly taken—down. After one false start the word was given to go, and both nags got off well together—Old Tom having the track and slightly taking the lead. Rack followed close, however, and when about midway the pace was tremendous. At this time both horses might have been covered with two blankets. Rack manifested a disposition to bolt, which his rider was unable to restrain, and Old Tom came in a considerable winner, in about 0.55.

Neither horse appeared to be much distressed; and as about this time a demijohn of "the stuff" was seen coming up the street on an Indian girl's head, a simultaneous rush was made for the grocery, in which the recent competing nags were the winners; but whether it was owing to their speed or the thirst of their riders, must be left to the imagination.

After refreshment preparations were made for the second race. The entries were Old Tom, as before, and F. P. Anderson's bay horse Aguardiente, by Indian, out of Sugar Cane—4 y. o. Old Tom's previous performances and his apparent good condition made him the favorite, and the betting was exceedingly limited—not more than three bottles having changed hands on the race. At the start Old Tom took his usual position in the advance, Aguardiente close behind. The rider of the latter was observed to apply the persuaders very freely, but it was all in vain—Old Tom maintaining his position, and coming in an easy winner in 0.53.

After the races the noise of a drum was heard in the distance, and fearing it might be the enemy, the whole body charged up in the direction of the sound—Chico Bravo leading most gallantly. On arriving at the spot two drums were found, which two Indians were playing upon in a not very scientific but exceedingly earnest manner, to the accompaniment of a cracked clarinet played by a blind *hijo del país*. Struck with the extreme beauty of the music, it was at once resolved to march towards the Plaza headed by the band; and off we started, marching by fours, led by Capt. Chico, who gave his orders with a gravity suited to the occasion. On arriving at the Plaza the band instinctively halted at the grocery, in front of which the band drew up. The sun being rather warm, four of the party made for a shady tree in the rear of the grocery, without waiting for orders, for which they were immediately arrested by Capt. Chico.

After imbibing the party returned to Masaya, visiting on the way that remarkable lake from which the town draws its water. They reached home safely—only one of the party having been spilled on the road, owing, he said, to the bridle breaking, and I suppose that must have been the cause. On entering the town the whole party charged gallantly up the street, scattering the



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 3.

## RACES.

Whoever has traced the history of different races must have been struck with the tendency of each race to work out a particular destiny in opposition to all forces and under the most adverse circumstances. In this men appear to be guided by an instinct superior to reason itself. For in this peoples have oftentimes trampled upon observances and rules of action laid down for them by their deepest thinkers.

Mankind may be divided into two grand divisions—the migratory and the non-migratory. If we cast our eye upon a map of the world we can as readily distinguish the lines by which they are divided, as we can the boundaries of an island. The migratory races are daring, vigorous and aggressive; the non-migratory are weak and in no way venturesome. The Anglo-Saxon may be taken as a type of one—the Chinese the type of the other. An endeavor to stop the onward march of the former would prove as fruitless as the efforts of Madam Partington at stopping the tide of the Atlantic with a broomstick. The latter are now as they were two thousand years ago, and pride themselves upon their non-progressive exclusiveness.

The fact, that, out of the petty tribes of the Angles and Saxons, have sprung a race of men that seems destined to bring mankind to the culminating point of its greatness, is one of the most instructive lessons in history. And the force of it is by no means diminished when we consider that in this, contrary to all other races, the sword has played but a secondary part. As the great moral redeemer of the world assumed the robes of mortality within the humble precincts of a stable, so the origin of the race in which his philosophy finds a physical embodiment has had such an obscure beginning that its origin is difficult to determine; and there can be no doubt that, one is as certain to regenerate the physical, as the other is the moral condition of the world. The Anglo-Saxon race appears to have been created for carrying out to its ultimate the doctrines of Christ, and must therefore continue in its work until some new system of ethics has been originated which shall prove beyond the grasp of its intellect.

All Europe combined could not confine the English, within the narrow limits of their little island. Like the coral insects in the depths of the ocean, which instinctively continue to progress until they have created new islands, and have laid the foundations of future empires, the English driven by the irresistible force which controls their destiny, have worked themselves into the four corners of the earth, and founded empires, which, increasing like their parent, must sooner, or later control or absorb the entire human family.

The weaker or non-migratory race have always disappeared before, or bent beneath, the stronger or migratory race. Where are now the Indians of North America? Where are the more civilized tribes who acknowledged the supremacy of the Montezumas? Those of them that have not already entered the eternal hunting grounds with their fathers, are gliding by us like spectres; and so negligent have they been of the talents given them, that they leave not even a footprint by which future chroniclers can trace their history.

The fate of the Indians would almost justify the belief that, they are but the remains of a pre-Adamite race, whose destinies had been accomplished before Adam was created, or before there was a necessity for the present more vigorous and more intellectual possessors of the soil which they so long occupied without improving.

Looking thus at what the Anglo-Saxon race is evidently destined to accomplish, how short-sighted it appears in one portion of it to throw obstacles in the path of the other. The race has already got a footing in China and Japan; it has the control of India and the islands of the ocean, as well as nearly all North America. Why should it defeat itself in Central America?

**CITY OF RIVAS.**—A friend writes us from Rivas that the town is pricking up at present, and is now much more animated than it was some weeks since. Houses are being fitted up on the Plaza, and the alcaldes are busy having the weeds and underbrush cleared away. The deserted buildings are now filled up with smiling señoritas and crying muchachas. The American and native population enjoy good health, and to wind up with the rather inclegant expression of our correspondent, the "town is d—nably like it use to be."

## GRANADA IN THE EVENING.

The drum beats the call for the evening parade. The soldiers are now seen walking to and fro across the Plaza, in order to join their companies, and citizens begin to sally forth to witness the review.

It is now about half-past four P. M. The sun, descending in his course to the horizon, has lost his mid-day fervidness, and heavy clouds rolling up from the eastward interpose their grateful shade. The tops of Mount Momobacho are capped by a light vapor, upon the serrated edges of which silver fringes begin to appear. A refreshing breeze is blowing off the lake, bringing with it the odors of thousands of sweet smelling flowers and blossoms. During the short interval which intervenes before the parade the stillness is broken only by the notes of many gaily plumed birds in the contiguous groves, which carrol forth their songs of gladness. High in the pure depths of the atmosphere, birds of prey, on motionless wings, sweep in endless circles, and an occasional vulture alights upon some of the neighboring roofs, as if to contemplate, with the solemn air of the bird of Minerva, upon the actions which are about to transpire beneath.

The clock of the cathedral tells the fifth hour; the drum beats the "fall in" roll; in an instant there stands, on the side of the Plaza in which is situate the offices of the President of the Republic, a line of armed men. The square is now alive with people who come to witness the drill. The dark and haughty Spaniard mingles with the copper-colored, half-clad half-breeds, who look with wonder at the maneuvers of a modern military organization, and they, in their turn, make no distinction between themselves and the "pal-faces." Each person is anxious only to witness what is going on, and enjoy the beauties of the scene.

The band now strikes up some lively airs, suggestive to Americans of happy times and pleasant faces far away; an officer gives the words "Attention—battalion;" the officer in command speaks, and hundreds of men move as if their anatomical articulations depended entirely upon his words. The drill is ended; the orders are read, and the officers having saluted the commander, the parade is dismissed.

The spectators now gather into groups to discuss the news of the day, or sit beneath the extending roofs and beguile the time in social chat. Presently all eyes are turned towards one of the streets which converge in the Plaza, and voices exclaim "Is that not beautiful!" as some ladies in their flowing riding habits, accompanied by their male escorts, dash forward at tremendous speed and disappear again. Horsemen on their ambling animals now appear upon the Plaza, dressed in gay uniform, and pedestrians perambulate about in various directions.

The sun has now sunk beneath the earth, but his refracted rays reflected from the clouds render the entire view into one of surpassing beauty. The warmth of the coloring near the horizon is gradually subdued, until, at the zenith, touches and shades too delicate for description blend in the most pleasing harmony. Occasionally a pencil of light tipping the edges of the mountain gives to them the appearance of being enveloped in flame; while, more frequently, floods of the richest and most gorgeous coloring is poured out upon the dark heavy clouds, transfixing the spectator with wonder at the beauty of the commingling of such strong light and shade. Gradually all things assume a more sombre hue, and night falling silently, hides from view everything except the brilliant stars.

**TEMPERANCE REGULATION.**—The town is now one of the most orderly places in the world. An order has been issued that no more liquor should be sold, and all the drinking establishments have been closed up. This is carrying out the Maine Liquor Law quite unexpectedly, and we are somewhat anxious to hear what the "reformers" down-east will say when they hear of the fact.

**LOUIS SCHESSINGER.**—It is rumored that Mr. Schlessinger, after dodging about the country for three months, has at last "turned up" in Chenandega, and has been appointed to the command of a body of Indians pressed into service for rebellious purposes against this Republic. It is a pity the good natured Indians of Segovia should be forced to keep such bad company.

**RESIGNATIONS.**—First Lieutenant W. S. West, and Second Lieutenant J. W. Mountjoy resigned their offices on the 6th of July.

First Lieutenant Bradley, of the First Light Infantry, resigned on the 17th of July.

Surgeon Grant resigned on the 19th of July.

Second Lieutenant W. Clark resigned on the 21st of July.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

Granada is a beautiful city, and so situated that, look from whatever point you may, a view is obtained. Granada is an epitome of all nature. In its center is a vast prairie inhabited by various and alarmingly savage animals, whose hideous noises make night tremendous. Standing in the middle of this vast plain and casting the eye as far as you can throw it, you behold (if your eye has not been injured by the throw) immense piles of what we once mud and straw rising heavenward to the stupendous height of, at least, twelve feet six inches, terminating in various "conic sections," which are so amusingly described by a remarkably witty writer called Euclid—to whom, for the particulars upon "sections," the reader is respectfully referred. Between the prairie and the upper end of the town the traveller may be gratified by the sight of innumerable falls, (especially if he should have the happiness of travelling it after dark,) many of which will certainly astonish, if they do not alarm him. On the right hand side as you go up, the streets end in a hole in the ground; on the left hand side as you come down, they terminate "no whar." Those who take the left hand road are supposed never to stop. It is thought by antiquarians that Rivas took this road, and as he is likely to terminate "no whar," it is called the Rivas Road. But upon this point the ancients and moderns are divided; the latter contending that he is likely to come to an end before he expects it. Toward the lower end of the city the principal streets run (very fast) nearly cheek-by-jowl, until they push their extremities under the waters of that first cousin of the Pacific Ocean called Lake Nicaragua.

Notwithstanding the many beauties of the place and the attractions of its gay saloons, its places of amusement, its public gardens, its refreshing fountains, its public galleries, where the genius of men has infused into the shapeless paints and the dull inanimate marble everything in life except the breath itself! Notwithstanding all this, and the attractions of the beautiful faces which are daily to be seen upon the avenues and circumjacent groves, I became wearied of Granada, and longed for the atmosphere of the country, where I might be cheered by the warbling of the birds, and the humming of the bees, and the voices of the rivulets, as they lisp their little songs to the lilies and ferns, while meandering ceaselessly through the meadows.

Having jumped on the back of the road that runs to the lake I soon arrived there; and with my other shirt tied neatly up in a handkerchief, I awaited the coming of the party with whom I had volunteered to cross.

What an institution is a bongo! It carries a man back five thousand years, while it carries him forward fifty miles. Who can sit in one without thinking of the time when Adam "paddled his own canoe" to "the other side of Jordan," with Mrs. Adam by his side, and the chubby little Cain and Abel on her knees!

Our bongo proved herself a first rate sailor. The distance to the point at which we were drying was thirty-eight miles, and we reached it in the unprecedentedly short time of seven days thirteen hours and twenty-seven minutes. The commander—a jolly dog—who is somewhat addicted to lying (in the guard house) says his bark was on the sea thirteen seconds less than the above time; but as he was only "half seas over" until we had gone the entire distance, his statement must be taken with a few grains of allowance, two scruples of conscience, and four very heavy drachms of brandy—in a horn—before it can be relied upon.

The wind during the first three days blew a gale from the N. N. S. by N. On the morning of the fourth day we bore up against a stiff breeze, and made several degrees of dead reckoning N. S. N. by S. By struggling manfully against the adverse winds, and undergoing the utmost privations (being allowed only a small keg of liquor per day for ten men), our efforts were at length crowned with success, and we succeeded beyond our hopes, in being drifted back to the spot from which we started.

Having refilled our casks, and taken in a few tortillas and other little luxuries, we lost no time in committing ourselves again to the miseries of the deep. Started with a fair wind, and reached the middle of the lake in gallant style. We now began to chop in the "Trough of the Sea"—the name of our bongo—and found, by an examination of the log (kept for kindling purposes), that we had succeeded in knocking off two knots an hour. The breeze increased to a gale—the gale to a hurricane. The Trough of the Sea dove into the waters like a duck; all hands in danger of be-

ing drowned—except me, for, somehow, I'm always dry—succeeded at last in reaching shore by all hands blowing up the captain—thus keeping ourselves afloat.

The coast upon which we landed was an extremely hospitable one, but there were no inhabitants. Every person retired to the mountains of the interior at our approach. The few, however, that remained received us with open arms and fixed bayonets—a courtesy which we were not slow in returning, as we fixed our bayonets in pieces of beef which, we were creditably informed, had been jerked immense distances; and by a flank movement, which speaks volumes for the strategic ability of our commander, we succeeded in capturing various feathered bipeds, which suffered death according to the honors of war by being shot. The fatigue of the attack was so great that many complained of being unable to continue, but our captain, who is as fertile in expedients as he is brave in the field, ordered copious draughts of coffee to be administered. This for a while caused us to renew the attack; but the opposition continuing to bring in fresh supplies, we were obliged to withdraw. And now a great misfortune befel us. The captain, whose loyalty had hitherto never been suspected, went over board, and openly to our enemies. This, however, proved afterward but a *ruse de guerre*; for having endeavored to bring them to terms, he was heard giving them a command to "Charge." He then returned to his old companions. It is supposed that the enemy did charge, as, before we left, we could see them counting up the cost of something on their fingers. I hope these people will learn after a while that Americans cannot afford to fight for nothing and feed themselves.

For seventeen days we wandered about in the wilderness. Our days were spent in the patriotic endeavor to empty our casks—our nights in defending ourselves against the attacks of musquitos, which grow here to an enormous size. In one of those night encounters I happened to be separated from my companions. Early in the day I was placed in charge of the kegs, and nobly did they do their duty. Even in my misfortune they did not abandon me, for now I found one of them by my side, administering to me all the consolation and comfort my precarious position would admit.

Those who have studied natural history know, as well as I do, that the female musquitos only have stings. The night was so intensely dark that I could distinguish nothing, but I knew by the strangeness of the sensation I felt that one of those was around. I appealed once more to the keg to deaden my feelings, but the sensation increased. I rolled myself up in my blanket, but this didn't save me, as I was immediately unrolled. Having no other alternative I belted forth for assistance. Fortune favors the brave: the captain and his party arrived and rescued me. As soon as I was in safety I began to relate my adventure with the musquito, but the captain interrupted me by saying—"We saw her, Bricks; she is of the Carib tribe."

As I didn't desire to be made a standing joke, I returned the next day to Granada.

**SOCIAL REUNIONS.**—On the Saturday evening after the ceremony of resuming diplomatic relations, a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the house of Col. Wheeler, and enjoyed themselves in the old-fashioned nearly style peculiar to Americans. Singing, dancing and reciting were the order of the day, or rather night, for the "wee, sma' hours" stole upon them ere they were aware of their approach. So pleasant was this impromptu soiree that those engaged were determined to repeat it; and the Colonel stated that he would give a little affair of this kind every Thursday night. On Thursday last, accordingly, another joyous party assembled at the Minister's, no less than nine American ladies being present, and enjoyed themselves in a pleasant, rational manner. No invitations are given to these reunions, but it is understood that all the Colonel's friends are expected to be present—dropping in and out as time and inclination suits. This divests them of all formality and stiffness, and throws about them an air of lightness and ease, which much enhances their pleasure. We hope to see this example of Col. Wheeler's followed by other ladies and gentlemen, as nothing tends more to knit the two races together than these little social gatherings, where all meet and pass the time in innocent mirth and gaiety. The native ladies have not mustered very strong as yet, but we trust they will lay aside their shyness and assist in making the time pass pleasantly.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Mr. C. C. Nukerck has been appointed Collector of Customs at the port of San Juan del Sur.



OFFICIAL. NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES. Accessory Transit Company.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Letter from Mr. Richmond, Under-Secretary of State, to Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GRANADA, July 22, 1856.

The undersigned Under-Secretary of State for the Republic of Nicaragua, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch No. 28, from the Honorable Mr. Wheeler, Minister of the United States of America.

Enclosed herewith the Minister of the United States will please find the discharges asked for.

In relation to the proceedings had with the late Accessory Transit Company, the undersigned is instructed to reply that the President is pleased to have this opportunity of explaining the facts and circumstances which led to the recent action of this Government. It is satisfactory to be able to correct the misrepresentations of interested parties, who, as appears from some documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States sent into Congress on the 1th of May last, have not scrupled, for their own unworthy purposes, to attempt to deceive the Hon. Secretary of State and other persons connected with the United States Government.

When the history of the late company is fairly placed before the President of the United States, the undersigned feels assured that he will not fail to perceive the spirit of equity and justice which has controlled the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua.

It is hardly necessary to remind the Honorable Minister of the United States of the fact that the late Accessory Transit Company was chartered "with the sole object of facilitating the construction of the maritime canal," in accordance with the contract entered into on the 7th of August 1849 between the Supreme Director of the State of Nicaragua and the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company."

The undersigned begs to call the attention of the Honorable Minister of the United States to the peculiar phraseology of the charter by which its "sole object" is determined; because if the Accessory Transit Company have failed to use the charter for the "sole object" of the grant, then it is manifest that the privileges therein contained are forfeited.

The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was chartered for several purposes. It obtained the privilege of building a ship canal across the territory of this Republic on certain terms and conditions; but if it found the ship canal impracticable, it might fulfil the contract by constructing a railroad, or rail and carriage road and water communication between the two oceans.

The Accessory Transit Company differed from the Ship Canal Company in having one object, and that object was to facilitate the construction of the ship canal.

The President of the late Accessory Company, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. Marcy, dated March 26th 1856, declares that "a ship canal of the requisite depth was found to be impracticable."

If this assertion of the company's president be correct, it is clear that the "sole object" of the charter cannot be attained, and, therefore, that all privileges granted under it are forfeited by acknowledged inability to perform the conditions of the grant.

But as if further to justify the course the Government has pursued, the president of the company says in the same letter: "The Accessory Transit Company is an association composed of American citizens, whose principal business is that of common carriers of passengers and freight from New York to California."

For convenience of transit across the Isthmus, the company found it necessary to obtain a charter and acts of incorporation from the State of Nicaragua.

If the "principal business" of the company was as thus stated—and there can be no doubt of the fact—the privileges of the charter were diverted from the "sole object" of the grant to another and entirely different purpose. It is an unhappy admission for the Accessory Company to say that it obtained its charter merely "for convenience of transit across the Isthmus."

deliberate fraud for the purpose of eluding the payment of its just liabilities. The testimony of the agents of the company shows that their books were kept in such a way as to prevent the State from arriving at a correct knowledge of the net profits and with a view of making the gains of the company appear less than they really were.

But it may be urged that although the company was deeply indebted to the Government and was fraudulently endeavoring to deprive the State of its just rights, still the controversy was to be settled by reference to five commissioners chosen under the thirty-third article of the charter.

For some time past the State has been endeavoring to settle with the company by means of commissioners. The Government of Estrada, in June 1855, appointed Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo to visit New York for the purpose of a settlement; and in the month of July the Government of Castellon appointed General—then Colonel—William Walker with similar objects.

At the same time the Government of Leon notified the agents of the company that it would consider any settlement made with Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo as null and void.

Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo went to New York and presented their powers to the agents of the company. Their correspondence with the Government of Granada shows, however, that they found the company indisposed to settle. Colonel Walker, early in September last, presented credentials to the agent in Virgin Bay, who informed him that he had sent a copy of the powers to the president in New York.

No steps were, however, taken to arrange any settlement with the company at that time.

Soon after the late Provisional Government was organized in November last, the Minister of Hacienda sent a formal notice to the president of the company, peremptorily requiring him to appoint commissioners to settle the matters in controversy with the Government. To this the president replied in a letter, enclosing an opinion of the counsel of the company, copies of which are herewith enclosed, marked B and C.

It is impossible not to be struck with the evasive nature of the reply made to the Minister of Hacienda. It is stated that the matter had passed out of the hands of the company, inasmuch as they had appointed two commissioners to act in conjunction with two others appointed by Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo. Now it is clear these four had no power to act under the thirty-third article before a fifth was appointed; and the company has never asserted or pretended that a fifth was appointed before the powers of Tejada and Lacayo were formally revoked.

Hence it was a mere subterfuge for the company to refuse to comply with the explicit demand of the Minister of Hacienda.

But the opinion of the counsel of the company and the action of the president based upon it were more than a subterfuge. They were a direct indignity to the Government of Leon, under whose auspices chiefly the late Provisional Government was formed; for they entirely ignored the protest made by the Director Castellon against the appointment of Tejada and Lacayo, and recognized these latter as the duly and only constituted agents of the Republic.

As the Government formed under the treaty of 23d October 1855 was instituted for the purposes of peace between the old parties, it could not fail to be surprised and startled at the insolence of a corporation which attempted to reopen the old wounds by persisting in treating the Government of Estrada as the only legitimate one prior to the inauguration of President Rivas.

The tone of contempt for the will of the Republic of Nicaragua which pervades the letter of the counsel of the company, is a fair specimen of the manner in which this corporation has always treated the Government. The uniform policy of the company has been to encourage first one party and then another in the State, thus keeping the Republic always in turmoil and without authorities powerful enough to enforce its claims against its debtors.

In the same spirit the counsel of the company, after the notification of the Minister of Hacienda, continued to threaten the Government that if the State would not settle on terms acceptable to them they would break up the transit and take their steamers from the lake and river. Under such circumstances and with such threats, nothing remained but to dissolve the company and place its property in the hands of a receiver for the payment of its just liabilities.

This was done by decree, dated 18th of February 1856. In dissolving the company the State was careful not to take any unfair advantage of the faithless and criminal acts of the company. A Board of Commissioners was appointed to take charge of the property seized, to cite the company through its agents to appear and answer to the charges made by the State, and to give these agents the privilege of cross-examining and producing witnesses, and of being heard by counsel in defence of the corporation.

Provision was made for preventing any interruption in the transit, and as far as possible the interests of innocent parties were carefully secured.

Far from appearing before the Board of Commissioners to answer to the claims of the Government, the Accessory Transit Company has persisted in its old hostility to the establishment of peace and order on the Isthmus. Its officers and agents have constantly strove to deprecate the Government, misrepresenting its acts and calumniating its intentions.

Herewith enclosed the Honorable Mr. Wheeler to receive the assurances of his high respect and distinguished consideration.

JOHN L. RICHMOND, Under-Secretary of State for the Republic of Nicaragua.

To the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States near Nicaragua.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—Mob law reigns supreme in California. San Francisco is in the midst of a revolution such as none other but her own history parallels. The most deplorable state of anarchy rules the community, and where it will stop we are at a loss to determine.

It appears that when James King of William, editor of the Bulletin, was killed, the mob commenced, and in a short time its members amounted to six thousand persons. These procured guns, swords, pistols and cannon, and after perfecting an organization, marched on the jail, and after taking Casey and Cora from the authorities, proceeded to lynch them.

They afterwards ordered a large number of persons to leave the State, giving but short notice of the fact. Afterwards the Governor issued his proclamation against the Vigilance Committee, and his authority was directly defied. The courts suspended all business, and the city merchants shut up their shops.

There was a universal stagnation in private as well as public affairs. One of the men notified to leave refused to comply, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out to rescue him from the hands of the committee. The process could not be served because the man was concealed. Another failed to comply, and an attempt was made to arrest him in the presence of David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Resistance was made, a fight ensued, and Judge Terry cut a man named Hopkins with his bowie knife. The Vigilance Committee became furious, arrested Judge Terry, and at last accounts he was being informally tried by the mob.

The Committee have fortified their place of meeting, and a certain number of members parade the city in military uniform every day. All the arms of the State had been captured, and though an attempt was being made by the authorities to re-establish law and order, it was yet far from successful, and the country seemed to be subjected to the will of an unlicensed mob.

Where the difficulty would end, nothing in our advices affords us the least ground to conjecture. The State was in anarchy.

PAYING OFF.—Within the past two weeks, as fast as the different muster-rolls have been handed in, the Paymaster-General of the Army has been busily engaged in paying off the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Republic.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Col. John Allen, Second Rifle Battalion, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 16th of July. Lieut. W. Overton, Second Rifle Battalion, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 16th of July.

MILITARY CLASS.—The officers of the line stationed at this post formed a class for recitation and instruction in tactics, on the 28th of July. The commanding officer of the post supervises the course of instructions.

COURT—FIRST INSTANCE.—Judge Basey has opened his court in the room formerly occupied by the Subsecretary of Hacienda, next door to the Custom House.

PORTRAIT OF A YANKEE.—In the very warmest corner—a seat most judiciously chosen—sat an old Yankee, with a long, sharp nose, and keen grey eyes, over which a pair of heavy eyebrows arched themselves ever and anon, as if they said, "Woe, I never—let me tell!"

There, with a strip of yellow forehead, a bilious complexion, and a most unyielding head of hair, complete a face which would have been a letter of credit for its owner's "all-fired smartness," from Persia to the Poles; as for dress Jonathan was rigged out in a coat that was built among the granite hills of cold New Hampshire, or nowhere—a swallow-tailed thing, with large pockets, and bright brass buttons; to this add a generous allowance of shirt-collar, a free and easy neck-tie, a pair of striped breeches, whose legs were a world too short for his long shanks, and an unpolished sample of eastern made boots, and we flatter ourselves that you have a tolerably correct likeness of an unmitigated Yankee as ever whittled a stick, or talked about "bum" as connected with the land of wooden nutmegs.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co. for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take their away. By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

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, and that its resources may be fully developed and its commerce increased, 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 (including the continuation of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization, in conformity to the laws 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 persons.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of 24 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.

ACTION 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.

MANOVILLA'S HOTEL NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travellers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in the city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest market of Granada at all times. The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS. Rooms and Bedding superior. Granada, June 11th, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Dentistry.

Office and residence on the southeast corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 6 and two Land Warrants, No. 1 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the port of Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock. CHARLES PARTRIDGE. Granada, July 26, 1856.

Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS LIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Savelle, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it. Granada, June 28, 1856.

Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KISCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends. Any information may be left at Wines & Co.

Melange.

While the world has been congratulating France upon her late military and diplomatic victories, and the proud position she has achieved among the European family of nations, the French people have been suffering much privation through the effect of inundations. So great have been the losses, it has been found necessary to raise subscriptions that food might be bought for the people. Meetings have been called in England to raise subscriptions that food might be bought for the relief of the sufferers. The London Times in appealing to the liberality of the people thus describes the extent, and ravages of the flood—

"The extent of the calamity which has fallen upon the poor peasants and artisans of France, in consequence of these frightful inundations, can scarcely be exaggerated. Whole districts of most important towns have been submerged. Clay built villages have literally melted away before the action of the floods. Life, we fear, has been sacrificed in large proportion and in the most distressing manner. Let the imagination of the most imaginative person run riot as it will, and it will scarcely arrive at a faithful picture of the scene.

It must be remembered that vast tracts of country lately smiling with rich crops and the future harvest of the year are now, or were two or three days ago, mere lakes. The wretched husbandman with their shivering families, have been driven to the high grounds to escape from imminent death. Nor is the desolation confined to the rural districts. We do not remember to have read of affliction carried to a more extreme point than in the case of those poor artisans of Lyons who could not be driven from the neighborhood of their submerged houses, but who would sit on patiently and uncomplaining until the waters subsided, that they might recover their looms—the instruments which were to gain bread for their wives and little ones. This is no sentimental or lachrymical woe, but grief such as tugs at the heartstrings of strong and honest men, and which all men with human sympathies must desire to relieve.

The Emperor passed through all the places most visited by the inundation, and appeared greatly moved by the desolating spectacle. His majesty did not anywhere alight, and in many places passed through very deep and rapid currents. The difficulties and even dangers of the route did not seem, however, to have entered his mind.

At every step the Imperial cortege was met by poor persons driven from their homes by the floods, and who pressed forward to implore relief. General Niel who rode by the side of his Majesty, had a bag filled with gold, which was liberally distributed. Everywhere during the passage of the Empress the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive notre sauveur!" were raised with the greatest enthusiasm.

Near the Pont du Concert, on the left bank, a poor woman approached in front of the rest, crying, "Vive l'Empereur!" when the Emperor gave her several pieces of gold, saying, "Here, my poor woman, is something for you to buy bread with." The cries and acclamations raised by the people express but very feebly the deep feeling of gratitude and admiration excited in the breasts of the inhabitants of Lyons, at the goodness of heart which dictated to his Majesty the noble idea of visiting this afflicted city. The Emperor has given M. Vaisse a sum of 100,000 f. from his privy purse, to be distributed among the poor families who have suffered the most by the inundation, and has also sent a sum of 25,000 f. to the Prefect of the Isere for the sufferers in that department.

If this generation is remarkable for one thing more than another, it is for filibustering, which, in times when people were more concise in their methods of expression was called progress. In the course of a few years it will be designated as the inevitable and unavoidable tendency of a

race to expansion. But it makes the greatest difference in the world whether it was my ox that gored your bull, or your bull gored my ox. The English have been holding up their hands in dismay at the audacity of William Walker and a few Americans coming to settle in this country, but if Walker and his companions were Englishmen they would have the undivided support of all England for doing that for which they now so persistently oppose him.

The British East India Company has just voted Lord Dalhousie, late Governor General of India, a pension of \$25,000 a year, as a mark of its appreciation of his services during his administration, by which four kingdoms, besides lesser territories were added to the Company's possessions, and an annual tribute of twenty-two millions was imposed upon the inhabitants. The English journals, speaking of this matter, attempt to gloss this act of filibustering by showing that misrule and revolution had ruined the country, and that to save it, it was necessary to appropriate it. "A wrong was done, but a great benefit was conferred." After the avowal of this doctrine as political morality, we expect, says the Baltimore Sun, that the British journals will begin to praise Walker. His conduct is certainly more justifiable than Dalhousie's, for Walker was invited into Nicaragua by the people, and he assists them to maintain their own Government, whereas the rulers of the Punjab, Pegu, Nagpore and Oude had to be conquered before their territory was seized upon.

While the English are crying out about the unexampled extent of their political liberality, it has been lately shown that one out of every thirty eight Englishmen over twenty one years of age have not the franchise extended to them, and, therefore cannot vote. At a late election in Edinburgh, which has a male population of 161,000 there were only 4215 votes cast, 1008 votes more than were cast in Granada at the last election which resulted in the selection of William Walker. But we cannot expect the English to come up to our standard, for they have not yet got out of their rudimentary state, if the doctrine is true, that man has progressed by degrees from a tadpole, they have not yet given up wearing tails. According to late English papers there exists at Middleborough on Tees a boy with a real tail which is six inches in length. The question is now—are the English progressing or are they falling back to their original state? Without giving our opinion at present, we will allow each reader of *El Nicaraguense* to decide for himself. Although in a matter of law the English can beat the State of Maine, or even Connecticut, as there is a law upon their statute books, to this day, forbidding the sale of any articles on Sunday except milk and mackerels.

If the Americans persevere they will, in the course of time be able to do much for their old mother England. The last effort at assistance was sending one of Hoe's celebrated six cylinder printing presses—with experienced workmen to superintend it—from New York by the Ericsson, on the 10th inst. It is to be used for printing Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper in London. This is a large first-class weekly journal, having a circulation of 140,000 copies. "The time was," says an American paper, "when we used to import our printing presses from London, but the tables have turned in our favor, and we are paying back our debt with compound interest."

Teaching the English printing is a lesson in peace, whether they are willing to receive instruction in the art of war is a matter of conjecture; but Brother Jona-

than is beginning to make rapid strides in the improvement of arms.

The war department at Washington has been manufacturing, at the different armories, a rifle much far superior to any of the small arms now in use. The barrel of this new weapon is but 40 inches in length, with a calibre of 0.43 of an inch, and has three decreasing grooves cut it, with sights graduated from 100 to 1000 yards. The locks are adapted to the use of Maynard's patent primers, which are regarded as greatly superior to the old percussion priming. The ball, on the Minié plan, weighs 497 grains. The new piece is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old one, and requires but one half the charge.

Events of One Year.

History, like the harvest field, has its full and lean years, rich, and teeming with events, or meager, dry and fruitless. With the first battle of Rivas, June 29th, 1856, opened one of the richest twelve month's of the world's chronicle. By a singular interchaining of human will with favoring events, the intelligence and energy of the sovereign people of the world, has been established as the guiding and civilising power in Central America. Henceforth Nicaragua is the leading power of Democracy in Central America, and the remaining States must of necessity adopt her colonial and civic policy, or fall perforce into the subordinate and dependant rank.

The general course of the events of the past year was not unforeseen by those few Americans who had resided long enough in Central America to acquire a knowledge of the people and the country. Knowing the wants and deficiencies of the poorer class of natives, and the general distrust of each other, which inspired the ruling class with despotic and revolutionary principles—the problem of establishing a peaceful, permanent and progressive government, which should give safety and happiness to the people, was by no means difficult of solution. Many adventurous Americans had already traversed the interior of Honduras and Nicaragua, and communicated among themselves these prophetic anticipations. As early as the winter of 1849-'50, the writer remembers to have heard a singularly accurate prediction of what has since taken place, from the lips of the accomplished author of "Waikua," Mr. E. G. Squier, American Charge to Nicaragua. From his writings, and, far more from his brilliant conversation, we may date the rise of Central American colonization. To give form and power to the movement, a leader was required with will to dare, and fortitude to endure; with force to inspire confidence and control the fiery elements necessary to the first onset of adventure.

On the 4th of July, 1855, in the little town of El Kusin, deep in the obscure interior of Eastern Honduras, three men were celebrating the anniversary of democratic freedom, and drank a hoped for safe arrival to Col. William Walker with his few gallant friends from California. The first battle of Rivas had been fought, but these three men—Bruno Natzmer, Henry Greer, and Byron Cole—had not heard of that glorious event! They sent eight leagues for a bottle of *aguardiente* to adorn their festivity with the presence and inspiration of the jolly god. Col. Walker had arrived while they drank to the hope of his safe arrival. Two of these gentlemen hold important offices under the Government of Nicaragua, after being, from the first, among

the most active and useful agents of the revolution. Col. Natzmer entered the ranks of the liberators as a private soldier, and rose rapidly to his present high reputation. Col. Cole, the first agent of William Walker in Nicaragua, rendered a series of important services in a civil and diplomatic capacity.

We have heard of *libations* poured out to propitiate the favor of the gods; but that far-travelled "bottle of *aguardiente*" bore all the glories both of anticipation and success.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN LONDON.—The British Parliament has passed a bill incorporating a Hotel Company with a capital of \$4,850,000. It is to be on Trafalgar Square, to be called the Imperial Hotel, and will be the largest and most splendid hotel in the world. The new hotel in Paris, on the American plan, is succeeding beyond all expectation. That cost \$ 5,600,000.

TESTING HER PHILANTHROPY.—The negro Sarah, of Staunton, Virginia, has gone to Washington City, with the permission of her master, F. Scheffer on a visit to Harriet Beecher Stowe, who is there, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of that lady to raise funds to purchase herself.

COXS.—Why is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun. Yes, but why is it the most unfortunate in the alphabet? Because it is always in trouble and difficulty. Which is the best way to make a coat last? Why make the vest and trousers first.

An Irish attorney, who died poor, was hurried by a shilling subscription. Some one asked Curran for his shilling. "For what?" he exclaimed. "To bury an attorney." "Here take this pound note and bury twenty of them at a shilling a head!"

THE GREAT WEST.—The steam navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries consist of 787 boats, of an aggregate tonnage of 180,064; being an increase of twenty per cent in boats, and forty per cent in tonnage, over 1855.

Scolding is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper boxes. So says an old foggy bachelor. We would give his name, but we are afraid lest the peace of his neighborhood might be disturbed by the noise of a broom handle!

If you would learn to bow, watch a meek man when he talks to a gentleman of wealth. A narrow-minded soubean no more stand upright in the presence of a money-bag than he can throw a somerset over the moon.

"The proper study of mankind is man," says Pope—but the popular study is how to make money out of him.

EXCEPTIONAL FILIBUSTERISM.—The London Daily News affects surprise that the Americans should cite English annexation in India in defence of their own annexation propensities. The News very coolly calls Indian annexation an exceptional case, which strangers do not understand. The East India Company's history and policy are, certainly exceptional, but strangers can easily and justly judge of them, nevertheless. No other country in the world beside England has chartered a company for filibustering purposes. In this respect English filibusterism in the East is most markedly exceptional. Never has filibustering been systematically conducted on so large a scale as in India, and in this respect, also, it may be called exceptional.

British India is *imperium in imperio*, and its political relation to England is exceptional. The United States extends its constitutional rights and privileges to all new acquisitions, while England, claiming to be a constitutional country, conquers or annexes only to enslave or plunder. Our extension of territory is an extension of free institutions; of political and social liberties; of enterprise and free thought; but England's extension in the East is merely the policy of aggression. We do not justify our annexations by England's rapacity, but we say she is too great a power to be a proper censor of our conduct.—The York Sun.

Mourner—"What shall I do, Caroline? I'm worried almost to death. I shan't be able to get into colors this season, for doctor says I shan't live long."

Caroline, (a maiden of uncertain age)—"I like those men; there's no depending on them!"

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 2 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA  
TODOS LOS SABADOS.

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:  
Por una copia, el año, ..... \$ 8 00  
Por una copia suelta, ..... 20

TERMINOS ADVERTIENDO:  
Por una cuartilla de ocho líneas, primera insercion, ..... \$2 50  
Cada insercion consecuente, ..... 1 50

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.

Señor.

El S. P. F. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

**EL GOBIERNO,**  
En uso de sus facultades  
**ACUERDA.**

1.º El día primero de cada mes remitirán todos los Administradores y Recolectores al Subsecretario de Hacienda, un estado de ingresos, egresos y existencias acompañando todos los documentos que les sirvan de comprobantes con anotacion de las partidas que sean de egresos extraordinarios.

2.º El Subsecretario de Hacienda formará un estado general con el que dará cuenta al Ministerio de Hacienda el día doce de cada mes.

3.º La Tesorería general tomará razon de los estados en el libro de conocimientos; á cuyo efecto el Subsecretario de Hacienda despues de formar el estado general, le pasará los estados particulares para que se archiven en aquella Oficina.

4.º Comunicóse á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.

De V. atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.  
Granada, Julio 20 de 1856.

Señor.

El S. P. F. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

**EL GOBIERNO,**  
A consecuencia del decreto emitido con fecha 21 del corriente  
**ACUERDA:**

1.º Nómbrase Juez de 1.ª Instancia del departamento Meridional al Señor Santiago Jackson.

2.º Comunicóse á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 23 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y do suprema del n.º la inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.

De V. atento servidor  
**FERRER.**

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA  
MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

El Ministro de la República á todos á quienes la presente vieren, salud.

Sabed vosotros: que la República de Nicaragua en virtud del decreto emitido el día 22 del mes de Julio del año de 1856, queda autorizada por una ley solemne, archivada en el libro de decretos públicos en la página 17, la negociacion de un empréstito público hasta en la cantidad de dos millones de pesos, y desde luego ha contratado, vendido, y por las presentes contrata, vende, señala, cede y ajusta á

de la Ciudad y Estado de Nueva York en los Estados Unidos de América como apoderados, y á sus sucesores en dicho encargo y confianza toda aquella parte de los terrenos públicos de Nicaragua, situada en la Provincia de Matagalpa, y delineada, á saber: Principiando con el ángulo noroeste de un punto situado en la latitud 14.º al norte y longitud 84.º al Oeste del Meridiano de Greenwich, de allí atravesando hacia el Sur un grado á latitud 13.º al Norte en el mismo Meridiano de longitud, de allí atravesando al Oeste un grado á la longitud 85.º Oeste del mismo Meridiano y en el mismo paralelo de latitud, de allí atravesando al Norte un grado en el mismo Meridiano de longitud á la latitud 14.º al Norte, de

allí atravesando al Este, un grado en el mismo paralelo de latitud hasta llegar al punto donde se principió. Comprendiendo un grado cuadrado, ó dos millones, trescientos cuatro mil acres de terreno, incluidas todas las minas, privilegios minerales, maderas de tinta, maderas de construccion y cualquier otros productos de la naturaleza, y para tenerlo el mismo en fincaza y como apoderados en la manera y términos y para los objetos y usos que en adelante se esplicarán.

Se tendrá dicha propiedad por garantía y seguridad en favor de los suscritores al empréstito nicaraguense en los términos que expresa el decreto de 22 del mes de Julio de 1856, y será una finca distinta y separada para garantizar los bonos emitidos en virtud de la autorizacion de dicho decreto.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua no podrá enagenar, contratar, vender ó ceder títulos ni hacer venta alguna de dicho terreno ó alguna parte de él, hasta la última liquidacion de los bonos referidos, á no ser del modo que adelante se esplicará.

Dichos bonos serán fechados en Granada á 1.º de Octubre de 1856, y tendrán veinte años de plazo, contados desde el día primero de Enero del año de 1857, y serán pagados con su interés en la Ciudad de Nueva York. Dicho interés se cargará desde el 1.º de Enero de 1858 á razon de siete por ciento cada año, y tendrán agregados cupones de interés semi anuales: el primero de los cuales concluirá su plazo el día 1.º de Julio del año de 1858, y será pagadero en el lugar que mas adelante será señalado, en la Ciudad de Nueva York.

Dichos bonos serán firmados por el Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito público y por el Tesorero general; y á mas serán referendados, para la mútua proteccion del Gobierno de Nicaragua y tenedores de los bonos, por los apoderados ó por lo menos por uno de ellos; pero estos, debe entenderse que no incurrirán en responsabilidad personal alguna. El Sr. Appleton Oaksmith es el agente autorizado competentemente por el Gobierno de Nicaragua, quien también referendará dichos bonos á favor del Gobierno de Nicaragua, y será responsable de su exacto cumplimiento.

Los valores á la par de todo el empréstito efectuado con la garantía de dichos terrenos, serán por dos millones de pesos, por cuyo total está convenido el Gobierno de Nicaragua á que todo el crédito de la República quede afecto también á la responsabilidad y cupón, mientras se verifica el pago.

Cualquier tenedor de dichos bonos puede en todo tiempo, antes del vencimiento del plazo de los bonos, comprar al Gobierno de Nicaragua alguna cantidad del terreno perteneciente á dicho territorio, pudiendo ser electo por el mismo, quedando sujeto á la aprobacion del Gobierno, y previo avalúo, dando lo equivalente á la par de los bonos tenidos por él, á razon de un peso por cada acre; debiendo el Gobierno en este caso estender el título de propiedad á favor del comprador de dicho terreno con las formalidades acostumbradas, y amortizando los bonos á razon de un peso por cada acre.

Si al vencimiento del plazo de dicho empréstito, el Gobierno de Nicaragua no se halla en actitud de pagarlo, los tenedores de los bonos, pueden por convenio entre sí, dividir entre ellos mismos dichos terrenos, devolviendo en consecuencia al Gobierno de Nicaragua para su amortizacion, dichos bonos, y recibiendo los respectivos títulos de propiedad, conforme á la division hecha entre ellos, quedándoles el derecho de formar una compañía para el mejoramiento de dicha propiedad; y como ya se ha dicho devolviendo al Gobierno todos los bonos pendientes, y recibiendo un título que comprenda toda el área de dicha propiedad.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua concederá á los compradores una cédula, título liberal, bajo la cual podrán actuar á los apoderados pueden vender toda dicha propiedad ó aquellas partes repre-

sentadas por el valor de los bonos pendientes despues de un aviso de seis meses publicado en el periódico del país; como también en los de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y Boston en los EE. UU., Londres en Inglaterra, y Paris en Francia: el producto de dicha venta será dividido en prorrato entre dichos tenedores de bonos siempre que este producto no ceda á la suma de vengada sobre los mismos bonos, en cuyo caso el residuo será devuelto al Gobierno de Nicaragua. En el evento de que dichos productos no sean suficientes para el pago de los bonos pendientes, los apoderados darán un certificado á este efecto y con las debidas pruebas los tenedores de dichos bonos podrán hacer un reclamo contra el Gobierno de Nicaragua por cualquier saldo no liquidado.

Los tenedores de bonos están autorizados para hacer cualquier vacante que pueda ocurrir entre los apoderados ocasionada por la muerte, renuncia de encargo ó de otro modo que pueda ocurrir; pero el número de los apoderados en ningún caso ni evento pasará del número de tres, y todo mero nombramiento quedará precisamente sujeto á la aprobacion del Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua queda obligado al cumplimiento de todas las condiciones y pormenores precedentes, y de autorizar competentemente á los apoderados y sus sucesores de todos los poderes ya esplicados; quedando convenido que los tenedores de los bonos tendrán el derecho de votar en todas las materias relativas á los apoderados y á las condiciones de este empréstito en la proporcion de un voto por cada mil pesos; entendiéndose este valor á la par de dichos bonos. Mas es condicion de este instrumento y escritura condicional, que si el Gobierno de Nicaragua paga exactamente ó hace pagar todos dichos bonos con el interés respectivo ya esplicado, y conforme al contenido y á la fecha de su vencimiento de plazo, entónces esta escritura condicional será nula y de ningún valor, y en caso contrario queda con toda su plena fuerza y efecto.

Este instrumento se estenderá por triplicado, un ejemplar se depositará en los archivos públicos del Gobierno de Nicaragua, otro será confiado al Ministro de Nicaragua en Washington, y el último será entregado á los apoderados y á favor de los tenedores de bonos.

Dado en Granada, capital de la República de Nicaragua, el día veintidos del mes de Julio del año de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.

Firmado.—Guillermo Walker.—Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.  
M. Carrascosa.—Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

En fe de lo cual firma el infanzonil Secretario de Estado, autorizándolo con el gran sello de la República.

(Firmado).—Fermín Ferrer.—Secretario de Estado.

El brazo de la ley acaba de descargar su golpe severo sobre cuatro desgraciados, que desviados de la senda del deber, y olvidados á un tiempo del amor natural al suelo que los sustentaba, infringieron de una manera grave y altamente criminal las disposiciones vigentes hoy, por el estado anormal de la República. Incautos y mal aconsejados, víctimas de la maldad y depravacion de otros hombres ambiciosos que siempre tuvieron la tea de la discordia en su desventurada patria, como lo prueban las negras páginas de la historia de Nicaragua, Felipe Perez, Domingo Antonio Borroteran, Moises Avendaño y Desiderio Calvo dejaron de existir en Masaya el día 30 del pasado, siendo el castigo á que se hicieron acreedores por el plenamente probado delito que cometieron.—No es la justicia, no, una Deidad sañuda y devorante, avára de sangre, ni de espansiones de culpas; pero hay ciertos crimenes que alejan la piedad, y hasta hacen odiosos á sus perpetradores; y la sociedad reclama imperiosamente que no queden impunes los delitos que la afectan, y mucho más si son de naturaleza tal, que si se

repetieran, causarían incalculables males, solo por miserables aspiraciones de almas mezquinas y de mala ley.—Habiendo sabido las autoridades de Masaya, que los cuatro individuos expresados empleaban dinero y eficacia en seducir á los soldados de aquella guarnicion á que desertaran, tomaron medidas oportunas y conducentes al esclarecimiento de los hechos, y su resultado produjo, á no dejar duda, la certidumbre de que aquellos desgraciados mantenian estrechas relaciones con el expresidente Rivas, con Chamorro y otros insurrectos de Leon, enemigos de la tranquilidad pública y revolucionarios por costumbre.

No satisfechos, sin embargo, aquellos Magistrados de los datos aunque bastante fidedignos, que habian adquirido acordaron nombrar un comité de averiguacion, cuya medida les honraré eternamente, para que por sí mismos los individuos que lo componian, que todos eran jefes de graduacion, esclarecieran circunstanciadamente todos los puntos relativos al particular, no obstante ser suficiente en estado de sitio, así como en cualquier otra circunstancia, para aplicar la pena mas grave, la declaracion de dos tercos castigos. En efecto, eligieron entre otros muchos soldados, á quinientos Felipe Perez y coeternos habian tratado de seducir, á Jaime Werner y á Santiago Sautwa que habian bien el castellano, para que afectado ser sencillos á las sugestiones de aquellos, conciertesen al punto que les habian designado, que era una casa destacada de la poblacion, en un lugar solo y solitario, y de este modo convencieron bien el comité de la verdad del caso. Reunieronse pues, siendo muy puntualos á la cita los expresados Calvo y compañeros, y los Sees. del comité se acercaron sigilosamente á las puertas de dicha casa desde donde pudieron ver lo que pasaba. Vieron que los cuatro acusados entregaron una cantidad de dinero á Werner y á su compañero, encargándose con mucha especialidad, que se presentaran á Chamorro en cuanto llegasen á Leon, y le dijeran de su parte (de los remitentes) que les mandarian todos los demas que lograsen atravesar, añadiendo uno de ellos, que estaba en Masaya hasta que pudiera ir para allá, y finalmente que vieran también á don Patricio Rivas, á su llegada, y que en todas las casas que se hallan en el camino que deberian tomar les protejeran, porque tenian orden de hacerlo. Por último dieron algunos panes á los dos soldados, y manifestando temores de ser sorprendidos, trataban de concluir la conferencia y separarse, cuando los jefes del comité abrieron las puertas y sorprendieron á aquellos hombres, que llevaron su resistencia hasta querer evadirla por la fuerza. Cubiertas tantas y tan esquisitas formalidades para aplicarles el condigno castigo, convietos y confesos los reos, sin poder negar nada absolutamente, sufrieron la pena de muerte el día 30 como dijimos al principio, despues de haber recibido los auxilios de la religion; y hoy aquí la historia fiel del suceso que deploramos, porque nosotros odiamos el delito y compadecemos al delincuente. ¡Ojalá sirva de ejemplo á ciertos espíritus atabilarios que desoyendo la voz dolorida de su patria, sumida por tanto tiempo en la anarquía, y presa de la fiebre revolucionaria reclaman tranquilidad, paz y bienestar de todos sus hijos, ahora que por dicha, comienza para ella una nueva era de ilustracion y progreso, bajo las sabias y probestas manos del General Walker.—El voto de una inmensa mayoría de ciudadanos le ha colocado en la siza Presidencial de la República, y este suelo predilecto de la naturaleza se verá muy en breve colocado á la altura de civilizacion, agricultura, comercio y artes que le corresponde, si manos prolijas no vienen á manchar con su impuro tacto la hermosa obra de regeneracion moral y material que se verifica y los buenos desean.—El carro del progreso no se detiene, cuando el Cielo benigno rije los destinos de una nacion. ¡Salve con do mas algun retrazo!

Y vosotros, Nicaraguenses, que amáis á vuestra patria, seguid todos la senda del deber, y unios todos, también, para arrancar de vuestro seno la ignorancia. !!



## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
Y CREDITO PUBLICO.

Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.

Señor.

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua

Considerando: 1.º que para la reorganización de la República en términos que puedan ser desarrollados todos los elementos de riqueza y progreso, es necesario que la Hacienda Pública tenga los fondos indispensables que den el lleno á sus erogaciones; 2.º que puede comprometer el crédito público con plena seguridad, de que sus grandes elementos de riqueza bajo una administración regular y equitativa son muy suficientes á salvar los compromisos que contraiga, en uso de sus facultades, ha tenido á bien decretar y

## DECRETA.

Artículo 1.º Se contratará un empréstito de dos millones de pesos, garantizados con el crédito público del Gobierno de esta República; y sus terrenos del Departamento de Matagalpa bajo los términos y condiciones que en adelante se expresan.

Art. 2.º Dicho empréstito de dos millones de pesos serán representados por bonos de este Gobierno, firmados por el Presidente de la República, el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público y el Tesorero general, serán fechados en Granada á primero de Octubre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis y con el plazo de veinte años, contados desde el primero de Enero de mil ochocientos cincuenta y siete. El primer año correrá sin interés y desde el día primero de Enero de mil ochocientos cincuenta y ocho se les abonará el interés á razón de un siete por ciento anual. El interés y principal serán pagados en la Ciudad de Nueva-York de los E. U. de América.

Art. 3.º Todo el Crédito Público del Estado de Nicaragua queda empeñado al pago de los bonos que importen el empréstito, y para mayor seguridad del prestamista ó prestamistas, este Gobierno estenderá una escritura condicional traspasándola á tres apoderados responsables, que desde luego serán nombrados; todos los terrenos valdíos pertenecientes al Gobierno de Nicaragua que se hallan situados entre la latitud 13.º del Norte y la latitud 14.º al Norte y la longitud 84.º al Oeste y longitud 88.º al Oeste del Meridiano de Greenwich comprendiendo un grado cuadrado á dos millones trescientos cuatro mil acres de terreno. Dichos apoderados y sus sucesores tendrán los referidos terrenos en depósito y garantía á favor de los tenedores de bonos y la escritura condicional comprenderá todos los términos y condiciones de dicho empréstito.

Art. 4.º Los bonos serán refrendados por los apoderados de este Gobierno ó por lo menos por uno de ellos, para la mútua seguridad de los tenedores de bonos y del Gobierno de Nicaragua.

Art. 5.º El Señor Appleton Oak Smith queda desde luego nombrado por este Gobierno, su comisionado especial con el preciso objeto de efectuar la negociación del empréstito de dos millones de pesos y para dar en todo el debido cumplimiento al presente decreto. Dicho Señor deberá refrendar los bonos á favor del Gobierno, quedando responsable de su exacta ejecución.

Art. 6.º La escritura condicional se estenderá por triplicada, y á cada ejemplar se le acompañará una copia de este decreto. Un ejemplar será depositado en los archivos de Hacienda de esta República, otro se depositará en el Señor Ministro de Nicaragua en Washington, y otro en los apoderados de los tenedores de bonos.

Art. 7.º El Señor Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, General don Manuel Carrascosa, es encargado de que se publique, circule y se comunique á quienes corresponda el presente decreto.

Dado en Granada, á 22 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en los pueblos de su mando; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor.

CARRASCOSA.

## ESPAÑA Y MEJICO.

Por las correspondencias de Méjico y Europa insertas en el *Nueva York Herald* del 19 de Junio ppdo. vemos el proximo rompimiento de una guerra entre las dos naciones que encabezan este artículo, y sobre los cuales nos ocurren algunas reflexiones que vamos á esplanar.

"Segun se ve por las correspondencias de Méjico, á que nos referimos la administración que existía en 1833 violentada por las circunstancias ó procediendo maliciosamente contra sus propios intereses en favor de España, reconoció las reclamaciones de algunos súbditos españoles asentados á \$3 802,662; comprometióse á pagar un interés de un 3 por ciento anual con mas un 3 por ciento sobre la acumulación de estos mismos intereses, que serian capitalizados en caso de no ser satisfechos en su oportuno tiempo. Estos intereses no han sido satisfechos hasta hoy á causa de los continuos disturbios que se han sucedido desde aquella fecha y que han dejado exhaustas sus cajas. Mas á pesar de todos estos inconvenientes el Gobierno mejicano, ha llamado repetidas ocasiones al ministro español con el fin de arreglar estas dificultades, y esto ha evadido el arreglo siempre que con tal objeto ha sido llamado, contestando que ningún arreglo podía efectuarse respecto de este asunto pues era una cosa concluida por medio de un tratado cuyo cumplimiento exigía terminantemente."

La administración actual, sin embargo de las dificultades é inconvenientes que aun está experimentando, ha tenido ocasión de penetrarse de la ilegalidad de algunos de aquellos créditos representados por un español nombrado Lorenzo Carrera, que solo era un agiotista que nada perdía con un mal resultado y por el contrario obtendría un gran beneficio caso de que aquellos fuesen favorables.

El tal Carrera tan luego como se penetró del éxito lisonjero de su pretension exigió de sus representados el pago convenido que redujo á efectivo y se retiró á España para ponerse á salvo antes que sus intrigas fuesen descubiertas. Este digno español, no habia aun satisfecho su perversidad y tan luego que el gobierno mejicano hizo patente su proceder y mala fe se presentó en Madrid sosteniendo los derechos de sus representados, que él llamaba propios, con informes capciosos y torpes intrigas que fueron creídas por el ministro que conocía del negocio; llegando á exasperar el orgullo de aquel gobierno hasta el estremo de tomar las escandalosas y violentas medidas que se han puesto en planta; enviando allí en clase de Ministro y Comisionado para este arreglo particularmente al Sr. Miguel de los Santos Alvarez con una escuadrilla, que segun las noticias de España recibidas en Halifax el 18 de Junio por el vapor América y publicadas en el periódico á que nos referimos, el 19, debe ser reforzada por una escuadra que desde España se dirigirá á Veracruz, compuesta de once fragatas de línea, tres fragatas menores, dos corbetas y cuatro vapores que hacen un total de veinte buques.

Nada es mas justo que el que todo Gobierno ó individuo satisfaga sus compromisos con toda puntualidad, pero la recititud de este principio no priva á nadie del derecho de reclamar contra un contrato solemnemente celebrado, en cualquier tiempo que advierta el dolo y mala fe con que se procedió al tiempo de su celebracion. Méjico se halla en este caso, llama al ministro para una nueva revision y arreglo de aquella deuda y este se niega dando por sola y única contestacion, como antes decimos, "que era una cosa concluida por medio de un tratado cuyo cumplimiento exigía terminantemente." Ahora bien, ¿si el representante de España concienzudamente conocía que eran justos y le-

gales los reclamos que habian dado lugar á aquel tratado? ¿Por qué pues se niega al nuevo exámen que, tan justamente pedía el gobierno mejicano? ¿Cree acaso aquel Sr. que su justicia pueda haberse desvirtuado con el tiempo que ha trascurrido y ahora se nulifique la duda? Nosotros en nuestro escaso entender creemos que Méjico está en su derecho al solicitar una nueva revision y que el Sr. Ministro está en el deber de oírle segun lo de que estando preexistentes las justas causas y motivos que obligaron á aquel gobierno al reconocimiento de la deuda en aquella fecha, tambien obligará á este á reconocerla.

El Sr. Santos Alvarez llegó á Méjico, se pre-entó solicitando ser admitido como tal representante y el gobierno mejicano con sobrada justicia le ha contestado terminantemente que no podía oírle interin no hiciese retirar la flotilla que se hallaba en Veracruz, pues este modo de proceder insultaba altamente su dignidad y este Sr. se evade alegando que su mision es diplomática y de un carácter conciliador, y que la escuadrilla aquella esta estacionada allí por disposicion del Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, por lo cual nada puede hacer respecto á que se retire.

Esta contestacion no pasa de ser una leve disculpa con que se quiere hacer ver que el envio de aquellas fuerzas no tiene conexon con la mision del Sr. Santos Alvarez; pues en el mismo periódico á que nos contraem s se encuentra un artículo traducido de la Gaceta de Madrid del 24 de Mayo que dice: "que desde el principio de este asunto el gobierno español habia observado deseos de violar el tratado por parte de Méjico, y que no sufriria este insulto con impunidad, y en consecuencia se habia dado órdenes al Capitan General de Cuba para que enviase á Veracruz todos los buques de guerra que estuviesen disponibles en el puerto á fin de efectuar las órdenes que le fuesen comunicadas por su gobierno."

¿Y qué quiere decir todo esto? No lo sabemos. El Sr. Alvarez, llegó á la Habana en el vapor inglés en Mayo fué portador de la orden para que el Capitan General de Cuba enviase allí la parodia de escuadra que en fines del mismo mes salió de aquel puerto conduciéndolo á su bordo; se demora en la Habana hasta ponerse de acuerdo con el Capitan General; se presentó en Méjico despues de haber dejado la archi-escuadra en Veracruz; dijo al Gobierno que su mision era conciliadora y que nada tenia que ver con la escuadra, pues era cosa del Capitan General de Cuba y no la podia hacer retirar segun se le pedía; el 24 de Mayo publica la *Gaceta de Madrid* la orden para que el Capitan General de Cuba enviase allí las fuerzas navales y por último en 18 de Junio se da otra orden en Madrid para que la para escuadrilla fuese reforzada por 20 buques mas (si los hai) y todo esto sin haber llegado á Madrid noticia de la mision del Sr. Alvarez pues su presencia en Méjico fué del 1.º al 3 de Junio.

Aunque ya en otras ocasiones hemos visto al Gobierno de Madrid descuartarse del mismo modo que lo hace el Sr. Alvarez en esta ocasion con el Capitan General de Cuba cuando las cuestiones del *Black Warrior* y de *El Dorado*, no podemos claramente comprender este juego de cubiletes y solo á fuer de filibusteros viejos que tambien comprendemos algo la prestidigitacion alcanzamos que el gobierno español siempre arrogante y fuerte con el que cree débil, sin meterse en averiguaciones ha atropellado las fórmulas diplomáticas establecidas entre los gobiernos, negándose á oír las razones de su parte contraria privándoles hasta de sus propios derechos y haciendo alarde de sus propias fuerzas.

Pero tenga entendido que se las va haber con un enemigo poderoso para el, porque los mejicanos conservan una odiosidad implacable y justa contra los españoles individual y colectivamente. No se olvidan que cada vez que un mejicano recuerda los asesinatos cometidos contra sus antepasados, se volverá una hiena contra los verlugos de su patria, segun lo probaron cuando la expedicion del Jeneral Barradas á Tampico el año de 28 donde un puñado de mejica-

nos destruyeron los 8,000 hombres de que se componía y se perdió hasta la mayor parte de la escuadra que los condujo: esto es si no recuerdan lo que les pasó cuando la guerra de la Independencia. Méjico no podrá pasar nunca por el insulto que, España le ha hecho; ni esta tampoco podrá jamás vindicarse de su agreste proceder, porque no es ni puede ser una razon para conducirse de este modo por la falta de pago, cuando ella no se niega á él, sino que pide algunas aclaraciones ántes de proceder á hacerlo efectivo, sin que sea culpa de ello tal vez, la demora sino de no haberle querido oír el representante español.

Vuelva España la vista á su actual posicion y contemple el paso tan imprudente é indiscreto que ha dado y que la conduce al abismo: convéncase de que ya no existen los Cides, los Pelayos, los Pizarros ni los Corteses ni tantos otros que despues de haber llenado de gloria á su patria se les pagó con la mas negra ingratitud: déjese de sí España fué porque hoy no es capaz de entrar en una guerra ni aun con Faustino I.º y no se olvida que tiene que atender á las ambiciones de los mandarines en España, al mismo tiempo que no debe perder de vista el cáncan que en Cuba la está devorando y que de meterse en una guerra en estos momentos podría sucederle lo que al perro que teniendo la pulpa en la boca la tira para atender á una piedra que le arrojén y despues se encuentra sin nada.

Si acaso se ha lanzado continuando con las proezas que el ejército americano hizo en su última guerra con Méjico, por humanidad que tambien los filibusteros somos humanos, les aconsejamos que no se dejen correr alucinados por que no es lo mismo pelear con un hombre con quien solo se tiene una cuestion de momento; que con otro á quien se odia entrañablemente por causas tan justas y cuya odiosidad es heredada.

El Jeneral Concha tan luego como recibió la orden para el envio de fuerzas navales á Veracruz, procedió con la mayor violencia, no por so o obediencia al superior mandato, sino tambien porque esto alhagaba su orgullo altamente; enviando las corbetas Perla y Ferrolana y los vapores Isabel 2.º y Colon, sin un solo hombre de desembarco y aun faltas sus tripulaciones, sin calcular que esto no hacia mas que ponerlo en ridiculo á él y al gobierno que representa, porque en caso de que Méjico no admita al representante que podría hacer esta homeopática escuadrilla? Volverá á la Habana para llevar lo que se necesite para el bloqueo de los pequeños puertos de Méjico en el Atlántico; cuyo bloqueo seria insignificante porque ¿con qué buques bloquearían los puertos de la república mejicana en el Pacifico? Nosotros creemos que a España le convendría entrar en arreglos de cualquier modo que sea, porque en esta cuestion tiene todas las probabilidades de perder y ninguna para ganar: ó de lo contrario se caricaturará ella misma como ha hecho ya en otras ocasiones y nosotros le aconsejamos desde ahora para cuando llegue este caso que pueda adoptar la de tres jabeques navegando en un mar de espanto encerrado en una concha de jicotea, porque esta es la que le viene de malde interin aprende á filibustear, pues le va á suceder precisamente lo que á todo el que se mete en lo que no entiende. Bien podía enviar al Jeneral Concha que es tan estudioso para que tomase algunas lecciones de filibusterismo con nosotros, que ya somos viejos practicones en el oficio.

El 29 del pasado se ha tomado el juramento de costumbre al Sr. Thomas Baseye, Juez de 1.ª instancia de este Departamento; lo que ponemos en conocimiento del público para su inteligencia, y efectos consiguientes.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



La pipa y el cántaro:  
las aguadoras de Nicaragua en el Siglo XIX

Casks and jugs:  
The Nicaraguan water works of the Nineteenth Century

Sábado, 9 de agosto de 1856

Saturday, August 9, 1856

LA NOTICIA DEL DÍA, sólo en inglés, es la captura de don Mariano Salazar en el Golfo de Fonseca el 28 de julio, y su ejecución en Granada el domingo 3 de agosto de 1856. Sólo en español, sale el primer "inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion" —las listas de las haciendas y casas en Rivas, Granada, Chontales y Segovia—, conminando a sus dueños a que comparezcan en Granada "dentro del término de cuarenta días contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua".

También sólo en español, está el discurso del ex-director de la Parte Española de EL NICARAGUENSE, el filibustero cubano Francisco Agüero Estrada al hacerse cargo de la prefectura del Departamento Oriental, en el que pide "bendiga el Cielo nuestros esfuerzos, para que la hermosa Nicaragua se levante algun dia rica, poderosa y floreciente entre los pueblos de la América libre, y el nombre del ilustre Jefe que hoy rije sus destinos, cubierto de una gloria inmarcesible, vaya de generacion en generacion hasta la mas remota posteridad".

THE NEWS OF THE DAY, in English only, is the capture of Señor Mariano Salazar in the Gulf of Fonseca on July 28, and his execution in Granada on Sunday, August 3, 1856. In Spanish only, comes a "Public Notice" with an "inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation" —the lists of haciendas and houses in Rivas, Granada, Chontales and Segovia—, notifying their owners to present themselves in Granada "within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua."

Only in Spanish, also, is the speech of Cuban filibuster Francisco Agüero Estrada, former editor of the Spanish section of EL NICARAGUENSE, on assuming the Prefecture in the Eastern District, speech in which the Cuban "prays Heaven to bless our efforts, in order that beautiful Nicaragua may someday arise wealthy, powerful and flourishing among the peoples of free America, and the name of the illustrious Chief who today governs her destinies, covered with undying glory, may pass from generation to generation until the most remote posterity."

## Extractos / Excerpts

## HOME NEWS.

Brig-General Fry returned from San Juan del Norte on the steamer La Virgin, and will resume command of this Department. He gives us some interesting items concerning the British fleet now concentrated at San Juan del Norte. There are ten English vessels of war in that port, named and officered as follows:

Orion, 91 guns, Capt. Erskine; Imperieuse, 50 guns, Capt. Weston, C. B.; Arrogant, 47 guns, Capt. Lyster; Cossack, 20 guns, Capt. Colvin; Tartar, 20 guns, Capt. Dunlap; Archer, 16 guns, Capt. Heathcot; Pioneer, 6 guns, Capt. Meade; Intrepid, 6 guns, Capt. Wood; Victor, 6 guns, Capt. Dehossa; and Eurydice, 26 guns, Capt. Tarleton —making a total of ten vessels, carrying 288 guns, and manned by 2500 men.

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## FROM COSTA RICA.

In coming up the river, Brig. Gen. Fry informs us that six Costa Ricans were taken prisoners at the mouth of the Serapiquí. They represent affairs with our neighbors as very deplorable, indeed. The army of the State had fallen off to five hundred men, and these being paid in script, were deserting every day. A general poverty prevailed, and instead of invading Nicaragua, the existing government would hardly be able to sustain itself much longer.

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## EXECUTION OF MARIANO SALIZAR.

As soon as Salizar reached the city he was lodged in the guard house ... From the time of his capture he received all the care and respect... He had an interview with Gen. Walker, which lasted but a few minutes. ... Throughout the afternoon he prayed earnestly in front of an image of Christ on the cross ... The same chair in which General Corral was executed was placed upon the spot selected for the occasion — the precise place on which Gen. Corral suffered death. ... He was escorted to the place of his execution by a guard of four men and the venerable Padre Vijil, who ceased not in his pious exhortations. ... Having taken his seat the Padre joined him in a short prayer, after which the persons assembled around were asked if they forgave him for the many wrongs he had perpetrated toward their city and their government; being answered in the affirmative, he tied the handkerchief about his eyes himself, and while calling upon Jesus to forgive him, the word was given, the soldiers fired, and the soul of Salizar took flight into the spirit world.

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## MINISTERIAL BALL.

Col. Wheeler gave another cotillon party at the U. States Legation on Thursday night. The assemblage of ladies and gentlemen passed the evening as happily as possible.

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## DISCURSO,

*del Señor Ministro Americano.*

Señor Presidente.

Me ordena el Presidente de los Estados Unidos decir á V. que estoy competentemente autorizado para establecer las relaciones diplomáticas con este Estado ...

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## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

Guillermo Walker, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Considerando: que los Estados de Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras y Costarica se han aliado con objeto de hostilizar la actual administracion de la República de Nicaragua,

## DECRETA:

Artículo 1º. Decláranse en bloqueo todos los puertos de Centro Centro-América ubicados en las aguas de mar Pacífico y del Atlántico, a excepcion de la via de transito interoceánica de San Juan del Norte á San Juan del Sur.

Art. 2º. En consecuencia la fuerza maritima de la República de Nicaragua hará efectiva esta disposicion, en un todo conforme á las leyes navales.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

NO. 40.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

### REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum, . . . . . \$8 00  
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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### MANOVILL'S HOTEL.

NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN  
The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travelers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest market of Granada affords.  
The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.  
Granada, June 14, 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 Rivas; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co.  
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

### Dr. Augustus Post

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

### A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

### MAX. A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

### BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
COPPER AND SHEET-IRON  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

### Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

### Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.  
CHARLES PARTRIDGE,  
Granada, July 26, 1856.

### OFFICIAL.

No. 25.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Observing that Mr. Thomas Manning, Vice-Consul of H. B. M., has been unduly interfering in the interior affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority,

### DECREES:

Article 1. That the exequatur, granted to Mr. Thomas Manning as Vice-Consul for H. B. M. in Nicaragua, be withdrawn.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
Given in Granada, this fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 26.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of Hacienda, the following decree.

It being necessary to establish the rate of interest on money, per annum, it is

### DECREED:

Article 1. The legal rate of interest on money shall be seven per cent per annum.

Art. 2. Consequently, all debts contracted by or with the Government of the Republic shall not be charged a higher rate of interest than that established by law in Article 1.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern—Given in Granada, this fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 27.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of War, the following decree:

WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

Having taken into consideration that the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica are now allied in hostilities against the existing Government of the Republic of Nicaragua,

### IT IS DECREED:

Article 1. Declared blockaded all the ports of Central America on the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, with the exception of the inter-oceanic transit route via San Juan del Norte, and San Juan del Sur.

Art. 2. In virtue of which the Naval forces of the Republic of Nicaragua shall carry into effect this disposition in exact conformity with the rules and regulations of the Navy.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this, fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.

FERRER, Minister of State.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.  
ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL

### AND GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

### OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEON.

BY M. SOUNENSTEAN.

To His Excellency William Walker, President of the Republic.

I beg herewith to submit to the President of the Republic of Nicaragua an account of my travels in the Department of Leon, as, also, a geological description of the same, as per contract entered into on the 1st of May last.

The account contains, together with the description of the country and different places, a report of the various minerals found in the said Department.

I shall commence with the capitol, and will, from that point, mark out the directions to the different parts of the Department.

By the new constitution the Department of Leon is divided into two districts—the district bearing the same name, and the District of Chinandega.

Leon, the former capitol of the State of Nicaragua and the residence of the bishop, had, when it was most flourishing, as stated by historical accounts, a population of about 60,000 inhabitants, which, at present, however, does not exceed 15,000. The city was founded by Francisco de Cordoba, in the year 1523, and was built with its streets running in the direction of the four winds; in the year 1680, however, it was taken by English pirates and destroyed. It is more than probable that the ancient city of Leon was situated on the shores of the Lake of Managua, where the remnants of a former town may still be seen, and after its destruction was rebuilt on its present site. Though the year is not known, it is certain that the city was soon rebuilt by the Spaniards, and then gradually obtained that grandeur and magnificence which it retained until the year 1828, when civil wars caused its rapid decline, and destroyed its former splendor.

The houses in the city are constructed on the ancient Spanish style—being built of a kind of dried brick, the walls, generally, having a thickness of from three to four feet, and a height from eighteen to thirty feet—the roofs being covered with tiles. The houses, however, outside the city, and which are inhabited by Lelinos and Indians, are built of reed, the roofs being covered with palm leaves.

The churches, of which Leon contains sixteen, are tolerably well preserved. The cathedral, built in massive Renaissance style, from the year 1735 to 1745, is of considerable dimensions: the walls are about eight feet in thickness, made of rows of brick filled up with lime and sand mixed together, the whole being covered with the same substance mixed up with milk, which forms an excellent glazing; the roof, which is built of the same material, has several round archways, from the top of which one has a beautiful view of the surrounding country and the long ridge of volcanoes which run from E. S. E. to W. N. W., as well as to the west at the near coast of the Pacific. This church is at present as it has been in former times—a citadel.

Leon is situated in the middle of the fertile plain between the seven volcanoes and the Pacific Ocean, nearly at equal distances from the Lake of Managua and the port of Realejo; and though located neither on lake or river, it is supplied the whole year through with good water by the wells and by the springs of the two deep ravines which surround the city, leaving only an open space whence it is easily accessible at N. N. E.

In general, the country surrounding Leon is one of the most favorable points for agriculture and industry in the whole State, and it would certainly be one of the wealthiest places in the Republic if it were inhabited by an industrious and active population.

The Department of Leon forms the western part of the State of Nicaragua; the largest part of it is situated in a fertile plain, with open and easy communication in all directions, and peopled with numerous active and intelligent Indians, who are a fine set of men, with great bodily strength, and by their activity provide the whole population of the State with food and everything the rich soil produces.

A nearly straight line of volcanoes which runs from east to west through the lower end of the Department, divides it into two large plains, which, from the Lake of Managua, extend themselves—one on the north side to the Conchagua Bay (the level ground being only interrupted by the extinct volcano of San Nicolas, behind which, at a distance of about one and a half leagues, the promontories of the mountains of New Segovia begin); the other on the south side to the port of Realejo, being only interrupted by a low, oblong ridge of mountains, which, running along the coast of the Pacific, extend themselves to a distance of about half a league at W. S. W. from Leon, and only appear again in the same direction from the town of El Viejo with the old volcano of Cosiquina.

The Department of Leon has water vertexes of first second and third order. Those of first order are found in a north-eastern direction from the volcano of Las Pilas, in the promontories at N. W. from the Lake of Managua; moreover, on a lower continuation of the volcano of Orotu, running in a south-eastern direction to the village of Pueblo Nuevo; and, finally, in the mountains near Achupapa from S. E. to N. W. These water vertexes bring their waters by means of rivers, brooks, lakes and creeks, as well to the Pacific as to the Atlantic oceans.

From Leon lead cart roads to all the different parts of the Department; and I shall commence with a description of the land, the different places, rivers and brooks which will be found in starting from Leon in a western direction. The road leads at first northwards over the ravine which surrounds Leon on that side, and which has been made passable, and then in a curved line, after crossing the river Guesalquak, to the village bearing the same name. Guesalquak is situated in a beautiful plain, at a distance of about two leagues from Leon; has one church, and about 250 inhabitants. Another road, only passable for horses or mules, much nearer but much more difficult, crosses the before-mentioned ravine and river at very abrupt places, runs about two leagues without touching Guesalquak, and joins the cart road between that place and Posoltega. This place is five leagues distant from Leon; has one church and 450 inhabitants. Near midway of the road last mentioned is a cross path which leads in a northern direction to some springs which form a small lake. These springs are situated on the south side of the base of the volcano El Viejo. To the north and south of Posoltega run some creeks, which carry their waters to the Estero del Polvon. About two leagues farther is Chichigalpa, a village with two churches and about 900 inhabitants, some of whom have large plantations. Near the village are several springs which flow into the Estero Polvon. At a distance of four leagues from Chichigalpa is Chinandega, a town with four churches and a population of about 8000 inhabitants; it is situated in a large plain, on the left bank of the river bearing the same name: A large part of the surrounding country is well cultivated, and presents a pleasing aspect. The Chinandega river has its sources on the south and south-west basis of the volcano Viejo, and flows into the Bay of Realejo. Chinandega is the largest commercial town in the western part of Nicaragua, and is only at a distance of three and a half leagues from the port of Realejo on the Pacific coast; a tolerably good cart road leads to the town of Realejo, about two leagues distant, to which place the goods arriving at the port are brought in boats up the Estero Realejo.

Realejo, as before mentioned, about two leagues distant from Chinandega, with one church and about 500 inhabitants, is almost in decay, and no vestiges of its former splendor are to be perceived. The port of Realejo is a very safe harbor, capable of anchoring vessels of large burthen, having a depth of water from twenty-five to thirty feet, and protected by the two islands which enclose it, leaving two good entrances from west and south, each a quarter of a mile wide. Ebb and tide vary about twelve feet, and it is, consequently, very easy to ship at the rise of the water cargoes of merchandise from the port up the Estero to the town of Realejo, and thence in carts to Chinandega and the capital of the Department.

The ancient fort built by the Spaniards is entirely destroyed; however, in the course of the present year Gen. William Walker ordered new fortifications to be erected on the island of Cordon, which will be able to repel any hostile attack which may be made in that quarter.

With little work and trifling expense the port of Realejo could be made one of the best anchoring places on the whole west coast of Central America—the only ports which might be placed in the same category being the larger but less protected bays of Conchagua and Nicoya. This part will be of incalculable advantage to the future development of commerce in Nicaragua.

The largest river which carries its waters to the Bay of Realejo is the Guesalquak river (also called Rio Telica), flowing into the Estero de Doña Paula. This river could easily be made navigable to a distance of four or five miles from its mouth for vessels drawing from eight to ten feet, and could be connected by a railroad about four leagues in length with the city of Leon. This project being executed, the largest town in Nicaragua would be in immediate connection with the Pacific Ocean. About a league distant from Chinandega to the N. W. is the town of El Viejo, with two churches and about 3500 inhabitants. One of these churches, which is still very well preserved, was built at the earliest period of the Spanish conquest. El Viejo is situated between two rivulets, the eastern called Rio Chiquito, the western Rio Pueblo, which, uniting themselves below the town, bear the name of Rio el Viejo; this river continues its course in a south-western direction to the Pacific Ocean—not flowing, however, as indicated in several maps, into the Bay of Realejo.

From El Viejo leads a cart road in nearly a northern direction to the landing place about five

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 9.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.  
First Lieutenant B. W. Sammis, First Rifles, is promoted Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

John Fleming, Voltigeurs, appointed Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant D. A. Lawton promoted Second Lieutenant in Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Lyons promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Watson promoted Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Second Lieutenant John H. Griffin promoted First Lieutenant in Co. E, First Light Infantry.

W. H. Toler to be Second Lieutenant in Co. E, First Light Infantry Battalion.

H. C. Wall promoted Second Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

J. S. West promoted First Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieutenant Chas. A. Gore promoted Captain Co. B, First Rifle Battalion.

Sergeant W. H. Buttrick, promoted First Lieutenant, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

## THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW.

With the establishments of Courts of Law, the question arises, what rule of action will the judges adopt in rendering their decisions? What is the fundamental or paramount law of the land, and what the statutory? If this Republic has any Constitution now we are greatly mistaken. The revolution of 1854, by which Chamorro obtained the Presidency, destroyed the Constitution of 1838; and the revolution of 1855 obliterated the power of 1854. The Treaty of October 23, 1855, lays down certain rules for the government of the army and the disposition of the supreme power; while, at the same time, it distinctly adopts certain articles of the Constitution of 1838 as the rule of civil authority. These certain articles, specially named by chapter, presents, in general terms, the rights and duties of the State; who are citizens, and their rights and duties; and two articles about the manner of determining the law. This is the whole basis upon which we can predicate a primary or original law, to which the decisions of the legal tribunals must conform. Aside from this, and until the Constituent Assembly is convened to frame a new Constitution, we believe there is no law to guide the judges but the common rules of justice, observable alike in all countries.

It needs no argument in this day to establish the fact that a government resulting from a revolution is as good, during the term of its existence, as one that has endured for years. It may not be as stable, it may not be as acceptable, it may not be as reliable as an older state; but while it exercises authority it is an established government, and, therefore, presumed to represent the people of which it is composed, and who are really the state. Its subjects may doubt its validity, and even oppose its authority; but other sovereignties have no legal right to discuss or doubt its legitimacy. To allow foreign states to enquire into the method by which it obtained, or the tenure by which it exercises dominion, would set an example that might prove troublesome to the strongest powers in Europe. To avoid this difficulty and to prevent external aggressions, it has lately been asserted as a part of the international law which would hereafter govern the United States, that a government *de facto* ought to be recognized as a government *de jure*. And there is no doubt that when this principle comes to be thoroughly discussed and understood, it will be accepted by the other powerful nations of Europe and the world, just as the principle that "free ships make free goods" is making converts on the other side of the Atlantic. There can be no other rule of action more safe than this, that while the power of a state is quietly lodged in certain hands the people subscribe to the authority thus vested, whether it was obtained by merit or by force. It is plainly evident that any other course would involve strangers in an everlasting difficulty to determine who or what was the legal government of a country. A revolution cannot result without the will of the people, and when it succeeds, we may safely presume the majority of the people favored it. The many revolutions which occurred in France between 1847 and 1849, and the validity recognized in each succeeding form of government, established the right of a nation to revolutionize without hindrance by strangers; and the responsibility afterwards assumed

by the Emperor, of the liabilities of the Presidency, the extension, and, lastly, the imperial authority, is an example that the people are all the time the same, amenable for their obligations.

It is a well known principle of international law that a treaty of peace destroys all the causes out of which a war originated. That is: by signing a peace, one or the other party yields certain points, or a compromise is made, in which the aggravating cause of hostilities is satisfactorily modified or adjusted, and a tacit understanding is had, that no revival of the grievance will ever be made to shake the permanence of the agreement. Thus, after a struggle, and when the olive branch is extended, both parties advance to the council as if to commence *de novo*. Neither government can know where the conference will end, or what alterations it may suggest. Had Napoleon treated before the defection of Marmont, it is very probable he would have been left upon the throne of France; but he waited until the road was open to Paris, and then a complete change in the dynasty of his kingdom occurred. The small fact of the treason of Marmont changed an empire of thirty millions. This is a patent illustration of the importance minute circumstances may have upon matters of the highest magnitude. In this example, the treaty obliterated everything, and set up an entirely new order of affairs, but without altering the responsibility of the people for the giant revolutions, which were supposed to have been carried on with their full consent.

We may argue, too, that a revolution in an established state must be more favorably received and more quickly acknowledged than one in a new country. For instance, the revolution in Nicaragua has greater claims to a prompt recognition than had the revolution in Texas; because, this Republic has an extensive commerce already established with the world, and, consequently, the obstinacy of foreign governments will only detract so much from their own wealth and commercial importance. Texas had no commerce, and was, therefore, unimportant; she had no representation of European wealth, and, therefore, European governments did not require to be represented in her cities. In Nicaragua it is very evident a great difference exists. We have here the traders from all the great states in Europe, and if their sovereigns refuse to recognize our nationality, how is the rights of these strangers to be protected. Suppose to-day a wrong was committed against an English or French merchant in San Juan del Sur, of whom would the aggrieved party complain, and to whom would the agents of his sovereign appeal for redress? The President of Nicaragua is evidently the only power capable of redressing that wrong, and an application to any other source would be the gravest nonsense. In fact, so important do these commercial questions become, that we have no hesitation in saying they will force from the maritime nations of Europe a speedy recognition of our independence. In any other event the United States must obtain a great advantage; and we cannot imagine the English people will submit to see another step taken in advance of them by their great rival on this side of the water.

We have treated thus largely on this foreign question, to apply the force of their acknowledgment to the proposition that any recognition of the Republic would be tantamount to an endorsement of the Treaty of October, 1855. The revolution of 1854 having abolished the Constitution of 1838, and the Constitution of 1854 never having been officially adopted, we are thus left without any organic law. In fact, the whole action of this government for the past twelve months has been founded on the right of revolution, or in other words, the product of the pacification of October, 1855. Certain actions of the Provisional government had no authority in any Constitution ever framed in this Republic, but resulted simply and solely from the power of a treaty of peace to abolish old grievances and establish new regulations. The Constitution of 1838 was not acceptable to a large portion of the people, and therefore two revolts occurred; the Constitution of 1854 was not accepted by another portion of the people, and therefore a third revolt. It is evident, then, under the principle of international law stated above, that the treaty of October 23, 1855, was but a compromise between the ultra democratic sentiment of 1838, and the ultra aristocratic feature of 1854. This compromise consequently set aside both Constitutions, and left the country free to form a new organic law. The cause of the quarrel was abolished by the treaty of peace, and any attempt to revive the Constitution of 1838 would be just and sufficient justification for renewed revolt on the part of the aristocratic element of the State.

The treaty of October, 1855, moreover, expressly stipulates what articles of the Constitution of 1838, shall be considered as law; chapters second, third, and fourth, and sections two, and three of the General Dispositions are directly referred to by name, and therefore these parts alone were adopted.

If it had been the intention of the revolution to assert the whole Constitution, no such specifications would have been named; and therefore, on the republican principle that all powers not especially delegated to the supreme authority are reserved to the people, we assert that the right to act on, and establish a fundamental law is yet vested in the people, and until they, in their sovereign capacity demand a Convention and a Constitution, this Republic is without any other law than that vested in President Walker, by his election under the provisions of the treaty of October 23, 1855.

## GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Public feeling is considerably stirred against the late Vice Consul of Great Britain, residing at Leon, for the part he has thought proper to act in the treasonable conduct of Rivas and his associates. Mr. Manning's private opinions have been accepted as the reflected sentiments of his sovereign; and Great Britain, under this implication, has been convicted of double dealing. Lord Clarendon expressly denied any intention to interfere in the Central American affairs; Mr. Manning has controverted that assertion by throwing the weight of his personal and official influence in favor of a faction arrayed in arms against the legitimate authority of the Republic of Nicaragua. Thus, we have avowals controverted by actions. The question then arises, which are we to accept, the declaration of Lord Clarendon, a minister of England, or the actions of Mr. Manning, an unimportant appointee of the English Consul in Guatemala. Moreover, Mr. Manning's letter is merely a private correspondence, and containing his opinions confidentially expressed. We are thus in the face of the whole difficulty; and it seems almost if the "wish was father to the thought" in him who could identify or hold the British nation responsible for the lunacies of a man who happened to be born in Kent. It is true a national agent holds a position of great delicacy, and frequently it has happened that great peoples have involved themselves in disastrous wars, for the faults committed by unfit or culpable representatives. But in the present advanced state of the nations, it is to be hoped the last battle has been fought to sustain personal importance, rather than national happiness and prosperity.

Under the laws regulating national intervention, the Republic of Nicaragua cannot in the smallest degree hold the kingdom of Great Britain responsible for the private conduct of Mr. Manning. The individual alone is responsible, and the only manner left for Nicaragua to manifest her displeasure, has been that adopted by President Walker in the withdrawal of his exequatur. In another part of our paper will be found the Decree to this effect.

However, as the matter will probably be submitted to the English Government, and there taken into consideration, we cannot predetermine what the actual result will certainly be. It appears but just to hold England innocent in the matter, and therefore on all reasonable grounds, we may confidently conclude she will reprimand her Consul for his course. This will justify this government, and there the matter will rest. And we have a peculiar right to this judgment, from the fact that Mr. Manning has not only violated the laws of Nicaragua by corresponding with her enemies, but he has also violated the spirit of the laws of England, which deny to her commercial agents the privilege of engaging in commercial matters. The United States allows to her Consuls certain fees, which constitute their reward; England gives to her Consuls fixed salaries, which makes them national servants, above the chance of bias from interest in local traffic. It is probable Mr. Manning will be the first official hearer of his dismissal to England, and as he will probably color it in some degree to render explanation necessary, we are probably thus placed in the most likely attitude to commence diplomatic relations with that Kingdom.

There is a rumor in Rome that in the month of June next the Emperor and Empress of Austria will visit the Holy City, to take part in the grand fete in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.—Second Lieutenant Stackhouse, unattached, has been assigned to Co. A, Second Light Infantry.

## PAPER MAKING.

On the 22d of March we published an article, on the subject of making paper from the Banana tree. Since that time considerable attention has been attracted to the subject; and the idea that a hacienda now valuable for its product of bananas, can be rendered trebly valuable for its banana trees, is one not likely to rest without an experiment. After the banana is pulled, the trunk of the tree can be cut and gathered, and from the best authority we may safely assert that it will yield five pounds of paper. This is double what the fruit will yield, and as a matter of course the field is enhanced in value three times what it was worth when the sale of the fruit alone was effected. We have been shown samples of the banana tree worked up into a kind of cloth, with a fibre as delicate as silk. The people of this State use it for making a long ornamental tender, which they beautify with silver tubes and a flint and steel, with which they can originate a fire wherever they go. In a report made many years ago by a distinguished French explorer in Guinea, the same idea was advanced, and the following receipt given for making paper from the trunk of the banana tree. Cut the trunk of the tree into three pieces, which press with a mill those used in crushing sugar cane. When the juice is extracted put the fibrous matter in kettles filled with water mixed with a little soda and lime. Then wash it clean of any gum, with warm water, and the material is ready.

So simple a receipt, says a savant, will produce a substitute for rags, and relieve the world from the fear that the supply of paper is about either to fall short of the demand, or rise in price to such a height that the poor will be cut off from their cheap reading. From our own observation in the matter we have but little doubt the experiment when tried, will fully sustain the assertion of the French experimenter. In California it is generally acceded that good paper may be fabricated from a weed known as the tula; and if that should really prove true, we have a double faith in the banana tree.

While on the subject it may not be out of place to insert the following curious paper translated from an essay written by another Frenchman, and read before the Academy of Natural Sciences in Paris.

By a coincidence which deems to us a very striking one, it is also with the use of a vegetable that the art of paper making begins. *The Papyrus* of Egypt from which we have the word paper, was a kind of rush that grew on the shores of the Nile, and the use of which became universal among the ancient and civilized nations, because of all the substances upon which the ancients wrote, there is none that offers so many advantages as the paper made of Papyrus, either in regard to fineness or the facility of fabrication.

The Papyrus is not the only plant which has been employed by the early manufacturers of paper. They used the pellicles of the leaves, the leaves themselves, the barks interior and exterior, or *liber* of the trees. From these uses are derived the different expressions of *biblos, liber, folium, filu, a, etc.*

The inhabitants of the island of Ceylon wrote once upon leaves of the Calipot tree. The natives of the Maldives islands wrote also upon the leaves of a tree called Hagaraguan, three feet long, and half a foot wide. In different countries of the East Indies, the leaves of the Hasca or Banana tree were used for writing before the trading nations of Europe had showed them the use of paper.

The Siamese make of the bark of a tree called Plokkloo, two kinds of paper, the one black, the other white, both roughly made, but which they fold as a book, almost in the same manner that their fans are folded.

The people who live beyond the Ganges make their paper of the bark of several trees.

But if we want to meet a perfect analogy between a fabrication already known and this of which we are speaking now, we will mention the admirable products of China and Japan. Of all the people of the earth, that amongst whom the art of making a paper of paste has been known and practiced most anciently is the Chinese. They have of immemorial time very beautiful paper, the great size of which the industry of the most skilful European workmen has been able to equal only very recently. The best paper of China has also the advantage of being softer and smoother than that of Europe. We know several kinds of paper made in China; they all show a great art, a great dexterity, and are perfectly fit for the printing of letters, stamps, geographical maps and lithography, and they soon assume the tint of the marks and cuts although very thin.

The vegetables which the Chinese use for their paste are principally the Chi or Kr-Chu tree and the bamboo. The bamboo is a kind of cane or reed hollow and divided by knots, but much harder than any other kind of reed. The best paper, that which is principally used, is extracted from the tree called Ku-Chu, which according to our conviction is a kind of Banana-tree, without doubt the same which is called by the botanists, *Husa Sinesis, Banana tree of China.*



**PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.**

By TITAS BRICKS.

I wonder whether there are people in Granada who never heard of such a thing as the nineteenth century. If there are, they are certainly not the readers of "El Nicaraguense"; for those who read that paper, carefully, become so inconveniently full of knowledge they find it necessary to drink orange leaf tea, occasionally, to sweat it out. I am at a great loss to account for how the writer of the following letter learned my name; he certainly never could have read it in print. I received it while I was assisting the captain in the good work of temperance—endeavoring to keep two men sober by stealing their bottle of "aguadiente" and drinking it ourselves—and therefore feel it my duty as a Christian to forgive him:

Grain a day Joolie 32th Eighteen56.

Mr. tightTas breeks Esq.  
dear sir—I hav herd your Nam takd off verrey mutch off lait and shud Lik to maik youre akwantage. i heer youre A verrey gud fello but i Must KonFes i dont mutch lik youre nam, it is too short too be Gintele, but as that iz Knot your fawlt iTT will be overlucked. if you can stagger down too mii cuarters oN wensda Knight, and cant get Inn eseeily put youre bak agin the Wal and hollo and I'll com and Take you inn and weel have a goode time. yours truelee,  
LoOse A.LittlEbit.

My first impulse after reading Mr. Littlebit's letter was to consign it to the flames, but upon sober second thought, and a confidential consultation with the Captain, I concluded it was better to give it to the world, in order to exhibit the annoyances to which public characters like myself are subjected. Without condescending to criticise Mr Littlebits style I will just state, that the name TITAS BRICKS is not only genteel, but indicative of genius. Who ever heard of your many named specimens of humanity, whose appellations, like the legs of a stool, serve only when ant upon? Who ever heard of Gustavus Adolphus Titdebit, Frederick Augustus Wittlebit, or Alexander Bucephalus Getupandget? All the great men have had short names, without any suspicious middle letter about them. Look at Julius Ceasar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Oliver Cromwell, William Walker, George Washington, and last, though by no means least, Titas Bricks. Who would be mean enough to quote from Paradise Lost, if its author's name was John Jones Milton; or who would ever look at a star, or permit himself to be kept down by grativation if Newton's name happened to be Isaac Abraham Newton. Under such circumstances every particle of matter would be excused for flying off, indignantly, in a straight line. Or, who would stoop to recognise myself if I were unfortunately called Titas A. Brick. Echo answers—no one. I shall not go to Mr. Littlebit's "cuarters"—not if I know myseif.

Thought I'd take a trip into the country to examine its institutions on the spot. Divided myself on the back of an animal, of the genius mule, whose trot was so hard that the Captain—who smokes like a steamboat—used it semi-occasionally in connexion with a piece of steel for lighting his cigar. Arrived in the beautiful and thriving village of Dienteagua, situated 6 months and 4 days east longitude west from Greenwich, and only 2 minutes and 40 seconds North latitude from Granada, if you happen to have a fast horse. Rode into the Plaza in grand style—made a flying leap over the Alealde—pulled out my revolver, and offered to fight any man in the village. Found no man to accept my challenge, and was obliged to treat the entire population as the only means by which I could repress my military ardor. Drank with everything in town that walked on two legs, and in my enthusiasm made a discovery which cannot fail to immortalize me, and have my name handed down to the remotest generations that have yet been born, viz.: that to gain the respect of the inhabitants of any place, it is necessary to lose all self-respect. Thought I had established my popularity, and was about to return—heard someone say—"When he's sober he is a first rate fellow, but when drunk a madman." Knew it had no reference to me—took passage on my return in the same vessel, which now leaked awfully—tied my halter to the tail of the animal which the Captain rode—water increased—stripped off and worked manfully at the pumps—succeeded by great exertions in keeping her afloat, and was at length towed in as gallant a style as the darkness would permit into the Plaza of Granada.

Called immediately upon Mrs. Bricks—that is to be—who now looked blacker and more beautiful than ever, but with a heart more cruel than the Fisher-man who tried to compress the heads of a whole battaliou into one small hat, she fled at my approach. The Captain, who can never see

things in their proper light, suggested that the absence of my clothing—which were still on the back of my mule—might be the cause. The woman whose love is confined to what may be done up in a little lineu is not worthy the affection of Bricks. I therefore proclaimed her an enemy to the country, her estate forfeited, and ordered that this decree should go into effect immediately. The Captain and myself went to work, accordingly, and took possession.

We found in the house, just two pieces of cotton; an old arm chair which was broken and rotten; one bedstead, two chests, and a piece of old hat. Says the Captain, says he—"Bricks your partial to that." A toothbrush, a spoon, a small piece of candle, and a large coffee-pot minus both spout and handle; two pieces tortilla, and a half-dozen eggs, and a bench without either back, bottom or legs, some nice cigarettes, and a chicken or two—which we quickly made into an excellent stew. Here the Captain mysteriously took me aside, and showed me where lay a small piece of old hide—which seemed a long time to've been lying around loose, and as the Captain said, spoiling through mere lack of use. *No quiere*, said I, and we both turned away—the Captain said nothing, I had nothing to say. We found after that some few beans in a sack, which, by a very great effort, I got ou my back. Here the Captain, whose eandle burnt low in the socket, picked up a few trinkets which he put in his pocket; and we both started home laden down with our plunder, causing all whom we met to stare at us with wonder, and it rained as if heaven were all rent asunder, and so dark we could neither see hither nor yonder, and we stumbled and tumbled both over and under, while the lightning did lighten, and the thunder did thunder.

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOV. RNMENT.**

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Hacienda,  
Granada, July 31, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Having taken into consideration the anterior dispositions which regulate the tariffs of the maritime Custom Houses, and finding that they do not produce the desired results, not only in the benefits derived from them by commerce, but also in their influence upon the public treasury, in virtue of the authority vested in me do

**DECREE:**

**ARTICLE 1.** Declared open ports of the Republic of Nicaragua, for importation, exportation and coasting trade, on the Pacific coast the cities of Realejo, and San Juan del Sur, and on the Atlantic coast San Juan del Norte; the registers of the Southern ports shall be kept at the Custom Houses there established, and that of San Juan del Norte shall be kept at the Custom House established in this city of Granada, by whom an inspector shall be appointed for Castillo Viejo, who shall take account of all packages or merchandise arriving at or passing through that place, taking note of all consignees, marks and numbers, and forwarding said notes and accounts semi-weekly to the Custom Houses at Granada. He shall also be particularly careful to keep account of all collectors to whom merchandise may be forwarded. Merchandise destined for the district of Rivas shall be examined at Castillo by the inspector who shall require of the importer payment of the duties or security for the same. The examination in Castillo of goods destined for Chontales is dispensed with for the present.

**IMPORTATIONS.**

**Art. 2.** All foreign merchandise imported into the ports of the Republic (with the exception of such as may be hereinafter designated, shall pay a duty of twenty per cent upon the manufacturer's price or their cost in the markets from whence they proceed, discounting all expenses of cooerage, packing, freights, insurances, commissions, &c., so that the duty shall be paid without any discount.

**Art. 3.** All spirituous liquors of good quality, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay one dollar per gallon, of twenty-four degrees, and all liquors which exceed this strength shall pay, in proportion to the augmentation, the duties which correspond to them.

**Art. 4.** All ordinary liquors, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay three dollars per gallon, of twenty-four degrees, and all which exceed this strength shall pay, in proportion to the augmentation, the duties which correspond to them. Alcohol shall pay four dollars per gallon.

**Art. 5.** All wines, without regard to the place from whence imported, sweet liquors, beers, etc., are included in the valuation of twenty per cent., established in Art. 2, upon the same basis and conditions as therein named.

**Art. 6.** All leaf tobacco, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay seventy-five cents per pound.

**Art. 7.** All chewing tobacco shall pay fifty cent. upon its original cost.

**Art. 8.** All manufactured tobacco, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay one dollar per pound.

**Art. 9.** All snuffs, without regard to the place

from whence imported, shall pay fifty cents per pound.

**Art. 10.** All gunpowder, projectiles and equipments of war, imported for mercantile purposes, are subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. upon the same basis and conditions established in Art. 2 of this decree; but at the present time all combustibles, armaments, projectiles and equipments of war may be introduced into the Republic, subject to the immediate inspection of the Government, in the understanding that merchants may sell to private individuals with the express permission of the local authority: this class of military equipments shall be understood to consist of gunpowder, lead—in bars or manufactured—muskets, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords, tools for the manufacture of arms, etc. Gunpowder shall remain in the depots established by the Government, but always subject to the inspection and responsibility of the collector, and registered by him in order to avoid all accidents or explosions, and also for the payment of storage, which shall be the same as that imposed upon all other articles deposited in the Custom House.

**FREE OF DUTY.**

**Art. 11.** All flours, meats, pork, lard, crackers, potatoes and all kinds of agriculture hardware, machinery for the improvement of the industry of the Republic, printed books, bells and church organs, stoves, pitch and tar, imported by the owners of vessels for the express purpose of using them on their own ships; baggage and furniture belonging to families or emigrants established in the Republic, provided they are destined for their own personal use; seeds, plants, flocks, cattle and all other animals destined to improve the breeds of the Republic.

**Art. 12.** The amount of duties shall be paid in the Custom Houses of the Republic, in dollars of one hundred cents; but admitting the coins which at the present time are received at this valuation, in the offices of the Government and in commercial transactions.

**Art. 13.** The payment of duties shall be made in cash when the amount does not exceed three hundred dollars; in ten days when the amount reaches six hundred dollars; in thirty days when it amounts to one thousand dollars; and in from thirty to sixty days payable by instalments when the amount exceeds one thousand dollars, dating from the day when the register was made.

**Art. 14.** The collectors of the Custom Houses of the Republic shall exact satisfactory security from merchants for the payment of duties, and for the additional security of the Government.

**Art. 15.** There shall be depots established in the Custom Houses of the Republic for depositing the merchandise consumed by the same, or such goods as pass in transit to another State, and the merchants who enter their goods in the Custom Houses of the Republic, may do so in small lots, or quantities at their own convenience; and upon payment at the expiration of one month, of the customary dues at one per cent. for the following five months, and two per cent. on all goods deposited for twelve months, chargeable upon the original amount of the invoice, without additional expenses; it is understood that for the first month's storage, no charge shall be made. Goods in transit to another State, shall pay one per cent. for six months, and two per cent. for twelve months, upon the original amount of the invoice.

**Art. 16.** To liquidate the securities given by merchants who conduct their goods in transit, said securities shall be contracted in such manner as not to prejudice the revenue of the Government, and at the same time at an equitable rate for the merchant, according to the distance of the State for which said goods are intended. The liquidation shall be made upon presentation by the merchant of a return permit, signed by the consignee, by whom the goods are directed; certified also by the Consul of this Republic, and if there be none, by the Consul of some friendly nation, or in default of this, by two merchants of known probity.

**Art. 17.** The spirituous liquors, of which mention has been made in Articles 3 and 4, both fine and ordinary, which were ordered previous to the publication of this tariff, shall pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon without classification of any kind, being the duty payable when said liquors were ordered, providing, always, that the merchant takes oath of the truth of what he manifests.

**Art. 18.** The payment of the duties on invoices ordered before the authorization of this tariff shall be in conformity with what has already been set forth in Art. 2, in reference to the cargoes which are ordered subsequent to the publication of this decree.

**Art. 19.** All merchants shall present to the collectors the original invoices sworn to by the forwarders of the goods, certified by the consul of the Republic, or if there be none, by the consul of some friendly nation, or in default of this, by two merchants. And that the dispositions of this article may have their proper effect, four months are allowed for all invoices coming from America, and six months for all invoices coming from Europe, fixed from the date of the publication of this decree.

**Art. 20.** In all cases of doubt which may arise in the custom houses between the collectors and the merchants, it is ordered, as a general rule, that all differences shall be settled according to justice—conciliating equitably the interests of the Government and of commerce; and for their settlement, three merchants, including the importer, shall be associated with the collector. When the difficulty arises from damages received by merchandise, two impartial merchants shall be associated with the collector, and under oath shall appraise said damages, so that upon the real value of said goods the duties may be collected.

**Art. 21.** The collectors and their subordinates or employees are strictly forbidden to show or communicate to any person the invoice of any im-

porting merchant, except in the cases already provided for in Art. 20 of this decree.

**Art. 22.** The merchant who shall defraud the revenues of the Government, upon proof of his dishonesty, shall be punished in proportion to the extent of the fraud, by confiscation, fine, or imprisonment.

**Art. 23.** The Administrators of the Custom Houses of the Republic, or, in default of them, the commanders of posts or frontiers where merchandise may pass in transit from one State to another, are obliged, under their own responsibility, to demand the custom house permit given by the collector of the customs from whence the goods were forwarded, and which, in all cases, must be presented, ascertaining whether the permit and goods correspond, and also entering in a book the name of the merchant, the number of packages, marks, numbers and destination, at the same time giving immediate notice to the collector who furnished the permit, so as to avoid all frauds and have the assurance that the goods are forwarded in accordance to their place of destination; and also noticing that said goods bear the custom house stamp.

**Art. 24.** The collectors of every custom house are authorized to open any number of packages which they may judge proper in every invoice.

**Art. 5.** The principal sums of all invoices shall be reduced to dollars of one hundred cents, in all cases where this currency has not been expressed.

**Art. 26.** All previous laws and dispositions regulating the administration of the maritime custom houses of the Republic are abrogated.

**Art. 27.** The Minister of Hacienda, General Manuel Carrascosa, is charged with the fulfillment of this decree and its publication and communication to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, July 21, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in the expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.  
CARRASCOA.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Ministry of Relations and Government,  
Granada, August 6, 1856.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Sec. of Relations of H. B. M.

By order of my Government I inform your Lordship that Mr. Thomas Manning, an English subject, Vice Consul for your Nation, resident in Nicaragua in the city of Leon, has officiously interfered in the internal affairs of this Republic, as is proven in a letter existing in the archives of this Government, a copy of which is enclosed.

This is sufficient grounds for the withdrawal of the exequatur attached to his diploma, which your Lordship will perceive has been effected in accordance with the decree, an authorized copy of which accompanies this.

I refer your Lordship to this event for the information of Her Majesty's Government, improving this opportunity to present to your Lordship the assurances of my most distinguished respect and consideration.  
Your Obedient Servant,  
FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

**Deserters.**

**REWARD** of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS.

1. Musician N. H. Nichols, of Co. E, First Rifles—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, hair black, eyes black; is a Frenchman, and drums very badly; speaks Spanish well.

2. Private Augustus Nicola, of Co. D, First Rifles—Aged 5 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, hair black, eyes black, complexion very dark, stout built; speaks Spanish fluently; is a Frenchman by birth, and formerly belonged to Corral's army.

3. Private Jules Richard, of Co. E, Second Light Infantry—Aged about 30 years, five feet 8 inches in height, hair light, eyes light, stout built; speaks very little English; speaks Spanish fluently; is a Frenchman.

4. Deserted from Managua, July 26th, Private Madison Graham (commonly called "Pike")—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, eyes light; has a very awkward gait, and his eyes revolve; is stoop shouldered, knock-kneed, has long heels, and is very communicative.

D. LATHROP, Lieut. First Rifles,  
Post Adjutant.

**Administrators' Sale.**

**WILL** be sold, upon the 14th of this month, at Public Auction, a large assortment of handsome Furniture, Bedding, etc. Also, an Invoice of Camp Stoves; some very fine Saddle Horses, with Saddles, Bridles, etc., etc.

Catalogues and terms of sale furnished the day before, at the Office of Wines & Co.  
Granada, August 8, 1856.

**Script Lost.**

**ALL PERSONS** are hereby cautioned against trading for five certain pieces of Military Script each calling for fifty dollars, made out in my name, and which I have never disposed of. This Script was given to James Hughes for safe keeping, but who now refuses to give them up. The public is cautioned against trading for the same, as they have never been endorsed by me.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.  
Granada, August 9, 1856.

**THE MAILS FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES**

**WILL CLOSE THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.**  
Granada, August 9, 1856.



## CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

leagues distant, called Tempisque, which consists of one hacienda, situated on the left bank of the Estero Real. A second road leads in nearly a western direction to hacienda Pacascola, about six leagues distant, also situated on the Estero Real. From each of these places one may embark, going down the Estero Real to Conchagua Bay, or crossing it, continue their journey in a northern direction to Somotillo. In this part of the Department are no other roads than those which lead from one hacienda to another, except a cart road which leads from Chichigalpa in an eastern direction on one side of the ridge of volcanoes to Telica; to this road also lead cart roads from Posoltega and Guesalquak. There is also another road, only passable for mules, which, after crossing the Estero Real at a place where it bears the name of Rio Grande, leads from Chichigalpa, between the volcano El Viejo and Santa Clara, to the village Somotillo, Villa Nueva and Achuapa. It is, however, a severe task to travel here in the rainy season—the bad state of the roads and the high stage of the water in the Estero Real rendering it almost an impossibility. Under all circumstances I would recommend to travellers to take guides from one place to the other, as well as to provide themselves with provisions and fire-arms—the latter being occasionally required as protection against the numerous tigers which infest this portion of the country, also as a means of supplying themselves with fresh meat, as in this wilderness no hacienda is to be met with. The road which leads from Leon in a south-western direction to the Pacific is seldom frequented except by the people living on the surrounding haciendas, and at several periods of the year by a part of the inhabitants of Leon, who travel to the shores of the Pacific to celebrate their certain festivities.

From Leon leads a cart road northwards to the village Telica, about two leagues distant, which contains one church and about 500 inhabitants, most of whom live in cottages. On the east side of the village flows the Rio Telica (also called the Guesalquak river), which has its sources on the volcanoes Felica and Orotu.

The road from Leon to the village called Zapata, about nine leagues distant, passes Telica at a distance of one league eastwards, winds itself through between the volcanoes Orotu and Las Pilas and leads them to the north-west. The road from Leon to the Department of New Segovia runs past the village Sauce in nearly a north-eastern direction. Another cart road leads eastward to the hacienda of Santa Anna, and thence to the north over a swampy plain, crossing the river Sinagappa, after passing the Rio Achuapa and the Rio Grande in an eastern direction from the northern shores of the Lake of Managua to the hacienda of St. Antonio. In the same direction, but further distant from the lake, leads a mule path, passable in the rainy season when the lower cart road as well as the road from Zapata to Sauce are quite impracticable. The road from the hacienda of St. Antonio passes on the eastern shores of the Lake of Managua over a large marshy plain, and leads, after crossing the Estero Panoloya, to Tipitapa. Zapata is situated in a fertile plain at a distance of two leagues in nearly a southern direction from the volcano of Orotu, and about one league south-west from the extinct volcano of San Nicolas; the inhabitants, consisting of three hundred and fifty souls, live by agriculture, and are very active and industrious. From Zapata cart roads lead to the hacienda of Santa Anna, to the Rio Grande which flows into the Lake of Managua, to the haciendas which are situated in the direction of the Estero Real, and to Sauce. Midway of the road branches another one leading to Villa Nueva and Somotillo. The three latter roads, however, are not passable in the rainy season, when the communication between the last mentioned places and Zapata is carried on by mules over somewhat nearer but much more dangerous roads. Taking the cart road which leads to Sauce, the traveller has only to pass over low hills and several rivulets which flow into the Estero Real; taking the mule path, he has, at a distance of four leagues south-west from Sauce, to cross a ridge of high mountains, as well as the Rio Tecomapa and the Rio del Sauce—each of these rivers being sometimes in the rainy season almost impassable. Being obliged to wait on the left bank of the Tecomapa, the fall of the water is rendered particularly disagreeable from the fact of their being no house at a distance of six leagues. The hills and mountains of this Department are continuations of the more regulated mountain ridges of the Department of New Segovia, and are of a wild and irregular formation—the rivers and brooks having to wind themselves around them for great distances, to continue their course to the Estero Real, through which they are conducted to the Pacific Ocean.

Sauce, in a straight line, nine leagues distant, and in a N. E. direction from Zapata, is situated in a large plain which is only interrupted by a few small hills; on the east side it is surrounded by a high ridge of mountains, which, coming from the south, runs in a curved line from east to north. Sauce has two churches and 1200 inhabitants, the latter bestowing but little attention upon agriculture.

The mountains of this part of the country contain some minerals, concerning which I shall speak more explicitly in that section of my report treating of the geological formation of the Department of Leon. From Sauce mule paths lead through the mountains to the E. N. and N. W. The road to Achuapa, which is six leagues distant, leads northward, crosses the Rio Grande, and then runs on its right bank, recrossing, however, several times, an arm of the said river before it reaches Achuapa. This place, in the extreme north of the Department of Leon, has from 90 to 100 inhabitants, and is situated in a small plain, which, however, at north-east and west, is surrounded by higher mountains. In this place is a water vertex of second order—one running to

the south into the Rio Grande, the other westwards, and then in a curved line to the north-west into the river Oula Laka, also called Rio Grande, which flows near San Juan de la Merya.

From Achuapa mule paths of a bad order lead to the surrounding places: one leads over a high mountain ridge in a N. N. E. direction to the village of San Juan de la Merya, four leagues distant; another leads in a north-western direction to the Villa Nueva, distant six leagues. This latter road is difficult to travel in the dry season, and, consequently, must be almost impassable in the rainy season. The roads to Somotillo and Villa Nueva from Zapata and Sauce are much better than those leading to these places from Achuapa and Chichigalpa. The road leading from Zapata to Sauce is only passable for carts in the dry season.

Somotillo, situated in the north-western part of the Department of Leon, has one church and about 1000 inhabitants. At a distance of four leagues north-east from this place, and nine leagues in a north-western direction from Sauce is Villa Nueva; it contains one church and a population of 600 inhabitants. Only a small proportion of this part of the Department is cultivated, the greatest part being a complete wilderness. On some places the attention of its occupants is bestowed upon cattle-raising, which, however, is rude and primitive. It will take some years before the northern and north-western portion of this Department will be open to commerce, and before agriculture will be carried on with success.

The eastern portion of the Department of Leon, situated between the Lake of Managua and the capital of the State, consists of a fine tract of land, with several haciendas belonging to the Government. Nearly the whole of it is a level, fertile and tillable tract of ground, which, together with its easy communication, make it one of the most advantageously located portions of the State of Nicaragua.

Through the whole length of this tract of land passes an old cart road which leads to the western shores of the Lake of Managua, and passes near the spot where it is supposed was the site of the ancient city of Leon. Here are still to be seen vestiges of the former existence of human dwellings, as shown by the strong brick-built foundation walls as well as the sunken archways and other portions of sunken edifices which extend themselves into the lake. The country from this point in a circumference of one and a half leagues in a S. S. E. and S. W. direction, presents a wild aspect—the ground seeming in some places to be torn to pieces and thrown up again in the greatest disorder; however, to the north and north-west, at a distance of one and a half or two leagues from this spot, the country presents a fine level appearance and no traces of a revolution of the earth, which some historians state might have taken place after the foundation of the ancient Leon, are to be found. It is, therefore, very probable that the ancient city of Leon, having been destroyed by pirates in the year 1680, soon after the then important town of Realejo, the inhabitants of both these towns settled in the fertile plain where at present Leon stands, and thus founded this fine city. At the present time are to be seen the foundation walls of the ancient town of Realejo, even running, in several places, across the streets of the present town of that name. None of the edifices of Realejo, nor of any town or village in the Department of Leon, can be traced back by their structure to the earlier times of the Spanish conquest except the old church at El Viejo.

Thomas Gage, who travelled through Nicaragua as early as the year 1636, gives the following account of his travels:

"From Realejo to the town of Granada the road is very fine and plain, and as a superfluity of fruits and other provisions are to be found in this country, it may justly be called the paradise of America. Between Realejo and Granada lies the city of Leon, situated near a volcano or burning mountain, the top of which formerly opened, causing much mischief in the surrounding country. Since that time, however, it has never burned, so that it has almost ceased to be remembered by the inhabitants. The city of Leon is very well built, as the inhabitants are fond of fine houses and country amusements (finding in the country all provisions in abundance,) than of accumulating riches. They like to have fine gardens; to keep parrots and singing birds; to live in fine houses, and to lead a tranquil and idle life. They care but little about commerce, although they live so near the sea. The road from Leon to Granada is over level ground, and travellers are agreeably refreshed by the cool, bracing air of the lake: neither do they have to suffer from thirst, as they can always obtain a drink of good, cool water. And so I arrived happily at Granada, hoping I would only have to travel again on land after I would have arrived at Dover in England."

This account proves conclusively that the city of Leon was founded in the year 1523, on the shores of the Lake of Managua.

There is still an old Indian path which leads along the southern shores of the lake from Managua to Leon, and which, being much nearer than the cart road, is generally travelled by the natives.

Several leagues westwards from the Lake of Managua at the south-east side of the base of the volcano Las Pilas and north-east from the small volcano of Ajusco, is a small but deep lake which contains a sulphureous water, this lake is remarkable for having an outlet into the Lake of Managua, which is not the case with any of the other small lakes—as, for instance, the Laqana, near Managua, the lake near Masaya, and the small one between that place and Granada. At a distance of one and a half leagues, in a S. S. W. direction, are the five springs which carry their waters to the two ravines near Leon. I shall speak more especially concerning this portion of the country in my plan of colonization.

The road which runs from Leon in a south-east-

ern direction, leads to the village of Pueblo Nuevo, about eight leagues distant, which has one church and 700 inhabitants. The country near Pueblo Nuevo is in some places well cultivated, and the inhabitants have but little trouble in disposing of their produce, as this place is situated on the travelled road between Granada and Leon. From Pueblo Nuevo a cart road leads to the Lake of Managua; a mule path to the ruins of ancient Leon; another cart road to the small Bay of Tamara, and the high road or Camino Real in an eastern direction to the village of Nagarote, five leagues distant, and containing one church and 600 inhabitants. Nagarote is situated on the eastern extremity of the Department of Leon, and is one league south from the Lake of Managua, to which leads a foot path, and four leagues north from the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

I have now given a description of the towns and villages which compose the Department of Leon, as well as indicated their ways of communication as accurately as under present circumstances is possible. I shall now proceed to give an account of the condition of the soil, as well as to speak of the minerals and different kinds of stones it contains; and shall commence with the eastern portion of the Department.

The surface of the land consists generally of black earth mixed with sand alternately, from one inch to one and a half feet in depth. Beneath this soil, which has in some places an extraordinary productiveness, is a bed of white sand and calcareous earth, alternating with red and white sandstone rock. In several places lava is to be seen; and only towards the Pacific do beds of granite and hard slate stone appear.

In the valleys between the lower mountains often black moor-land and red slate-earth is found; the same may be said of the lower portions and valleys of the volcanic mountains, from the Momotombito to the El Viejo. The whole tract of land from the eastern to the western end of the Department of Leon, and from the coast of the Pacific to a distance of three leagues northwards from the ridge of volcanoes, have in common the same species of earth and stones. The drinking water is generally found in springs, which in some places—as, for instance, at Leon, southwards from the volcano Ajusco, and farther up to the volcano El Viejo, not only come out of the bases of the mountains, but are seen to flow out of the earth in complete plains. Generally, however, good drinking water is only found at a depth of from 30 to 200 feet. Several hot and cold mineral springs are found on the base of the volcano Las Pilas, which contain salt and sulphur.

The subterranean fire which burns beneath the volcanoes, is, with the exception of the Momotombito, not yet extinct; this is not only to be perceived by the columns of smoke which are constantly rising from the volcano Momotombito and Santa Clara, but also on the bases and sides of the other volcanoes, by sulphureous vapors, and by the evolution of burning gas, visible at night. Nearly all the volcanoes are grown over with shrubs and brushwood, the only exceptions being the Momotombito and Santa Clara, the stones of whose sunken craters seem to be covered with sulphur and gas.

In this part of the Department the following kinds of earth are found: black earth, white and red clay-earth, calcareous and sand-earth, and moor-ground; also, lava dissolved by the operation of the air, which consists of the above mentioned different kinds of earth. Of stones are found: the granite, the hard black slate, the lime and sand stone, some fragments of white quartz, and pieces of lava.

Of water is found fine drinking water, as well as cold and warm salt, and sulphureous water.

The northern portion of the Department of Leon, from the Estero Real—that is to say, from west to east, to the line where the Department of New Segovia begins, consists of hills and mountains interrupted by deep valleys, with but very little level ground. This part of the Department is quite different from that before described. In regard to the surfaces of the ground, nearly everywhere black earth and yellow clay predominate; however, in the shelvings of the valleys generally, black potter's clay mixed with a marshy soil is found, which possesses but little productive power. There is also met with calcareous and sand earth, but this is generally only on the hills and mountains.

Of the different kinds of stone found in this Department, the granite, alternately with the red and white sandstone, forms the principal chains of mountains. Layers of quartz—generally in sand and calcareous earth—are found about Sauce, and thence in a northern direction up to New Segovia.

Besides the above mentioned kinds of stone, blue and black slates are found; moreover, between the eastern and north-eastern influxes of the Estero Real, run, from south to north, veins of red and white marble, from 4' to 6' wide. The minerals found in the Department of Leon are insignificant, however worth mentioning. In the mountains eastwards from Sauce is a vein which contains from two and a quarter to two and a half per cent. of silver; it is, however, difficult to separate it from the hard white quartz rock which encloses it. In the mountains near Achuapa are some veins running from south to east which contain from thirty-four to thirty-five per cent. of lead, with very little silver. No one, however, will think of working these mines before the rich gold and silver mines of Chontales, Matagalpa and New Segovia will have been exhausted; and ere this can happen some centuries may elapse.

Of the many different trees found in the Department of Leon, and chiefly northwards of the volcanoes and their projections, which deserve to be mentioned, are, the mahogany, the cedar, the ceiba, the encina blanca (or white oak), the quiebra hacha (hymenia), the guanacaste (lignum vitae), the zapote chico, and the mesquitil (acacia arabica). Among the valuable dyeing woods we may find the Brazil wood on the shores of the

Lake of Managua, the campeachy wood, the arafra tree (carthamus tinctoria), the palo amarillo or fustic, and the indigo plant. There are also to be found the ebano verde (chlor. oxylum), the cuapinal, which furnishes an odoriferous resin, the suamuchi, and the bejueo amarillo, which is of great value to tanners and leather dressers. Of great importance are the medicinal plants, which are generally found near the shores of the sea, as the sarsaparilla, the aloe, the copaiva, the ipecacuanah, the Peruvian balm, and many others which are at present only used by the natives. Also worthy of mention are the vanilla and the ginger plant, which grow near the shores of the Lake, as well as on the Pacific coast. Of the many different fruits, are oranges, lemons, zapotes, tamarindas, anonas, pine apples, besides the production of Indian corn, wheat, rice, barley, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, etc.

If I have succeeded in imparting a correct idea of the localities of the country in general, its minerals, trees and plants, and other products which are found in the Department of Leon, my purpose will have been obtained. I can at least affirm that in my report I have adhered strictly to the truth. Those portions which cannot be understood clearly by the description I will endeavor to make plain by the map, which will soon be finished.

I remain, most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,  
MAX. SÖUNENSTEIN.  
Granada, July 30, 1856.

"BROTHER JONATHAN."—The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is as follows. When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the revolutionary war, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and other means for its defence; and on one occasion it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety. Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of the State of Connecticut; and the General, placing the greatest reliance on his Excellency's judgment, remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army; and, thenceforth, when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-pharse, "We must consult Brother Jonathan," and the name has now become a designation for the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

A friend of ours had a dispute with his wife last week on the subject of decorating the walls of the apartments into which he had just moved. The wife wanted the walls to be papered—the husband insisted that they should be painted.

"Surely," exclaimed the wife, after a long squabble, "you know that paper looks the handsomest."

"Yes, but I am opposed to capital punishment." "What has that to do with our walls?" asked the surprised wife.

"A great deal," was the husband's reply: "it would transgress my principles most woefully to have paper hangers here."

The wife concluded that it would be politic to have the walls painted.

CELESTIAL SUPERSTITIONS.—In Malta, whenever a violent storm occurs, the bishop commands all the church bells to be rung for the purpose of calming it. In the interior of France the bells are rung during a storm for the purpose of averting danger from the crops. Herodotus tells us that the Thracians, more bold, used to menace the thunder-cloud with arrows, and combated even the dread artillery of heaven.

During the year 1854, 861 works in the Russian language, and 351 in foreign languages, were printed in Russia, besides 2940 scientific and literary treatises in the different periodicals. The number of authors was 1239; that of printing offices (for works in the Russian language) 85, of which 45 were at work in St. Petersburg, 10 in Moscow, and the remainder in various other parts of the empire.

The Empress Eugenie is likely to remain an invalid for life. Her feet are paralyzed, and though the physicians hold out the hope that a few days may restore her to her former health, her recovery is very problematical.

TWO SHARPS.—An old man picked up a half dollar in the street. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen looking rascal, "so hand it over." "Did yours have a hole in it?" asked the old man. "Yes," replied the other, smartly. "Then it is not mine," mildly replied the old man; "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time, my boy."

An Irishman trying to put out a gas burner with his fingers, cried out "Och, murder, the devil a wicks in it."

## Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends.  
Any information may be left at WINES & Co.

## Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.  
Granada, June 28, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 9.

## The Nicaraguan Navy!

### Capture of a Squadron of Bungoes!!

Señor Salizar and other Prisoners!!!

The events of the past week appear a convincing evidence that a special Providence guides and directs the Americans in their efforts to restore peace, and secure tranquility to the natives of this beautiful but unhappy country. The fitting out of a vessel to cruise upon the Pacific, at this particular juncture, and the directing of the current of events so as to deliver into the hands of the Americans the man, who above all others, was the instigator of the late treasonable defection among those whose first duty it was to protect the State, and prove true in their allegiance to the people, points out as plainly a particular intervention of Providence in favor of the Americans, as did the pillar of fire by which the children of Israel were guided in their journeyings to the land of Promise.

That our readers may have a full understanding of the voyage, we here insert a condensed account copied by Commodore DeBriset, from his log book. The descriptions are so graphic, and there is such a freshness in the style as to make it difficult to improve.

MONDAY, July 27, 1856.—At 3 P.M. Schooner Granada, Lieut. Fayoux, sailed from San Juan del Sur—heing the first vessel that ever went to sea as an armed Government vessel—the commencement of the Nicaraguan navy.

The following are the names and rank of those on board:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| J. DeBriset, Commodore,                    |  |
| Cal. J. Fayoux, 1st Lieutenant Commanding, |  |
| Peter Swenson 2nd "                        |  |
| James Van Slaycke, 3d "                    |  |
| H. T. Hewet, Carpenter, Geo. Smith, Seaman |  |
| Thos. Hanson, Seaman, Dennis Kean,         |  |
| Edwd. McCarty, " Wm. Anderson "            |  |
| Jas. Sturch, " Dal. McGinnis, "            |  |
| Thos. Cleare, " Thos. R. Snyder, "         |  |
| Thos. Burdy, " Theodore Lane, "            |  |
| James Ragg, " R. J. Downen, "              |  |
| Wm. Montgomery " Magee, "                  |  |
| Jos. Lowell, "                             |  |

Making 21 in all on board—God speed.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1856.—Running down the coast towards Fonseca.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.—Opened the boxes of packed ammunition—found it unfit for use. Made 80 round for the guns—at 3 P.M. bore away for Tigre Island, about twelve miles distant.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1856.—Cruising in the Gulf. At 2 P.M., saw a number of small craft in shore to eastward—gave chase. At 3 P.M. a brig about 4 miles to windward, showing Chilean colors. At 4.30 captured the sloop Mana (French papers) no cargo or passengers. At 6 a heavy squall from South—double reefed the sails, and began to work off the shore.

SATURDAY, July 26.—At 5 A.M. made all sail and ran up the Gulf for a brig seen at anchor—proved to be the Cynosure of San Francisco. From her we learned that the Brig Sarah, Capt. McFarlane, and Schooner Emeline of San F. were lying at Tigre Island; she also reported that, on the 22nd a Chilean Brig with eight Bungoes passed up to Tempeque with troops. At 6 P.M. anchored in three fathoms of water—men at quarters in each watch.

SUNDAY, July 27, 1856.—At daylight saw a Bungo in shore, distant about five miles. Sent the boat with Lieut. Swenson and four men. At 7 A.M. sent a small canoe and three men with Lieut. Van Slaycke, in chase of another Bungo about three miles distant. At 9 A.M. a breeze sprung up—got under weigh, picked up the canoe with a Bungo in possession. At 10, reached the boat with her prize. At 10.30, took another Bungo with

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 5 hogs        | 3 bags beans,     |
| 1 bag corn,   | 5 lbs plantains,  |
| 9 hides,      | 2 demijohns lard, |
| 4 boxes soap. |                   |

This being a large new Bungo, put her crew in the other; (destroyed her,) she had also some letters by which we learn that the Brig with the troops is called the Churn.

At 1 P.M. took another Bungo with  
22 bags corn, 2 ceroons beans,  
1 bale grass, 10 hides;

and also letters confirming the news of the Brig. At 3 P.M. blowing hard—close reefed and beat up to the anchorage; made Tigre Island, let go the large anchor and twenty-five fathoms of chain in three fathoms water.

MONDAY, July 28, 1856.—At 7 A.M. took a raft of cedar consisting of fifteen logs belonging to Messrs. Hoyt & Ames; let it go after taking the water they had. At 11 A.M. I took the boat and pulled for a launch about eight miles to the eastward. Chased her on shore, the crew escaping; took her alongside, put the 2nd Lieut. and three men in her with orders to chase to the N., I chasing in our own boat to the W. At 8.30 captured a launch with Sr. Salizar, as passenger, 6 ceroons of cocoa, 3 saddles and bridles, 1 sword, also some letters and papers, and \$319 in cash.

The weather looking bad, ran down to pick up

the 2nd Lieut.. At 4 P.M. seeing the 2nd Lieut. nearing a large Bungo, sent Lieut. Swenson, and six men to his assistance—it proved to be the Ames, with men to look after the raft; brought her alongside and put all the prisoners on her, except Señor Salizar, as she was large and new. At 6, blowing a gale from E. SE. anchored in three and a half fathoms of water.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1856.—Beat out of the gulf bound for San Juan del Sur—crew cleaning and repairing sails.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1856.—Beat down the coast, the current very strong, setting to the N.; weather bad.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1856.—Blowing hard with a rough head sea. At 1 P.M. carried away the port after shroud. At 2 P.M. fore peak halyard block parted; refitted another, and set the sail; after part of the day moderate.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1856.—Moderate breezes; working down the coast to the S.; at sunset San Juan bore E. SE. twelve miles distant; midnight calm, tide setting us to the southward.

SATURDAY, August 2, 1856.—At daylight San Juan bore N. by W. eight miles distant. Worked in and came to an anchor at 8 A.M.

The capture of Salizar was of but secondary importance when we consider the expose of the plans, the utter poverty and hopelessness of the rebels, the amount of information as well as the names of parties engaged in the treason, and implicated by their own signatures to letters now in the possession of Gen. Walker.

Among the many valuable documents found upon the person of Sr. Salizar, was a letter from the British Consul at Leon, to Florentine Souci at San Miguel, San Salvador. This is another evidence of the double dealing of British agents relative to the affairs of this country.

What, we would ask, in the name of philanthropy and our common humanity does Great Britain expect to gain by permitting her agents to encourage the half-civilized natives of this country to bute'er each other; or by what species of sophistry does she expect to justify or excuse herself before the tribunal of christendom, for sending to one part of the world agents who stir up strife and cause the ignorant natives to outrage human nature, while she sends missionaries of peace with the bible in one hand, and flannel shirts in the other, that both the moral and physical condition of the heathen may be improved.

To those who do not understand the Red Flannel Christianity of England, we respectfully submit the following letter of Mr. Manning, her agent at Leon, of which we give a hurried translation:

LEON, July 24th, 1856,

DEAR FRIEND:—I am here, without knowing where to go, since Walker will not give us a passport to pass through Granada. I understand that that man is furious with me, attributing to me the change. It is certain that all his acts are rapid; and we have not passed here without great apprehensions that he will make an attack on Leon. He came as far as Managua, and all we know is, that he returned to Granada. If this man receives forces and money, I assure you that, in that case, it will not be so easy to drive him out of the State, for as the forces come from the other States in handfuls of men, nothing is accomplished; and the expenses and sacrifices are made in vain. I am much afflicted to think that, under these circumstances no more activity is used in so serious an affair. At the present there are 500 men from San Salvador, 500 from Guatemala, and 800 belonging to this place, and according to my judgment double that number is required. I am hurrying to provide in every possible manner for my departure, and if I can get on board one of the ships of war which is on the coast, I will take passage in it to San Juan, or to Panama.

In the politics of the country, I understand that the Democrats have gained much favor and strength. On this footing I go contented, since Estrada and his companions are ruined as having cut a ridiculous figure at Somobillo.

Powers have gone from here appointing Mr. Tresarry, to represent Nicaragua, near United States of America, since Padre Vivil has returned home. We do not know the motive of his return, for between this and Granada there is no communication. Altogether affairs are wretched in Nicaragua, and very distressing, and if I remain here much longer, I shall not have a shirt which I can put on. Already you can suppose how much I have suffered by these convulsions.

It is known that a certain Fabens, has sailed to Boston with the gold quartz, and that with one Mr. Heiss, he has bought the mines from Padre Sosa.

You need not be afraid but I will do all I can for your interest in this affair, with all earnestness; and you should write to Davis, in Boston, via. Omoa, in this particular, inquiring whether the ore which Fabens & Heiss took, were from the mines of Bestaniere. I shall write myself to Zapata, in Laboca, on this same subject. The troops here are altogether naked. If you have any Ma-ta drill that you can sell at 12½ cents per yard, I will take ten bales. Don't forget my request in favor of my political son—Mr. George Bower—to have him appointed to represent San Salvador in Liverpool.

I am your obedient servant,

T. MANNING.

MR. FLORENTINE SOUCI, San Miguel, San Salvador.

Here we have a full expose of the condition

of the rebels. According to the statement of one well acquainted with their affairs, they have not half the men necessary for any effective movement, and live in a continual dread of Gen. Walker's army. The rebel troops are altogether naked, and it may also be presumed that, where such poverty exists, hunger and disease will shortly disseminate them faster, and as effectually as any army that could be brought against them. But the letter itself is so explicit as to require from us no elucidation.

It is somewhat unfortunate for Mr. Manning, and we pity him, that he should be drifting so rapidly into the condition of the Leonese soldiery as to have the prospect of being in a short time, shirtless. But the poor man's affliction is divided between his shirtlessness in prospective, and the lack of energy in the party in whose fortunes he seems so deeply interested. The anticipated loss of a few shirts has almost bewildered him, and he lives in great apprehension that General Walker may attack Leon, and perhaps take those as part of the plunder. Upon this point, however, we can assure him he may rest easy, as we believe the General's wardrobe is complete, and the soldiers of the Nicaragua army have lately had a full supply of linen.

Mr. Manning's letter may be construed as the expression of a mere private individual to a friend, but this will be done only, by persons interested in such a construction. His office of British Consul will be connected by the people of this country with every thing he says on questions relative to state policy; and thus by his embracing the views of a party, it is apt to appear as if the whole moral force of England were thrown in its favor. In this particular Mr. Manning has gone beyond the line of his duty, or else there is no weight to be attached to the words of Lord Clarendon, when he said in the House of Lords, that, the British Government intended to allow the Central American question to solve itself. He has by his imprudence, forfeited the confidence of the legitimate government, and can therefore no longer claim the protection of the State.

## DESERTERS.

We last week made a few remarks upon the prospects of those who desert the American ranks, for the ranks of the enemy, and the justness of what we said is made apparent by the events which we chronicle in this issue. The number that has already left is scarcely worth a passing notice, and we would not again revert to the subject, were it not to commiserate the poor fellows whom we at one time recognised as countrymen, and who, relying upon the rotten promises of the Leonese rebels, deserted their posts for the sake of trifling temporary benefits. When they reach Leon, instead of the riches which they were no doubt, told existed there, they will find little else than a horde of semi-barbarians, half clad, and quarreling among themselves for the possession of the few catables they can with much difficulty obtain.

Read Manning's letter carefully, in another column, and learn the condition of things in Leon. But this falls far short of the actuality; for it cannot be supposed that a person of Manning's experience would show to an Ally, the worst condition of an affair in which he hoped to interest him. It is to be presumed, on the contrary, that he would exhibit things in their brightest colors in order to effect his purposes, which were to obtain both men and money to drive that audacious man out of the country.

Apart from the inhumanity of taking up arms against their brethren, Americans can not be guilty of a greater piece of folly than by selling their services at any price to those Leonese rebels. If they were successful they would entertain such a hatred for Americans, as would entirely cut them off from all pices of honor, and trust; or perhaps, intoxicated with their good fortune they would murder every American when they were no longer in need of their services. As their declared object now is to exterminate the Americans in Central America, the presumption is that when there was no counterbalancing power to stop their excesses, the Americans who were in their power would hold no enviable position. As things stand however, the unfortunate men who were weak enough to be induced to put themselves in the power of their enemies can hope for no better life than that led by the savages amongst whom they have cast their lot. They must expect to suffer extreme privations; to be half clad, and only half fed, and with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads be hunted like wanderers, and vagabonds over the entire Continent.

## THE PROFESSION OF ARMS.

The profession of arms has been from the earliest times, in all ages and places, one of the most honorable of all the professions. In many countries it holds to this day the very first rank; and the higher the degree of civilization, the greater has been its advancement, and the greater the number engaged in it. From the crudest beginnings it has gradually progressed until it has attained the dignity of a science. It is the science, *par excellence*, in which both the mind and body of men are exercised to their fullest capacity. In other professions either the mind or the body is over-worked and abused to the neglect of the other, thus developing a man, as it were, onesidedly; but in the profession of arms every faculty of the mind, as well as every muscle and fiber in the body is exercised and developed to its fullest extent; and thus the following out of the profession may bring the mental and physical powers of man to their highest development.

Some of the most celebrated states of antiquity were of opinion that the profession of arms, only, was worthy the attention of free men, and left everything else to the care of slaves; and so high was the repute of the profession, that it was emblematic of Justice itself; hence, an appeal to arms was usually resorted to in the settlement of questions, whether social, religious or political.

In both ancient and modern times the highest offices and rewards which states can bestow have been conferred upon those who have excelled in the profession of arms; and deservedly so, as he who excels in this profession must not only have the most absolute power over himself, but must also possess, in no small degree, the faculties which enable him to govern and control others.

The mind of a man who makes arms a profession is led on into the deepest channels of thought. He is thus enabled to plan, and originate the broadest combinations, and executive abilities joined to the most unceasing energy and restless activity, are requisite for the carrying out of his conceptions.

The humblest individual engaged in a profession so noble and ennobling should feel a pride which ought to keep him above anything low or mean. A profession in which there are so many opportunities of displaying to their utmost all the talents given us by nature, should be studied assiduously by those anxious to leave a name and an example to posterity. It is scarcely possible that their labors can miss a proper reward. How much more manly and noble, how much more worthy the great end for which men are placed here, is a devotion to a profession which carries with it such honors; in all countries, than the mere idling away a life-time in the indulgence of the appetites. As there is no "royal road to knowledge," the path is as open to the humblest as to the greatest.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away. By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

## Deserters.

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.
2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
3. H. Crillou—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

THOMAS DOLAN,  
Captain Company C, First Rifles.  
Managua, July 12, 1856.

## Deserters.

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS from Company A, Rangers.

1. Private — Nasli—Aged (about) 26 years, 6 feet 1 inch high, sandy hair and whiskers, the British coat of arms in India ink on his left arm, usually smiled when speaking, and weighed about 185 pounds.
2. Private Bickford—Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, auburn hair, had an anchor in India ink on left hand below the thumb, and weighed about 160 pounds.

L. NORVELL WALKER,  
Captain Company A, Rangers,  
Managua, Na., August 3, 1856.



### Execution of Mariano Salizar.

As soon as Salizar reached the city he was lodged in the guard house, and all the attention and respect was shown him which his unfortunate condition would allow. From the time of his capture in his launch until his arrival in Granada, he received all the care and respect compatible with his circumstances. There was no restraint placed upon his actions; and in order to relieve the tedium of the voyage, as well as to keep his spirits from drooping, Commodore De Brissot treated him more like a companion than a prisoner upon whose shoulders rested the great responsibilities of treason. Salizar expressed himself grateful for the courtesies which had been extended to him.

Shortly after his arrival in this place he had an interview with Gen. Walker, which lasted but a few minutes; when it was ended he returned to his place of confinement, and was made aware that 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day had been determined upon for his execution. He appeared to be prepared for the announcement, as, from the moment he was taken, he was well aware of the usual penalty attached to the crimes of which he had been guilty. His interview with General Walker took place about 8 o'clock A. M. During the remainder of the day he was attended faithfully by Padre Vijil and other Fathers of the church, and devoted himself, without interruption, to making his peace with an offended Deity, and standing in the presence of the august majesty of the King of kings.

Throughout the afternoon he prayed earnestly in front of an image of Christ on the cross. As his final hour approached the holy sacrament was administered to him, and his spiritual advisers exhorted him to keep his mind fixed steadily upon his Redeemer. His devotions were not disturbed until the officer upon whom devolved the duty of his execution entered the apartment in which he was confined to inquire whether he would prefer a standing or sitting posture in front of the soldiers who were to fire upon him. He preferred sitting; and the same chair in which General Corral was executed was placed upon the spot selected for the occasion—the precise place on which Gen. Corral suffered death.

When the evening dress parade concluded, a file of twelve men were detached to execute the decree of justice, while the main body of the troops stationed in the city formed three sides of a square in front of the wall against which the prisoner's chair was placed; the detachment of twelve standing about fifteen paces distant from the wall.

The prisoner having announced that he was ready, he was escorted to the place of his execution by a guard of four men and the venerable Padre Vijil, who ceased not in his pious exhortations.

Salizar was dressed in a blue cloth jacket and coarse dark linen trousers—presenting much the appearance of a sailor. He walked from the guard house in his stockings, and carried in front of him a crucifix, upon which he looked with much earnestness, and to which he addressed his prayers.

Having taken his seat the Padre joined him in a short prayer, after which the persons assembled around were asked if they forgave him for the many wrongs he had perpetrated toward their city and their government; being answered in the affirmative, he tied the handkerchief about his eyes himself, and while calling upon

Jesus to forgive him, the word was given the soldiers fired, and the soul of Salizar took flight into the spirit world.

In appearance Salizar was about a medium height. He wore a heavy black beard, without a mustache. His hair was slightly inclined to curl, and the conformation of his face indicated a slight mixture of negro blood. He was said to have possessed more activity than any of his political associates, and this, with considerable intelligence and an ambition which was boundless, always placed him at the head of his party.

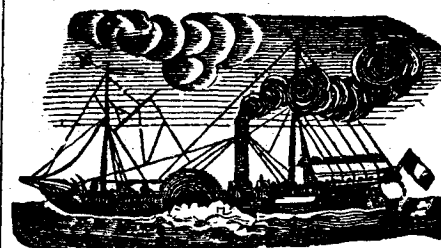
The same faculties which, if guided by honor, honesty and a love for his country, would have raised him to a high position in the State, were, by their misuse, the cause of his death; for to his ambition and disposition for intrigue, with an inordinate avarice, may be attributed the late defection of Rivas, and equal unstable associates. If Salizar had risked his life for the good of his country—even though mistaken in his views—we would accord to him the praises due a patriot; but from the fact that he put his mortal existence in jeopardy, and promoted a civil war, thus imperiling the lives of many others for the sake of effecting the sale of some Brazilian dyewood, to which he had a doubtful claim—we cannot extend to him any sympathy. In our opinion, the man who values himself so little, and sets so low an estimate on the prosperity of his native country as to throw both in the balance against a few dollars, is not worthy the privilege of living.

Salizar, by a species of mercantile maneuvering, which is called, through courtesy, financiering, got possession of about twenty thousand dollars worth of Brazil wood, which he endeavored to sell to the Government at an enormous profit. General Walker was adverse to its purchase, and Salizar did not effect its sale. This disappointment excited an intense hatred in him to General Walker, and he went to work in the endeavor to effect his overthrow. By his promises (for he is said to have been quite wealthy,) and his untiring energy he worked upon the mind of Rivas and his associates, until he persuaded them to form another government. As soon as this was done the inevitable Brazil wood again turned up, and that Rivas might obtain a little money for his present most pressing necessities, it was bought, on time, for sixty thousand dollars, and sold immediately after for twenty thousand dollars. Thus Salizar at length accomplished his great purpose—selling his Brazil wood for three times what it was worth—Rivas being obliged to buy, although he knew he would be compelled to sell it the next day for one-third the amount he had promised to pay for it. From the present condition of the Leonese troops, it is safe to presume that the twenty thousand dollars have been expended, and that Salizar was out upon another speculation.

Salizar had been for a long time aspiring to the presidency of this State, and adopting the hitherto usual custom of presidential aspirants, endeavored to keep up a perpetual animosity between the factions by which it has been unfortunately distracted. His patriotism was bounded by his personal ambition; to effect his purposes he would make any sacrifice. It was a favorite expression with him that he hoped he might be permitted to live to see the day when the city of Granada would be razed to the ground, and a tree planted in the Plaza, upon which would be carved the inscription, "Here stood Granada."

Being fully aware of the sentiments he entertained toward them during his life, the people of Granada, instead of regretting his death, evinced much gratification that the inveterate enemy of their city ended his days, prematurely, in the place he had so long and earnestly labored to ruin.

### Arrival of the Steamer.



The La Virgin arrived at the wharf last evening, bringing the mails by the Daniel Webster from New Orleans, with dates up to the 23d of July.

The news is of the stales; character imaginable. Politics has absorbed all attention in the States.

Mr. Philip R. Toohy, one of the unfortunate prisoners wounded and taken at Santa Rosa, has arrived in New Orleans, and is lecturing and writing in favor of this Republic.

The political contest is going forward with great vigor, all parties using their best endeavors.

The foreign news is embraced in two or three items. The English Government has not resented Mr. Crampton's dismissal, by giving Mr. Dallas his passports; but has quietly accepted the action of the American Government as one that did not require any suspension of diplomatic relations.

England has entered into a treaty with Honduras by which Ruatan is restored to the latter State.

It confidently stated that the proposal of a friendly settlement of Central American affairs is now in a fair way of accomplishment by the American and English Governments. Central America will probably accept the settlement—if she likes it!

### HOME NEWS.

Brig-General Fry returned from San Juan del Norte on the steamer La Virginia, and will resume command of this Department. He gives us some interesting items concerning the British fleet now concentrated at San Juan del Norte. There are ten English vessels of war in that port, named and officered as follows:

Orión, 91 guns, Capt. Erskine; Imperieuse, 50 guns, Capt. Weston, C. B.; Arrogant, 47 guns, Capt. Lyster; Cossack, 20 guns, Capt. Colvin; Tartar, 20 guns, Capt. Dunlap; Archer, 16 guns, Capt. Heathcot; Pioneer, 6 guns, Capt. Meade; Intrepid, 6 guns, Capt. Wood; Victor, 6 guns, Capt. Debossa; and Eurydice, 26 guns, Capt. Tarleton—making a total of ten vessels, carrying 288 guns, and manned by 2500 men.

Gen. Fry had several visits from the officers attached to the squadron, all of whom he remembers with pleasure. They are generally in favor of Gen. Walker. The above fleet, with the exception of the Eurydice, which has sailed for England, are newly arrived from Europe, and sailed from Portsmouth with the expectation of going to the Baltic; but peace being concluded, they were sent under sealed orders to "winter in the Gulf." It is thought, however, by the officers, that so soon as the admiral arrives, he will distribute the fleet throughout the West Indies, and thus relieve the squadron long stationed in those waters.

### FROM COSTA RICA.

In coming up the river, Brig. Gen. Fry informs us that six Costa Ricans were taken prisoners at the mouth of the Serapiqui. They represent affairs with our neighbors as very deplorable, indeed. The army of the State had fallen off to five hundred men, and these being paid in script, were deserting every day. A general poverty prevailed, and instead of invading Nicaragua, the existing government would hardly be able to sustain itself much longer.

MINISTERIAL BALL.—Col. Wheeler gave another cotillon party at the U. States Legation on Thursday night. The assemblage of ladies and gentlemen passed the evening as happily as possible.

THUNDERBOLT.—Last evening about five o'clock, the room back of the Parochial Church occupied by the Quartermaster's mess, was struck by lightning, the explosion causing a terrible report.

RESIGNATION.—Second Lieutenant H. A. Hutchins, of the First Rifles, resigned his position in the army on the 6th of August.

### Obituary.

Died at Managua, on the 4th inst., JOHN NUTALL, of Co. A, Ranger Battalion. Richmond (Virginia) papers please copy.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 9 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 consecuyente, ..... 1 50

### A LA JUVENTUD.

Dignos por mas de un título de ocupar un lugar en las columnas del *Nicaraguense*, reproducimos á continuación los párrafos de un artículo publicado hace algun tiempo en el "Eco de las Barricadas," periódico democrático que allá en mejores dias, veia la luz pública en la coronada villa de Madrid. Demas creemos recomendarlo á vnestra juventud: ella mas que ninguna otra necesita tener presente hoy y no olvidar jamás las verdades y consejos que en sus cortas dicciones encierra el escrito en cuestion, y esto es precisamente lo que nos ha inducido á darle publicidad. El artículo dice asi:

"Si en tiempos normales la juventud puede entregarse á las alegrías y puerilidades de la edad mas ardiente é inquieta de la vida, no sucede lo mismo en esta época de crisis, en que la sociedad, que ha trepado lenta y trabajosamente por espacio de diez y ocho siglos á la cumbre de la civilizacion, se ve amenazada de rodar precipitadamente á los profundos abismos de la barbarie; si es posible detenerla en su caída, no son los blancos cabellos ni las fuerzas debilitadas por los años y los sufrimientos quien ha de hacerlo; se necesitan el esfuerzo heroico, la pujanza, la fé y entusiasmo, que solo la juventud es capaz de sentir.

Trabaja, estudia, piensa, discute. La humanidad que padece; la sociedad que sufre y espera; la civilizacion que se espanta del abismo que tiene que salvar para seguir su marcha providencial sobre la tierra, necesitan del esfuerzo de tu brazo, del encanto de tu palabra, de los milagros de tu ciencia.

Prueba que te calumnian cuando dicen que estás moral y físicamente degenerada, y que tienes el egoismo de la vejez, la indiferencia de la desesperacion y la incredulidad del cínico y del ateo. Y si, cuando llegue la hora en que la patria y la libertad, amenazadas por el elemento, aun vivo, de la Santa Alianza, necesitan el sacrificio de un Leonidas, ofrécele ciento; si él presenta una cicuta, alarguen cien Sócrates la mano para llevarla á la boca, encuentre cien Brutos cada César, y probarás que de enmiedo de la debilidad brota la fuerza, del seno de la muerte sale la vida, del abismo de la duda, de la ignorancia y de la incredulidad, brotan la ciencia, la fé y la esperanza.

¡Ay de tí, juventud, si no estás á la altura de tu destino!—¡La maldicion de cien generaciones, que por tu impotencia y tu egoismo llorarán en la miseria y en la opresion, pesará eternamente sobre tu memoria!

Para que tengas la conciencia de tu poder, mira á tu alrededor, y verás á estos partidos egoistas que se agitan con las convulsiones de la agonía, buscar tu ayuda, si bien con temor por lo que antes te despreciaron.

No transijas con ellos, ni por un dia de triunfo ó de halago vendas tu porvenir.

Abandona definitivamente esas viejas banderas, teñidas en la sangre de tus padres y en la tuya propia. Los viejos partidos cumplieron su mision; la tuya empieza, y es mas gloriosa y mas fecunda.

Tus padres derribaron á costa de sus creencias, de su sangre y sus tesoros las bases del antiguo edificio del privilegio y de la injusticia; y si él ha seguido sosteniéndose, no lo dudes, es porque la sociedad no habia producido arquitectos que levantaran el nuevo alcázar donde el reinado DEL PUEBLO PARA EL PUEBLO, de la LIBERTAD PARA LA FELICIDAD debia tener principio. Sé tú el arquitecto. Los restos de esta vie-



ja cárcel, donde todos somos alternativa- mente víctimas ó verdugos, caerán por sí mismos."—

Hasta aquí *El Eco*, se dirigió mas particularmente á la juventud europea; y cumple á nuestro deber dirijirnos tambien en particular á la juventud de nuestro país. En las visperas como estamos amagados de una revolucion de los Estados vecinos, que dará por resultado la caída de todo depositismo, y el cambio completo de las instituciones caducas que han rejido en nuestro país; la juventud nicaraguense debe mas que nunca redoblar sus esfuerzos y unirse en un solo pensamiento, para cumplir con gloria la mision salvadora que la patria exige. No son los hombres abrumados por el peso de los años los que deben realizar y poner por ahora la grandiosa obra de vuestra rejenacion política. No es la cabeza encanecida la que debe arder en entusiasmo, ni el brazo cansado por la edad el que se alzará mañana en el estruendo del combate. A los jóvenes está encomendada la empresa de salvacion, y son ellos los que deben ayudar á sus hermanos los norte-americanos á acometerla. De las filas han de salir los héroes que se distinguen en la lucha, los oradores que dominan en la tribuna, los filosofos que moralicen las costumbres, los sabios que ilustren la opinion. Ellos serán el firme apoyo de las instituciones democráticas, los defensores del principio republicano, la base en fin de la sociedad del porvenir. ¡Y ellos lo harán! Nosotros tenemos fé en vuestra juventud que nos ayudará presto; y no dudamos que sabrá cumplir su deber el dia de las pruebas que será glorioso y de vuestra salvacion.

De otro modo sería necesario renunciar para siempre á toda esperanza de libertad; sería preciso aceptar las cadenas por toda una eternidad; sería indispensable matar hasta la última chispa de aliento en el corazon! No: la juventud nicaraguense no es como supo, nen sus contrarios, incapaz es de pelear por su libertad; y ella probará en su dia, junto con sus hermanos los norte-americanos que hay muchos aun dignos de figurar como émulos de nuestro Jeneral Wm. Walker" en la historia de la humanidad.

**DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.**

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA**  
**MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.**

Granada, Julio 23 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este departamento.

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

**EL GOBIERNO,**

En uso de sus facultades

**ACUERDA:**

1.º Nómbrase Gobernador de policía del distrito de Granada, al Sr. Capitán don Ignacio Palma, con el sueldo de lei.

2.º Sus atribuciones son las mismas que designa el decreto gubernativo de 28 de Abril de 1852 y demas disposiciones vigentes.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 23 de 1856.—Wm. Walker.

De suprema orden lo digo á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando que dé V. posesion al nombrado, prévoi el juramento de lei, y que me acusará el recibo que corresponde.

Soi de V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 1.º de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

**EL GOBIERNO,**

En vista de la renuncia que ha puesto el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa, y en uso de sus facultades que le competen

**ACUERDA:**

1.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones

Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer, reasumirá las carteras de Hacienda y Crédito público que han estado á cargo del Sr. Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Agosto 1.º de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo.

De V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 4 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Observando que el Sr. Tomas Manning Vice cónsul del Gobierno Británico, ha intervenido indebidamente en los asuntos interiores de la República de Nicaragua;

**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º Retírase el exequatur que habia obtenido en el título de Vice cónsul de S. M. B. en Nicaragua.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.

FERRER.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 4 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de Hacienda el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes,

Siendo necesario fijar el interés anual que debe causar la moneda en la República,

**DECRETA.**

Art. 1.º El interés legal del dinero será precisamente el siete por ciento anual.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia toda deuda que haya sido contraida con el Gobierno de la República, no llevará mas interés que el legal establecido en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 4 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir por el Ministerio de la Guerra el decreto que sigue.

"Guillermo Walker, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Considerando: que los Estados de Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras y Costarica se han aliado con objeto de hostilizar la actual administracion de la República de Nicaragua,

**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º Decláranse en bloqueo todos los puertos de Centro-América ubicados en las aguas del mar Pacífico y del Atlántico, á excepcion de la via de tránsito interoceánica de San Juan del Norte á San Juan del Sur.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la fuerza marítima de la República de Nicaragua hará efectiva esta disposicion, en un todo conforme á las leyes navales.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra, Jeneral don Mateo Pineda.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 5 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

**EL GOBIERNO,**

Hallándose vacante el destino de Jefe de Seccion del Ministerio de Hacienda.

**ACUERDA:**

1.º Nómbrase Jefe de Seccion para el departamento de Hacienda al Señor don Manuel Fleury.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Agosto 5 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.

De V. atento servidor.—FERRER.

**AVISO:**

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

*Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.*

En el Departamento Meridional.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Pital.                                   | Juan José Ruiz.                      |
| Paraizo.                                 | Id id.                               |
| Palmar.                                  | Pablo Torres.                        |
| Palmar.                                  | J. Manuel Maleaño.                   |
| 3 Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E.   | Carazo.                              |
| Hacienda de                              | Indalecio Maleaño.                   |
| Rosario.                                 | José Antonio López.                  |
| Candelaria.                              | Id id.                               |
| San Cayetano.                            | Salvador Sacaza.                     |
| En Potosí Hcda.                          | de Felipe Avilez.                    |
| David.                                   | Bartolo Darce.                       |
| Viejo.                                   | Clemente Santos.                     |
| Sapoa.                                   | Flia. de los Salgueras               |
| Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforosó Saenz.    | de los Cerdas.                       |
| El Javio.                                | de José Abarca.                      |
| 3 Haciendas                              | J. de Jesus Arguello.                |
| San Francisco.                           | Francisco Guerra.                    |
| 2 Terceras partes de la Hcda. R. Caracas | Bicente Guerra.                      |
| Pital.                                   | Francisco Uarte.                     |
| Hacienda de                              | Francisco Uarte.                     |
| Sopjote.                                 | Hcda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos. |
| Hcda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.     |                                      |

*Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.*

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Las Mercedes.     | Los Chamorros.        |
| Aguaria.          | Id id.                |
| Hcda. de Malaco.  | Fulgencio Vega.       |
| Id. Nicacio.      | Nicacio del Castillo. |
| Id. Mombacho.     | Fernando Sequeira.    |
| Id. D. Vega.      | Luis Montiel.         |
| Id. Veinticuatro. | Narciso Espinoza.     |
| Id. Chaguite de   | José María Estrada.   |

*Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.*

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| San Gerónimo.                            | Fulgencio Vega.    |
| Jesus María.                             | de los Chamorros,  |
| Santa Rosa.                              | Id id.             |
| San César.                               | Lino César.        |
| Una parte de San José y Animas, Salvador | de Sacaza          |
| Quimichapa.                              | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Guapinolapa.                             | Luis Montiel.      |
| El Palacio.                              | Antonio Barbereno. |

*Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.*

- |                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Santa Fé.                            | J. Manuel Malcaño.     |
| Jocote.                              | E. Carazo.             |
| Cafetal.                             | Id id.                 |
| Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id. | En la Virgen.          |
| Depo.,                               | J. Manuel Maleaño.     |
| Juan Davila.                         | Rafael Paiz.           |
| Las Lajas.                           | Joaquin Bendaño.       |
| San Marcos.                          | José Antonio.          |
| Id,                                  | José Antonio López.    |
| La Cruz.                             | Montenegro.            |
| San Francisco.                       | Ignocente Guéte.       |
| Mercedes.                            | Sandino.               |
| Ceyadilla.                           | Indigo Estate J. Ruiz. |
| Jesus María.                         |                        |

*Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.*

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| N.º 1                    | Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz.                    |
| N.º 2                    | Id. Clemente Santos.                             |
| N.º 3                    | Esquinero José M. Maleaño.                       |
| Id. 4                    | Medeana Francisco Guerra.                        |
| Id. 5                    | El Meson en parte quemado Id.                    |
| Id. 6                    | Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.   |
| Id. 7                    | Mediana adobe Pablo Torres.                      |
| Id. 8                    | Meson de López J. Antonio Id.                    |
| Id. 9                    | Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza, Rafael Paiz.      |
| Id. 10                   | Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, Rafael Paiz. |
| Id. 11                   | Esquina de la Plaza Mediana                      |
| <i>Casas en Granada.</i> |  |
| N.º 1                    | Grande Esquina de la Plaza de                    |

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega. |                                 |
| N.º 2                             | Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno.  |
| Id. 3                             | Adobegrande de los Chamorros.   |
| Id. 4                             | Mediana adobe J. María Estrada. |
| Id. 5                             | Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo. |
| Id. 6                             | Adobe grande Lino César.        |
| Id. 7                             | Grande adobe Salvador Sacaza.   |
| Id. 8                             | Adobe grande J. Arguello Arce.  |
| Id. 6                             | id. Luis Montiel.               |
| Id. 10                            | id. Narciso Espinoza            |

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentarse en Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. RODGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.

**DISCURSO:**

*del Señor Ministro Americano.*

Señor Presidente.

Me ordena el Presidente de los Estados Unidos decir á V. que estoy competentemente autorizado para establecer las relaciones diplomáticas con este Estado.

Califico esta determinacion del Presidente como precursora de la tranquilidad y yo sinceramente deseo que jamas ningun acontecimiento ocurra que pueda interrumpir la buena armonía y la amistad que debe siempre existir entre las Repúblicas hermanas.

Si el tránsito al travez de un hermano como es de una importancia vital para las naciones marítimas del mundo, cual no será su importancia para los EE. UU. desde la adquisicion de California y la colonizacion de nuestros territorios de Oreyon y de Washington en el Pacifico.

Es importante á las otras naciones, es indispensable á los EE. UU.; es un elemento material de integridad y de soberanía nacional. La prosperidad, la paz y la felicidad de su República son cosas que hablan al corazon de todo Americano.

Los elementos de energia y empresa han sido unidos á las propias ventajas de una posicion geográfica de un suelo rico y de un clima benigno; y no ha ocurrido ningun suseso de mas grande importancia desde que el intrépido Genover

A Castilla y á Leon

Un nuevo mundo dió Colon

que afecte mas seriamente la condicion política y el prospecto futuro de Nicaragua.

En ningun tiempo dejará esta hermosa region de ser un objeto de profundo interés al pueblo Americano.

El caracter confiado y la incontestable energia de los ciudadanos Americanos han visto las ventajas que Dios y la naturaleza han derramado tan generosamente para hacer de su territorio el gran camino de las Naciones, y la puerta de oro del comercio; y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos desea unirse amigablemente á V. con el fijo propósito de impedir que ningun poder extraño pueda atentar á retardar su progreso interviniendo de cualquiera manera que sea.

La gran voz de las Naciones se ha hecho oír, sus palabras no pueden ser desatendidas.

Esté V. seguro Sr. Presidente que de mi parte haré todos los esfuerzos posibles para adelantar el bien estar de ambas Repúblicas y tambien para desempeñar tan importante mision de una manera agradable á V. y satisfactoria á mi Gobierno.

HE DICHO.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y  
CREDITO PUBLICO DEL SUPREMO GO-  
BIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE  
NICARAGUA.

Granada, Julio 31 de 1856.

Sr.

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Habiendo tomado en consideracion las disposiciones anteriores que reglamentan el arancel de aduanas marítimas, y encontrando que no dan el lleno debido, tanto en beneficio del comercio como del erario público; en uso de sus facultades ha tenido á bien decretar y

## DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Se declaran puertos habilitados de la República de Nicaragua para importacion, esportacion y cabotaje, en el mar pacífico el Realejo y San Juan del Sur, y en el Atlántico San Juan del Norte: el registro de los puertos del Sur, se verificará en las aduanas establecidas en ellos mismos, y el de San Juan del Norte en la aduana establecida en esta ciudad de Granada la cual tendrá un inspector en el Castillo Muejo, y este tomará razon de todo bulto ó mercadería que por allí pasen denominando consignatarios, marcas y números, el cual semanalmente dará cuenta á la aduana, y será activo para tomar conocimiento de los colectores á quienes hayan remitido las mercancías. Las que sean dirigidas al distrito de Rivas, deben tambien ser registradas en el Castillo por el inspector, y este obligará al introductor á que asegure el pago á su satisfaccion. Se suprime por ahora el registro en el Castillo de las mercaderías que se dirijan á Chontales.

## IMPORTACIONES.

Art. 2.º Las mercancías extranjeras que se importen por los Puertos habilitados de la República, (con excepcion de las que se mencionarán en artículos separados) pagarán por todo derecho un veinte por ciento sobre el valor que cuesten en fábrica ó en las plazas de donde procedan, descontándose todo gasto de embases, arpilladuras, fletes, seguros, comisiones ect; de manera que el derecho será pagado sin ningun descuento.

Art. 3.º Los licores espirituosos de buena calidad, de cualesquiera procedencia, pagarán un peso por galon, teniendo hasta veinticuatro grados, y los licores que escedan en fortaleza á esta graduacion, pagarán proporcionalmente á su aumento lo que corresponda.

Art. 4.º Los licores ordinarios de toda procedencia, pagarán tres pesos por galon con fuerza hasta veinticuatro grados, y los que escedan de esta graduacion pagarán lo que corresponda á su aumento. El alcohol pagará cuatro pesos de derecho por galon.

Art. 5.º Los vinos de toda procedencia, los rosolis, cerveza ect. quedan comprendidos en el aforo de veinte por ciento fijado en el artículo 2.º bajo las mismas bases que en él se expresan.

Art. 6.º El tabaco en rama de toda procedencia, pagará setenta y cinco centavos por libra.

Art. 7.º El tabaco andullo pagará el cincuenta por ciento sobre su costo sin gastos.

Art. 8.º El tabaco labrado de toda procedencia pagará un peso por libra.

Art. 9.º El rapé de toda procedencia pagará cincuenta centavos por libra.

Art. 10. La pólvora, proyectiles y equipos de guerra, que importe el comercio por especulacion, estarán sujetos al veinte por ciento, bajo las bases que establece el artículo 2.º de este decreto, pero por ahora los combustibles, armamentos proyectiles ó cualesquiera otro equipo de guerra, quedan al introducirse á la República bajo la inspeccion inmediata del Gobierno; entendiéndose que el comerciante podrá vender á particulares con órden espreso del

Gobernador local: se reconocerán por esa clase de equipos bajo la denominacion de pólvora, plomo en barra ó labrado, fusiles rifles, pistolas revolvers, espadas, galápagos ect. La pólvora deberá quedar en los depósitos que establezca el Gobierno, pero siempre bajo la inspeccion y responsabilidad del colector en su registro para evitar una explosion, y el pago de almacenaje de todos estos artículos será igual al de los demas depósitos de aduana.

## SON LIBRES DE DERECHOS.

Art. 11. Las harinas, carnes, manteca de puerco, galletas, papas y toda clase de herramienta útil á la agricultura, máquinas que mejoren la industria de la República, libros impresos, campanas y órganos para Iglesias, estopa, brea y alquitran importados por los dueños de embarcaciones y con el preciso objeto de invertirlos en sus propios buques, equipajes, muebles de familia y personas inmigrantes ó establecidas en la República con tal que sean destinados á su propio uso; semillas, plantas, ganados, bestias y otros animales destinados á mejorar las razas.

Art. 12. Los importes de derechos serán pagados en las aduanas de la República en pesos de diez centavos, pero admitiendo las monedas que hoy se reciben por este valor en las oficinas del Gobierno y transacciones comerciales.

Art. 13. Los pagos de derecho deben hacerse al contado cuando no escedan aquellos en su importe de trescientos pesos, á diez dias cuando lleguen á seis cientos pesos: á treinta dias cuando lleguen á mil pesos; y de treinta á sesenta dias, pagadero por mitades, cuando escedan de mil pesos, contando desde el dia que se efectue el registro.

Art. 14. Los colectores de las aduanas de la República, deberán exigir fianzas á su satisfaccion de los comerciantes deudores para seguridad de las rentas.

Art. 15. En las aduanas de la República se establecerán depósitos para guardar las mercancías que se consuman en las mismas, ó las que pasen de tránsito á otro Estado, y los comerciantes que registren en las aduanas de la República sus mercancías, podrán hacerlo en partidas parciales, segun puedan efectuarlo estando obligados á pagar por depósito lo acostumbrado, despues de cumplido un mes que las tengan en custodia; hasta los siguientes cinco meses, el uno por ciento y el dos por ciento los que las tengan en los depósitos doce meses, cobrados sobre importe de facturas sin gastos: se entiende que el primer mes no pagarán nada: las mercancías depositadas que pasen de tránsito á otro Estado, pagarán el uno por ciento por seis meses, y el dos por ciento por doce meses sobre importe de factura sin gastos.

Art. 16. Para liquidar las fianzas que den los comerciantes que dirijan sus mercancías en tránsito, se practicará de manera que no se perjudiquen las rentas, debiendo ser á la vez el plazo que al comerciante se le conceda equitativo, teniendo presente la distancia al Estado á donde fueren destinadas las mercancías. La liquidacion debe efectuarse presentando el comerciante al colector la tornaguia correspondiente, firmada por el consignatario á quien fueron dirigidas las mercancías; certificadas tambien por el Cónsul de esta República, si lo hubiere ó el de una Nacion amiga y en su defecto por dos comerciantes de prodidad.

Art. 17. Los licores espirituosos de que hacen mencion los artículos 3.º y 4.º finos y ordinarios que se hayan pedido con anterior fecha á la publicacion de este arancel, pagarán un peso veinticinco centavos el galon sin clasificacion ninguna que es el derecho que pagaban cuando se hizo el pedido, previo el juramento del comerciante de ser verdad la que manifiesta.

Art. 18. El pago de derechos de las facturas pedidas antes de que rija este arancel, deberá ser guardando igualdad segun lo prevenido en el artículo 2.º sobre los cargamentos que se pidan con posterior fecha á la publicacion de él.

Art. 19. Los comerciantes serán obligados á presentar á los colectores las

facturas orijinales juradas por los remitentes, certificadas por el Cónsul de la República si lo hubiere, ó el de una Nacion amiga, y en su defecto por dos comerciantes; y para que tengan su debido efecto las prevenciones del presente artículo se fijan cuatro meses para las facturas procedentes de América, y seis meses para las procedentes de Europa, fijados desde la fecha que se publique este decreto.

Art. 20. Para los casos de duda que se presenten en las aduanas entre colectores y comerciantes, se previene por regla general, que toda diferencia será transijida por el medio mas justo conciliándose equitativamente el interés de las rentas y el del comercio, y para definir las se asociarán tres comerciantes inclusive el introductor, al colector. Cuando el caso proceda de averias se asociarán al colector dos comerciantes imparciales quienes bajo juramento clasificarán el desmérito de la mercancía para que sobre el valor real que tuviese se cobren los derechos.

Art. 21. A los colectores y sus empleados subalternos les es prohibido revelar ó manifestar facturas á otra persona con perjuicio del comerciante introductor, y solo podrán efectuarlo en los casos prevenidos en el artículo 20, de esta ley.

Art. 22. El comerciante que defraudase la renta de la República, probada que sea su mala fé, será castigado con proporcion al fraude, con comiso, multa ó prision.

Art. 23. Los Administradores de las Aduanas de la República, y en su defecto los Comandantes de Puertos ó fronteras por donde pasen á otro Estado mercancías en tránsito, están obligados bajo su responsabilidad á pedir la guia que aquellos deben llevar del colector de la aduana de donde procedan para recibirlas y asegurarse de estar conforme tomando razon en el libro respectivo, del nombre del Comerciante, número de bultos, máscas, números y destinos, debiendo tambien dar parte inmediatamente al colector que haya expedido las guias para evitar el fraude y quedar cierto de que van conformes á sus destinos: advirtiéndose que todas estas mercancías deben ser marchamadas.

Art. 24. El Colector de cada una de las aduanas, queda facultado para abrir el número de bultos que juzgue conveniente, en cada factura.

Art. 25. Los importes principales de facturas se reducirán á pesos fuertes en aquellas que no vengán formadas en esa moneda.

Art. 26. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes y disposiciones anteriores, relativas á la administracion de las aduanas marítimas de la República.

Art. 27. El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda, Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se publicará y circulará á quienes corresponda.

Dado en Granada, á 31 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De suprema órden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos, esperando recibo su atento servido.—Carrascosa.

El Señor Prefecto del Departamento, en el acto de su recepcion, á los Honorables miembros del cuerpo municipal.

SEÑORES:

El S. P. E. de la República, por acuerdo del dia 14 del que rija, se ha dignado nombrarme Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del Departamento Oriental. Yo acepto el honor y las obligaciones anexas á dicho nombramiento, y sin otra pretension que promover el bien del pais hasta donde alcancen mis facultades, protesto que como no sea para contrariar en lo mas leve los sagrados deberes que pesan sobre mí, siempre me vereis dispuesto en vuestro favor, como el que mas de los nicara-

guenses. A lo ménos puedo asegurarnos que en mí no hallaréis el funesto espíritu de partido que desgraciadamente domina á muchos de nuestros conciudadanos. Justicia y solo justicia, será el principio y el fin de todos mis pasos para conservar, si es posible, libres de todo insulto las vidas, los derechos, los intereses y hasta el honor de todos y cada uno de los individuos del cuerpo social, ya grandes, ya pequeños, ya ricos, ya pobres, ya nacionales ya extranjeros. Y como la ignorancia y la ociosidad son las fuentes de donde brotan todos los vicios que corrompen y devoran las sociedades, promover la educacion pública y perseguir la vagancia y la ociosidad, tambien serán para mí objetos de la mas preferente atencion.

La sociedad Sres. es como una gran máquina en la cual juegan los grandes y los pequeños resortes. El pueblo no es ménos necesario al Gobierno que el Gobierno al pueblo; de consiguiente espero no olvidaréis jamás que el gobierno necesita de vuestras luces y cooperacion, en la grande obra de la regeneracion social que nos está encomendada; y como los cuerpos municipales son por su propia naturaleza, los representantes natos de los pueblos, y la base más sólida de una buena organizacion social, á ellos toca desplegar la mas constante actividad para promover todo género de mejoras sociales.

Ciudadanos: por su situacion geográfica y por las ventajas incomparables de que la dotó Naturaleza, Nicaragua está llamada á ocupar una posicion brillante entre las naciones. No la dejemos pues abandonada al furor de sus enemigos, y á sus lamentables desgracias domésticas. Secundemos los esfuerzos de nuestro digno Presidente, el Ilustre Jeneral Walker, cuyas miras no son, ni pueden ser otras, que regenerar este infortunado pais. Asi unidos con ánimo infatigable para el bien comun, tendremos derecho á esperar el triunfo de la buena causa que hemos abrazado; y no se dirá jamás que los enemigos de Nicaragua son mas perseverantes que sus defensores.

¡Oh si lográsemos restablecer la paz, consolidar el órden de cosas presente, y afianzar para siempre la alianza entre las dos Repúblicas de Nicaragua y Norte América! Entónces y solo entónces podríamos atraer y fijar aquí, como en la tierra clásica de la libertad, á todos los emigrados de Europa y América, para poblar las desiertas márgenes del hermoso lago que fecunda y embellece estas dilatadas rejiones.—Entónces, y solo entónces veriamos florecer el cultivo en esos campos vírgenes llenos de vigor y de lozanía que con admiracion contempla el viajero por todas partes; el comercio y la industria florecerian á la par, y trayendo en pos de sí sus inagotables recursos, convertirian bien presto á Nicaragua en una mansion de delicias, haciendo desaparecer como por encanto, esos míseros escombros que por todas partes ha dejado la destructora mano de la guerra civil.

Ciudadanos; como amigo decidido del pueblo, y como ciudadano de Nicaragua, ¡Ojalá pudiese yo influir de algun modo en la felicidad del suelo hospitalario que tan favorablemente me ha acogido en su seno! Entónces veria satisfechos los votos mas fervientes de mi corazon, y tendria un derecho incontestable á vuestro aprecio y benevolencia.

En fin bendiga el Cielo nuestros esfuerzos, para que la hermosa Nicaragua se levante algun dia rica, poderosa y floreciente entre los pueblos de la América libre; y el nombre del Ilustre Jefe que hoy rige sus destinos, cubierto de una gloria innarrable, vaya de generacion en generacion hasta la mas remota posteridad. ¡Ciudadanos! viva el S. P. E.! viva el cuerpo municipal! ¡Viva el pueblo Nicaraguense!—Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



La casa del alcalde  
House of the alcalde



Filibusteros en formación frente a la iglesia  
The drill on the plaza



y Matando el hambre en Moyogalpa  
and the ration house at Moyogalpa



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 41

Sábado, 16 de agosto de 1856

EN ESTE NÚMERO aparece por segunda vez en español, y por primera vez en inglés, el inventario de las propiedades sujetas a confiscación. Bajo el título "Justicia", sale por fin en español la noticia del fusilamiento de don Mariano Salazar dos semanas antes. En ambos idiomas (en inglés bajo el título "La traición en León" y en español sin título), se encuentra la reacción del Ministro norteamericano Wheeler ante el arresto de su compatriota Joseph W. Livingston por las autoridades leonesas en represalia por la muerte de Salazar. Y, sólo en inglés, el obituario del poeta y músico filibustero J. W. DeFrewer, antiguo colaborador de EL NICARAGUENSE, fulminado en esos días por "la fiebre" en La Virgen.

Saturday, August 16, 1856

THIS ISSUE BRINGS for the second time in Spanish, and for the first time in English, the inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation. Heading it "Justice," it also brings at last in Spanish the two-weeks-old news of the execution of Mariano Salazar. In both languages (in English under the title "The Treason in Leon" and in Spanish without a title), comes the reaction of U.S. Minister Wheeler on hearing of the arrest of U.S. citizen Joseph W. Livingston by the Leonese authorities in reprisal for the killing of Salazar. And, in English only, the obituary of filibuster poet and musician J. W. DeFrewer, old collaborator of EL NICARAGUENSE, recent victim of "the prevailing fever" at Virgin Bay.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### DESERTERS.

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS  
[Three lists of names]

235 (1)

TRIP TO CHONTALES. —On the 23d of July a party of seventeen Americans, and twelve natives, left this city under Col. Byron Cole, for an exploration of the Department of Chontales. After an absence of nineteen days, the party returned on Saturday last, all in good health, and well pleased with the trip. We have the notes of the journey taken down by one of the officers of the party, which we shall probably lay before our readers next week.

237 (1)

### PRESIDENTS' LEVEE.

On the evening of the 9th inst, President Walker gave his first levee. At this meeting the Spanish señoritas, and American ladies met for the first time.

236 (3)

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation.

*List of haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.*

237 (3)

*List of haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.*

237 (3)

*Stock ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.*

237 (3)

*Stock ranches in the Department of Rivas.*

237 (3)

*Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.*

237 (3)

*Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.*

237 (4)

*Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaima.*

237 (3)

*Stock ranches in Chontalei.*

237 (4)

### GRANADA.

It is surprising with what rapidity Granada is assuming the air and appearance of an American city. But a short year ago there were but very few white persons living here, but now nearly every face seen in the streets is white.

236 (2)

THE ALTABA. —Workmen are busy renovating and repairing the fine old church of the Altaba. This is one of the most beautiful churches in the city . . . it is an object of moment that it should be repaired from the wreck into which it was thrown by the war. . . . The Altaba was the head quarters of the Democratic army while Granada was besieged, and was considerably battered about the heads of its defenders . . .

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### ART IN GRANADA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that in the rapid advancement of Granada, the fine arts are not forgotten. There is now in active operation, a daguerrean gallery at the building known as the Oriente, under the management of Mr. John W. Kingwell. All sizes of pictures are taken . . . The charges are moderate, and script is taken as payment when the *dinero* is not convenient.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

NO. 41.

## El Nicaraguense.

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PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Deserters.

**REWARD** of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS.

1. Musician N. H. Nichols, of Co. E, First Rifles—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, hair black, eyes black; is a Frenchman, and drums very badly; speaks Spanish well.

2. Private Augustus Nicols, of Co. D, First Rifles—Aged 5 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, hair black, eyes black, complexion very dark, stout built; speaks Spanish fluently; is a Frenchman by birth, and formerly belonged to Corral's army.

3. Private Jules Richard, of Co. E, Second Light Infantry—Aged about 30 years, five feet 6 inches in height, hair light, eyes light, stout built; speaks very little English; speaks Spanish fluently; is a Frenchman.

4. Deserted from Managua, July 26th, Private Madison Graham (commonly called "Pike")—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, eyes light; has a very awkward gait, and his eyes reveal; is stoop shouldered, knock-kneed, has long heels, and is very communicative.

D. LATHROP, Lieut. First Rifles, Post Adjutant.

### Deserters.

**REWARD** of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.

2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

3. H. Crillon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

THOMAS DOLAN, Captain Company C., First Rifles. Managua, July 12, 1856.

### Deserters.

**REWARD** of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS from Company A, Rangers.

1. Private Nash—Aged (about) 26 years, 6 feet 1 inch high, sandy hair and whiskers, the British coat of arms in India ink on his left arm, usually smiled when speaking, and weighed about 185 pounds.

2. Private Bickford—Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, auburn hair, had an anchor in India ink on left hand below the thumb, and weighed about 160 pounds.

L. NORVELL WALKER, Captain Company A, Rangers. Managua, Na., August 3, 1856.

### Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.

Granada, June 28, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away. By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

## OFFICIAL.

### Plan of Colonization

## DEPARTMENT OF LEON.

### Canal and Railroad Project in Nicaragua,

For establishing an Internal and Transit Communication.

BY MAX SONNENSTERN.

If I have been able to give a true description of the Department of Leon, in so far as it may be done in so short a sketch, I think that some remarks regarding a plan of colonization, and the means of establishing a communication will not be inopportune.

The healthiest, most fertile, and best adapted portion of the country for colonization belonging to the Government, is situated in the large plain between the lake of Managua and the city of Leon. The fertility of the soil, the purity of the air, the numerous springs which supply an abundance of good water, with the Lake of Managua only three leagues distant, and the abundance of timber and useful trees which are here found, all combine to make this tract of land one of the most desirable for colonization; moreover with the establishment of the interior communication of the State, this tract would be situated near to the principal road. Nature rewards here so munificently and the soil is so easily cultivated, that but little care and labor are required to transform this part of the country into a luxuriant garden. The work required to cultivate the soil, cannot be compared to the rich rewards it yields, and a colony on a large or small scale, with proper and judicious management, cannot fail of success. In regard to the climate I can conscientiously assert, that colonists coming from a temperate zone, who take the necessary precautions and choose the right localities, can cultivate their fields without in the least endangering their health. One has only to think of the hardships the settlers in the far west and north of the United States have to undergo, the risks they run, and how scantily (at least in proportion) nature recompenses them for their labor, to be struck by the immense advantages Nicaragua affords to Colonists.

On the tract of land pointed out, grow all plants peculiar to a hot climate, as, Indian corn, plantains, rice, all farinaceous bulbous plants, potatoes, yams, beans, peas, also the coffee tree, the cocoa tree, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, the indigo plant, the vanilla, the pita (whereof a kind of hemp is prepared), oranges, lemons, tamarinds, mangoes, zapotes, granates, and many other kinds of stone and kernel fruits, as well as vegetables of different classes. Even the much esteemed cochineal can here be cultivated with much success. All these products can easily be obtained by energetic and industrious men, and there is no place with which so easily can be established a communication. Looking at this beautiful plain, which extends itself lengthwise from the lake of Managua to a distance of one and a half leagues from Leon, and in its breadth from the bases of the volcanoes Agusco and Las Pilas, to the Pacific coast, one will be astonished at seeing such a tract of land uncultivated. Active and energetic men only are required to render this section of the country as it were a beautiful garden, in which the principal products of the country will be raised in abundance. Considering how easily all these products may be sent as well to the Atlantic, as the Pacific ocean, it is evident that a colonist even in a short time can realize a fine profit; and as at the same time a prosperous future will open to him, he will prove to the Government of this country and to its inhabitants, that a country can only be flourishing, when by industry and energy all its resources are opened, and that the first and principle resource of this country as well as of every other, is agriculture. In order to obtain for the many different products of Nicaragua their full value so as to make them practically advantageous for the country, a regular communication is wanted to further and facilitate the traffic, as well in the country as with the two oceans. None of the states of Central America are so favorably situated as Nicaragua; its geographical position between the Atlantic and Pacific presenting everything necessary for the development and progress of agriculture and commerce.

Reflecting to what length science has advanced, and how machinery has been developed and perfected, it would be absurd to speak of the impossibility of uniting by means of a canal the lake of Nicaragua, (having a surface of 4000 square miles and being 128 feet above the level of the Pacific,) with the Pacific ocean, as they are only separated by an Isthmus of 28000 feet in width, with mountains not higher than 600 feet. Just as well as this may be done, may the river San Juan, which is interrupted by rocks and sand-banks, and which has near to the Atlantic several outlets, be made navigable. A river which with its windings has scarcely a length of one hundred miles, and even which at those times of the year when the lake is

at its lowest stage, carries about 5,400,000 cubic feet of water per minute, can easily be made navigable for vessels of large burthen; but considering the outlay such a canal would require, it remains very doubtful if it would ever pay a fair profit upon the capital invested. Another and more feasible plan which presents itself, is that of transporting vessels from one ocean to the other by means of a Railroad running from San Juan del Norte to the port of Realejo. The investment of capital in this gigantic enterprise would, I conceive, be highly profitable. The railroad can be built through the State of Nicaragua in its entire length without requiring the expense and labor of tunneling or other costly earthworks; besides there is to be found timber sufficient for all purposes, as well as coal mines situated but a short distance from the probable route. Many other valuable details might be entered into, but the above will be sufficient to show at once to capitalists the immense profits which might be derived from this great enterprise; and should a company be formed for the purpose, I should be happy to submit to them a more distinct plan.

To find out exactly the greater and smaller obstacles which present themselves in the construction of a canal from one ocean to another, the ground must be carefully surveyed, and measurements of all kinds taken, so that a well elaborated project may be presented, and then rigorously examined. This however, is not known to have been done, and consequently no decisive judgment can be formed on the matter, although much has been written, and in many maps projected canals marked out, the execution of which will never be thought of. This is especially the case with the work of Mr. C. G. Squier, who has made sketches of canals which are only based on his imagination. What utility is there in a person's making a map of a country, just to please his fancy for canal and railroad projects, and omit chains of hills and even mountains, which form the very obstacles to the execution of his cherished plans. Such visionary schemes—schemes which can never be executed, at least with the pretended insignificant expense, are of no value, and make not only the beginning but also the execution of a great enterprise difficult. In the following lines I shall speak of a "canal and railroad," as the means of establishing an intrinsic and transit communication, which in my humble opinion is the more feasible and easily executed plan, and which will contribute greatly to the interests of the inhabitants, and to the development of the resources of the State.

The first and principle duty of a State is to establish roads and communication, so as to render it possible for its inhabitants to transit easily, and cheaply produce from one part of the country to the other, by which means agriculture, commerce and industry will be promoted.

Nicaragua has one natural road running through the State in its entire length, this is the river San Juan, the Lake of Nicaragua, the Estero Panoloya, the Lake of Managua, and the large plain in the Department of Leon; the first four parts of the roads to be travelled by steam navigation, and the latter portion by railroad. By this main thoroughfare the Departments of Rivas, Granada and Leon would be connected, and the northern Department of Matagalpa and New Segovia could be put in connection by hy-roads, made so as to be passable at any season of the year; one of these roads would lead from the Estero Panoloya to Matagalpa, the other from Leon through Sauce, in the direction of New Segovia. To begin with the principal line of communication, we will start from the Toro Rapids on the San Juan River, whence a steamer would be employed to run to the Lake of Nicaragua, through the Estero Panoloya to the Lake of Managua—a screw steamer being best adapted to this purpose. The river from this point to the Lake of Nicaragua, and the latter as well as the Lake of Managua, have a sufficient depth of water, and it is only necessary to establish landing places; on the Lake of Nicaragua might be selected San Miguelito, San Ubalto, and at the entrance of the Estero Panoloya, Los Cocos. The landing places at Granada and Virgin are nearly completed. The largest expense would be in rendering navigable the Estero Panoloya, which, however, present by no means insuperable difficulties. To verify this I shall explain more particularly. The Estero Panoloya is about three leagues in length, with a breadth of from 100 to 300 feet, and at a distance of more than two leagues from the Lake of Nicaragua has a depth varying from 5 to 15 feet; from this point the banks of the Estero gradually elevate themselves to a height of 35 feet.

From the cataract, which is 700 feet in length, and which commences about 200 feet from the spot where the Estero Panoloya takes its water from the Lake of Managua, still continue to a distance of 1500 feet further, larger and smaller rocks, of which it will be necessary to clear the stream by blasting. According to the above the level of the Lake of Nicaragua is scarcely 2400 feet distant from the Lake of Managua, situated 28 feet higher, and communication interrupted only by the cataract and other rocks mentioned, which, being of a sand and limestone (limestone breccia) formation might easily be blown up. In order to make the Estero navigable, it is necessary, after blasting the 700 feet of rock above

mentioned, to build at this place a double flood gate of 22 feet in depth, so as to keep the water constantly at a level with the eastern shores of the Lake of Managua. A second double flood gate of 8 feet depth would be required when the Estero Panoloya leaves its high banks and begins again to flow through level ground. The expense attendant upon making the Estero navigable could by no means be compared to the profit which would accrue to the country and its inhabitants, and it is to be hoped that this work may be executed as soon as possible.

Steamers drawing from 4 to 5 feet water could easily traverse the Lake of Managua, and the villages located near the shores might communicate with the steamers by small boats. The chief object is a suitable landing place on the south-west coast of the Lake of Managua, in connection with a railroad across the plain, through Leon to the port of Realejo. The most suitable place is in the vicinity of the ruins of the ancient city of Leon. From this point the railroad could be built through the large plain, with but little elevation, and without any heavy expense for earthworks, such as would attend the construction of a road from the point where the bongos now land, and from whence a cart-road leads to Pueblo Nuevo, as here the ground for about two leagues consists of deep ravines and steep hills.

On the plains the railroads would have twice to cross the cart-road leading from Pueblo Nuevo to the city of Leon, and would run to the northern side of the city of Leon; from there it would branch off again in a northerly direction, and run in a curved line to the north-west, touching the villages of Posoltega and Chichigalpa and the south end of Chinandega; and thence again in a southern direction to the town and port of Realejo. Also, in the course of time, a branch railroad could be built from Chinandega, through El Viejo, to the great Conchagua Bay, which is the common port of Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras. All neighboring States would be brought in close connection by this way of communication.

With the establishment of a regular steam communication from San Juan del Norte up the river, through the Lake of Nicaragua and the Estero Panoloya to the Lake of Managua, and a railroad from the south-western side of the last mentioned lake through Leon to the port of Realejo and the Conchagua Bay, the so long and ardently desired connection of both oceans would thus be realized, even should the formerly proposed canal, as well as railroad, remain unexecuted.

It only requires a glance at the map to be convinced of the importance such a communication would be to the intercourse and commerce of nations.

This route, running, as it were, through a paradise from one ocean to another, the beauty of whose scenery is unsurpassed, with a constantly mild climate, a never-clouded sky, evergreen woods and brilliant flowers, will ever be the highway of commerce and civilization.

If, perhaps, at the present time the Government of the Republic should not be in possession of the requisite funds to undertake this important work, I cannot for a moment doubt that a company could be found by citizens of this State, aided by foreign capitalists, to invest their money in this evidently advantageous enterprise—an enterprise which, based as it is upon the advancement of civilization in Central America, will attain to a degree of success undreamt of.

Nicaragua, with the abundance of her minerals, precious stones, dyeing woods, mahogany, drugs, and its fertile soil in general, will and must take her position among the most civilized countries of the New World.

Should I have succeeded, by the preceding report, in engaging the attention of his Excellency the President, by a kind perusal of it, I shall feel myself highly honored.

I remain, with profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
 MAX SONNENSTERN.

Granada, July 30, 1856.

**YANKEE DOODLE.**—At the Fourth of July dinner in Boston the following toast was offered:

"Yankee Doodle—The tune to which our fathers marched to victory. May their sons, as they commemorate Yankee Doodle-doo, never forget what Yankee Doodle did."

**CONUNDRUMS.**—Some impudent rascal had the boldness to slip the following conundrums through a crack in our door. We publish them to show the extent to which we can carry our forbearance.

Why are Patricio Rivas and his associates like the rebellious men of Boston? Because, by adding T to their reason they are guilty of treason.

What four letters of the alphabet would you use in addressing a very restless man? U B E Z (you be easy).

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 16.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Major L. McIntosh promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Captain Henry Dusenbury promoted Major of the Second Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Ed. C. Hart promoted First Lieutenant of Ordnance.

### OUTRAGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

For all that we know, Dr. Joseph Livingston, a citizen of the United States, and formerly consul of that Government at Leon, to-day is dead. From the correspondence between Mr. Manning, and the United States Minister published on the third page, it will be seen that when the traitorous faction at Leon heard of the capture of Mariano Salazar, they seized upon Dr. Livingston and threatened to shoot him if this Government executed Salazar. Mr. Manning thought this threat would be carried out. He knew how great the outrage would be considered, he knew how savage the act would be named, he knew the peril it attained the traitors with, and he hoped it might be prevented; but he knew the unreasonable and barbarous instincts of this people, how deeply they are capable of sinning, and how contemptible they can beg for forgiveness in the face of danger, and with this knowledge he had but little hope. For as well as he knew the native character, he also knew the stern unflinching nature of the President of Nicaragua, who although his own brother might stand in danger would not swerve the State one shade from its predetermined course. Knowing this, Mr. Manning knew there was no loophole through which Salazar could escape from the pathway of death, and he, therefore, feared for the life of Dr. Livingston.

Dr. Livingston has resided for a long time in Leon, has a family there, and but recently returned to that city from the United States. His life in that city had been a continued series of good and benevolent actions, rendered not alone to his own countrymen, but to the native population. As a foreigner, he was very popular in Leon, and so satisfied was he with his past life, so confident that he had done nothing to merit the enmity of any faction in the State—that when he passed through this city quite recently, although persistently advised not to proceed, he still trusted himself in the hands of the Leonese. But the services of a lifetime did not serve to save him. His charities afforded him no sanctuary. The protection of his Government did not shield him; but with a violent and unreasonable vengeance he was seized as an atonement for scenes in which he had no part.

The letter of Col. Wheeler will be read with pride by every American. It was written by the same man whose decisive despatch intimidated Mora. The power and chivalry of the American instinct runs through every line, and we vouch that the American Minister will not be slow to vindicate American rights when he is officially informed of the result.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Major D. N. Ingraham, Acting Surgeon General of the army, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, and left this city for New York on the 9th inst.

Captain W. J. Merriman, of the First Rifles, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, and will leave on the next steamer for the east.

Col. E. J. Sanders, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, and will leave on the next steamer for San Francisco.

Col. Jas. A. Jacquess has been granted leave of absence to attend to the business of the Republic in New Orleans, and left this city yesterday for Virgin Bay, to take the transit steamer for San Juan del Norte.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**—By General Order No. 69, Chas. C. Venable, of the First Rifles, having been appointed to a civil office under the Government, is released from the Army of the Republic.

Mr. James Neal, also having received a civil appointment has been honorably released from the army.

**FIRST RIFLES FOR THIS GARRISON.**—By General Order No. 142, the First Rifles under Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, has been commanded to garrison this post. Lieut. Col. Anderson will relieve Lieut. Col. McDonald in command of this garrison.

### FROM COSTA RICA.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Henry Gottel, at Rivas, giving information direct and reliable from Costa Rica. Don Carlos Arunda had returned to Rivas from Guanacaste, whither he went soon after the Costan Rican army left, and where he has been stopping ever since. Don Carlos says that all the stirring reports that have heretofore originated about the invasion of this country, are purely imaginary. To speak to a Costa Rican of a second invasion of Nicaragua is so much of an insult that the subject is never alluded to. Any actual attempt to get up an invasion, would probably result in a revolution against the home government.

The town of Guanacaste is reduced in population fully one-third. The cholera and dysentery have swept the people away by scores. The best idea that can be given of its prostration, is the fact that while the epidemic raged most powerfully, Gen. Cañas himself engaged in digging graves, and his adjutant acted as cartman.

Gen. Cañas has gone into the interior, leaving Guanacaste occupied by forty men, with a picket guard of fifteen or twenty men, both at Sapoa and Salinas. Two or three American deserters had passed through Guanacaste, but they were suffering from want of clothing and food, and the natives are frightened from rendering assistance by the chances of their being made to account to this Government for aiding such men to escape.

### GRANADA.

It is surprising with what rapidity Granada is assuming the air and appearance of an American city. But one short year ago there were but very few white persons living here, but now nearly every face seen in the streets is white. Were it not that the Indians from the country bring in daily their commodities for the market, we would scarcely be conscious of an absence from the United States. A change is also perceptible in the manners of the people. They now pay some attention to their dress; and, indeed, so stylish are the garments of some of the señoras, that it will be necessary before long to import fashions. When the "latest New York and Paris fashions" are adopted here, we trust they will be confined to the more wealthy of the inhabitants, as, for a poor man's wife, it would be hard to improve the present styles.

One of the most marked and useful innovation upon Spanish customs is the application of wheels to cars. Hitherto things have been trundled along upon rollers, somewhat similar to those used in moving houses in the United States—the only difference was a slight increase in the diameter of the wheel, and a moderate contraction in its breadth. With the old style of carts it required two yokes of oxen, two men to drive them, and a boy to walk in front with something in his hands to coax the cattle along, to move any burden too heavy for an Indian to carry on his back or head; but now we are beginning to have the regular American cart, running on regular American wheels, in regular American style. It is somewhat amusing to see the American drivers rush past the somber looking native, and melancholy looking oxen, and listen to the jolly "ga' lang," as the old competitors are left behind. Before another year ends we expect to see the American style of edifices embellishing our city with their graceful forms.

**THE ALTABA.**—Workmen are busy renovating and repairing the fine old church of the Altaba. This is one of the most beautiful churches in the city, and from its location, when in use and order, adds more to the beauty of the place than any other building. Commanding a view of the lake and the country, and observable from all parts of the city, it is an object of moment that it should be repaired from the wreck into which it was thrown by the war. It is now being plastered and whitewashed without, and again ornamented with all the artistic excellence so observable in Catholic churches. On the last day of the present month, it is to be consecrated anew, and the people, particularly the girls, are all preparing their new dresses for the occasion, and making ready for a lively term of dancing.

The Altaba was the head quarters of the Democratic army while Granada was besieged, and was considerably battered about the heads of its defenders. This occupation of it for purposes so opposite to what it was built for, contaminated the building, and it would not be used again as a Church until purgated and reconsecrated.

**MARSHAL.**—Mr. Jas. Neal has been appointed Marshal of the Court of First Instance. The Marshal has our best wishes in his new capacity as one of the civil authorities.

### PRESIDENTS' LEVEE.

On the evening of the 9th inst, President Walker gave his first levee. The assembly was quite large, and included members of nearly all the old Spanish families residing in the city. At this meeting the Spanish señoritas, and American ladies met for the first time, but we trust the agreeable entertainment of that evening will conduce to bring them frequently together hereafter. At about half-past eight o'clock the military band began to play, and that any of the music might not be lost a quadrille party was shortly on the floor. The dancing continued until about eleven o'clock, and was participated in by the natives, as well as the others, when the party retired to partake of an excellent lunch. The tables having been disposed of the dance was resumed for a short time. The people retired at midnight. The President did not dance, much to the regret of many present, but confined himself to agreeable conversations with all who sought the honor of his company. The pleasure we enjoyed leads us to hope that such entertainments may be frequently repeated. They serve as well to break the tedium of our every day routine, as to bring together and familiarize the natives with their American fellow citizens.

### PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

I came very near being too late for El Nicaraguense this week, my dear Tabor, on account of a little circumstance, which, though trifling in itself, had, nevertheless, a great influence on me at the time. You know Shakspeare says, in the book of Revelations, that

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,  
Large streams from little fountains flow."

—And so  
Little incidents to big events do grow.

I am very regular in my habits, and do everything with as much regularity as a clock. I make it a rule to go every morning to the lake to bathe, and on the day devoted exclusively to my "peeps," I went more than usually early, that the remainder of the day might be devoted to observing what was going on about town. I had but got into the water—having previously secured my clothes in an old bungo on the beach—when I observed some women approach, and close behind them a man with a gun on his shoulder. Hoping that these would all pass by soon, in order to remain unobserved I sank down in the water, so that no part of my person was in sight except the top of my head. As if my evil genius were directing the affair, the man overtook the women and engaged them in conversation until he saw my head, and mistaking it for a duck he was about to fire. In order to dispel this disagreeable delusion, which deceived him and disconcerted me, and to disappoint him in his deadly design, I determined to discover myself, and did do it with dispatch—diving down again directly.

I heard a loud laugh on shore, and saw the man who carried the gun go away; but, horror of horrors! the women began to divest themselves of their garments and approach me. If I could swim I should certainly then have attempted to cross to the other side of the lake; as I could not, I dare not venture beyond my depth. Fortunately they did not come to where I was. I say fortunately, because if they had, I should certainly have fainted away in the water, and thus would Bricks have evaporated into futurity.

In the excitement of the first moments after their arrival I did not observe that they were washer-women; now, alas! it became painfully evident, spreading themselves over the shore, as if to allow me no chance of escape, they went to work. Twice I resolved to cut my way through their lines to the bungo in which my clothes were, and run into the woods to dress, but each time, as soon as I got into shallow water my courage failed me, and I sank back again into my former depth of misery and water. I now had the vexation of seeing some young imps get into the bungo and examine the dry goods I had deposited there. In one of my pockets was a two dime piece that I obtained by the sale of a ticket for the "Balloon Ascension" at the Altaba Church, which I had carefully saved so as to be able to bet at the horse race; and now that I was in danger of losing it, the thought of how I had deprived myself of the brandy punches which it would have purchased stung me to the quick.

The women went on with their washing, and from the large bundles of clothing beside them it was evident they were engaged in an all-day job, and that, unless by some extraordinary turn of fortune, I should have to remain in the water until, enveloped in darkness, I could make my

escape. How I did wish for an earthquake or sudden eruption of a volcano, or, more extravagant than all, that some of Rivas' forces would attack the city; anything, no matter what, in preference to remaining in the water all day. In reading this you will, no doubt, laugh, and call me cowardly, but I assure you that it requires less courage to charge up to the cannon's mouth, than for a man in the predicament I was in to pass a row of women.

As the sun poured his perpendicular rays upon my head, I was obliged to dive down so frequently to avoid being burned up, that I began seriously to consider whether I would not, as the day advanced, be obliged to remain under water altogether; but fortunately, upon a close scrutiny I discovered that the women had begun to retire, my hope began to revive, and at noon the last one disappeared. In the shortest possible time afterwards Bricks was up and dressed, and on his way homeward. While in the water I had ample opportunities for studying human nature, for some of my subjects had forgotten to bring their fig leaves along, but what I saw was a poor compensation for what I suffered.

As I was coming along I heard a great uproar in a yard. Dropt in and saw a man endeavoring to do the auctioneer, by selling a horse. Heard him say, "if you don't bid thirty dollars for him, I'll knock him down." Not liking to encourage cruelty to animals in a new country like this, I bid thirty dollars without the slightest idea that I would be required to pay the money. But I couldn't stand by and see a horse knocked down when so slight an effort on my part could save him.

"Gone," says the auctioneer, "Titas Bricks, thirty dollars!"

"Gone!" said the aforesaid Bricks, as he bolted out the gateway.

"After him," exclaimed the knight of the auction stick, and the crowd were instantly in pursuit.

Now, Bricks in his youth was rather fast on the run, but the long soak in the water during the early part of the day limbered him too much. My legs refused to do their duty, and before I could pass the door of the Court of First Instance, I was captured. The first instance in which I ever was captured in my life. I was dragged before his honor the judge, and was told that in the eye of the law I had committed a grave offence. But after a dissertation on horses and auctioneers, the eye of the law gave me a sly wink, and suggested that I might settle the matter by giving my note and taking the horse. After some hesitation I agreed to the terms. Obtaining a horse in these racing times is rather agreeable, but I protest it is too bad to oblige a man to give away his note when there is not the slightest probability that he will ever again get it into his possession.

I would describe to you some of the actions of my horse, but as it is likely his achievements will appear in your sporting chronicle by your regular reporter, I refrain for the present.

### ART IN GRANADA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that in the rapid advancement of Granada, the fine arts are not forgotten. There is now in active operation, a daguerrean gallery at the building known as the Oriente, under the management of Mr. John W. Kingwell. All sizes of pictures are taken, and those who are desirous of sending their "counterfeit presentiment," to their distant friends may now be accommodated to their satisfaction. The charges are moderate, and script is taken as payment when the *dinero* is not convenient. Mr. Kingwell invites the public to pay him a visit; his gallery is open at all times, and persons may examine his specimens free of charge.

**ARMY REGISTER.**—The regular Army Register, printed by authority of the Adjutant General, will be published in a few days. It will contain a proper classification of the various staffs, departments and battalions, with a list of every officer's name attached to the service, the date of his commission, and his present duty. Col. Thompson will supply the army with this valuable publication.

**ANOTHER PLEASANT PARTY.**—Col. Wheeler gave another pleasant Reception Party on Thursday night. The dancing continued until eleven o'clock, when the ladies wrapped their shawls about them and went away, we hope, to sweet sleep and happy dreams.

**POST MASSAYA.**—The Second Rifles having been transferred to this garrison, the Second Light Infantry, under Major Henry Dusenbury, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to that post.



**CUBA.  
NIVEL.**

On Wednesday Nicaraguan service commencing the gallant victory gained by General the Spanish troops at Las Posas.

Col. Lainé applied to the General-in Chief on behalf of the thirty-two Cubans, to have the supper at his quarters, and requested the honor of his attendance. Said Col. Lainé,—

On the part of the Cubans, I invite you to attend this anniversary occasion; and at the same time I am commissioned to place at your disposal the services of the men in whose behalf I come. We are here to advocate and defend the principles of civilization and progress; and to you as their great head and leader, we appeal for countenance and support, on this occasion. The General accepted the invitation.

The battle of Las Posas (or the hills), was fought on the 13th of August, 1851, on the Island of Cuba, between 250 Cubans under Gen. Lopez, and 700 Spaniards under Gen. Enna. The battle was fought at great disadvantage by the Cubans, but, nevertheless, they gained a brilliant victory, routing the Spaniards from chosen and commanding positions with great loss. It was in remembrance of this victory that the anniversary supper of Wednesday night was given.

On the entrance of the General the Cubans were drawn up in line, with their banner in front. As the General walked past, the banner was dropped, and "Yankee Doodle" was performed by the band.

The table was arranged in General Walker's quarters. The invited guests filled the reception room and parlor at a very early hour, and after an interval of conversation and music, were invited to the supper table. The repast finished and the glasses filled, the President arose and proposed:

"The battle of Las Posas—it demonstrated that when they meet upon an open field, the Spaniards cannot withstand the Cubans." (Prolonged applause.)

By Charles Callahan Esq.—We have toasted the living, let us remember the dead. To the memory of Crittenden, Lopez, and the other brave whose blood has watered the soil of Cuba and consecrated it to the harvest of freedom.

Major Cayee, after prefacing that Nicaragua was the nucleus around which the patriot Cubans might rally, and that here they would find that sympathy and counsel which would interpose no obstacle, but rather lend assistance to the cause of progress everywhere, proposed—

"The health of our President and General." The wildest enthusiasm succeeded this sentiment, and not until the General arose to respond, could any voice have been heard. The President said he was well aware it was for no deed which had been done, that his name was received with such acclamation; but for what was to be done. And continued he, if the countenance and support of those men who have so far sustained me in my course shall continue to follow and uphold the revolution, what ever strength of mind or force of hand I possess, shall be devoted to the cause. Gentlemen, what has been done, it is to be hoped will lead to the furtherance of greater results; and confident in this, I appeal to the anniversary of this day in 1857.

Brig-Gen. Hornsby: "I drink to the success of our little Navy, and to the health of J. Calender Faysoux, the first and only man to swim ashore at Cardenas with a rope in his mouth."

Señor Arguero proposed the Liberation of Cuba; for, said the speaker, it is surrounded by liberty, and must be free.

By Lieut-Col. Lainé: "The Hope of Cuba—Gen. Walker."

After this toast the President made a move to withdraw, but his attention was claimed by Brig-Gen. Hornsby, who proposed a toast to

"A woman, whose glorious heart and active mind will do more service to the cause of liberty than all our strength of muscle—to Mrs. Gen. Cazneau—to Cora Montgomery."

Thunders of applause succeeded, and the sentiment was drank standing and in honor.

TRIP TO CHONTALES.—On the 23d of July a party of seventeen Americans, and twelve natives, left this city under Col. Byron Cole, for an exploration of the Department of Chontales. After an absence of nineteen days, the party returned on Saturday last, all in good health, and well pleased with the trip. We have the notes of the journey taken down by one of the officers of the party, which we shall probably lay before our readers next week.

gentleman and known in the literary world—Cora Montgomery,) weeks here much to the had the pleasure to meet to their own satisfaction. We they leave in the next steamer for New York, and we wish them a safe passage and a happy return. Such emigrants constitute the true society of a State. We learn that General C., is the bearer of despatches from the American Legation to the State Department.

Good Bye.—Several of the officers of the various battalions called upon Major Dusenbury last Friday evening, before his departure for Massaya, to bid him good-bye and a happy residence in the post at which he was about to be stationed. Although the visit was probably not expected by him, he was too much the soldier to be taken unawares; presently his tables sparkled with glasses, and the report of the corks as they popped out of champagne bottles, served as an invitation for those present to help themselves. "Major Henry Dusenbury," was, of course, drank with all the honors, and "Mrs. Dusenbury and Little Harry"—the chip off the old block—were toasted in full bumpers. After drinking "The President," and many other toasts to present and absent friends, the company, repeating their best wishes for their host retired, much pleased with the Major's style of entertainment.

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 5, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following: The place of Chief Clerk in the Department of Hacienda being vacant,

- IT IS ORDERED,
1. Appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Hacienda, Mr. Manuel Fleury.
  2. Communicated to whom it may concern.
- WILLIAM WALKER.
- By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action.
- FERRER, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government of the Supreme Government, Granada Aug. 1, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:

THE GOVERNMENT: In view of the resignation of General Manuel Carrascosa as Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and in virtue of its authority

- ORDERS:
1. That the Minister of Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer shall assume the Secretaryships of Hacienda, and Public Credit, which have been occupied by General Manuel Carrascosa.
  2. Communicated to whom it may concern.
- WILLIAM WALKER.

Communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action awaiting the corresponding acknowledgment.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 28. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 7, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of Hacienda, the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua being desirous of suppressing the contraband trade, which is so frequently carried on to the very great detriment of the fiscal interests of the Republic,

**DECREES:**

Article 1. Any person who shall manufacture any contraband articles or effects, or who shall traffic in the sale or purchase of said articles or effects, or shall assist in conducting them from one place to another, whether employed as seller or as conductor of the same; or who shall in any other way defraud the revenues of the State, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding six hundred dollars, or imprisonment for the term of six months.

Art. 2. The obligation of all civil or military employees shall be to pursue and apprehend all contrabandists, and conduct them before the Judge of First Instance of the Department where the case is to be tried; the said Judge shall hear and decide the case, fixing the penalties established in Art. 1st.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

Given in Granada, this seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

To the Minister of Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer: By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 29. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 9, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been

pleased to dictate the following decree: WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants.

In consequence of various questions which have arisen between Great Britain and the Republic of Nicaragua, relative to the Mosquito Territory, and wishing to establish friendship and harmony between the two nations,

**DECREES:**

Article 1. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Nicaragua at the Government of H. B. M., General Don Domingo de Goicouria.

Art. 2. In virtue of which, extend the requisite diploma accrediting his representation.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

Given in Granada, August 9, 1856.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.

Your obedient servant, FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 30. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 12, 1856.

To the Prefect of this Department: The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:

THE GOVERNMENT: Wishing to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Legation of the Republic of Nicaragua in the United States,

**ORDERS:**

Article 1. Appointed Secretary of said Legation, Don Pedro Yginio Selva.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 12, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper effects in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment.

FERRER, Minister of State.

**Public Notice.**

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

**List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.**

- Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
- Paraito, do.
- Palmar, Pablo Torres.
- Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.
- 3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
- Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
- Candelaria, do.
- San Cayetano Salvador Sacasa.
- In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Avilles.
- David, Bartolo Darce.
- Viejo, Clemente Santos.
- one half, Sapo, of the family of Salgueras
- one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinforoso Saenz
- The Javio, The Cerdas.
- 3 Haciendas, Jose Abarco.
- San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
- two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.
- Pital; Francisco Guerra.
- Hacienda, Bicente Guerra.
- Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte.
- Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

**List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.**

- Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
- Agua Agrai, do
- Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
- Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.
- Mombacho, Fernando Sequeira.
- Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
- Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.
- Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.

**Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.**

- San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.
- Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.
- Santa Rosa, do.
- San Cesar, Lino Cesar.
- one part of San Jose & Animas Salvador Sacasa.
- Quinchapa, Fernan. Sexueira.
- Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.
- The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

**Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.**

- Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.
- Jocote, E. Carazo.
- Cafetal, do.
- Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.
- Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.
- Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.
- San Marcos, Joaquin Bendaño.
- Do., Jose Antonio.
- La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- San Francisco, Montenegro.
- Mercedes, Inocente Guete.
- Cevadilla, Saudino.
- Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.

**Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.**

- 2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.
- Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.
- Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Do., Clemente Santos.
- Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.
- The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.
- Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paiz.
- Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.

Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez. Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz. In rear of same, not complete, do. do. Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

**Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.**

- Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.
- Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.
- Large adobe, the Chamorros.
- Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.
- Do. do., Nicacio Castillo.
- Large adobe, Lino Cesar.
- Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.
- Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
- Do. do., Luis Montiel.
- Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.
- Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
- Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
- Do. do., Jose Uban.
- Do. do., Ventura Gamez.
- Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
- 2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.
- Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.
- Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Large adobe, Maria Beniquecha.
- Do. do., Ponciano Corales.
- Two Dwellings, Pilar Marengo.
- Corner of the square, Fernina Arana.
- Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
- dwelling of Mateo Espinosa.
- " " Bernabe Rosales.
- " " Braulia Uban;
- one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.

**Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaime.**

- Hacienda of Fermin Arana.
- San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
- Hacienda of Mateo Espinosa.
- In Malaco, of Jose Braulio Uban.
- In the Remates, near Panaloya, of Felipe Cabezas.

**Stock Ranches in Chontalei.**

- San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.
- Hacienda, of Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Merced, of Leandro Selaya.
- A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
- Merced, in Tipitapa, of Leandro Selaya.
- San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
- One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.
- Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
- San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.
- Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.
- In Acoyapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.
- " " of Timoteo Lacayo.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present themselves with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Granada, August 9, 1856.

W. K. ROGERS,  
J. H. MARSHALL,  
J. L. RICHMOND,  
Commissioners.

JOHN MYLARD Marshall,  
DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

**Notice of Dissolution**

OF THE Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,

In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.

A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedeman and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856.

The aforesaid George Ph Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedeman having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

C. C. VENABLE,  
Clerk of Court of First Instance.

**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.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY. Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 16.

## THE TREASON IN LEON! DESPERATION OF THE TRAITORS!! PROPOSED EXECUTION OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN!!

Interference of the U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Near the Republic of Nicaragua,  
Granada, August 8, 1856.

Thomas Manning, Esq., Leon.

Sir—I received last night yours of the 6th inst., relative to Don Mariano Salazar. As you seemed to anticipate, he was captured in the Bay of Fonseca by the forces of this Republic, and on Saturday night last was brought to this city. On Sunday morning, in company with Padre Vijil, at his request I went to see him in prison, and offered to him any services that might be in my power. He seemed conscious that his fate was sealed, and requested that I would have forwarded letters to his wife, and made other requests which I have complied with. He was shot on Sunday last, (the 3rd inst.) between 5 and 6 P. M., in the public Plaza.

But you inform me that this occurrence has placed Dr. Livingston in the same predicament. There is no connection between them, and no parallel in the cases. Salazar was one (and a most prominent one) of a faction revolting against the lawful Government of the Republic, and a General in their forces. He knew that he was liable to the penalty of treason. Dr. Livingston is an American citizen, much loved and respected, and owes no allegiance to the authorities of Nicaragua, much less to a disappointed faction; nor has he ever been mixed up with the parties by any overt or belligerent act. As Consul of the United States and a citizen of the same, he has been resident ten years in this country. He has been recently absent to the United States, from which he is just returned, where he had been to procure medicines and other articles to aid in the comforts and ameliorate the condition of the people of Leon. So unconscious was he of any suspicion of danger, that he left his family (a wife and five young children) in Leon, and passed through here, in the last arrival from New York, to join his family.

The charges against General Salazar will, doubtless, be made known, and the country will judge of their justice. But were it otherwise, like

"Duncan, is in his grave;  
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;  
No steel, nor poison, malice domestic,  
Foreign levy—nothing can touch him more."

Can the cold-blooded murder of an excellent and accomplished gentleman connected with one of the best and most honored names of our country, the father of a young and helpless family, and in no wise connected with the present state of affairs in Leon (for he was absent in New York when they broke out)—bring Salazar to life, or remedy the alleged error?

I have written to the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon on the subject. I use, as you will see, no entreaties nor evasive terms. For your kind and earnest exertions in behalf of my innocent and suffering countryman I thank you; and be assured that as soon as possible I will be at Leon. Very faithfully yours,

JOHN H. WHEELER.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES,  
Near the Republic of Nicaragua,  
GRANADA, August 8, 1856.

To General RAMON BELLOSE, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, now at Leon.

Sir—I am just informed by a letter from Thomas Manning, Esq., that Dr. Jos. W. Livingston, a citizen of New York, and who returned from that city in the last steamer, has been arrested by the forces at Leon. As the Government of the United States have recognised the authority of the Government of Nicaragua here, I cannot address any other person than yourself, as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon, protesting against the imprisonment of Dr. Livingston, and demanding his immediate release.

He is a citizen of the United States. No act of his has been charged, by which he is liable to any molestation much less imprisonment by any power whatever, and I now inform you, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of San Salvador and Guatemala that should any harm befall Dr. Livingston, the Government of the United States will promptly hold the Governments of said States to a severe responsibility. While my Government would rejoice in the prosperity and happiness of sister Republics; and abstains from all interference in any shape with their internal concerns, yet the President of the United States declares that he will maintain sacred the rights that belong to an American citizen, and that "any citizen shall realize on every sea and every shore, where enterprise may seek protection of our flag, that American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for American rights," and that no American can wander so far from home but the chief magistrate of the Union will see that "no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid on him with impunity." I cannot but believe that you will see that Dr. Livingston is forthwith released.

From Mr. Manning's letter fears are entertained for his life.

The President of the United States has seen with regret in the hostilities between Central American States a departure from the laws of

war in force among civilized nations. The party which resorts to such barbarities forfeits its claim to all sympathy from neutral powers, and exposes itself to the enmity of those whose citizens are the innocent victims of savage cruelty.

Be assured, sir, that if one hair of Dr. Livingston's head is injured, or his life taken, or that of any other innocent American citizen, your Government and that of Guatemala will feel the force of a power, which, while it respects the rights of other nations, will be ready and is able to vindicate its own honor and the lives and property of its citizens. Faithfully yours,

JOHN H. WHEELER,  
Res. Minister of United States.

### THE MUSQUITO QUESTION.

In the reply of the Earl of Clarendon to Secretary Marcy—brought out by the last steamer—is the following:

"Mr. Marcy is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Musquito coast, and her Majesty's Government considers now, as they have always considered, that the future condition of the Musquito Indians, for which her Majesty's Government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiations.

"It is not contended, nor ever has been contended, that the British Government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Musquito Indians, take with military force, and hold San Juan de Nicaragua or any other point in Central America; and her Majesty's Government agrees with Mr. Marcy that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such question has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated."

The Nicaraguan Government shares with the Earl of Clarendon the opinion that the future of Musquito, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it, might, or ought, to be the subject of a direct negotiation; and in order to facilitate the question, has appointed Don Domingo De Goicouria as Minister to the Court of St. James' to represent Nicaragua.

### ITEMS BY THE LAST MAIL.

A collision took place on the Northern (Pennsylvania) Railroad, on the 17th of July, by which thirty-nine lives were lost and sixty others badly wounded. After the accident the cars took fire, and many of the dead bodies were consumed. The conductor, to whose carelessness the accident was attributed, committed suicide afterwards by taking arsenic.

**PRESIDENT HISSED.**—At the 4th of July Dinner in Boston, Massachusetts, the first regular toast, "The President of the United States," was loudly hissed.

**COL. FREMONT.**—Governor Gardner of Massachusetts has declared himself in favor of Fremont for the Presidency. George Law (Live Oak) also supports him.

**GEN. GOICOURIA.**—The New Orleans papers speak warmly in favor of Gen. Goicouria. He was in that city on the 17th of July.

**AT PEACE AGAIN.**—The war between the United States and the Oregon Indians has ceased.

**BUCHANAN.**—Martin Van Buren is out in favor of James D. Buchanan for the Presidency.

**MARCY.**—Letters from Europe state that Secretary Marcy's entire correspondence on the enlistment question has placed him, in the opinion of European statesmen and diplomatists, in the very highest rank as a statesman.

**CORPORAL PIPECLAY DEAD.**—The readers of El Nicaraguense will remember an old and familiar writer, whose quaint and sometimes eloquent contributions, once gave an increased life to the paper. J. W. DeFrewer, of the army, an excellent musician, an honest hearted man, and one whose company always provoked good humor. died at Virgin Bay recently of the prevailing fever. As Corporal Pipeclay our readers will doubtless remember him and his talents, and with us, will offer a tear of regret that one so promising should have been cut short in such an early day. He was the originator of Negro Minstrelsy, in Nicaragua, and as one of the first contributors to our paper, has double claims upon the grateful remembrance of the American population.

**CONFISCATED PROPERTY.**—In another portion of the paper we publish a list of the confiscated property, which will probably be offered at public auction in a short time. Embraced in the list will be found some of the most valuable estates in the Republic, and persons in want of good houses are advised to look out for the sale.

**GOLD COIN.**—American, English, or Costa Rican gold coin taken at par for subscriptions to El Nicaraguense. Walk up to the office and try it on.

### CURIOUS

The people of Granada are favored with the most accurate barometer, and weather gauge, pos.

At about twenty miles distant, is the volcano of Massaya, the smoke of which rises in the atmosphere to an immense height. When the weather is fine, and the sun shines, the smoke has the appearance of a very black cloud so dense as to appear impenetrable to the rays of light. Its well defined outline when the air is dry, rises to an altitude much greater than the highest mountain, but when a change of weather is about to occur it begins to fall before any change is perceptible by the finest barometer. The slightest alteration in the temperature is indicated by a fall in this immense thermometer, of perhaps hundreds of feet, while in any great change the degrees of depression may be reckoned by miles.

(To the Editor of El Nicaraguense.)

Sir—In the New York Daily Tribune of 17th June, containing a continued series of falsehoods and abuse of persons high in authority in this country, I find the following paragraph:

"A Mr. Teller sold goods to the Government, and on presenting his account therefor, General Walker told him, if he did not put on the red ribbon, the emblem of Walker's army, he would not pay him one cent."

In justice to myself and a slandered Government, I pronounce the above to be a deliberate falsehood, and I most emphatically deny the assertion.

I have never gone to Gen. Walker to have my accounts audited; I have never been told by him to put on the red ribbon, and I have never worn it; I have never had a bill of mine against the Government disputed. It clearly shows the ignorance of the writer, when he asserts that the Commander-in-Chief examines mercantile accounts, when there are officers whose duty it is to attend to them.

The spleen and malice exhibited by the writer forces one to the belief that they are the result of disappointment in not being able to suck the "good pap" as freely as his avaricious appetites craved it. He evidently came to this country with the expectation of gathering a golden harvest by a turn of fortune's wheel, and to be received high in favor by an exhibition of superior talents and foresight; but, alas! his expectations were not realized, nor his supposed talents appreciated. He retired to his native haunts, there to growl and throw his shafts of spleen, confident that he was out of harm's way; but the scorn of all who know him, and the indignation of every one who has the welfare of Nicaragua at heart will follow him, and he will be pointed at as one of those small-souled beings who have vilified and slandered a just cause and the defenders and disseminators of the principles of American freedom.

By publishing this you will much oblige  
Your obedient servant, W. TELLER.  
Granada, Nica., August 14, 1856.

**SILVER COIN.**—We would remind our readers that, by a decree passed and published some time ago, the decimal currency is the legal currency of this country. Hence, American silver passes at the rate of one hundred cents to the dollar. The American fifty cent pieces and twenty-five cent pieces are worth, respectively, four reals and two and a half reals. The natives not being acquainted with them, hesitate to take them at their proper valuation.

**SURVEY OF THE CITY.**—Mr. Sonnenstern, the Government Surveyor, has been busily engaged for the past week in surveying the city and marking its limits, the course of its streets, the ownership of property, and such general matters of interest as will not only be of great value as information, but of especial necessity as matter of legal information.

**CAPTURE OF COSTA RICA PROPERTY.**—Captain Bradley, of the Isthmus Rangers, informs us that last week a detachment of his company seized, on the road from this State into Costa Rica, nineteen cargoes of cacao, together with twenty-one mules. This property belonged to the enemy, and, as a matter of course, confiscated to this Government.

**NEW SAFE.**—The last steamer brought up for the Government a large patent salamander safe, of Herring & Co's manufacture. It weighs 3000 pounds, and, as a matter of course, created quite a sensation on its arrival.

**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN ENGLISH.**—By a decree of the Government we shall hereafter insert the Decrees of Government in both the English and Spanish languages.

### MAIL.

press when the mail  
we could do little more  
arrival; we now give more in  
intelligence which seems to us of most

interest.  
The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, bringing advices to July 11th.

The difficulties with the United States are on the eve of an amicable settlement.

The London papers say that, judging from the tone of the provincial press, the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and are surprised to see how much the country has been enlightened on the subject by this portion of the press, it having devoted itself to the national exposition of the American difficulties.

The country appears pleased with Buchanan's nomination.

The Czar of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lausken, Osten Sacken and Orloff.

The London Times, referring to the announcement in Parliament that her Majesty's Government had concluded not to dismiss Mr. Dallas, remarks:

"Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for offence with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, notwithstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? At all events, could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation. It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained it. We are at liberty to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand: Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course."

In saying that the United States Government has adopted a half measure, and that our Government has met it more than half way; in admitting that both sides has a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offence, the other without loss of honor—we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor; and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to slur over the fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future."

The Daily News takes it for granted, after the declaration made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, that all danger of a rupture with the United States is over, and that, under the circumstances, it does not appear that the controversy can ever be resuscitated, or that the friendly relations with our kinsmen across the Atlantic are likely to be "disturbed upon grounds so puerile as the dismissal of an incompetent diplomatist or the claim of a shadowy protectorate."

The Morning Star, June 17, gives the ministers credit for having followed the better part of valor, discretion, in the decision adopted respecting our relations with the United States. "We are quite willing," says the Star, "to give them the credit for having been actuated by motives of justice and patriotism. Still there is no harm in stating the fact, which, we believe, is unquestionable, that if they had come to the opposite conclusion they would have been defeated on Mr. Baillie's motion, and must have surrendered the reins of power into other hands. Be that as it may, we earnestly congratulate the nation on the issue."

The Morning Chronicle, June 17, says that the course adopted by her Majesty's ministers will be decidedly popular with the country, adding:—"The public have long seen through the tortuous policy of the United States Government, and they would be very ill pleased to find their own playing the enemy's game. This the ministers would undoubtedly have done, had they allowed themselves to be drawn into an act of reprisal for the unceremonious dismissal of Mr. Crampton."

Palmerston, in the House, declined to assume responsibility, direct or indirect, in American affairs, as discussion would not conduce to a sooner settlement.

The papers contain a letter from Clarendon to Dallas in relation to the enlistment question and Central American affairs, expressing his (Clarendon's) satisfaction that Mr. Dallas had been authorized to negotiate a settlement of the latter question.

Another battalion of riflemen is to be sent to Canada.

**THE LATE TREATY.**—It was a great achievement for the diplomacy of the Western powers to conclude a separate treaty with Austria to secure the integrity of the Turkish empire. This is the severest blow that has been dealt to Russia, and marks the highest success of French diplomacy. Not only is Austria, by that treaty, permanently separated from Russia, but also from Prussia, and by that means Germany itself is prevented from acting as a unit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of Austria from Prussia, by the treaty of December 2, has, by the treaty of the 15th of April, become permanent, and Prussia, which was excluded from the late negotiations for peace, is, by the separate treaty between France, England and Austria, also beforehand excluded from par-



icipating otherwise than as a mere appendix to Russia in the Oriental question. The separate treaty shows, whatever protestations France and England may make to the contrary, and however diplomacy may endeavor to throw a veil over it, that the intentions of Russia are distrusted, and that another visit to the sick man on the part of the great northern physician is looked upon as an event far from being improbable. France, England and Austria have constituted themselves a committee of vigilance to guard the sick man, and the fifth power of Europe is again condemned to play the part of the fifth wheel of the carriage.

**RUSSIA.**—The latest advices from St. Petersburg represent the condition of the grain crops, in all the provinces of the empire, to be exceedingly promising. It is said that the marked difference in the prices of breadstuffs from the various sections of the country will be greatly diminished by reason of the great development of steam navigation on the Don and Volga. This improvement in trade, however, will be more completely effected when the requisite facilities of communication by railroads are afforded, and energetic efforts are now being made to that end. A company has already been formed at Moscow for constructing a railway from that city to the banks of the Oka, and its capital is ready; but the surveys have not yet been made. There is also a rumor of forming railroads from Moscow to Riga and Revel, and of establishing one between those two places. The commerce of the ports of the Baltic is extraordinarily active. Riga and Cronstadt are encumbered with the vessels of all countries. Odessa and other Black Sea ports have not recovered so completely from the effect of the war, but at Odessa there is a good deal of animation, and the place is destined to become more important than it ever was, the Government certainly intending to make it a free port, and even to suppress what is called the "fifth of the entrance dues," which it has hitherto levied; the quarantine, besides, is already completely suppressed.

**DENMARK SOUND DUES.**—From Berlin, June 21, it is stated that, owing to the mediation of Russia, an arrangement has been concluded between Denmark and the United States, in virtue of which a provisional toll convention will remain in force till June 1857, and the sound dues will be collected under this convention as formerly.

**COST OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.**—The New York Journal of Commerce comments upon the cost of the war to the allies; \$400,000,000 to England, and as much or more to France, to say nothing of Turkey and Sardinia. Including the Russian expenditure, the cost is supposed to be two thousand millions of dollars.

"If," adds the Journal, "to this sum be added the value of property sacrificed in consequence of the war, of the fleets destroyed, the towns burned, the fortresses, harbors and bridges demolished—all of which cost millions upon millions in their construction; if account be taken of the property of private individuals utterly devastated in the course of the struggle, and of the untold losses occasioned by the withdrawal of hundred of thousands of men from the ordinary industrial and productive employments of peace—some idea may then be formed of the deplorable expenditures of the war. But all these are insignificant in comparison with the loss of human life by the bullet the sword, want, fatigue and pestilence—the dread concomitants of war—even if those lives be only regarded for their material value to the rest of the world, as producers of food, raiment and shelter. During the two short years of the war, it is estimated that three-quarters of a million perished on the field, in fight, on the wayside, from cold or want, or in the hospital from disease, who, had they been left to pursue their ordinary avocations, might have enriched their country and benefitted their fellow-men."

**UNITED STATES.**

**WASHINGTON, July 14.**—In the House to-day a vote was taken on the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, for the assault on Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, with the following result: Yeas, 121; nays, 95. It requiring a two-third vote to expel a member, the motion was lost.

Mr Brooks resigned his seat after the vote was declared.

**FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAYRE.**—We learn from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that the Franco-American Steamship Company, announce the establishment of direct communications between Hayre and New Orleans, touching at Cadiz, Martinico, Guadaloupe and Havana. The line will consist of the steamers Jacquart, Francois, Arago and Sebastopol.

**FORTIFICATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.**—It is intended by the Government that when the fortifications of San Francisco harbor are completed, the fortresses and arms shall be as follows:—Fort Point, 154 guns; Lime Point, 80 guns; Angel Island, 40 guns; Alcatraz Island, 50 guns; Total, 354. Of these guns, the majority throw balls as heavy as 64 pounds; some of them are 120 pounders, and the lowest are 32 pounders. The fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, the most important positions, are in an advanced condition, and could be prepared for a heavy fight in a short time.

**MORE CAMELS FOR TEXAS.**—The United States steamship Surprise, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is stated, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States Government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plazas of Texas, the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

**BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.**—At the last reg-

ular meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of obtaining an injunction against the reconstruction of the Rock Island Bridge across the Mississippi river. The committee is also expected to prepare an address to the public in the form of a protest against replacing so serious an obstacle to navigation on the Upper Mississippi.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.**—Petitions for the dissolution of the Union are now in circulation in all the Northern States, having been sent out by the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with the request that they be signed and sent to Mr. Hale, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward, or Mr. Fessenden, for presentation to the Senate, or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame, or Comins, for presentation to the House. It is charged and not denied that prominent Republicans in New York have signed these petitions.—*Providence Post.*

**STEWART TO BONAPARTE.**—There is a Chinese in San Francisco, who was steward to Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena in the year 1815. He is engaged in importing from China, and in general merchandising.

**MINNESOTA.**—The Governor of this Territory, in the course of a recent conversation with the editor of the Chicago Press, informed him that Minnesota had now one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants and intended to apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress. We have already Utah, Kansas and Oregon applying without avail. But in the case of Minnesota is much the strongest. In the others, the question of population is raised, but as regards Minnesota there is no such doubt, and even if there were, the constant influx of emigrants, at the rate of a thousand per day, is sufficient to satisfy any one. Congress, however, pays so much attention to Kansas, that all the other territories are neglected.

A dispatch from Oregon of June 11th, states that:—

A report was received here yesterday evening, that Captain Smith, with eighty or ninety regulars, had been attacked by the Indians in the vicinity of the Meadows, and had suffered severe loss. Not considering the news to be very authentic, we did not issue an extra; but later arrivals have corroborated it, and we now lay it before our readers—not yet able to vouch for the truth of the matter.

Report says that the bands of Limpy, George and John came to Captain Smith's camp a few days since, for the purpose of making a treaty. Captain Smith informed them that the only terms on which he would treat, was that they should give up their arms and leave the river, and go to the Yamhill Reserve. Limpy and George consented to these terms, but John refused, saying this was his land, and he intended to remain here. Smith said to him that the country would be filled with soldiers, and all his tribe hunted down and killed. John and his band then left Smith's camp.

The next day, thirty of his warriors, unarmed; returned to Smith's camp, ostensibly to have another talk; but having been warned by friendly Indians that they intended to steal guns from the soldiers, he would not permit them to come into his camp. They went away, and soon after John's entire band attacked Smith's command. A company of volunteers soon came to Smith's assistance, when the enemy was routed and driven into the river, and it is said quite a number were killed and wounded, and nine taken prisoners.

It is said that Captain Smith received three flesh wounds. Twelve of his men are reported killed, and twenty-five wounded.

The absence of details leads us to discredit the above. We give it as we received it. Many persons here believe that it is true, while others doubt.

**COSTA RICAN PRISONERS.**—We make the following extract from a letter which lately appeared in the New Orleans Delta over the signature of Philip E. Toohy, who was taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans at Santa Rosa:

My company, with four others, were ordered to Guanacaste, which is claimed by Nicaragua. After four or five days march we were met and defeated at Santa Rosa by three thousand two hundred Costa Ricans. We killed 173 and wounded 80 more, although they gave the numbers as very small. I can certify to the truth of this, as I was wounded and taken prisoner on the field of battle, and saw everything which transpired that day. Our loss in battle was 17 killed and 60 missing, out of a battalion 260 strong leaving San Juan del Sur. I cannot account for more than 25, whom I saw most barbarously executed by the order of the President of Costa Rica.

I was the only one that was saved, from the fact that they found in my possession a note-book, giving a description of the country, its climate and general productions, as I had promised to favor the Delta with anything which might be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper; and another reason for saving my life was, to give a chance to a young inexperienced doctor to practice on the wounds of a condemned filibuster. After having my arm amputated, and being in a very critical condition from the loss of blood, and while I was suffering much from a wound in my side, they informed me that if I would write to the Delta, advising all young men to stay at home, and not to come to Nicaragua, they would save my life. And I being too weak to write, they wrote some letters they wished to have sent to the United States; and having no knowledge of the Spanish language at that time, I am still ignorant of their contents in full; by the aid of two soldiers, I sat up in bed and signed them.

In a few days from now there will be published by General Molina, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, a circular purporting to be issued by our prisoners now in the hands of Costa Rica. The writer of this circular is a man of the name of Harper, who served two years in the California

Penitentiary; his full history I will give to the public as soon as the circular makes its appearance, and will prove its contents to be a libel on General Walker.

**Birthday Supper.**

A social gathering, in honor of the birth-day of Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, one of the founders of the Republic, was held last evening at the gallant Colonel's quarters; about forty of the officers of the First Rifle Battalion and the Second Light Infantry were present, which made quite a jovial party. On motion of Capt. Dolan Capt. Merriman was duly appointed president, and Capt. Leonard appointed vice-president, and Adj't Clarke, of the Second Light Infantry, was elected secretary. A basket of the best Hied-seick was then brought in, which was duly appreciated by all present. After being called to order, and their glasses filled to the brim, Capt. Tom Edwards offered the following toast:

To Col. Frank Anderson—May he live to enjoy many a birthday like the present.—Music by the band.

Responded to by the Colonel in a neat little speech.

Song—by Lieut. Morris. The president then offered the following regular toasts:

The President of the United States.—Music.

The President of Nicaragua.—Music, "Hail to the Chief."

The Future of Nicaragua. The Immortal Fifty-Six.

The Cabinet of Nicaragua. Our Host.—Music, "Bold Soldier Boy."

Song, "Do they miss me at Home"—by Lieut. Brackman.

To Cols. E. J. Sanders and J. A. Jacques; by Col. Anderson.

To the Future Health of Lieutenant Mathews; by Lieut. Doncean.

Responded to by Lieut. Mathews.

The Health and Success of Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, our Minister to the United States; by Capt. Drew.

To our Friends at Home, by Lieut. Anderson.—Music, "Home, Sweet Home."

Nicaragua—may she be considered the heart of Central America, and ere it ceases to pulsate, may its noble impulses be beneficially known throughout the world; by Lieut. Fleury. Drank with nine cheers.

The Blue White and Blue—may it soon wave over all Spanish America; by Lieut. Mathews.—Music, "Red White and Blue."

Song—by Lieut. Brackman.

To the generous Gist at the first battle of Rivas and to the brave Captain of Co. E, First Rifle Battalion, at the second battle of Rivas: may they live to see the colors of Nicaragua floating over the five volcanoes; by Lieut. Gordon.—Music, "American Boy."

The Friends of Liberty in Nicaragua, and confusion to her Enemies; by Lieut. Anderson.—Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

Responded to by Capt. McChesney who gave the following toast:

May the Friends of Liberty meet on the 7th of August, 1857, and may they be many. Music.

To all the Brave Patriots who fell at Rivas, for braver men never lived. By Col. Frank Anderson. Music, and drank standing.

To the Man that was hit at Rivas while drinking some aguadiente, and finished it after being hit.

Responded to by Lieut. J. Dunican.

Song—by Lieut. Brackman.

The Second Light Infantry, and their Commander; by Capt. Dolan. Music.

Responded to by Lieut. Connor, who offered the following:

In the next fight, may the Second Light Infantry not be behind the First Rifles—cheers.

California, the Star of the West—by Adj't Clarke.

To General Walker, may he live to see Nicaragua annexed to the U. S.; by Capt. Bagley. Music, and 3 times 3.

The American Eagle, may she drop her feathers on Nicaragua; By Lieut. Gordon.

The Cause, may it succeed—by Capt. George Leonard.

Song—by the company—the Star Spangled Banner.

To Drum Major Norris, the drummer

boy of the first Rivas; by Capt. Merriman. Music.

The Press of Nicaragua, may its circulation be as large as any in the Union.

After singing a few more national songs, on motion of Commissary Hutchings they adjourned, and a happier or more jovial party never was in Nicaragua.

We recommend the following verses to those who are fond of singing. If the metre is occasionally defective, the philosophy is by no means so. Those only who sleep under mosquito bars will appreciate the "stillness in bed."

**PIRATE SONG**

ON PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—1785.

Blow away, blow away jolly old breeze,  
Waste your strength on the ocean, your spite on the trees;  
We've no canvas to shiver, no bark to career,  
No storm to encounter, no danger to fear.

**CHORUS:**

Blow away, blow away, blow high or low,  
For the breeze blows the same on the friend or the foe.

Blow away, blow away, our life's but a breath,  
And the breeze becomes calm as our life becomes death:

So we've storms in our lifetime, and calms when we're dead,  
We have struggles in daylight and stillness in bed.

**CHORUS: Blow away, etc.**

In the light of our breeze—in the storm or the strife,  
Let us spread out the sail of contentment through life;

Let us merrily scud o'er life's changeable wave,  
And a fig for the calm when we rot in the grave.

**CHORUS. Blow away, etc.**

**Notice.**

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.  
ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**Script Lost.**

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trading for five certain pieces of Military Script each calling for fifty dollars, made out in my name, and which I have never disposed of. This Script was given to James Hughes for safe keeping, but who now refuses to give them up. The public is cautioned against trading for the same, as they have never been endorsed by me.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.  
Granada, August 9, 1856.

**Notice.**

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends.

Any information may be left at WINES & Co.

**Script Lost!**

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE.  
Granada, July 26, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE,**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.



**GRANADA RACES—SUMMER MEETING.**

**FIRST DAY.**

On the afternoon of Wednesday the 13th inst., the first race of the season came off on the Granada Course. The track was in excellent condition, and the concourse of people to witness the event was great. It would be difficult to assign a reason for the extraordinary attendance. Some are of opinion that the fame of the contending nags was alone sufficient to induce the sportsmen from the remotest portions of the State, while others pretend to account for it by referring to the liberal and extensive advertising of the proprietors of the course. The arrangements were certainly very liberal, as every accommodation was afforded the judges, the reporters, and the people assembled to witness the sport.

The proprietors of the track, with an energy which does them great credit and speaks volumes for public spiritedness, spared neither expense nor labor in collecting purses worthy the former fame of the horses entered; and this may explain in part the superiority of the animals which appeared on the ground.

The first contest was a scrub race—catch weights—distance two hundred yards for a bottle of "aguardiente." The horses started at the Commissary's office, and the one that ran past the Shoemaker's shop first was declared the winner. We could not learn the names of the nags in this race, and shall therefore designate them by their colors. One was black, the other wasn't. They were both in fine condition, and appeared very anxious to be let go (home). The word was given and the horses started off at a tremendous speed. The word was given by the person who was to act as judge, and he too started off, on foot, to be at the stand before the horses reached there. As the nags passed the Custom House they were going at a tremendous speed, and it was evident that if the judge did not "hurry up his cakes" he would not arrive at his proper stand in time.

The Court of first Instance was now reached—horses neck and neck, the judge well in advance. In sweeping past the last aguardiente shop, the "one that wasn't" made a brush and got about a length ahead of the "black." Here the judge, who had got a long way ahead of the horses looked in wistfully as if he was very dry, but as the race is not always for the swift, he wisely concluded to attend to his duty, and therefore got to the end of the course in ample time to mount his stand, and wipe the perspiration from his brow. As the horses approached the shoe shop their riders put them to their utmost speed, and the "black," by a tremendous effort passed the stand in the lead of his rival, just the length of his head and neck. As they passed, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. It is said that large amounts of money changed owners. In more than one instance it is positively known that bets were made as high as five dimes. The two hundred yards were run in the almost unprecedented time of 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

The result of the race may be summed up as follows:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Black,           | 1-1-1. |
| One that Wasn't, | 2-2-2. |

The great match of the day now came off. As the horses were trotted out by their grooms the bystanders were seen thrusting their hands nervously into their pockets.

Two entries; Allen's celebrated horse Grey Goose—pedigree uncertain—against Englehart's famous Black Swan, out of Condition, by Hard Treatment: distance three hundred yards. After some preliminary arrangements the nags were brought to the scratch, and showed themselves fully up to the work before them. The backers of Grey Goose were very sanguine of her success, and took bets freely at 100 to 75. The Black was not without many friends on the ground, who took whatever they could lay their hands on.

The Swan won the inside of the course; the word was given, and both started off in gallant style—the Goose in the lead. A 100 to 25 was now freely offered, and everything that was offered was freely taken; in fact, some gave evidence of having taken a little too much.

At the quarter pole the Swan regained his position by the side of the Goose, and now the speed was tremendous. It was evidently the intention of both to win. The half pole was now gained, and here the Swan began to crawl slowly past the Goose; but as they turned upon the home stretch the Goose made a rally, and was again check-by-jowl with the Swan. The struggle was now of the most intense description

—the speed was tremendous, and for a while it was doubtful upon whose side the bird of victory would perch; but as they approached the judge's stand the Black Swan shook the Grey Goose off, and came in an easy winner in 5 minutes and 44 seconds. It is doubtful whether any race of three hundred yards has ever before been run in the same time.

The proprietor, it is said, was offered \$25 on the spot for the Swan, but the offer was refused, as it is his intention to get up a match with Lexington or Lecompte, to be run somewhere midway between the cities of Granada and New Orleans.

The result of the second race may be summed up thus:

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Englehart's Black Swan, | 1-2-1. |
| Allen's Grey Goose,     | 2-1-2. |

**SECOND DAY.**

The attendance of people was very good, and the track was in excellent condition. The first was a race of four hundred yards for \$200, between Col. Frank Anderson's Blue Ruin, by Aguardiente, damed by all who bet against him, and Mr. Kennedy's horse Mendez, by Greaser, damed by the Nicaraguan Army. The start was at the Commissary's stores, the race to the Quartermaster's department, where both horses were to turn around a barrel placed in the center of the street, and return to the starting point. The horses got off in excellent style, Mendez taking the lead and keeping it until both had completed the circuit of the barrel. In turning, Mendez got the advantage of his adversary, for Mendez is unrivalled in turning; but Blue Ruin rapidly gained upon him, and came in a easy winner. Time—a few minutes.

The great race of the day now came off between Don Carlos Thomas' bay, and Col. Cole's grey, Old Tom, entered by Col. Sanders, for 550 distance—three hundred yards. The contest was very close, and resulted in the Bay being declared the winner. It appears that the person who rode Old Tom mistook the distance, and pulled up his horse before he had reached the judge's stand. The result of this contest proves that both horses are possessed of much speed.

The running of the second day may be summed up thus:

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Bay horse, Mendez,    | 1-2-2. |
| Anderson's Blue Ruin, | 2-1-1. |

**SECOND RACE**—for the proprietor's purse of \$500:

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Thomas' Bay,    | 1-1-1. |
| Cole's Old Tom, | 2-2-2. |

**THIRD DAY.**

On the third day more than usual interest was manifested, from the circumstance that Col. Cole's Old Tom, entered by Col. Sanders, was again to compete with Sr. Duke's Bay, entered by Don Carlos Thomas, for \$2000 a side—making the whole amount \$4000. On the second day there was an opinion that Old Tom—although he lost the race through the thoughtlessness of his rider—was the faster horse, and it was evident that his friends would back their opinion for almost any amount. The course was in excellent condition, and although the lowering clouds threatened rain, the attendance was very large—

"All Belgium's capital was gathered there."

There was no limit to the betting. From the fact that the Bay won the night before, he was the favorite of a great number of people, and as the Grey had a host of friends, the betting was nearly even; the side bets exceeded the amount for which the horses were contending.

The start was a good one, and the contest very close. The horses ran side by side nearly the entire distance. As they approached the judge's stand Old Tom began to take the lead, and came in in handsome style about two lengths ahead of his adversary.

It appears to be one of the easiest things in the world to find a reason why a favorite horse didn't win, and those who put their faith in Mr. Duke's horse were not without theirs. Supposing that he could beat Old Tom at a long distance, another bet was made immediately after the first race had been run, and the horses were again side by side in a struggle for superiority; but the result was the same as before. It seems to be well established that Old Tom can beat the bay for any distance less than a mile. There were no more races run for money that evening, as the incidents connected with the late contest appeared to absorb all other thoughts.

**THE ISTHMIAN RANGERS.**—We notice in town the estimable and efficient Captain of the above body. The Rangers are doing good service in the regulation of the Transit route. Several captures of property being taken from the State into Costa Rica, have been made recently, and there is but little hope the traitors to the Republic will again have an opportunity to take hence the wealth they have forfeited.

**Parte Española.**

**Sábado, Agosto 16 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 consecuenta, ..... 1 50

**DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.**

Sr. Ministro de Estado y del despacho de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno de la República.

Granada, Julio 1 de 1856.

Del Presbítero Agustin Vijil.

Aunque desde mi llegada á esta ciudad, me presentó ante el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio á dar cuenta de la comision que me fué confiada, cerca del Supremo Gobierno de la Confederacion del Norte. Ahora que ocupa la silla Presidencial el muy digno Sr. Guillermo Walker tengo á bien repetir los conceptos que entonces espuse. Desde el 14 de Mayo del año corriente el Supremo Gobierno de los EE. UU. reconoció sin restriccion ni condicion alguna al Supremo Gobierno de esta República, y en el acto de recibirme como Ministro Diplomático me manifestó el alto funcionario que rije los destinos de aquella Gran República, que abundaba en sentimientos de amistad y fraternidad con Nicaragua, que deseaba estrechar mas y mas estos vínculos por medio de relaciones Diplomáticas que afianzen el buen acuerdo ó inteligencia entre ambos Gobiernos, pues le interesaba en sumo grado el tránsito de los súbditos de aquella República por la gran calzada que une los dos mares, cuya rica hipoteca poseia Nicaragua.

No es posible Sr. Ministro dar á VS. una idea del general entusiasmo que hay en todos aquellos Estados por Nicaragua; cuya riqueza territorial se pondera tanto que casi toca con la exageracion; pero es fuera de duda que nuestra República aliada en amistad con la del Norte hará progresos incalculables.

Me cabe la satisfaccion mas dulce de haber llenado el objeto de mi comision, y de haber prestado á mi pais un servicio de tanta importancia.

Sírvase, VS. Sr. Ministro dar cuenta al Exmo. Sr. Presidente, asegurándole de mis respetos, sumision y obediencia, y que como buen hijo de esta Patria que tanto amo, estoy dispuesto á ocuparme siempre en su servicio.—Dígnese al mismo tiempo recibir las atenciones mas respetuosas, de quien tiene el honor de suscribirse de VS. su mas adicto servidor—*Agustin Vijil.*

**SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.**

Granada, Agosto 2 de 1856.

Sr. Pro. don Agustin Vijil Cura y Vicario de este departamento.

Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente de la República su estimable despacho fecha 31 del mes pasado, y de conformidad con la orden suprema de este alto funcionario contesté á VS. en los términos siguientes.—El Gobierno de Nicaragua declara francamente al venerable Sr. Vijil que está muy satisfecho del exacto cumplimiento de su mision diplomática cerca del Gabinete de Washington, puesto que logró la consecucion del loable fin propuesto sobre que el Gobierno de esta República fuese reconocido legalmente por aquella nacion.—Por consiguiente se le rinden á nombre de Nicaragua las mas espresivas gracias por tan importantes servicios, que siempre serán reconocidos y conservados en la memoria de los nicaragüenses que desean el progreso de su patria.—En tales términos me honro contestar á VS. á nombre del Supremo Gobierno, y le

protesto formalmente mis respetos suscribiéndome su atento y obediente servidor.—F. FERRER.

LEGACION DE LOS EE. UU. CERCA DE LA República de Nicaragua.

Granada, Agosto 8 de 1856,

Al Sr. Thomas Manning.

Leon,

Señor

A noche recibí su apreciable fecha 6 del corriente relativa al Sr. don Mariano Salazar. Como V. parece haber previsto; él fué capturado en la Bahía de Fonseca por las fuerzas de esta República, y el Sábado por la noche conducido á esta ciudad. El Domingo por la mañana acompañado del Padre Vijil y á pedimento suyo, fui á verle en la cárcel, donde le ofrecí aquellos servicios que estuvieron á mi alcance. Él se mostro sentido de la suerte que le esperaba y me remitió cartas para su esposa pidiéndome otros favores los cuales he cumplido. El fué fusilado el Domingo tres del presente entre las 5 y 6 de la tarde, en la plaza pública.

V. me informa que esta ocurrencia ha colocado al Dr. Livingston en la misma posicion. No hay concesion entre ellos ni semejanza en este caso. Salazar fué uno, (y uno de los miembros mas preeminentes) de una faccion revolucionaria contra el Gobierno legal de la República, y Jeneral de aquellas fuerzas. El sabia que estaba sujeto á la pena de traicion. El Dr. Livingston es un pacífico ciudadano americano, muy querido y respetado, y no debe lealtad á las autoridades de Nicaragua, y mucho ménos á una frustrada faccion, ni tampoco se ha mezclado en los partidos por ningun acto abierto beligerante; como Cónsul y ciudadano de los EE. UU. él ha residido diez años en este pais, se ausentó; y regresaba de los EE. UU. donde habia ido á buscar medicamentos para aliviar y mejorar la condicion del pueblo de Leon. Tan ajeno estaba de que corriese ningun peligro que dejó á su familia, (una esposa y cinco niños) en Leon y solo pasó por aquí como única via á su llegada de Nueva York para regresar á Leon y unirse á su familia.

Los cargos contra el Jeneral Salazar serán indudablemente atendidos y el pais juzgará de la justicia de su sentencia. Pero aun suponiendo lo contrario, como Duermo y descansa en su tumba, Despues de la ardiente fiebre de la vida, duerme bien, ni el acero, ni el veneno, ni la malicia doméstica ó guerra agena, nada puede tocarle mas.

¿Puede el asesinato á sangre fría de un excelente y cumplido caballero, que lleva uno de los mejores y mas hermosos nombres de nuestro pais; padre de una tierna y desamparada familia; de ninguna manera ligado con el presente estado de cosas en Leon, (pues se encontraba ausente y en Nueva York cuando estalló la revolucion) hacer revivir á Salazar ó remediar el supuesto error?

He escrito al comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas en Leon sobre este mismo asunto. No hago uso como V. verá de súplicas ó términos evasivos.

Por sus bondades y activos esfuerzos en favor de mi inocente compatriota doy á V. las repetidas gracias, y esté V. seguro que tan pronto como sea posible irá á Leon.—Soy de V. atento seguro servidor.—J. H. Wheeler.

LEGACION DE LOS EE. UU. CERCA DE LA República de Nicaragua.

Granada, Agosto 8 de 1856.

Al Sr. Jeneral don Ramon Belloso Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas de Guatemala y San Salvador ahora en Leon.

Señor:

Por una carta del Sr. Thomas Manning me hallo informado que el Señor Dr. José W. Livingston, ciudadano de Nueva York, y que regresó de esa ciudad por el último vapor, ha sido arrestado por las fuerzas residentes en Leon. Como el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha reconocido la autoridad del Gobierno de Nicaragua establecido en esta ciudad, no me puedo dirigir á ninguna otra perso-

na, que á V. como Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas actualmente en Leon, protestando contra la prision del Dr. Livingston, y reclamando su pronta liberacion.

El es un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos. Ninguna de sus acciones le hace culpable, ni acreedor á ninguna vejacion, mucho menos á una prision por cualquier poder que sea. Por lo tanto, digo á V. como Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas de Guatemala y San Salvador, que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos hará responsable al Gobierno de dichos Estados, de cualquier mal que se le sobrevenga al Sr. Dr. Livingston, á la vez que mi Gobierno se alegra de la prosperidad y bien estar de unas Repúblicas hermanas, y se abstiene de toda intervencion de cualquiera clase que sea en sus asuntos interiores. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos declara tambien que "mantendrá sagrados los derechos á que sea acreedor un ciudadano americano; que cualquier ciudadano disfrutará, ya sea en el mar, ya sea en tierra, donde quiera que el espíritu de empresa pida la proteccion de nuestra bandera; que la ciudadanía americana es un escudo inviolable de los derechos de un americano, y que ningun americano por lejos que esté de su patria dejará de estar á la vista del primer Magistrado de la Nacion, el que no consentirá que ningun poder rudó ó tiránico pese sobre él con impunidad."

Yo no puedo dejar de creer que el Dr. Livingston será desde luego puesto en libertad. Por el contenido de la carta del Sr. Manning, veo que pelagra la vida de ese Sr. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha visto con pesar, que en sus dificultades, los Estados de Centro América, se han desviado de las leyes de la guerra admitidas entre las naciones civilizadas. El partido que recurre á tales barbaridades, pierde el derecho de reclamar toda simpatía, de un poder neutral, y se espone á la enemistad de aquel cuyos ciudadanos son las inocentes víctimas de una crueldad salvaje.

Esté V. seguro, Sr., que si se le toca á un solo cabello del Sr. Livingston, ó se le quita la vida, ó cualquier otro ciudadano inocente de los Estados Unidos, que su Gobierno y el de Guatemala, sentirán la fuerza de un poder, que aunque respete los derechos de otras naciones, estará pronto y será capaz de vindicar su honor y á proteger las vidas y propiedades de sus ciudadanos.

Su atento servidor.  
J. H. WHEELER.  
Ministro de los EE. UU.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 6 de 1856.

Al muy Honorable Sr. Conde de Calrendon Secretario de Relaciones de S. M. B.

Tengo orden de mi Gobierno para participar á V. E. que el Sr. Tomas Manning, súbdito inglés, Vice cónsul de su Nacion y avecinado en Nicaragua en la ciudad de Leon, se ha injerido espontáneamente en los asuntos interiores de esta República, como lo comprueba la carta que existe en los archivos del Gobierno cuya copia le remito.

Esto ha sido un suficiente fundamento para reticarle el *exequatur* á su diploma como en efecto lo verá V. E. en el decreto que en copia autorizada tambien le remito.

Refiero á V. E. esta especie para la inteligencia del S. G. Británico aprovechando esta ocasion para ofrecer al Sr. Ministro los respetos y distinguida consideracion con que me suscribo su atento servidor.—F. FERRER.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 9 de 1856.

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

Wm. Walker Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. A consecuencia de varios agregos que existen pendientes entre la gran Bretaña y la República de Nicaragua en lo concerniente al territorio de Mosquitos;

y queriendo establecer la buena armonía entre ambas naciones

**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º Nómbrase Ministro plenipotenciario de la República de Nicaragua cerca del Gobierno de S. M. B. al Sr. Jeneral don Domingo de Goicoechea.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia espídasele el Diploma con que debe acreditar su representacion.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.

De V. atento servidor.—FERRER.

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 12 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este departamento

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

**EL GOBIERNO,**

Queriendo facilitar el despacho de las negociaciones de que está encargada la legacion de la República de Nicaragua en los EE. UU.

**ACUERDA:**

1.º Nómbrase Secretario de dicha legacion al Sr. don Pedro Iginio Selva.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 12 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y de suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—Su atento servidor.

FERRER.

**MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

Granada, Agosto 7 de 1856.

Señor Subdelegado de Hacienda.

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua. Queriendo reprimir el contrabando que tan frecuentemente se hace con notable perjuicio á los intereses fiscales,

**DECRETA.**

Artículo 1.º Toda persona que fabrique artículos ó efectos de contrabando, que trafiquen en vender ó comprar dichos artículos ó efectos ó preste su asistencia para conducirlos de un punto á otro, ya sea empleándose como vendedor, conductor ó de cualquier otro modo, defraudando los intereses del Estado será castigado con una multa que no excederá de quinientos pesos, ó presidio por el término de seis meses.

Art. 2.º Es obligacion de todos los empleados civiles y militares perseguir y aprehender á todos los contraventores y conducirlos al Juzgado de 1.ª Instancia del Departamento, donde serán juzgados, debiendo dicho Juez oír y decidir la causa, fijando la pena que se establece en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Agosto 7 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y de orden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo su atento servidor.

FERRER.

**PREFECTURA DE ESTE DEPARTAMENTO.**

Queriendo reducir á efecto en su totalidad, el bando de buen gobierno publicado en esta ciudad, el 3 de Febrero del presente año, recordamos á los vecinos su mas estricta observancia bajo las multas y demas penas establecidas por las autoridades, recomendando muy particularmente los artículos siguientes.

1.º El alumbrado del frente de cada casa ó pieza habitada, en las noches oscuras.

2.º El aseo de las calles, plazas, y demas lugares públicos, limpieza de los solares, entradas, salidas y contornos de la ciudad.

3.º Destrucion de perros bravos, de raza grande, y persecucion de marranos y cabros que circulan por las calles y plazas, que turban no poco el reposo de las familias, y hacen de esta pobla-

cion un foco de inmundicias, y la predisponen á todos los horrores de la epidemia.

4.º El no introducir ganados, ni carretas sin guías, ni correr á caballo por las calles de la ciudad.

5.º El no escandalizar de ninguna manera, ni con ejemplos que hieran la moral pública, ni turbando el sosiego de los vecinos, ni dañándolos de modo alguno.

6.º Los jefes y comandantes de policía, cuidarán con la mas estricta vijilancia, de llenar los deberes de su cargo, y muy particularmente en lo que concierne á la moral, al buen orden social, á la salud y seguridad pública, no permitiendo que los hijos de dominio de cualquier denominacion que sean, concurran á las casas de juego, ni tolerando ó disimulando el tráfico en los almacenes, ó tiendas públicas, ni el tránsito con carretas por la ciudad en dias festivos.

7.º Vijilarán atentamente sobre los padres de familia que sean omisos en la educacion de sus hijos, para compelerlos á llenar su deber.

8.º No permitirán bajo ningun pretexto, la venta de comestibles de mala calidad; y la comision del rastro cuidará especialmente de que no se deguelle ninguna res sin prévio informe acerca de su propiedad y sanidad.

9.º Perseguirán con todo rigor á los que usaren pesos y medidas de mala ley, así como cualquier otro fraude en el comercio y las transacciones sociales.

10. Y último, tendrán entendido que en caso de negligencia ó descuido, serán castigados con dobles penas que los demas contraventores.

Granada, Agosto 11 de 1856.

Francisco Agüero Estrada.

**AVISO:**

Inventario de las propiedades em bargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

**Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.**

En el Departamento Meridional

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Pital.   | Juan José Ruiz.        |
| Paraizo.                                       | Id id.                 |
| Palmar.  | Pablo Torres.          |
| Palmar.  | J. Manuel Maleaño.     |
| 3 Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo. |                        |
| Hacienda de Indalecio Maleaño.                 |                        |
| Rosario.                                       | José Antonio López.    |
| Candelaria.                                    | Id. id.                |
| San Cayetano.                                  | Salvador Sacaza.       |
| En Potosí Heda.                                | de Felipe Avilez.      |
| David.   | Bartolo Darce.         |
| Viejo.   | Clemente Santos.       |
| Sapoá.   | Flia. de los Salgueras |
| Hacienda de Felipe y Sinfaroso Saenz.          |                        |
| El Javio.                                      | de los Cerdas.         |
| 3 Haciendas de José Abarca.                    |                        |
| San Francisco.                                 | J. de Jesus Arguello.  |
| 2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas       |                        |
| Pital.   | Francisco Guerra.      |
| Hacienda de Bicente Guerra.                    |                        |
| Sopilote.                                      | Francisco Ugarte.      |
| Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.           |                        |

**Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.**

- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Las Mercedes.                       | Los Chamorros.        |
| Aguagua.                            | Id. id.               |
| Heda. de Malaco.                    | Fulgencio Vega.       |
| Id. Nicacio.                        | Nicacio del Castillo. |
| Id. Mombacho.                       | Fernando Sequeira.    |
| Id. D. Vega.                        | Luis Montiel.         |
| Id. Veinticuatro.                   | Narciso Espinoza.     |
| Id. Chaguite de José María Estrada. |                       |

**Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.**

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| San Gerónimo.                                   | Fulgencio Vega.    |
| Jesus María.                                    | de los Chamorros,  |
| Santa Rosa.                                     | Id. id.            |
| San César.                                      | Lino César.        |
| Una parte de San José y Animas, Salvador Sacaza |                    |
| Quimichapa.                                     | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Guapinolapa.                                    | Luis Montiel.      |
| El Palacio.                                     | Antonio Barbereno. |

**Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.**

- |                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Santa Fé.                            | J. Manuel Maleaño  |
| Jocote.                              | E. Carazo.         |
| Cafetal.                             | Id id.             |
| Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id. |                    |
| Depo.,                               | En la Virgen.      |
| Juan Davila.                         | J. Manuel Maleaño. |

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Las Lajas.     | Rafael Paiz.           |
| San Marcos.    | Joaquin Bendaño.       |
| Id.            | José Antonio.          |
| La Cruz.       | José Antonio López.    |
| San Francisco. | Montenegro.            |
| Mercedes.      | Ignocente Guíte.       |
| Cevadilla.     | Sandino.               |
| Jesus María.   | Indigo Estate J. Ruiz. |

**Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 Casas de José Abarca.                                 |  |
| Al par de la Parroquia Chépita Bnstos.                  |  |
| N.º 1 Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz.                     |  |
| N.º 2 Id. Clemente Santos.                              |  |
| N.º 3 Esquinero José M. Maleaño.                        |  |
| Id. 4 Medeana Francisco Guerra.                         |  |
| Id. 5 El Meson en parte quemado Id.                     |  |
| Id. 6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.    |  |
| Id. 7 Mediana adobe Pablo Torres.                       |  |
| Id. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio Id.                     |  |
| Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza, Rafael Paiz.       |  |
| Id. 10 Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, Rafael Paiz. |  |
| Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza José Alfaro.                 |  |

**Casas en Granada.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega.                      |  |
| N.º 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Borbeno.   |  |
| Id. 3 Adobe grande de los Chamorros.   |  |
| Id. 4 Mediana adobe J. María Estrada.  |  |
| Id. 5 Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo.  |  |
| Id. 6 Adobe grande Lino César.   |  |
| Id. 7 Grande adobe Salvador Sacaza.  |  |
| Id. 8 Adobe grande J. Arguello Arce.   |  |
| Id. 9 id. Luis Montiel.  |  |
| Id. 10 id. Narciso Espinoza  |  |
| 11. Luciono Luciano Vega,  |  |
| 12. Id. María Luisa Horan.   |  |
| Casa de José Ubau.   |  |
| Id. Ventura Gamez.   |  |
| Id. Guadalupe Morales  |  |
| Id. Rosario Vivas,   |  |
| En la Plasuela Juan Bermúdez.  |  |
| Esquina grande Indalecio Maleaño.  |  |
| Id. María Benquechea.  |  |
| Id. Pouciano Corral.   |  |
| 2 Casas Pilar Marengo.   |  |
| Esquina de la Plaza Fermin Arana.  |  |
| Casa de adobe de José Antonio Lacayo.  |  |
| Id. Fernando Guzman.   |  |
| Casa de adobe de Mateo Espinoza.   |  |
| Id. Bernabé Rosales.   |  |
| Id. J. Braulio Ubau.   |  |
| Una parte en una casa en Managua, J. Braulio Ubau.   |  |
| Hacienda de cacao onitida en jurisdiccion de Nandaimé.                                     |  |
| Hacienda de Fermin Arana.  |  |
| San Antonio Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro Cuadra.   |  |
| Hacienda Mateo Espinoza.   |  |
| En Malaco Heda. José Braulio Ubau.   |  |
| Los Remates cerca de Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.   |  |
| Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.   |  |
| San Nicolas Felipe Alfaro.   |  |
| Hacienda de José Antonio Lacayo.   |  |
| Merced Leandro Selaya.   |  |
| Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra. |  |
| Merced Tipitapa Leandra Selaya.  |  |
| San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos.  |  |
| Mitad de la Hacienda San Roque en que pertenece Agustín Avilez;                            |  |
| Quebrada Honda Dolores Lejarza.  |  |
| San Blas en Chontales Domingo Jarquin.   |  |
| Hacienda en Jinotega Manuel Alvarado.  |  |
| El Corpus en Chontales Pro. García.  |  |
| En Acoyapa Miguel Gutierrez.   |  |
| Id. Timoteo Lacayo.  |  |

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentarse en Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,

JOHN H. MARSHALL,

JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador

Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

## EL JENERAL WALKER,

## sus enemigos y el pueblo Nicaraguense.

Al tratar sobre una materia tan delicada como la que nos ocupa, nuestro único objeto es poner de manifiesto los beneficios que la presente administración del Jeneral Walker se propone introducir; la manera bastarda en que sus enemigos le hacen la guerra y la opinión que el pueblo Nicaraguense se ha formado; sin que á ello nos induzcan las mezquinas ideas de que generalmente se halla poseído el periodismo en otros países, respecto de los altos funcionarios, al dirigirse al público aplaudiendo sus mas insignificantes actos hasta el ridículo; sino esclarecer los hechos de la manera mas evidente que nos sea posible, para destruir las dudas que puedan suscitar los falsos rumores que con tanta frecuencia se ponen en circulación para amedrentar á los tímidos y pusilánimes á quienes puedan afectar.

La República de Nicaragua como todas las demás de la América que poseyeron los españoles; ha sostenido desde su emancipación de la Metrópoli, una continua lucha por conservar su independencia y su integridad nacional; como lo hubiera hecho la nación mas poderosa y celosa de su dignidad. Esta lucha que tanto la ha enaltecido, llegó con el tiempo á dejenerar en una guerra de partido y provincialismo que la ha acarreado los males que hoy deploramos y que gracias á la Divina Providencia esperamos ver remediados dentro de un plazo no muy largo; por mas que los enemigos de Nicaragua se esfuerzen en oponerse al desarrollo y adelanto á que la conducen el nuevo orden de cosas últimamente establecido.

Degenerada ya la guerra, como ántes decimos, los hombres que se colocaban á la cabeza de los partidos, no se ocupaban sino en despertar la odiosidad implacable hacia sus contendientes, que esta clase de guerra lleva en sí, como lo han probado los hechos, los horrosos atentados cometidos por ambas partes, de que por desgracia hemos sido testigos; y que no referiremos ahora porque no es nuestro propósito referirnos á lo pasado sino al presente y porvenir segun lo comprendemos.

Muchos años habian pasado ya en este estado de anarquía sin que ninguna de las administraciones que continuamente se sucedían, pudiese hallar el remedio que la patria demandaba con tanto ahínco para su salvación; á pesar de los infinitos resortes que se habian puesto en juego y de los distintos planes que al efecto se habian formado y sometido á la práctica, sin mezclarnos por ahora á calificar si sus resultados fueron efecto de la buena ó mala fé de los encargados de su ejecución; por que á mas de no ser este el objeto de este artículo, esto toca hacerlo á plumas mas hábiles que la nuestra y solo nos concretaremos á decir que los resultados no correspondieron.

Pero á pesar de todo, aun no faltaban en Nicaragua hombres esclarecidos cuyos nombres bendecirá la posteridad, que guiados por el mas acendrado patriotismo, concibieran el remedio que inmediatamente plantificaron y que ya ha empezado á dar ópinos frutos á su cara patria; y este remedio, Sres., es el auxilio extranjero, que es su salvación.

En 1854 siendo Presidente provisorio del Gobierno de Leon, el Señor F. Castellón; á consecuencia del encarnecimiento que reinaba entre los leoneses y los granadinos, dispuso éste que el Sr. Jeneral Máximo Jerez, con las fuerzas de su mando, sitiase á Granada, disidente entónces del Gobierno general de la República, y redujese á sus habitantes á la obediencia, con especial encargo de destruir y castigar al partido que se llamaba aristocrático, que en todos conceptos estaba entorpeciendo la marcha progresiva de los leoneses. El Jral. Jerez estableció su sitio á Granada y lo sostuvo por espacio de nueve meses retirándose despues á Leon, dejando la mayor parte de la ciudad reducida á ruinas. Reunidos nuevamente en Leon los Sres. Castellón, Jerez y otros,

despues de discutir madura y detenidamente sobre los bienes que el auxilio extranjero podría proporcionar al país, determinaron llamar con este objeto al Jeneral Walker solicitando que les prestase su mas eficaz ayuda. Este Jeneral á quien parece que la Providencia tenia reservada la dicha de hacer la felicidad del pueblo Nicaraguense; comprendiendo su alta misión sobre la tierra, lleno de dolor por el lastimoso estado á que veía reducida esta nación, digna de mejor suerte; aceptó benévolo las proposiciones que se le hicieron por el Gobierno existente entónces é impulsado por sus humanitarios sentimientos se lanzó con el mayor denuedo desde California á las playas de esta República, en el Pacífico, donde desembarcó el 16 de Junio de 1855 acompañado por cincuenta y seis combatientes que dignos hijos del inmortal Washington, le imitaban, conquistando la página de oro donde han inscrito sus gloriosos nombres para legarlos á las generaciones venideras que con orgullo contemplarán su inmortalidad.

No debemos pasar en silencio dos circunstancias anteriores á este suceso, que favorecen al Jeneral Walker y ponen de manifiesto la inestabilidad de algunos hombres, que por no haber alcanzado el favor de este Sr. hoy son sus mas encarnizados enemigos. Antes que el Sr. Castellón llamase al Jeneral Walker, el Sr. Matías Carvajal, Ministro de Relaciones en esta República, habia tratado de negociar con Mr. Byron Cole la manera en que debía efectuarse la colonización americana que el gobierno se proponía introducir en el país; y el Sr. Cabañas siendo Presidente de la República de Honduras solicitó del Jeneral Walker, una intervención para contener los desórdenes que se estaban verificando en aquella República, en 12 de Julio de 1855; ignorando nosotros los motivos por que no se realizó este plan en Honduras. Aquí llama nuestra atención una coincidencia bastante estraña y de la que los fatalistas no dejarán de sacar algun partido: el 12 de Julio de 1855 llamaba el Presidente Cabañas al Jeneral Walker para que salvase la República de Honduras, este Sr. Jeneral no acepta por razones que ignoramos; en 13 de Octubre del mismo año, concurre á socorrer la República de Nicaragua, que lo llamó en su aflicción, la salva y en doce de Julio siguiente en que se cumplía un año de haberlo llamado el Jeneral Cabañas, recibía la Presidencia de esta República, á que lo habia elevado la gratitud del pueblo nicaraguense.

Por lo espuesto se vé que el Jeneral Walker aun no hace un año que entró en esta República y que en un período de tiempo tan corto, en el que ha tenido que atender á la guerra que le han hecho algunos de los mismos que le llamaron, que no sabiendo respetar sus actos le han traicionado despues; amagado continuamente por la invasión de los demas Estados del Centro América y que Costarica llevó á cabo; y en fin, que ha vencido los milites de obstáculos y salvado las infinitas barreras que sus enemigos interiores y exteriores le han opuesto á su paso; ha realizado el tratado nuevamente celebrado con la *Compañía de Tránsito* cuya importancia para esta República está claramente demostrada; la contrata con los Sres. Robert W. Hayt y C. para la extracción de maderas de los montes y beneficiar sus tintes en esta República, abriendo con ella una nueva vía de industria y especulación al país, pues dicha compañía deberá introducir las máquinas necesarias para el aserrio de maderas y elaboración de los tintes, empleando al propio tiempo infinidad de brazos que hoy se hallan ociosos por falta de industria en que ocuparse, y cuya ocupación naturalmente hará subir el precio de los jornales por la escasez de brazos que estas industrias acarrearán; como asimismo la protección que ha dispuesto se de no solo á este ramo, sino á la agricultura y al comercio, segun ha manifestado en su programa de Gobierno, y de que estamos seguros que no omitirá medio para llevarlo á cabo; y lo que es mas laudable aun, el establecimiento de institutos

de educación para proveer al adelanto de este pueblo, que despreciando uno de los atributos principales de todo Gobierno y de los hombres, han dado lugar con su abandono á que la ignorancia haya querido fundar su cuna en este país privilegiado: sin perjuicio de otros tratados industriales y comerciales que están próximos á realizarse y que verán la luz pública muy pronto. No ha descuidado sus deberes como jefe principal de la Nación, pues á la vez que ha dispensado su mas asidua protección á los vecinos honrados y pacíficos, sin abrumarlos con contribuciones, ha exigido la mas estrecha responsabilidad á los empleados públicos para que se dé el mas exacto cumplimiento á la ley y hecho castigar con mano fuerte al delincuente.

Los enemigos del progreso de Nicaragua obeceados en sus ideas, cerrando los ojos ante los hechos insisten en su propósito de oponerse á cuanto tienda á su desarrollo sin pararse en los medios que para conseguir su fin emplean; por esto les vemos unas ocasiones invitando á ciertas gentes á hacer pronunciamientos parciales, que hasta hoy ningún resultado les han dado; y otras circunstando mentiras de todas clases, propalando entre las gentes mas ignorantes que se van á imponer fuertes contribuciones á los honrados é industriosos ciudadanos, cualquiera que sea la clase de industria á que estén dedicados, y entorpeciendo de tal modo que muchos días llegan á abandonar sus ocupaciones aun privándose del único recurso que tienen para sustentarse.

El Jeneral Walker y su administración jamás han pensado ni aun remotamente imponer contribuciones de ninguna especie á ninguna de las distintas clases que forman la sociedad, á escepcion de las que naturalmente debe pagar todo pueblo y que ya están establecidas, esperando por lo tanto de la sensatez del pueblo nicaraguense, que no hará caso en lo adelante de las voces que los enemigos ocultos de la actual administración propalan; sino á las disposiciones que vean publicadas segun costumbre.

En Nicaragua como en todos los países del mundo, existen algunos pocos descontentos y contrarios á su gobierno, por bueno que este sea, que esgrimiendo la innoble arma de la mentira y de la chismografía, pretenden causar trastornos usando siempre del *diceo* para no comprometer sus nombres. Esta clase de hombres que con nada se satisfacen, y que por un rancio españolismo odian todo lo que es extranjero, y prefieren ver á su país reducido á la mas completa ruina, ántes que entregarla á manos estrañas, aun cuando tengan las mas íntimas convicciones de que estas sean las únicas capaces de hacer su felicidad, solo porque no han nacido en el país.

Todos los pueblos del mundo han tenido y tienen el derecho de llamar en su auxilio á cualquier otro vecino, capaz de ayudarle, sin que por esto se haya degradado ni menguado su dignidad. Así lo hizo Nicaragua y todos á una se lo han desaprobado, y levantado el grito contra ella. Los Estados de Centro América, sus vecinos, se congregaron inmediatamente para destruir el único curso que le quedaba en su agonía: sin tomar en consideración que estaban ellos incurriendo en aquellos momentos en el mismo delito que no podían perdonar á Nicaragua. Decimos en aquellos momentos, porque Honduras tres meses ántes de la llegada del Jeneral Walker á esta, habia solicitado su apoyo, y Costarica lo recibía de Inglaterra en los momentos que pretendía consternar la República con su ridícula invasión. Aquí podemos aplicar aquel proverbio que dice *„que no se advierte la viga en el ojo propio y se vé la paja en el ojo ajeno.“* Les generaciones venideras juzgarán con mas exactitud la conducta de Nicaragua y de su juicio, estamos seguros, resultarán condenadas las Repúblicas que han querido precipitarla en el caos donde ellas marchan apresuradamente á sepultarse si su ceguera continúa por mas tiempo. Y no se nos diga despues, que por qué Nicaragua no les pidió ayuda á ellos y fué á buscarla á un país lejano, porque este cargo está solventado con el principio de que nadie puede dar lo que no

tiene, y en este caso se hallan ellas, por su desgracia, aunque les sobra bastante orgullo para no comprenderlo así.

Afortunadamente no le es dado al hombre detener el curso que la Providencia ha demarcado á los pueblos, y por esta razón el Jeneral Walker ha podido hasta hoy sobreponerse, como lo hará en lo adelante, y destruir con su perseverancia é ilustración, todos los inconvenientes que le han presentado aquellos indolentes estacionarios que no teniendo medios de llevar adelante su destrucción quieren interponerse al paso, sin que les detengan la consideración de los perjuicios que acarrearán á sus compatriotas y á su patria y que sin poder adelantar un paso á su propósito, se les vea algun día huir avergonzados á ocultarse donde no puedan penetrar en sus oídos los lamentos de los desgraciados huérfanos é inconsolables viudas que en su aflicción clamarán venganza, oprobio y execración contra los autores de tantas calamidades.

Habiéndonos estendido demasiado, para los reducidos límites del periódico, por ser muy estensa esta materia, suspendemos por ahora, para continuarla mas adelante.

## JUSTICIA.

El 28 del mes ppdo. fué hecho prisionero D. Mariano Salazar, por el comandante de la goleta de guerra *San José*, que se hallaba cruzando en las costas de San Salvador: éste individuo era presuntamente el enviado por el Sr. Jerez, como jefe principal; para que buscara los recursos necesarios para llevar adelante sus descabellados planes.

En el momento que fué hecho prisionero, se tomaron las medidas conducentes para que llegase cuanto ántes á Granada, residencia de nuestro Ilustre Presidente el Jeneral Walker, y al amanecer del día 3 del que rije llegó el desdichado Salazar á su presencia; preguntado que fué, queria descansar de las culpas que sobre él recaían, hasta el extremo de manchar su dignidad; ¡clamando perdon!

Mas no era ya posible su vindicación, él era bastante conocido y sus hechos bastante demostrados: nuestro magnanimo Presidente condolido de la fatal situacion en que se hallaba este desgraciado, mandó que se retirase, pues veía que no era la mano del hombre la que lo salvara, la ley, la justicia era quien lo condenaba; y era preciso que sufriese la pena de muerte á que él mismo se habia precipitado, no tan solo por este hecho de haberlo tomado prisionero con toda la correspondencia que llevaba, sino por haber sido el principal motor de los hechos últimamente ocurridos en Leon.

La justicia, la ley lo conducen al cadalso; inmediatamente fué puesto en capilla, y habiéndosele leído su sentencia á pena de muerte á que fué condenado, se dispuso testamentariamente y en seguida recibió los auxilios de nuestra Madre la Santa Iglesia; como á las cinco y media de la tarde una escolta lo sacó de la capilla hasta el patíbulo, acompañado de dos sacerdotes, y sentado que fué en el banquillo, y preparados los tiradores recibió su condigno castigo. ¡Descanse en paz!

## AQUIENES CORRESPONDA.

Investido por la autoridad, de hoy en adelante llamo á Justo Ximenez y Nicolás Matus Ex Receptores de Masaya para rendir sus cuentas en esta oficina. O de otra manera tendré que llamar la atención de sus fiadores.

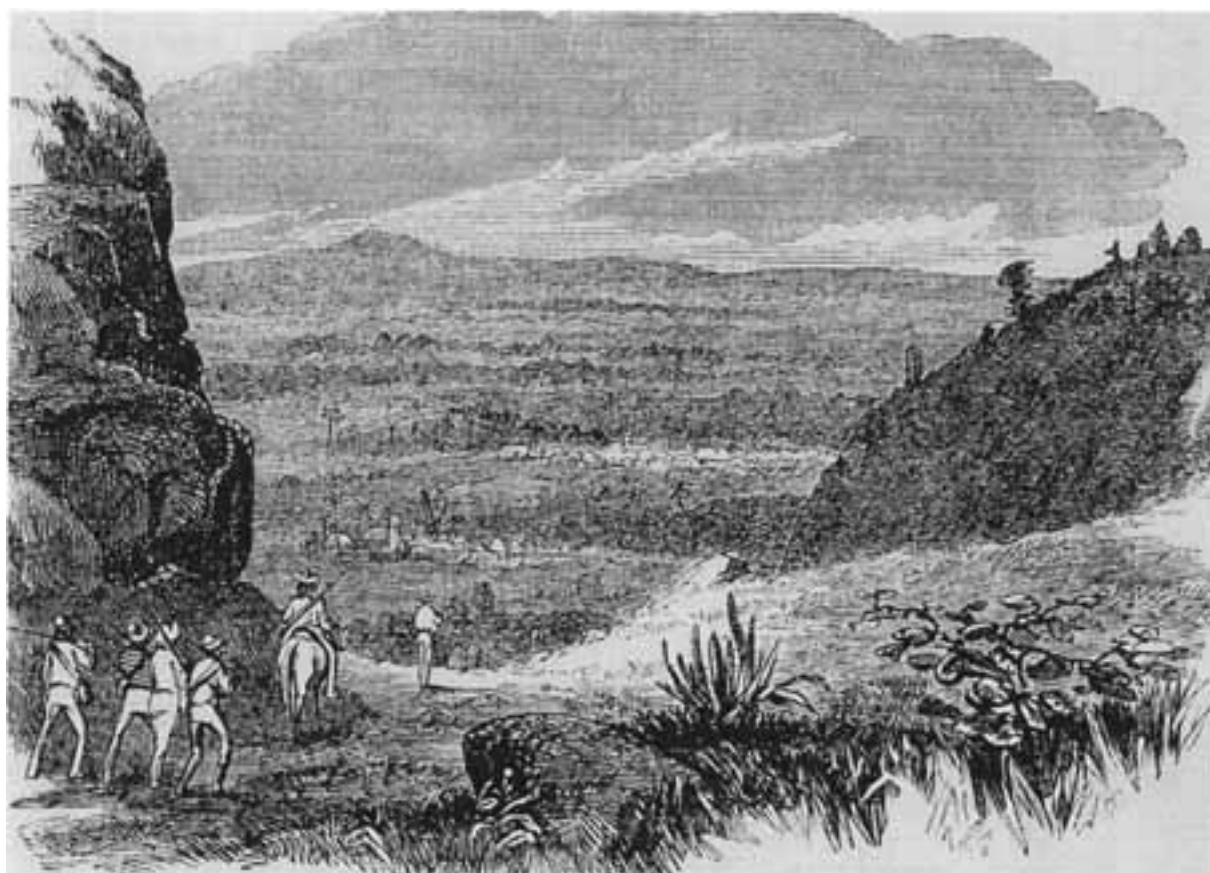
Wm. K. ROGERS,  
Subsecretario de Hacienda.

## IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Expedición de Byron Cole a Chontales  
Byron Cole's Expedition to Chontales



El paso de Lovigüisca  
The Pass of Labagisca



Las montañas de Chontales  
Mountains in Chontales

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 42

**Sábado, 23 de agosto de 1856**

EN LA PRIMERA PLANA, en inglés, da comienzo el informe oficial de la expedición a Chontales jefada por el coronel Byron Cole a finales de julio y principios de agosto. En la Parte Española, bajo el título "Costa-Rica" en la página 6, se transcribe el "Acta Revolucionaria" firmada por Francisco M. Iglesias, desconociendo como jefe legítimo de la Nación al Presidente Mora. En el comentario subsiguiente, el editorialista filibustero contrasta a Mora y los demás presidentes centroamericanos con Walker, y dice que "la Providencia ha puesto al frente del gobierno de Nicaragua, un hombre provo y liberal, fuerte é ilustrado que tiene en el corazon de los buenos Centro-americanos las simptias que son naturales á la presencia de un salvador de esta Patria desgraciada".

**Saturday, August 23, 1856**

ON THE FRONT PAGE, in English, begins the Official Report of Lieut. Col. Byron Cole's Expedition to Chontales in late July and early August. In the Spanish section, under the heading "Costa-Rica," on page 6, is a copy of a "Revolutionary Proclamation" issued by Francisco M. Iglesias in Costa Rica, denying recognition to President Mora as legitimate head of the Nation. In the comments that follow, the filibuster editorial writer contrasts Mora and the other Central American presidents with Walker, and declares that "Providence has placed at the head of the government of Nicaragua, an honest and liberal man, strong and learned, who in the heart of good Central Americans has the sympathies that are natural to the presence of a savior of this unfortunate Country."

## Extractos / Excerpts

### ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.

The *La Virgin* brought up, on Wednesday, 108 additional recruits for the army. 244 (2)

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL. —We record with pleasure the arrival of the Hon. Pierre Soule, by the steamer *La Virgin*, in this city, on Wednesday last. 244 (1)

MORE LADIES. —Mrs. Fry, the accomplished lady of Brig-Gen. Fry, arrived in this city on Wednesday, by the steamer *La Virgin*. . . The wife and family of Capt. William Morris arrived at the same time . . . 244 (2)

Sr. D. Chico A. . .  
Leon, 6 de Agosto de 1856.  
Estimado amigo:

Demasiado molestos nos vemos aquí por el estado fatal en que se encuentra esta ciudad y sus barrios, mas de dos meses hace que han llegado aquí las fuerzas de los otros Estados sin haber traído provisiones de boca con que mantenerse, y muy poco dinero con que proporcionarselas, de suerte que no tienen mas arbitrio que es estarlas tomando á mano armada de los vecinos de las huertas . . .

Haganos el favor de decirnos si el Jeneral Walker piensa venir para acá, pues aquí estamos roncando a la Divina Providencia sea cuanto ántes, pues este será el único medio de espantar esta plaga de lobos malignos que aquí se han aposado sin intentar de ir átras ó adelante. . .

DEMETRIO.

250 (3)

### AVISO.

Se necesitan Ojalateros, Herreros, Galafateros, Carpinteros, Embaladores y Harrieros.

Ocúrrase al Sr. Thomas F. Fisher.  
Q. M. Jeneral.

250 (4)

### HACIENDAS FOR SALE.

In the course of three months the estates which have been forfeited to the Government will be sold to the highest bidder—term cash or military script. 247 (1)

### THE FIRST AMERICAN MARRIAGE IN GRANADA.

Married, in this city, on Thursday evening, by Col. J. H. Wheeler, U.S. Minister, Col. Alexander Jones, Paymaster-General of the Nicaraguan Army, of California, to Mrs. Mary H. Musgrave, of New York. 244 (2)

SOIREE. —It was our pleasure to attend last (Friday) evening, a very pleasant soiree given by Col. Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant-General, N.A., at his residence. . . . Gen. Walker honored the occasion with his presence —the first, except his own, he attended this season. 244 (2)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856.

NO. 42.

## 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  
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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.

### Notice of Dissolution

OF THE

Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,  
 In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.

A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedeman and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856.

The aforesaid George Ph. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedeman having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

C. C. VENABLE,  
 Clerk of Court of First Instance.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.  
 ALEXANDER JONES,  
 Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### Script Lost.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trading for five certain pieces of Military Script each calling for fifty dollars, made out in my name, and which I have never disposed of. This Script was given to James Hughes for safe keeping, but who now refuses to give them up. The public is cautioned against trading for the same, as they have never been endorsed by me.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.  
 Granada, August 9, 1856.

### Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE.  
 Granada, July 26, 1856.

MAX. A. THOMAN,  
 WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE  
 AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON  
 AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
 Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

## OFFICIAL.

Lieut. Col. Byron Cole's

### EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.

Report to W. K. ROGERS, Secretary of Hacienda.

SIR:—In pursuance of the orders issued to me from the Department of Hacienda, I assembled sixteen volunteers, all reliable and trustworthy men, and accompanied by a native force of thirteen men commanded by a native officer, departed from the wharf at Granada on the morning of 22nd July, in a large bongo or sailing vessel, hoping to reach San Ubaldo in Chontales by a voyage of three or four days. The vessel was provided with "sweeps" and sails, but we found the long oars or sweeps of very little use, being too light for the tonnage of the vessel. The native oarsmen managed the sails of our schooner bongo with considerable skill, and had her sailing qualities permitted, we should have made our port of destination in the time allowed. The wind blew steadily from the N. and NE., and it was soon found that our bark made too much "lea-way," to use a nautical phrase, to reach the coast of Chontales at any point while the wind lay in that quarter.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd, a storm arose, coming upon us with great violence from the east. The waves rose suddenly to a dangerous height, and the bongo leaking considerably we cast anchor and rode out the gale. Finishing ourselves near the shore, we concluded to put in at Cocos for the night, and make sail again with the wind of the morning.

Cocos is supposed to be twenty miles above Granada, two miles below the mouth of Tipitapa river. The place is landmarked for lake voyagers by six tall cocoa nut trees. The village consists of five or six miserable huttos or huts—the inhabitants poor and sickly. The *calentura* prevails here and mosquitoes are very troublesome.

Early on the morning of the 23d we left Cocos, pulling out slowly with our sweeps. A wind sprung up at sunrise and we stood off in an easterly course making about twenty-five miles. The lea way of our vessel carried us so far to the southward, that on the larboard tack we struck the shore at about eleven o'clock at night, only twenty miles from Cocos.

At daylight on the morning of the 29th, we sailed again on the starboard tack, the wind NE., and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon discovered that during the storm of the first day, the vessel had "sprung" her keelson, and that the seams had opened in several places down to the waters edge. A storm under those circumstances, would have sent us all to the bottom; and it became necessary to put back to Cocos. We made a landing at sunset ten miles above Cocos, where we saw cattle and huttos—kindled a fire, killed a calf for supper, set a guard for the night, and sent two men inland for horses. At this point or near it, is the mouth of Malacotolla river. The village is called "Martin Sachira," and consists of two or three miserable huttos, inhabited by *vagueros*.

During the evening a considerable herd of cattle assembled to water at this point, but the "vagueros" kept away from us through fear. "Martin Sachira," (called also "Tierra Blanca,") is a good landing place. One or two huttos came in while we remained there. There is a good foot road or trail from this point up the Malacotolla river. The country inland along the river being rich and well stocked with cattle, there is reason to think that this will be eventually the location of a town and lake port.

July 25th. In the morning we made ready for a march into the interior. The bongo was put in charge of the native crew, who were directed by me to put fifteen head of cattle on board and proceed immediately to Granada. I distributed ammunition to our party, packed our provisions, and waited in readiness for the return of the two men who were sent out in the morning. About nine o'clock in the morning they came in with two good horses, and reported the interior rich in cattle, mules and horses. They had been five miles up the river, and losing their way on the return had passed the night in the woods.

The evening of this day we marched from Martin Sachira, (or Tierra Blanca,) five miles NW. by the cattle trail, to a large cattle estate with huttos, called "Agua Caliente," where there is a ferry, and huttos on both sides of the river; the other side being called Malacotolla.

At Agua Caliente I remained several days, sending out parties each day in search of cattle, horses and mules. The haciendas and cattle estates visited and levied upon during our stay at Agua Caliente, according to the orders and in the manner prescribed by your Department, will be found in the general list accompanying this.

The parties sent out were generally unsuccessful in their search for horses and mules, until the 26th of July, when I sent out four men to proceed as far as Mesapa on the lake in a northeasterly direction. This party, consisting of Messrs. West, Leroy, Blair, Stackhouse and the native soldiers who accompanied us, succeeded well, as will appear in the sequel, and procured all the animals necessary for the expedition. The embarca-

dero of "Tabacal, at Agua Caliente, is a good landing place for a small steamer, as far as we could ascertain. There are from four to six feet of water in the river; the neighboring haciendas and cleared lands are covered with corn, plantains, sugar cane and the castor plant—and the number of cattle in the vicinity exceeds that of any other portion of Nicaragua, in proportion to the extent of territory. Captain Castan visited a plantation belonging to Padre Vivil, and reports one hundred and fifty acres of indigo growing upon it. The name of this plantation is Cofradilla. At Cofradilla, Captain Castan learned that a body of Americans, twenty-five in number, and well armed, probably deserters, had gone through the day before on their way to the interior of Chontales.

The 28th was passed in the same manner, and a number of haciendas and cattle estates added to the list.

July 29th. On the twenty-ninth I moved up the river one mile to a cattle estate called "Los Ramitos." In the morning two parties were sent out, one up and one down the river on the south bank, to hasten the cattle levies. In the afternoon the Mesapa expedition arrived at the embarcadero of Tabacal, driving in thirty mules and horses, with a number of saddles and bridles. The animals were taken across the ford of Tabacal without loss, and that evening and the following morning passed in making extemporaneous riding gear. In the afternoon we crossed the river at Los Ramitos, leaving behind us all cumbersome and unnecessary baggage—passed several huttos, among others that of Malacotolla, and Pass Real, and arrived at the cattle estate of Catarina on the road to Mesapa, at sunset. Although the distance is but six miles from the ford of Tabacal to Catarina, the road is perhaps one of the very worst in Chontales. It is crossed by several small rivers or branches of the river Malacotolla, which are mere mud holes. We found great difficulty in passing with our mules and horses through these ditches, but happily lost none of them.

I neglected to mention that at the time we took our departure from Los Ramitos, I sent fifty-two head of cattle, driven in from the general levies, under the care of Captain Caston and six others, with six of our native soldiers, to Granada. Several "vaqueros" were hired to assist in driving; forty-one of this herd arrived safely at Granada, but the loss was not large, considering the state of the roads and the nature of the forest through which it was necessary to drive them.

Our party was now reduced to seven native soldiers, including their officer, and ten Americans. As we were well armed and tolerably mounted, we thought ourselves strong enough to go on through Chontales; an opinion which we soon had reason to change.

The hatto of Catarina is in the centre of a cleared space, entirely shut in by forest. There are probably ten or fifteen persons living here in charge of the herds. They received us with great kindness and hospitality, which we took good care to return by abstaining from all causes of offence. From this time forward we killed no cattle for our own use, living entirely upon jerked beef, tortillas, plantains, and occasionally milk and cheese, which are plentiful, as a matter of course, on all the cattle estates. The hatto of Catarina is the property of Dolores Menesa, who lives on the land, and appears, with her family, to be well disposed towards the Americans, and the present government.

August 1st. On the morning of the first of August we commenced a toilsome journey, variously estimated from ten to thirteen miles, to the hacienda of Mesapa, on the borders of the lake. The first five miles is a mountain road, over the chain of hills which divides the valley of the Malacotolla river from Chontales proper. The valley of the Malacotolla is merely a continuation of the low ground which extends from the Lagoon mountain at Granada to this boundary. The principal exit of waters is by the Tipitapa river; then by the Malacotolla. North, or rather east of this chain of Mesapa, the water flows into the lake by another system of drainage towards the S. E. The descent toward Mesapa, on the eastern slope of the Mesapa range is moderate, but extremely rocky, and brings the traveller to a table land covered with marshes. On these marshes we found a considerable herd of mules and horses. The horses taken by our party were found and captured on these marshes. Our attempts to drive in the rest of the herd toward Mesapa, were unsuccessful, one of the party being provided with good lassos to noose the animals, who were very wild.

A rocky plain half covered with water leads to a dense thicket; and this borders immediately upon the great prairie of Chontales, a strip of territory extending from Mesapa along the borders of the lake, varying in width from two to ten miles, as far as Acoyapa where it bends northward and terminates at the base of the first chain of the inland mountains of Chontales.

We were well received at Mesapa by the agent who resides there in charge of the property, and who gave satisfactory evidence by his conduct and general deportment, of a good disposition toward the present government. Here, in good quarters for the afternoon and night, and free from the excessive torment of mosquitoes, so injurious and painful on the low lands of the rivers, we com-

pleted our riding gear and passed a quiet night in the clear cool air which blows constantly from the mountains.

August 2nd. We left Mesapa at eight o'clock and took up our line of travel toward Juigalpa.

The road or trail carried us over a succession of grassy plains, or savannas, characteristic of Chontales. The inland chain of mountains, in the heart of which is Comolapa, bounded our view upon the left. We passed herd after herd of cattle, mules and horses, and continually admired the extreme beauty of the landscape, and singular richness of the soil and vegetation. Three or four miles beyond Mesapa by the lower road, we noticed old lake shores, worn apparently by the waters of Lake Nicaragua, when this part of Chontales occupied a lower level.

Three miles from Mesapa we passed the hatto called Santa Rhitto—thence half a mile to the hatto Santa Barbara, and then crossed the river Tacoloso, flowing southward. A stone's throw beyond is the channel of the river called Guasco, which is probably a branch of the Tacolosa. Soon after we forded a third river, the Guanacastilla, beyond which is the hatto Tierra Blanca. The region here is more mountainous, spurs of the inland, or Juigalpa range, breaking across the plains of the coast. The strata of these spurs dip generally to the southwest. I saw here outcrops of white tuffaceous sandstones, composed of disintegrated volcanic rocks of the most ancient period. Basaltic and lavaceous fragments seemed to indicate the existence of basaltic dykes, breaking the strata like those which have caused the formation of the singular cluster called the "Thousand Islands" below Granada.

About mid-day we arrived at the great hacienda of San Lorenzo, the property of Filario Selva, and perhaps the finest in western Chontales.

After feeding horses, obtaining, meanwhile, all the information possible, and making the requisition for cattle ordered by your department, I gave the order for our departure, and at sunset we arrived at El Carmel, a newly built hacienda of the best character, six miles beyond San Lorenzo. El Carmel belongs to the Padre Dumas.

The family received us very well at El Carmel, but we stayed but a few moments, while I made the requisition, and pushed on after dusk in a north easterly direction for the Hacienda of Concepcion, two leagues distant from Carmel, intending to pass the night there.

Our native guide took us in the direction of Juigalpa, and losing the trail we were soon lost in the darkness. After wandering for two hours or more within less than two miles of the hacienda we were in search of, I resolved to camp for the night, but a heavy rain came on, and the party, after a short rest upon the grass, started to their feet again. The barking of dogs in the distance gave assurance that we were near some hatto or hacienda. Our guide went out in search of it, and soon returned with the welcome information that a short ride along the flank of a hill would bring us to a shelter where we would pass the night. After some delay occasioned by the extreme darkness of the night, we brought in and saddled up the horses and mules, and in half an hour were sheltered from the rain under the corridor of the hacienda. The inhabitants opened their doors to us after a long delay, and with evident reluctance. Americans are not popular at present in Chontales, nor do the inhabitants fully understand what is necessary for their own safety. Rumors contrary to truth are industriously circulated by enemies of the Government, filling the inhabitants with distrust of their rulers, and false confidence in themselves. The sudden appearance of so small a party as ours, on a lawful mission in the service of an elected and established government, produced at first a powerful impression, and excited general surprise. As we proceeded farther, and were, consequently, more in their power, it was easy to perceive a change in the behavior and feelings of the people. At the hacienda of Concepcion the people were sullen and inhospitable to a marked degree, and we gladly took our departure for Comalapa at early dawn.

August 3d. This morning we took the road from Concepcion in a north-easterly direction, over the mountains toward Comalapa. The trail winds along a deep ravine, and turning to the north, brings the traveller to the summit of the first chain, one thousand feet above the level of the lake. At the very highest point we found the grass good and cattle grazing; the land everywhere arable and the soil rich. I saw but little timber suitable for building purposes—the country being altogether open or wooded in scanty copses, excepting in a few cañons and along the banks of the rivers. The trees have generally short boles and long depending arms. There were no cedars, nor any trees capable of yielding long timber. The India rubber tree occurred frequently in the low lands and marshes. Game is said to abound in Chontales, but only four deer were seen by our party, and no other wild animals except monkeys which are not as common in Chontales as in forests between Granada and Rivas. Birds, on the contrary, were exceedingly numerous in the woods, wild turkeys and partridges were common on the

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 23.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Second Lieutenant Tyler O'Gwin promoted First Lieutenant.

W. A. Rhea, appointed First Lieutenant Isthmus Transit Rangers.

Y. G. Hewlett appointed Second Lieutenant Isthmus Transit Rangers.

Second Lieutenant Robert Gardner promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieutenant R. R. Johnson promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Julius Kiel appointed First Lieutenant, attached to the Inspector General's Office.

**NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW.**—It will be remembered, that by the Treaty of Paris, the allied powers not only settled the war with Russia, but they afterwards proceeded to adopt certain rules of law which should thereafter be recognized as binding the great nations of Europe in any future struggles which might take place. The war between England, France and Turkey against Russia, developed the necessity for some new regulation as regards the commercial marine of neutral nations; and in order to provide for this necessity, four points were discussed and adopted at the Conference, with the understanding that the same points were to be presented to the United States for her acceptance as one of the leading powers of the earth. The Hon. W. L. Marcy has recently responded to these proposals, accepting them entirely, but adding a fifth point, which, it is thought, will not be accepted by the European States. The statesmen of the United States have always maintained, and will continue to hold, that the true strength of the United States, both by sea and land, is her volunteer force; and when she consent to relinquish the right to equip privateers, she plays the part of Sampson with his locks, and allows her vitality to be crippled in the most sensitive point. If, however, European States will respect private property, under whatever flag it sails, the same end will be attained, and the United States will still be preserved from the necessity of maintaining a large naval force.

But to the new principles as laid down at the Paris Conference, and amended by Secretary Marcy:

First.—The abolition of paper blockades.

Second.—That free ships make free goods.

Third.—That neutral goods in enemies' ships shall be exempt from capture.

Fourth.—The abolishing of privateering.

To which Mr. Marcy adds the following as the fifth and conclusive:

Fifth.—That private property on the seas shall be exempt from capture, whether by privateers or national vessels.

It will readily be conceived that without the adoption of this fifth article, the American Government cannot accede to the four points adopted at the Paris Conference. Just as well might Europe ask that the United States shall not employ her militia on land, or that she shall not arm volunteers for the ocean. The two propositions are about equal, and therefore in the same degree unreasonable.

**DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.**—We record with pleasure the arrival of the Hon. Pierre Soule, by the steamer La Virgin, in this city, on Wednesday last. From a short conversation had with Mr. Soule, we can safely say that like all the other new comers to Nicaragua, he is decidedly prepossessed in favor of Central America, although it would be too much to hope that he could be induced to exchange the brilliant prospect before him in the great northern confederacy, for a home in this Republic. As a republican and a democrat, the cause of Nicaragua has always claimed and held the services of Mr. Soule, and to-day he is the same sterling advocate of our cause, as when the news of the victory of Rivas gained so much enthusiasm in the United States. He is in the city as a visitor observing for himself the order of this great revolution; and it is not going beyond the line of delicacy in saying that he regards the cause as one not only eminently just and patriotic, but as being guided by such wisdom and justice as to leave no doubt of its success. It is uncertain, as yet, how long the stay of Mr. Soule will continue in Nicaragua.

**RESIGNATION.**—Lieut. Thomas Stackhouse, of the Second Light Infantry, has resigned his position in the army.

## THE FIRST AMERICAN MARRIAGE IN GRANADA.

Married, in this city, on Thursday evening, by Col. J. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, Col. Alexander Jones, Paymaster-General of the Nicaraguan Army, of California, to Mrs. Mary H. Musgrave, of New York.

It is with the highest degree of satisfaction, we announce the happy event, and award to the gallant Colonel the merit of his good deeds. To have been the best looking man in Nicaragua, and to have married an accomplished and handsome wife, ought to have been sufficient; but these, too add the crowning glory of having been the first American couple married in the city, was somewhat of a lion's share, and we doubt of our natural envy will allow us to wish Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Jones more pleasure hereafter than we could desire for ourselves.

**SOIREE.**—It was our pleasure to attend last (Friday) evening, a very pleasant soiree given by Col. Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant-General, N. A., at his residence. The attendance was quite large, and we observed that Gen. Walker honored the occasion with his presence—the first, except his own, he attended this season. There were many of the Spanish ladies there, also, who appeared to enjoy the music and dancing with as much gusto as the ladies from the North. The Colonel did not dance, but devoted himself to making his guests happy; and Mrs. Thompson, who is one of the most charming women alive, contributed much to the pleasure of the evening, by dancing occasionally.

If our space would permit, we would give the names of all present, but even now we cannot omit to mention the presence of the venerable Padre Yijil, Mrs. Fry, wife of the Brigadier-General—whose beauty is excelled only by her grace—Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, and nearly all the principal officers of the army. During the evening refreshments were served to the ladies, while the gentlemen were allowed to help themselves at a well supplied table. The pleasure enjoyed by all present leads us to hope for many similar entertainments.

**ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.**—The La Virgin brought up, on Wednesday, 108 additional recruits for the army. Most of these last companies come from San Francisco. About fifty, we believe, come from New York and New Orleans.

**COL. MONCOSSUS.**—This efficient officer, whose efficiency as an agent in New Orleans has won praise from all parties, arrived in this city on Wednesday, by the steamer.

**CUBAN DEMONSTRATION.**—In our last issue in the report of the Cuban Demonstration, we inadvertently, made Col. Lainé, in his toast, say that there were 250 Cubans engaged at the battle of Las Posas, instead of 49. The Colonel's reply to General Walker's toast, which we were compelled to omit, for want of room, would have explained our mistake.

**ANOTHER.**—Colonel Wheeler gave a pleasant conversation at the United States Legation, on Thursday evening. The Hon. Pierre Soule, was the "observed of all observers." Mrs. Brig. Gen. Fry, made her first appearance among her numerous friends, since her return, and was every where greeted with the heartiest welcome.

**PAPER AT MASSAYA.**—The boys at Massaya have started up a printing office, and we are promised an exchange from that quarter next week. Lieut. St. Levy is the gentleman named as the editor; and from what we know of his abilities, together with a slight inkling of the contents, it is altogether probable the new paper will be quite a favorite.

**MORE LADIES.**—Mrs. Fry, the accomplished lady of Brig-Gen. Fry, arrived in this city on Wednesday, by the steamer La Virgin. Mrs. Fry's literary abilities have already made her known to the readers of El Nicaraguense. The wife and family of Capt. William Morris arrived at the same time, in company with Mrs. Fry. We give them happy welcome.

**RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE ARMY.**—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, agent of the American Bible Society, has brought out a large assortment of religious tracts for distribution amongst the soldiers.

**RETURNED.**—Lieut. Jennings Estell, returned to this city on the last steamer, after a furlough of sixty days spent in visiting New York, and the eastern states.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

As the horse racing epidemic has had a temporary lull, and the "Rifles" subsided into a temporary quiet, I thought, by way of amusement that I would take a "peep" at the trade of the city. The Captain, too, who always looks about as neat as a pink, very kindly offered his services in collecting any little items which might be worth presenting to the public.

The trade of Granada has increased very much of late, and this is attributable in part, no doubt, to the necessity which exists for articles of commerce, but principally to an enlarged credit system. Credit! thou most worshipful and beneficent of all the gods, how faithfully do thy votaries worship at thy shrine; and yet, sad to tell, the name of the genius who invented thee has been lost for ever. I need not go back to trace the origin of credit, for an old almanac, at hand, informs me that it originated from the putting together, for shortness, the initials of the following words—Call Regularly Every Day I'll Trust.

The Captain who is so particular about going back to first principals that he will not even take water in his brandy, was tickled half to death by the flood of light which was thrown upon his commercial ideas by the old almanac, and it was resolved unanimously, by both of us, that we should give the world the benefit of our knowledge.

Called first upon a very quiet looking little man, who had but just commenced business, and supposing that he was not posted up on the mystery of credit—explained it to him, and immediately began our transactions. The Captain was at first very modest—he would not be persuaded by the little man to take more than six dozen pairs of boots and shoes, five dozen coats, do. do. pants, ten do. shirts, which, by making a shift he could do without, and twenty do. do. hose, and other "fixins." As I supposed the Captain was buying for both, I did not purchase, and beside, we had already as much as we could both carry. As we were going off the little man told us complacently to "call again" which we promised faithfully to do.

We had only got half way across the Plaza when we heard, what we supposed was a horse race, but it turned out to be the little old man who had forgotten to take our names. The Captain endeavored to explain how that made no difference, but he was too much of an old foggy to imbibe any new system all at once, so in order to prove to him that our intentions were honorable, the Captain pulled out his note book, and wrote as follows:

Granada, August 19th, 1856.

Due U. N. Shaver three hundred and forty dollars.

Captain Prudnorsamterly Gharthenfrosnthrenlondreno, Co. O K, 12th Rifles, 10th Battalion, N. A.

"Mutch obleeged," said the trader, as he returned to his store to await the next customer, with as much pleasure exhibited on his face as if he was satisfied that he had made a good thing.

"Bricks, that wasn't a bad lay out," said the Captain, as he surveyed himself in the glass with a new suit on.

"Not bad," responded Bricks, as he pulled on a comfortable pair of shoes.

"But we forgot to get some hats," continued Bricks, as he saw the reflection of his "shocking bad" one in the looking-glass.

"He told us to call again," said the Captain, "suppose we go right over and get some?"

"Nuf ced," said I; but when we got there the place was closed. It was evident that the little man had explained the Captain's commercial theories to his customers as they came in, and, acting on the "quick sale and (very) light profits" system, he had been cleaned out in almost no time.

I began to despair about the hat, as I was not sure that I could work upon the sympathy of any of the old foggy merchants of Granada, who persist in keeping the antiquated legend "no trust" in such conspicuous places in their stores, when I felt a tap on my shoulder, and heard a voice say,

"Bricks, exchange hats with me for a couple of days."

Before I could turn around and see the individual, he had gone; but an examination of the hat he had substituted for mine, proved it to be an A No. 1 article.

I now began to have visions of those soirees I had previously heard so much about—how I should enjoy the delightful music, and how, in order to show my hat, I should pretend to be absent minded and stand up to dance with it on my head; how, in fact, I should do the agreeable in all particulars.

I had scarcely put the hat on my head again when a very genteel looking individual came up behind me and taking my arm, said, "come, let's take a drink;" "with all my heart," said I, but when the gentleman saw my face he begged pardon, and walked away. Now this was considerable of a disappointment for one whose very name is suggestive of dryness; if I happened to have had a dime by me, I should have gone and taken a glass alone.

I had scarcely turned to walk home to my quarters, when a well dressed man approached me, and pulling out his pocket book, which by the way, seemed to be very full, said:

"I'll pay you that money now if you'll receive it."

"I'll take it now," said I, but the man looked at me, laughed, and begging my pardon walked off.

These strange occurrences surprised me not a little. If I could see the captain he might throw some light upon it, and I had just started for home again, when a man dashed up to me on horse-back, and exclaimed breathlessly,— "I want those things to be sent immediately, by order of the General; but before I could ask 'what things,' he was off.

Supposing that the merchant had discovered some fallacy in our commercial theory, and had complained of it to the General, I began to travel in double quick time so as to acquaint the captain of the unfortunate turn in our affairs. In order to avoid any delay I turned into a back street, but had not gone far when somebody clasped me about the waist, and implanted upon my cheek a real hearty kiss. I began to get indignant that any person should take such a liberty with Bricks, but when I saw that the face which had just drawn itself away from mine was a beautiful one, I simmered down very fast, and tried to coax her to repeat the offence, but she ran into the house as if frightened, muttering something about a *sombrero*.

I now saw things in their true light; the gentleman who had exchanged hats with me must have been very popular, and amazingly good looking; and as I couldn't bear to be mistaken for a gentleman I hastened home, and assumed the only title that became a Brick.

**Arrival of the Steamer  
La Virgin.**

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE  
NORTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CON-  
TINENTS.

The events which appear to be transpiring in the various parts of the world, although not of the greatest importance, are in many respects interesting.

**EUROPEAN.**

**FRENCH FINANCES AND FINANCIERS.**—As to the financial position of France, the National Review says; "Including the two great loans, the belief is, that since the *coup d'état*, Louis Napoleon has borrowed 1,700,000,000. The expenses incurred by the municipality of Paris on account of the arrangement as to the price of bread, reach to between fifty and one hundred million francs. For the embellishment of the city the Parisian authorities have contracted three loans to the extent of 135,000,000. The sums borrowed for similar purposes by the departments and communes are stated to us at 300,000,000. These facts and figures are alarming enough; what is yet more so is the establishment of the Credit Mobilier, a society for borrowing and lending on various securities and on an enormous scale. Scarcely one of the ministers or men connected with the Emperor is free from the reproach of stock-jobbing; their fortunes have been made either by gross favoritism or by speculations in the funds, which, in men placed as they are, and with sinister and secret means of information, is little short of swindling; and the riches thus questionably won are spent in a style of lavish and somewhat vulgar luxury, peculiarly offensive both to the taste and the poverty of the cultivated and nobles."

The idea of the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power of the Pope seems to be gaining ground among the clergy, particularly in Italy. It is imagined in France, observes the Abbe Michon, in his new book, that the eminent members of the clergy of Rome hold greatly to the temporal power of the Pope. That opinion is so rooted in the religious world, that to speak of the Sovereign Pontiff as freed from his temporal mission is the same as to say that there is no Pope at all. In the course of the year 1855, he adds, while the war in the East was in all its force, and when a complication of affairs might be dreaded in Europe, a solution was proposed to the Pontifical government. Complete liberty of action was guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff at Jerusalem; the means of maintaining, in an honorable manner, his high dignity was secured to him; while a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa would render the communication of the Papacy with Europe as rapid as from Rome itself. The proposition was not agreeable to the political world at Rome, who were unwilling to exchange a residence in a great and splendid city for that of the humble Jerusalem.

The possessions now governed in the name of the East India Company, with all their liabilities, pass to the British crown in 1874. The crown guarantees £600,000 a year to the proprietors of stock as dividend, which is in no shape affected by the state of the treasury of India. Should it fail, the people of England, who have bound themselves to redeem the stock for £6,000,000 sterling, become responsible. At present there are virtually two Chancellors of the Exchequer—one for the control of the £50,000,000 of taxes collected in England, strictly accountable to Parliament, and of whom a rigid reckoning is half-yearly exacted; the other dealing with the £25,000,000 collected in India, over whom nobody appears to have any control.

Austria is at present making very serious efforts to increase her navy. The first line of battle ship (90 guns) which she ever thought of possessing was put on the stocks at Pola a few weeks back, under the name of the "Emperor," and is to have a screw propeller, with an 800 horse power. Two other ships of the line, of the same dimensions, are likewise to be immediately commenced, and, according to orders sent from Vienna, are to be urged on as rapidly as possible.

In an account lately published of the Russian losses during the war, no mention was made of the navy. The Russian Black Sea fleet was manned by 38,400 picked men, all of whom had seen at least ten years' service. These men took a very active part in the defence of Sebastopol, and out of the number mentioned 23,000 were either killed or died of disease. Adding this loss to that of the land forces, we find the number of men carried off by the war from the Russians, at 300,000. Independently of its regular armies, the Russian government, in the second period of the war, had raised militia troops to the amount of 350,000 men. These regiments were not engaged, but they underwent heavy losses by fatigue and illness.

**PARIS TO BE A SEAPORT.**—A late Paris letter in the *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, contains the following:

I have to acquaint you of a project which is so gigantic and incredible that I only mention it because I hear it spoken of in various quarters. It is stated that a decree will grant to a company, organized on an immense scale, the authorization to execute works which will bring the sea to Paris! A canal is, it is said, to be dug from Havre to Paris, in a straight line, which would admit the navigation of the largest vessels. A port would be constructed above St. Cloud; the company would receive a subvention of one hundred millions, payable at several periods; the State would divide the profits above five and a half per cent., and would also guarantee five per cent. on the paid up capital. The company would have the right of applying the law of expropriation for pub-

lic utility. This is the project of which serious people are not afraid to speak.

The London *Free Press* of June 28, says:—The English nevertheless, were allowed to cut logwood within a certain accurately defined territory on the coast of Yucatan, now known as "Belize," or British Honduras. But they were strictly forbidden to make permanent establishments, erect fortifications, or organize any form of government, nor was the permission thus accorded to be construed as in any way derogating from the "sovereign territorial rights of the King of Spain." Yet from this simple permission to cut wood, thus hedged round with solemn treaty stipulations—Great Britain, by a series of encroachments and aggressions, has come to arrogate absolute sovereignty, not only over Belize, and a wide expanse of adjacent territory, but also over the large island of Ruatan, Guanaja, &c., in the Bay of Honduras, which have been organized as colonies of the British crown.

The Turkish government has given orders in England for the construction of a light vessel of the dimensions fixed by the treaty of the 30th of March, for the service of the Black Sea. This is to serve as a model for five others, which are to be constructed in Constantinople.

The strength of the British navy in commission has been reduced to 338 ships and 59,000 men, and of this force, thirty-three ships and 10,000 men are ordered home to be paid off. With the exception of the ships scattered about on particular service, the fleet in the West Indies is the strongest in guns and men. There are at the present time at or about the station, thirty-six men of war, and nearly 10,000 men. Six of them are ships of the line, and screw block-ships.

The *United Service Gazette*, London, says:—We have reason to believe that 1,500 or 1,800 of the Italian Legion, now at Malta, will proceed to Buenos Ayres, as military settlers, the government of the Argentine Republic being anxious for their services. Proposals have been made to locate them in that country. There are at present about 1,500 Italians settled in the above State, all thriving and doing well, the climate and soil agreeing with the Italians far beyond Canada or the Cape.

**NAVAL PRIZES IN THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.**

The balance of proceeds from the sale of vessels and their cargoes, captured by British ships during the late war, that remained undisturbed on the 1st of April, 1855, was £50,661 12s. 6d. Between that date and the 31st of March last, sales were made which realized £42,915 2s. 9d., making a total of £93,576 15s. 2d., of which £43,681 8s. 8d. was distributed or paid away in the years 1855-6 leaving a balance of £46,895 5s. 6d. The number of vessels taken was 90, besides grain and stores from Russian launches not worth the trouble of bringing into port, and about 40 of her Majesty's ships, as well as some of the French fleet in several cases, were instrumental in their capture. The average amount of prize money in each instance ranges between £800, and £2,000; one prize, however—the *Ida*—turned out to be worth £9,218 2s. 2.; on the other hand, a few like the *Loticas*, and *Sfatori*, which only yielded £20 9s. 5d., fetched much less sums.

**MR. DALLAS, THE AMERICAN MINISTER.**—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* thus describes the American minister as he appeared at the Queen's drawing-room, at St. James's Palace on Friday:—"Mr. Dallas moved in the gay crowd *bien distingué*, as was said to Lord Castlerough, at the congress of Vienna, by the simplicity of his attire. Mr. Dallas is the most venerable of all the American ministers that I remember. If you saw him sitting upon the platform of a Wesleyan conference, you would instinctively turn to him and declare that he was the fittest man to preside over their deliberations. Indeed, his long hair of silvery white, his sage yet amiable expression, his white neckcloth and black clerical-looking dress, completely realize one's idea of the president of a religious convocation. Mr. Dallas paid his respects to her Majesty in a black coat of Quaker-like cut, white waistcoat buttoned almost up to his throat, white neckcloth and black knee breeches, and black silk stockings; and as his tall and venerable figure was seen in the diplomatic circle, closely followed by two young attaches similarly attired, the Americans might have been proud of their minister, for a more gentlemanly man, or one whose bearing was indicative of more simple dignity of self-respect, was not present at the drawing-room."

The London *Times* of July 17th, speaking of the English navy, says:—"We cannot conceal from ourselves that the facilities for supporting a navy commensurate to the exigencies of our territory, and our dignity are not so great as they once were, and as they are supposed to be now. Various causes have contributed to this result. Our commerce has grown largely of late years, and has considerably enhanced the demands of our mercantile marine.

According to the Paris correspondent of *Le Nord*, of Brussels, the special commission appointed by the Emperor Napoleon some time ago, to examine into another delicate family matter—the differences between the Princess of Canino and her husband—has now decided upon the still more important question of the validity of Prince Jerome's first marriage with Miss Paterson in America, a matter which was referred by the imperial nephew of the person most concerned to the same direct counsellors. The result of the investigation is, that the validity of the marriage, which, to the great offence of Napoleon I., was always maintained by the Pope, and a divorce consistently refused by the Holy See, and the consequence is, that a young sous-Lieutenant in the French Army, the grandson of Prince Jerome and Miss Paterson, must be recognised as a legitimate member of the Napoleon dynasty, and that Prince

Napoleon the son of Jerome by his second marriage would be excluded.

It is stated by the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien that it is his positive determination to resist all attempts to induce him to take part in the political affairs of that country, as he has made up his mind to attend henceforth solely to the duties of a resident country gentleman. He is said to have been wonderfully struck with the social changes which have taken place in Ireland during the six or seven years of his absence, and he freely admits that the progress of improvement has been much more rapid than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine expectants of the Irish millennium.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury called the attention of Parliament to the difficulty that had arisen between the governments of Brazil and Great Britain, from the discourteous conduct of the British minister at Rio, on a matter arising out of the slave trade. Lord Malmesbury, in his speech, particularly insisted on the value of retaining the friendship of Brazil, in the case of a war with the United States. He concluded by moving for papers connected with the affair. Lord Clarendon explained the circumstances of the case. The British government had considered it right to support the Minister at Rio, but the Brazilian government was animated by no ill will towards Britain. After remarks by Lord Aberdeen, the papers were ordered to be printed. Lord Malmesbury then asked Lord Clarendon whether it is true that the Russians are dismantling the fortresses of Ismael and Reni, whether any other fortresses will be built on the Danube, and when a new Russian Minister might be expected to arrive in London. To these questions Lord Clarendon replied that there is no doubt the Russians are demolishing the fortresses, as they consider they have a right to do, previous to delivering them up to the Turks. As regarded the new Russian Minister, Count Creptowich had received the appointment to London.

An official French return shows that the indirect taxes yielded 440,732,000 francs in the first half of the present year, 442,000,000 francs in the same period of last year, and 401,000,000 francs in that of 1854.

The first screw line-of-battle ship of the Russian navy, the *Rewison*, left Cronstadt on the 2d of July for the Gulf of Finland, on a trial excursion. This vessel has one hundred guns. The machinery was constructed in the United States, and are of 1200 horse power.

**SKETCH OF WASHINGTON.**—The following personal description of Washington, copied from the London *Chronicle*, July 22, 1850, gives in some respects, a better notion of his personal appearance than anything we have seen elsewhere:

"General Washington is now in the 47th year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large-boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a blueish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, with out much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances, universally allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a general; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

**ENGLAND AND BRAZIL.**—A bad feeling seems to exist in Brazil towards England, and her representatives in that country. The British officials have been meddlesome and insolent, and the Brazilian government cannot brook their presumption. The London *Daily News*, commenting on this subject, speaks bitterly of the ill effects of the license which the British Government allows to its agents in foreign countries, and declares that English trade with the Brazils is now jeopardized by that policy. The Brazilian Government has at this time a new tariff of customs duties in hand, and with the Brazilian population excited against England, nothing is more likely, the *News* thinks, than that the tariff will reduce the duties on all goods but those of England. It may indeed go further, and impose differential rates on English fabrics, and thus give advantage to American and French establishments.

The *News* denounces the neglect by Government of British interests in Brazil, and thus sets forth the dire consequences to England of the policy which her Ministers have pursued:

"If we only pursued a rational, moderate and temperate course, English interests would altogether predominate in Brazil; whereas it is now impossible to read the newspapers of that country without seeing that the rising intelligence of the empire, in disgust at England, is turning in favor of an intimate alliance with the United States against our country; and if we turn to the journals of the States, there we find the greatest encouragement given to Brazil. One day we read an indiscriminating *éloge* on the character of the Emperor; another day we pursue an article on the colonization of the valley of the Amazon; third day we find the identity of interests that exists between Brazil and the United States enforced;

and on the fourth day we see the policy of a firm union between the two countries boldly avowed, and not without reason, for the commerce of the United States with Brazil is increasing at a rate far beyond that of England. In 1854 its value was about 14,000,000 of dollars; in 1855 it had risen to 20,000,000 of dollars. The acute Yankees of the North aim, too, at monopolizing the coasting trade of Brazil."

**NORTH AMERICA.**

**BATTLE WITH THE YAKIMA INDIANS—COL. WRIGHT KILLED.**—Mr. Fisher, of this place, who left Corvallis on Wednesday morning last, and arrived here last night, informs us that intelligence was received at Corvallis the night before he left, that Col. Wright had been attacked by the Yakima Indians—himself killed, and one-third of his command killed and wounded.

The news had been telegraphed from Portland to Lafayette, and was brought from thence to Corvallis by mail. Mr. Fisher could not give any details.

We presume the following, from the Portland *Times* of the 17th ult., gives the probable position of Col. Wright at the time of the engagement:

The news of the movements of the regulars is, that Col. Wright with his command had proceeded into the Indian country as far as Na-chez river, and had taken up a position on the south side of that river, where he met the Indians encamped on the north side, some one thousand to twelve hundred strong. The regulars for five days had been endeavoring to treat with the enemy; but all the chiefs, except Skloom and Shewhaway, are found hostile to making any treaties, and wish for more white men's blood. In view of these matters, Col. Wright has sent to Fort Vancouver and Dalles for three additional companies of regulars. Col. Wright's command probably numbered some 700 or 800 men.

**INDIAN OUTRAGES.**—The Yreka Union of Saturday, says that Thomas Stewart, late from Rogue River Valley, and Charles W. Green, of Plattsburg, New York, were murdered recently on McKinney Creek, in Siskiyou county. The bodies were found horribly mutilated. They were, of course, killed by the Indians. The same paper says:

News reached this place on Tuesday evening last, of the murder of two men by the Indians, about eight miles west of the Willow Springs, in Shasta Valley. They were out hunting on Sunday last; and their bodies, deprived of all their clothing, were found on Monday. One was named Gibson, and the other named doe—not Justice Coe of Scott Valley.

We suppose that between twenty and thirty persons have been murdered on the Klamath by the Indians, in the last twelve months, and as yet they have received no chastisement.

A few days since a herder in Shasta Valley was chased five miles by Indians; indeed, we believe that this occurred on the very day that the two last men mentioned were murdered.

Cannot Gen. Cosby and Gen. Colton induce the Governor to authorize the raising of a company of rangers? The Governor does not yet need their services to quell the revolt in San Francisco; and even if he should require this northern division, a company of rangers would not seriously diminish its numerical strength.

Since writing the above we have been informed that Maj-Gen. Cosby has taken the responsibility of ordering a small company of rangers, to look after these Indians. Our fellow townsman, Robt. Wood, is now busily engaged in making up a company of mounted men for this service. We trust that the enterprise may result in bringing these savages to terms—as well as punishing them for their late depredations. The General's promptness entitles him to praise.

**MORMONS.**—James J. Strang, commonly called King Strang, the leader and prophet of the Mormons located on Beaver Islands, has been shot by two of his followers, and received injuries from which he was not likely to recover. Strang was the ruling spirit among the Mormons, a large number of whom are Welsh, who are located on and have control of the six islands in the northern part and near the outlet of Lake Michigan, called Beaver Islands; and since 1853 he has represented Newago county, which is composed of those islands, in the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature. He has been the means, in times past, of causing considerable disturbance in the regions adjacent to where he resides, and robbery, murder and piracy are crimes which have been freely attributed to him and his followers. His residence is at St. James, a considerable town, located on the largest of the islands, and his principal business was supplying the lake steamers with wood.

**STREAM ON SALT LAKE.**—Some of the Mormons are said to be on their way to the Eastern States for machinery for a steamboat, to be used on Salt Lake.

It seems that California possesses hot springs like those of Iceland, which are called Geysers. They are found on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, not far from a lake called Washo. The water rises to the height of twenty-one feet, but the jets occur at intervals of five minutes, and when they fall back into the earth, produce a noise like thunder. The opening of the principal jet is about twelve inches, and is surrounded by a silicious formation. The heat of the water varies from 200 to 212 degrees.

**NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.**—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world; 10 in Austria, 14 in Africa, 4 in Spain, 26 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 50 in Russia and Poland, 350 in the Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 3000 in the United States.

And there should be added, one in Nicaragua—El Nicaraguense.



## [CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

open country, and plenty of waterfowl on the wet lands of the coast.

The descent from the mountains into the great valley of Orcones, of which Comolapa is the center, presented views of wonderful beauty—a sea of hills and mountains, covered to their summits with grass and trees, stretching out east and north-east to a distance of fifteen miles. The precipitous sides, or sections of all these elevations face to the north-east, showing a general south-westerly depression of all the strata. This range is perfectly conformable and continuous with that of Granada and of the isthmus, the elevated ridges consisting only of harder rocks which have resisted the action of oceanic currents during the general denudation and elevation of this portion of the continent.

A mass of geological and geographical information in regard to this region was collected by Dr. Whelpley, who attended the expedition as physician and secretary; but these observations do not fall properly within the limits of this report. The valley of Orcones is drained by the river Molajones, which falls into Lake Nicaragua.

As I had expected from good information obtained the day previous to find a body of the enemy stationed at "Comalapa," we rode down the defile in good order and entered the village ready for attack. Our arrival made a grand commotion, and we saw from the height which overlooks the place a number of persons apparently making their escape through the adjoining thickets toward the range of hills on the north. As we rode in all was quiet; no enemy appeared.

The range of mountains which bounds the valley of Orcones on the north-west is called the Sierra Miragua. A second range three miles beyond bears the name of Comapa, from an Indian village of that name. Beyond the Comapa range are the low ridges named Buaco. Beyond these is the great valley of the Blewfields river, bounded on the north-west along ninety degrees of the horizon by the great Matagalpa chain, twenty-five leagues distant from Comapa.

On all the roads through Chontales there are excellent military positions, either for attack or defence. At a great number of points the mountain roads traverse defiles where an advancing party may be checked by a few well armed and resolute men, who could fall back from one position to another, behind ledges of rock and terraced escarpments, provided by nature with covering thickets and trees disposed as if by artifice for the express purpose. A more defensible road than that from the hacienda of Concepcion through the mountains to Comalapa, against every kind of attack, does not probably exist in any part of the world, and entitles this region to be called the Switzerland of Central America. In the present state of the country, with herds of cattle running wild over the hills like deer, without owners, bands of robbers and insurrectionists may hide with security at all seasons of the year, obtaining what they require from the cornfields and hattos scattered through the valleys and cañons. All intelligent Americans who have visited this region are impressed with the necessity of establishing a strong military post at some point beyond Comalapa.

The town or villa of Comalapa is on the slope of a hill, very finely situated, naturally drained, and surrounded with good grazing and corn lands, though far inferior to those south of the mountains. The air is cool and bracing at Comalapa, but the inhabitants, from causes inherent in the mixed race of Central America, are generally unhealthy and feeble in appearance. The physician of our party remarked cases of "calentura," and a variety of scrofulous and venereal diseases at every balto and hacienda on our route from Mesapa to Acoyapa, without distinction of plain or mountain, marsh or dry upland. In some families one half the household lay ill with fever, and the demand upon him for "remedios" (medicines), was one of the first greetings at every house. A general decay seems to pervade the mixed race. The Indians, on the contrary, showed few evidences of constitutional disease, though they have been lately decimated, or rather cut off in the proportion of one half the entire population, by the Asiatic cholera.

There are existing evidences of a much higher degree of cultivation in Orcones than at present appears. On our way over the mountains to Comolapa we passed the remnants of an old stone wall—an enclosure, such as is used for dividing fields in New England. It seemed to be a century old or more.

Whatever may have been the secret emotions of the people of Comolapa, they behaved very well to us on our entrance. The padre Dumas gave me a hospitable invitation to breakfast with him, which was accepted. There are about sixty houses in Comolapa, but the town has at present not more than one hundred inhabitants, mostly Indians. The entire population of Orcones is said by the padre to be about 2000, which is probably an over statement.

There is a very old church in Comalapa, facing west, as usual, on a small plaza. The view over the hills opens out toward the south-east. Two rivers, Tacolosa, and just by the town the Motahones—both, doubtless, branches of a larger stream falling into the lake toward the south-east, drain this portion of Chontales.

Padre Jacinto Dumas is an intelligent, educated priest, about fifty years of age, with courteous manners and a face and head betokening great sobriety. He lives in good style, and his house-keeper spreads an inviting table.

My requisitions and orders from your department were met always without a murmur or show of opposition, but in some instances seemed to come upon the proprietors like a voice heard in a dream, were it not for the tangible and formidable reality of an armed force at my back. Were the proprietors of Chontales once thorough-

ly impressed, by actual demonstration—such as the presence of fifty or an hundred armed men, travelling in defence of a peaceful tax collector—they would not long hesitate to show the unemployed loyalty which at present they hold in reserve for the Government which shall appear to be the strongest.

At 2 o'clock of the same day I left Comalapa, taking a north-westerly course over the Orcones range to the Indian village of Comapa on the southern sources of Blewfields river, beyond the northern limit of Chontales proper. We descended into the first valley, after traversing a table land two miles in width, elevated from 1500 to 1800 feet above the level of the lake. We next descended into a narrow but very beautiful valley, and then surmounted the southern wall or edge of the great table land of Comapa. These ranges, except in the gorges and cañons, are well watered and grassed, but nearly bare of timber.

On the left, at a distance of a mile and a half, we saw nine horsemen moving over the summit of a mountain. They appeared to be Americans, and probably were so, but the nature of the country forbade our approach to them, the ravine being impassable for horses and densely thicketed. These men had escaped from Comapa just before we entered it, and no doubt joined the forces of the enemy, subsequently, at Acoyapa.

Ascending the range called Comapa—which, like the Alleghenies, is merely the edge of the table land—we had before us a view enjoyed only for the second time by Americans. The plain of Comapa lay before us stretching away for miles to the N. W., N. and N. E.; beyond this the low ranges of Buaco, and on the horizon the wonderful serratures of the Matagalpa chain seventy-five miles distant. The extreme peak of the chain rises to an elevation of at least 10,000 feet, the sides as steep as the teeth of a saw, from the base to the summit. The outline of the chain, as far eye could reach, northward, presented the same serratures, but less marked. The afternoon sun threw the side toward us into shade, and the united features of the landscape, consisting of the peak of Matagalpa, the chain, and the vast outstretch of undulating plains made a picture which has not its equal on the continent. Two miles before us the village of Comapa, with its little old church of solid antique structure—a work of two centuries standing—made the eye of the picture, and gave it a living interest. All around us on the grassy circle, herds were grazing, and horses and mules coursed rapidly to the right and left as we rode along.

As we approached the village the inhabitants were seen hastening to the house of the alcalde, and we were met on the plaza by a peaceful and courteous deputation of elders, with the alcalde, bearing a gold-headed cane at their head.

After a short parley, in which I explained the peaceful purpose of my mission, we were conducted to the "stranger's house," myself invited to dinner with the alcalde, and a good substantial meal provided by that dignitary for the party. He brought dishes of meat with his own hands, and in every way testified his respect and friendly sentiments. The people of Comapa are mostly pure Indians, honest and sensible in appearance, and will give no trouble to the present Government.

**PRETTY SIGHT**—On Tuesday evening a small illuminated balloon was sent up by some enterprising specimens of Young America. It floated over the city toward the Altaba, attracting thousands into the streets to see its ascent; and many felt an unusual nervousness as the report obtained circulation that a man was in the aerial navigator. After rising to the altitude of a mile, the flame of the illumination caught the paper sides, and the sight ended in a blaze of flame.

**AGENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO**.—We have appointed Mr. Fisher, of San Francisco, as our agent in California. Persons wishing to subscribe for *El Nicaraguense*, or to advertise in the same, can do so by calling at the agency of Mr. Fisher, in the iron building opposite the express office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

**NICARAGUAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY**.—The San Francisco papers announce the opening of the new office of the Nicaragua Steamship Company. The office is located in the building at the corner of Battery and Washington Streets.

**THE PRESIDENCY**.—Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, has written a long letter endorsing the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, for President. On the contrary, Live Oak George Law has written another long one giving Mr. Fillmore "fits."

**BULL FIGHT**.—At the feast or holiday of the coming consecration of the Altaba church, a grand bull fight will take place, and other amusements inaugurated that have not been in fashion in this city for the last three years.

**SMALL POX**.—We learn on good authority that in Leon the small pox is raging virulently among the native soldiers, and that, in consequence, vast numbers desert at every opportunity. The mortality is said to be very great. The cholera is also ravaging the unfortunate city.

## A PARTING PARTY.

The friends of Col. E. J. Sanders met on Monday evening at the Granada Hotel, in order to testify the high estimation in which they held him as a man and a soldier. At seven of the clock in the evening, the champagne having previously "sparked on the board," the gentlemen present stood about the table, and with glasses of the generous beverage in their hands, drank the first toast of the evening, proposed by Captain Lewis, who presided on the occasion—

"Col. E. J. Sanders—May his voyage be a pleasant one, and his return speedy."

This was prefaced by a few remarks in the Captain's piquant style, and was drunk with such gusto as clearly indicated that all present fully endorsed the sentiment.

Col. Sanders responded in a most happy manner. Thanking his brother officers and the gentlemen in the civil department for the honor they had this evening conferred upon him, he said that he did not come to this country for mere pecuniary advantages; that he had heard of the first fight at Rivas, and he knew, as if by inspiration, that here in Nicaragua the battles of American progress were to be fought, that at the shrine of Progress he had been a life long devotee, and feeling that his destiny was inalienably allied with the cause in which he was now engaged, and for which he was willing to lay down his life, he came to Nicaragua because he could not help it. He was about to leave for a short time in the performance of a filial duty, and were it not that he hoped to return in a short time, and meet all who are now present at the festive board, he could not express the regret that such a departure would create. In conclusion he proposed the health of

"General William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua."

This was drunk with thunders of applause; and to—

"Lieut. George Gist," who acted on the occasion as "our host," every person present drained their glasses, and as evidence of their emptiness, or perhaps a hint that they required refilling, they were turned bottom upward on the table. The Lieutenant responded promptly to both the sentiment and the hint, and toasts and sentiments followed each other in quick succession.

"The father and mother of Col. Sanders" were toasted and drank with enthusiasm; nor was Mrs. Sanders—who should, could, ought, or is to be forgotten.

Several songs were sung during the evening, in one of which a certain Mr. Robert Ridley o-o-o-o-o was very pathetically requested not to maltreat some colored gentlemen, and remonstrated with upon his cruelty.

About nine o'clock three cheers were given for Col. Sanders, and the party broke up, expressing a hope that the day would soon arrive when they would all meet again to welcome him upon his return.

A few days previously the garrison at Massaya had taken a parting glass with the Colonel, and presented to him the following

## ADDRESS.

We the undersigned officers of the First Rifle Battalion, in consideration of the fact, that Col. E. J. Sanders of our Battalion is about to take his departure from our midst; deem it an act of courtesy that we should manifest our regret, that circumstances have rendered such an unfortunate occurrence requisite.

The Colonel has by his bravery and skill secured the confidence and excited the admiration of all his soldiers; whilst by his nobleness and generosity, he has bound them to him by ties of friendship that cannot be dissolved by time.

During his absence he may rest assured of our best wishes, for his happiness and prosperity; although his departure throws a damp over our feelings, we have the consolation of knowing that he returns to the fond embraces of his family, and of anxious friends.

He leaves a blank in the battalion which shall be occupied alone, by his name upon the tablets of our memory; until he shall once more be there to lead us on to victory.

May success attend the particular object of his visit, is the heartfelt prayer of his fellow comrades.

The following toasts were now drunk, and prefaced with remarks which showed the interest those who proposed them took in future of the gallant Colonel.

To Col. Sanders:—May he return in time to give an impetus to the impending blow, which is destined to crush our enemies, and establish union and freedom throughout Central America. By Lieut. Flourney.

Col. E. J. Sanders—Who leaves us for a time on a visit to California. May success and good health attend him—and we trust soon to hail the happy day of his return to Nicaragua. By Capt. McChesney.

To three hundred recruits expected on the return of Col. Sanders. May they be worthy to follow such a leader.

Cole's, Sanders, and Jacques—Bearing the same titles—may they inherit the same renown. By Captain McChesney.

To Col. Sanders:—The gallant commander of the First Rifle Battalion. May the latter ever prove worthy of so noble a leader. By Lieut. Buttrick.

Col. E. J. Sanders, 1st Rifles:—May the progress of time and the increase of public esteem multiply the laurels that have already clustered around his gallant and noble brow. By S. McIntosh, Maj. 2nd Light Infantry.

Here is to our brave Colonel—may he have a quick and pleasant passage to his friends in California, and a speedy return to his friends in his adopted country. By Lieut. Lawton.

Col. E. J. Sanders, 1st Rifles:—The 2nd Infantry deeply sympathize with the officers of the 1st Rifles at the departure of their gallant commander. May God speed him on his journey; bless him with a warm and enthusiastic reception among his friends, and a speedy return to hearts that are always welcome to receive him. By S. McIntosh, Maj. 2nd Light Infantry.

The following, which is good enough to have happened anywhere, was handed to us by a friend:

"O! murther, murther, Recorder Jewel!" said Mick, "Is the life of me goin' to be sworn away by a vagabond haythin like Ned Nolan, who never crossed his forehead, and has no more belief in the forgiveness of sins and the communion of saints than I have in the prophecies of Parson Miller? But faith, an' I'll till ye that in less time than I'd be tuning my pipes, tho' the story don't furnish altogether so swate music: In the first place, here's the Billy-doo, as they call it, that I got to attend at 337 Girod strate last evenin', which rades as follows:—'Mrs. Margaret O'Hern prints her compliments to Mr. McGuire, and begs he will make one of a small tay party at her house this evenin'. P. S. Coffee will be on the table at 8 o'clock; let Mr. McGuire not forget to bring the sticks with him.'

"Yis, sir, an' she manes the pipes; an' faith, I wint wid them yoked on to my arm as tight as if the ribbon attached to the chaunther was put there by Cohen the bladder. You see whin I wint to Margaret's, there was as decent a crowd of boys an' girls assimled together there as iver ye saw. 'Ye're welcome, Mr. McGuire,' sis one; 'How is ivery rope's length of ye?' sis another; 'The devil burn the roof of the house ye're not welcome to,' sis a third; 'Musha! more power to your elbow for bringin' the sticks wid ye,' sis a fourth; an' that's the way they most kilt me wid compliments. 'Yer sarvent, gintales,' sis myself, an' sorra a word more I said, but took a sat in the corner.

"Let's have a blow o' yer bags,' sis Murty Malone. 'Ah, whist! Murty, avic,' sis me vourneen bawn Miss O'Hern; 'don't ask Mick to play till he wets his whistle.' Well thin, as I was sayin', I tould Miss O'Hern that I felt much obleeged to her, but that sorra a drop I took stronger than tay or coold wather, since I took the pledge, barrin' limonade; an' wid that she made me a tumbler as swate as her own bewitchin' smile.

"Well, be gor, I'd scarcely time to screw on the sticks, whin up they were on the floor, paired as purty as pigeons; they called for a jig, and I struck up 'Mollroe on the Mountains.' Well, my dear, to it they wint, and sure enogh they had it, 'hands across—turn your partner—right and left.' Be joxy, they wint the whole figure, as the sayin' is, till I was tired; and they wor twice as tired as I was. Well, thin, whin the dance was over, you see, Tom Foster comes up to me—troth an' its himself that has the bad Cromwellian blood in him—and sis he, 'play us a tune, Mick,' says he, 'while the boys is gettin' thir partners.' 'With the greatest pleasure in life,' sis I, 'What's your favorite?' 'Croppie lie down,' sis he. 'I'd lose my life before I'd disgrace my pipes with the like of it,' sis I. 'More power to yer elbow, Mick,' sis Farrell Farly; 'play us the 'Shaw-venvough,' or the 'Battle of Tarran.' 'Ah! that ould ninety-eight brakin' out,' sis Tom. 'And didn't you want to throw Shamusa Ahocka (King James) in our teeth?' 'You lie,' sis Tom. 'You lie,' sis Farrell; and thin there was a general ruckawn—a sort of promiscuous skirmage—and divil a ha'porth do I know about it. My own sticks was made kippeens of in the row; and I believe I'd been kilt intirely, only for my guardian angel, Miss O'Hern. May the cloud of misfortune never darken her bright



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 23.

## HACIENDAS FOR SALE.

In the course of three months the estates which have been forfeited to the Government in the various parts of the country, will be sold to the highest bidder—term cash or military script. The greater part of them are in good condition, and those most out of repair will require but a small outlay to put them in order. Many of the haciendas have been kept in repair of late by the Government, on account of the valuable crops of cacao which they are constantly producing. A large number of the cacao estates are capable of producing at the present time a revenue of from one to five thousand dollars per month, and this with not much greater expense than what would pay the interest on such a sum per annum. The haciendas range in value from one thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, but will not, in all probability, bring anything like what they are worth. Some of them may be irrigated by never-failing streams of water, which, by art and nature, have been made to run through almost their entire extent. There are buildings already erected upon them, in which the laborers can live, and on several are edifices fit for the residence of princes.

People who have never lived in a country like this cannot form any idea of the beauty of a well-cultivated farm here, nor can they form any conception of their productiveness. Here there is a perpetual summer, and a never-ceasing reproduction of crops. The country yields abundantly all kinds of fruits and grains, and labor is much cheaper here than in any other part of the world where wages are paid for a day's hire. A man expending a few thousand dollars in the purchase of a farm in Nicaragua may sit down the remainder of his life, as from the natural productiveness of the soil the yield is most abundant, even where no more labor is applied than what is necessary to scatter the seeds over the surface of the ground.

**REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.**—Mercantile matters seem to be reviving in the most satisfactory manner. The merchants have frequent orders from the interior, and the local trade is quite active. Dry goods find a very quick sale, even in the present depressed state of the money market, and those who are willing to receive accepted orders on the government treasury, soon dispose of all their desirable and fashionable goods. We say those who are willing to accept government paper, for it must be considered that it is not every merchant who can afford to wait two and three weeks for his money. The accepted drafts on the Minister of Hacienda are generally cashed within a month, but the man whose whole capital is in his stock of goods, in order to keep up an assortment, must have the most of his sales in ready money. However, there is no want of confidence in any department of trade; and the merchants generally speak of doing a tolerably fine business. Clothing, hoots and good household goods, are mostly in demand at present, with good prices. Groceries and provisions are scarce in the market, in fact, we may say there are none for sale. The government is a ready purchaser for all such supplies, and any importations which may come into the State, will meet with prompt and profitable returns. Liquors, with the exception of aguardiente, meet with a poor sale at present, owing to the prevalence of a decree of government against the opening of public bar-rooms; but as that difficulty has been obviated by the issuance of licenses to a limited number of houses, we may safely predict the stock on hand will soon find a profitable transfer from first hands. The establishment of a regular line of steamers, and the starting of a line of schooners, to coast about the lake, and transport produce from the islands, will have a still greater effect to increase the business of this port.

**VIVID DESCRIPTION.**—If the following description given by Lieut. Lathrop, of a deserter from the First Rifles, does not lead to the identification and capture of the runaway, we do not know how his return to this government can be counted on. Pike ought to be able to drive a considerable bargain with Barnum, for if ever one curiosity was around to see a man, it surely exhibits no unusual degree of curiosity in this instance—for a bit's worth, at least.

Deserted from Managua, July 26th, private Madison Graham, (commonly called Pike,) aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, eyes light, has a very awkward gait, and his eye revolve; is stoop shouldered, knock-kneed, has long heels, and is

## JEALOUSY.

By Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton.

I have thy love—I know no fear  
Of that divine possession;  
Yet draw more close, and thou shalt hear  
A jealous heart's confession.

I nurse my pang lest fairer youth  
Of loftier hopes should win thee;  
There blows no wind to chill the truth,  
Whose amaranth blooms within thee.

Unworthier thee if I could grow  
(The love that lured thee persh'd,)  
Thy woman heart could ne'er forgo  
The earliest dream it cherish'd.

I do not think that doubt and love  
Are one—whate'er they tell us;  
Yet—nay—lift not thy looks above—  
A star can make me jealous.

If thou art mine, all mine at last,  
I covet so the treasure,  
No glance that thou canst elsewhere cast,  
But robs me of a pleasure.

I am so much a miser grown,  
That I could wish to hide thee,  
Where never breath but mine alone  
Could drink delight beside thee.

Then say not, with that soothing air,  
I have no rival nigh thee;  
The sunbeam lingering in thy hair—  
The breeze that trembles by thee—

The very herb beneath thy feet—  
The rose whose odors woo thee—  
In all things, rivals he must meet,  
Who would be all things to thee!

If sunlight from the dial he  
But for one moment hanish'd,  
Turn to the silenced plate and see  
The hours themselves are vanish'd.

In aught that from me lures thine eyes,  
My jealousy has trial;  
The lightest cloud across the skies  
Has darkness for the dial.

**ATTACHE TO THE LEGATION.**—By an official decree in another column it will be observed that Señor Pedro Eugenio Selva, a very accomplished gentleman of this Republic, has been appointed attaché to the Nicaraguan Minister in the United States.

**TREATY WITH ECUADOR.**—We have hitherto mentioned that a treaty had been completed between the United States and Ecuador. A letter from F. C. White, Esq., published in the Utica Herald, furnishes the following particulars:

I learn from a correspondent in South America, that Mr. Philo White, our Minister resident at Quito, and who was specially commissioned as plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty with the Government of Ecuador in relation to neutral rights, &c., has succeeded, after a protracted negotiation, in concluding a convention with the Executive authorities of that republic, with stipulations, I understand, similar to those contained in a convention between the United States and Russia, recently ratified at Washington, that lays down, and establishes the philanthropic maxim, "That free ships make free goods" as a settled principle of international law.

A printer, not long ago, being rejected by his sweetheart, went to the printing office and tried to commit suicide with the shooting-stick, but the thing wouldn't go off. The devil, wishing to pacify him, told him to peep into the sanctum, where the editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He did so, and the effect was magical. He said the picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

Turner, the painter, was a ready wit. Once at a dinner where several artists, amateurs, and literary men were convened, a poet, by way of being facetious, proposed as a toast, the health of the *painters and glaziers* of Great Britain. The toast was drunk, and Turner, after returning thanks, proposed the health of the British *paper-stainers*.

**CROPS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.**—From all parts of New Brunswick there are the most flattering accounts of the various growing crops. Hay is most abundant. Potatoes look excellent, and every other description of farm produce is the same. In Nova Scotia the farmers are revelling in plenty, the present prospect of crops promising an abundant supply.

## Obituary.

Died at Masaya, August 5, Mr. JAMES DOUGHERTY, a private of Co. A, First Rifle Battalion, last from San Francisco, formerly from Orange county, Indiana.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned lost in April last, a gold watch, English manufacture, and with his name engraved on the inside. Any person who will return the same to him at the residence of the Messrs Lacayos, will receive the above reward.

ANTONIO TALLO.  
Granada, August 13, 1856.

## Wanted

TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.  
Apply to THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster-General.

## Public Notice.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

### List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.  
Paraizo, do.  
Palmar, Pablo Torres.  
Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.  
3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.  
Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.  
Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.  
Candelaria, do.  
San Cayetano Salvador Sacasa.  
In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Aviles.  
David, Bartolo Darce.  
Viejo, Clemente Santos.  
one half, Sapoa, of the family of Salgueras  
one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinfaroso Saenz  
The Javio, The Cerdas.  
3 Haciendas, Jose Abarco.  
San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.  
two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.  
Pital, Francisco Guerra.  
Hacienda, Bicente Guerra.  
Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte.  
Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

### List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.

Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.  
Agua Agrai, do.  
Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.  
Nicacio, Nicacio Castiilo.  
Mombacho, Fernando Sequeira.  
Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.  
Venticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.  
Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.

### Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.

San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.  
Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.  
Santa Rosa, do.  
San Cesar, Lino Cesar.  
one part of San Jose & Animas Salvador Sacasa.  
Quimichapa, Fernan. Sexueira.  
Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.  
The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

### Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.

Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.  
Jocote, E. Caraso.  
Cafetal, do.  
Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.  
Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.  
Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Maleaño.  
Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.  
San Marcos, Joaquin Bendaño.  
Do., Jose Antonio.  
La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.  
San Francisco, Montenegro.  
Mercedes, Innocente Guete.  
Cevadilla, Sandino.  
Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.

### Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.

2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.  
Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.  
Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.  
Do., Clemente Santos.  
Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.  
Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.  
The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.  
Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, R. ael Paiz.  
Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.  
Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez.  
Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.  
In rear of same, not complete, do. do.  
Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaró.

### Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.

Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.  
Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.  
Large adobe, the Chamorros.  
Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.  
Do. do., Nicacio Castiilo.  
Large adobe, Lino Cesar.  
Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.  
Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.  
Do. do., Luis Montiel.  
Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.  
Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.  
Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.  
Do. do., Jose Uban.  
Do. do., Ventura Gamez.  
Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.  
2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.  
Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.  
Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.  
Large adobe, Maria Benquechea.  
Do. do., Ponciano Corales.  
Two Dwellings, Pilar Marengo.  
Corner of the square, Fermína Arana.  
Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.  
Do. do., Fernando Guzman.  
dwelling of Mateo Espinosa,  
" Bernabe Rosales,  
" Braulia Ubau;  
one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Ubau.

### Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaime.

Hacienda, of Fermín Arana.  
San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.  
Hacienda, of Mateo Espinosa.  
In Malaco, of Jose Braulio Uban.  
ates, near Panaloya, of Felipe Cabezas.

## Stock Ranches in Chontales.

San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.  
Hacienda, of Jose Antonio Lacayo.  
Merced, of Leandro Selaya.  
A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.  
Merced, in Tipitaca of Leandro Selaya.  
San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.  
One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.  
Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.  
San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.  
Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.  
In Acoyapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.  
" of Timoteo Lacayo.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.  
Granada, August 9, 1856.

W. K. ROGERS,  
J. H. MARSHALL,  
J. L. RICHMOND,  
Commissioners.

JOHN MYLARD Marshal,  
DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

## Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Widemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.

Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account.

All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Widemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor.  
Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.

HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Widemann & Beschor, under the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large, will continue to favor my establishment and be satisfied that I shall always endeavour to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices.  
Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.

GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

## 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.

## Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

## A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

## Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.  
Granada, June 28, 1856.

## Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends.  
Any information may be left at Wines & Co.

**THE PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.**—Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face, from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole stature, the same proportion obtains in the hand, measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face, from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second, the point where the eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the height of the entire frame; the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities which were always observed by the most celebrated of ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in those productions which have excited universal admiration. The navel is naturally the central point of the human body; for if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended, the periphery of the circle which may be described about him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended. The standards according to which all measurements are wont to be made, are likewise deduced from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the foot, and the cubit; all of which are subdivided by the perfect number which the Greeks call *teleios*.—*Bonomi*.

**THE QUEEN.**—Emma Rooke, the present Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, is the adopted daughter of Dr. Rooke, of this city. She is twenty years of age, of chief descent, and has received the best English education to be obtained at these Islands. It is not saying too much that she is probably better fitted and more suitable for the station to which she has been elevated than any young lady in the Kingdom. She will carry to the drawing rooms of the palace the grace and accomplishments of refined and well educated society. On the occasion of her marriage she was tastefully dressed in the richest white embroidered silk, selected at Stewart's, in Broadway, New York, which with an elegantly wrought bridal veil and a head-dress of white roses and orange flowers, gave to her appearance an elegance and beauty to which Parisian art could have added but little.

**FROM THE ALTAFA.**—We have been favored with a long communication from Jones, at the Altafa, the amount of which is to complain of the extreme heat of the weather. A wet rag to the head, and an application of brandy and water to bowels, is recommended to Mr. Jones. We also gather from the correspondence that the church from which the letter was written, is progressing rapidly in its improvements, and the people look forward with much pleasure to the last day of the present month.

**INTERPRETER IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.**—Señor Resindo Perey, of the Second Rifles, has been appointed interpreter in the Custom House of this city.

**PERSONAL.**—Col. Hamilton Bowie, of San Francisco, arrived on the last steamer, and designs settling permanently in this new country. A few more such citizens would be eminently useful.

### Notice!

IN pursuance of a decree to me directed by the Supreme Government, ordering a Tax of Twenty Dollars per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors.

I hereby give notice that the same must be paid at my office, or to a duly authorized agent, when a license for retailing liquors will be granted. The penalty for selling without license shall be the entire confiscation of all goods on the premises, one half of which will be paid to the informant, on conviction.

All licenses shall date from this date.

W. K. ROGERS,  
Subsecretary of Hacienda,  
Office of Hacienda, Granada, August 20, 1856.

### Lost.

A NAVY sized six shooter is missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13191. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Baldwin, Co. "C," 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Virgin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.

JOHN M. BALDWIN.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 23 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 consecuenta, ..... 1 50

### DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 16 de 1856.

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

"Guillermo Walker, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua a sus habitantes.

No habiendo tenido efecto el decreto emitido en 19 de Noviembre ppto. que establecia las reglas para reconocer y pagar la deuda interior y exterior de la República; siendo necesario modificarlo con el propósito de que tenga el mas eficaz cumplimiento, en cuanto lo permitan los recursos con que cuenta la Nacion; he tenido á bien decretar y

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º El Presidente asociado con el Ministro de Crédito Público, conocerán para su debida calificación, todos los reclamos que se pretendan hacer á la Nacion, asignándose el término de seis meses para su presentacion á los acreedores residentes en la República y un año para los que se hallen fuera de ella; contados desde la publicacion de este decreto.

Art. 2.º Si fenecido el término señalado, no comparecen á hacer sus reclamos al Gobierno, las personas ó compañías que se hallen dentro ó fuera de la República; perderán por esta omision, todo el derecho que tengan contra ella.

Art. 3.º Verificado el reconocimiento de la deuda, el acreedor tiene derecho á percibir un bono del Crédito Público, firmado por el Presidente y Ministro respectivo; en el cual deberá constar la suma reconocida y la obligacion de pagarla, dentro del término de diez años, contados desde el 1.º de Marzo de 1857 con el interés de un 3 por ciento anual; que será pagado al vencimiento de cada año, y deberá correr desde el 1.º de Marzo referido.

Art. 4.º El Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Crédito Público, es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 16 de Agosto de 1856. Guillermo Walker."

De orden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

Granada, Agosto 19 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Considerando que el Sr. don José de Marcoleta, lejos de corresponder á las confianzas del pueblo nicaraguense cuando tuvo el carácter de Ministro Plenipotenciario, ha causado graves perjuicios á la República y continúa insidiosamente ocasionandolos con el supueso carácter del mismo empleo, del que se halla destituido y por consiguiente es calificado como un traidor que no merece recompensa alguna por su estraviado proceder

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Revócase el decreto de 9 de Mayo de 1853 por el que se donan al espresado Sr. Marcoleta quince caballerías de tierra valdías con el derecho de opcion.

Art. 2.º El Sr. Secretario de Esta-

do es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 16 de Agosto de 1856.—Wm. Walker."

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 18 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Siendo necesario organizar la venta de licores extranjeros del modo mas útil al público y conveniente á los intereses fiscales

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Toda persona ó Compañía que tenga venta de licores extranjeros en la República, pagará al fisco la suma de veinte pesos mensuales.

Art. 2.º El Subsecretario de Hacienda hará efectiva la recaudacion de las mensualidades, para cuyo efecto expedirá patentes á los que pretendan tener y conservar esta clase de establecimientos.

Art. 3.º El Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda, es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 18 de Agosto de 1856.—Wm. Walker."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 18 de 1856.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Observando que á los Sres. Comisionados para examinar y liquidar las cuentas con la antigua Compañía del canal marítimo Atlántico Pacífico, y la accesoría de tránsito, no se les ha fijado el honorario que mensualmente les debe corresponder de conformidad con el art. 9.º de la providencia de 18 de Febrero del corriente año.

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Se asigna la suma de doscientos pesos mensuales de honorario á cada uno de los Sres. Comisionados para examinar, liquidar y asegurar la suma debida por la antigua compañía del canal marítimo Atlántico Pacífico y la accesoría de tránsito al Estado.

Art. 2.º El Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 18 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 20 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todo extranjero puede adquirir cualquier clase de bienes raíces en el territorio de la República, de la misma manera que los naturales del país.

Art. 2.º Quedan derogadas todas las leyes ó disposiciones que se opongan á la presente.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer. Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos consiguientes; esperando recibo. De V. atento servidor.—FERRER.

### LIBERTAD.

La libertad del hombre tiene un título en la conciencia, y su sancion en la responsabilidad. Lo que distingue al hombre del bruto, lo que le hace un ser libre es el conocimiento de sí mismo unido á la poción del bien y del mal. Su conciencia forma un derecho. Así la libertad constitutiva del hombre, permanente en él, reconocida desde el tiempo de Moisés y consagrada por la Biblia en la antigua historia de Adan hecho libre y responsable, la Libertad es el derecho original, privilegiado, anterior y superior, sin el cual no hay nada, ni igualdad, ni fraternidad, ni ciudadano, ni Pueblo, ni siquiera hombre. La Libertad es la vida misma.

La libertad es el derecho natural de desarrollar sus facultades y de satisfacer sus necesidades. El hombre libre, es decir, dueño de sí mismo, que dispone de sus fuerzas, que puede, decimos, desarrollar todas sus facultades, satisfacer todas sus necesidades, ejercer todos sus derechos, en una palabra, cumplir su destino; el hombre verdaderamente libre, que no depende ni del espacio, ni del tiempo, ni de la necesidad, ni del error, de nada ni de nadie, que no depende sino de su propia voluntad, el hombre así es libre, el hombre soberano es precisamente igual de los demas y será el hermano de todos. La Libertad, entera, trae necesariamente en pos de sí la igualdad y fraternidad.

De la libertad principio, se desprenden todas las libertades consecuencias, libertades religiosas, civiles, políticas, comerciales, etc.; libertad de conciencia, libertad de pensamiento, de publicacion, de enseñanza, de discusion, sea el que quiera el objeto y el modo, prensa, tribuna, club, cátedra, teatro, etc.: libertad de reunion de asociacion, libertad de voto y de accion, trabajo, industria, comercio, etc.: todas solidarias, esenciales, integras, absolutas, todas á la vez, objeto y medio, todas inviolables. El hombre es sociable para aumentar y no para disminuir su libertad. Acercándose á sus semejantes, no busca límites, sino apoyos. La sociedad debe ser una estension, no una reclusion del individuo. Así, pues, nada de autoridad compresiva, preventiva del derecho: nada de prevencion contra el ejercicio, sino represion del abuso: Libertad y responsabilidad."

### COSTA-RICA,

#### ACTA REVOLUCIONARIA.

El vecindario de la capital de la República, en la clase civil y militar, movidos por los verdaderos intereses de la Patria, sin respicencia á persona ni á partidos, y considerando que la Administracion de don Juan Rafael Mora, durante los tres últimos años que ha gobernado ha hundido al país en una crisis espantosa: que el régimen constitucional ha sido convertido poco á poco en un rudo despotismo militar: que dicha Administracion no reconoce en la actualidad regla ni límite alguno: asombrado de que en la famosa jornada del 11 de Abril en Rivas, la impericia, ineptitud y descuido del primer Jefe causasen la pérdida de tantas vidas, dejándose sorprender como un niño, y no teniendo la presencia de ánimo ni la capacidad suficiente, una vez sorprendido, de reunir sus tropas y dirijirlas bajo un plan cualquiera; aborto aun mas de la precipitada fuga del Sr. Mora hasta Liberia, dejando en un abandono completo y presa del hambre, de la miseria, de la peste y de la desnudez á sus fieles compañeros de armas, á aquellos mismos que pocos dias antes con heroicos sacrificios y á costa de su sangre le habian rodeado para defenderlo y salvarle la existencia, dichosos aun si se comparan con los infelices heridos y en-

fermos que quedaron abandonados y á merced del enemigo en Rivas y San Juan del Sur; conmovido por el maldito espectáculo de la retirada de las fuerzas, para lo cual ni se había tomado precauciones ni medidas; dolorosamente afectados al ver llegar los tristes restos de nuestro brillante ejército, trayendo á sus desgraciadas familias, por única recompensa de su valor, heroísmo y sufrimiento, entre sus asquerosos y mugrientos harapos, la horrible epidemia del cólera que tantas y tan nobles víctimas ha arrebatado: considerando que después nada, nada se ha hecho para curar tantos heridos, para aliviar las miserias; que el país sufre además de tan deplorables calamidades, por la penuria, la paralización del comercio y de la agricultura, y de toda clase de transacciones: que además de las complicaciones interiores de la República está amenazada por enemigos extraños y por reclamos formidables, y que para calmar y repeler á los primeros y para salir con buen éxito de los segundos, la opinión pública y la confianza faltan á la Administración Mora: disgustado de la absurda centralización, que ha sido la política fija de dicha Administración, y que ha tenido por resultado el aniquilamiento moral de los otros Poderes y Corporaciones: disgustado igualmente de las tendencias de la familia de Mora á perpetuarse en el mando, y de que dicha familia, colocada en las armas, en el Congreso y en el Ejecutivo, se ha sobrepuesto a todo y es el solo poder en el país: escandalizado del sistema de arbitrariedad, corrupción y espionaje empleado por la Administración, de lo que resulta el verdadero mérito, el talento y la virtud, son perseguidos y pospuestos á la adulación, á la bajeza y al odioso oficio de espionaje: anheloso de volver á entrar en el goce de los derechos que Dios y las leyes aseguran á todo hombre, cuyos derechos se le han arrebatado por la actual Administración de un modo arbitrario y violento: persuadido de que la libertad del pensamiento, la de la prensa, la libre discusión y demás garantías individuales inalienables y sagradas, y que sin embargo de éstas y de estar consignadas en la Constitución, el Gobierno Mora las ha destruido y solo existen como un sarcasmo arrojado á los Costarricenses. Considerando que un pueblo honrado, laborioso y pacífico como el de Costa-rica, no necesita para ser gobernado y bien dirigido, de un Gobierno arbitrario y despótico, sino antes bien de una Administración pura en sus manejos paternal: que pasó ya la época en que para crear la hacienda pública, emitir Códigos, crear créditos y recursos, y desarrancar añejos principios fué necesario emplear una fuerza despótica; y atendiendo, en fin, á que una vez rota é infringida la Constitución, lanzado el Gobierno fuera de los límites legales, y contra todo y cada uno de los individuos que componen la sociedad, disuelto violentamente el Congreso legítimo el año de 1855 y convocado otro inconstitucionalmente, el cual á su vez fué nulificado, negado el derecho de petición y violadas las garantías individuales, no queda otro recurso á los comitentes que el de recoger los poderes empleados en perjuicio suyo,

**DECLARA.**

- 1.º Desconocen como Jefe legítimo de la Nación á don Juan Rafael Mora.
- 2.º Se nombra á . . . Presidente Provisorio de la República.
- 3.º El Presidente Provisorio restablecerá inmediatamente el régimen constitucional, y á mas tardar el 1.º de Agosto próximo convocará á los Electorales para que elijan el que debe serlo en propiedad.
- 4.º El Presidente electo, tan luego como tome posesion del mando convocará una Asamblea Constituyente compuesta por lo ménos de veinte Representantes.— *Francisco M. Iglesias.*

He aquí un documento redactado por uno de los primeros hombres de Costa-rica, y publicado por la prensa misma de San José, que pone patente de una manera esplicita, la situación deplorable de los Costarricenses bajo el yugo de la Administración Mora: las

refutaciones que le hace el mismo Mora, vacías de razon y de verdad, dan mayor fuerza á los fundamentos del acta.

Este importante documento no necesita ser comentado, él por sí mismo patentiza muy claramente lo que ha sido y es la funesta Administración Mora en el infortunado Costa-rica y si decimos dos palabras al insertarla en nuestro periódico, no tenemos otro fin que el de preguntar á nuestros antagonistas cuál es el gobierno en todo Centro-América que preste algun viso de regularidad y en cual de los Estados se vé un hombre al frente del poder que no sea detestado por los pueblos? Carrera y Guardiola, mandan en Guatemala y Honduras, Mora en Costa-rica y en el Salvador que es el mejor salvado, se ha apoderado del poder un fraile apóstata que en pugna con el pueblo, ha hecho esfuerzos para sacrificarlo á las miras salvajes de aquellos.

Pero la Providencia ha puesto al frente del gobierno de Nicaragua, un hombre provo y liberal, fuerte é ilustrado que tiene en el corazón de los buenos Centro-Americanos las simpatías que son naturales á la presencia de un salvador de esta Patria desgraciada. En vano esos malos simulacros de gobiernos que oprimen á los Estados de Centro América, hacen esfuerzos para oponerse de una manera ridícula ea su impotencia, á un poder apoyado en la justicia y los buenos principios. Jamás podrá triunfar la tiranía salvaje, del progreso de la civilización, por que la libertad y sus goces bajo un gobierno de leyes, es inherente á la especie humana.

**ILUSTRE VIAGERO.**

Entre las personas que llegaron en el vapor Virgen, anclado ayer en nuestro puerto, ha venido el Honorable P. Soulé, Senador que ha sido, en los EE. UU. y Ministro Plenipotenciario. Hay pocos meses cerca de la corte de Madrid.—De un talento privilegiado, distinguido por su saber y la encantadora elocuencia que posee, nos congratulamos por la visita del Sr. Soulé, que piensa permanecer doce ó quince días entre nosotros.—Ignoramos si viene solamente por el placer de viajar, ó si le conduce aquí alguna importante mision; pero de cualquier modo que sea la llegada del Ilustre huesped, prueba, que no en valde hemos dicho antes de ahora, que se abren para Nicaragua anchas vias de progreso y prosperidad. Brevemente vendrán radicarse ricos capitalistas, opulentos comerciantes, y activos emprendedores que con sus luces, capitales, industria y artes, importarán en el país un elemento verdadero de riqueza pública, recojiendo en cambio las que ofrece el suelo, que serian infructíferas si no se utilizarán debidamente, por medio de la inmigracion y concurrencia de pobladores.

Saludamos al Sr. Soulé, deseándole un hospedaje confortable.

**RECLUTAS LLEGADOS.**—El dia 20 del que cursa entre 4 ó 5 de la tarde, ha entrado en nuestro puerto el vapor *Virgen*, procedente de San Carlos, y la bahía de la Virgen: conduciendo la correspondencia de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y California; algunos pasajeros entre ellos el Honorable Piers Soulé; y además 120 hombres de tropa para el ejército.

**Brindis de un periodista democrático.**—"Nos asociamos con toda voluntad á esta última parte del brindis, si quiera haya salido de los labios de un perjurero que asesinó la República que habia jurado defender. La justicia y el derecho: he aquí los eternos fundamentos de la sociedad. Nada importa que la fuerza ó la astucia logren alguna vez entronizarse; que las armas serviles ó apocadas rindan culto á los hechos consumados, y se prosternen ante los ídolos de la fortuna; la justicia y el derecho, nunca prescriben, y por mas que sufran frecuentes eclipses, brillan al fin con todo su esplendor."

—"La Soberanía Nacional" trae entre otras y muy buenos, este párrafo en uno de sus escritos.

"Cada tirano que muere, no lo dudeis, ahorra al pueblo un millon de victimas, cada apóstata, un millon de imitadores, cada criminal de Estado, un millon de criminales."—Estamos conformes.

—El hombre en su infancia tiene la sensacion de sus necesidades que es el impulso de su instinto; pero su debilidad física é intelectual lo imposibilita de satisfacerlas por sí mismo; por lo que necesita de auxilio ajeno, de aquí nacen sus primeras relaciones, y estas producen el primer desarrollo de sus facultades morales, emezando por decontado por la *sociabilidad* y la *sencibilidad*, y continuando progresivamente por el *reconocimiento*, la *beneficencia*, la *resignacion*, y otras cualidades.

Sagrada libertad, los que te adoran  
Conoce tu poder: tu eres el hombre  
El mas precioso bien; y al oír tu nombre,  
Los libres cantan, los tiranos lloran.

**SONETO.**

Saber poner en práctica el amor  
Que á Dios y al hombre debes profesar;  
A Dios, como á tu fin último, amar,  
Y al hombre, como á imagen de su autor.  
Proceder con lisura y con candor  
A todos complacer sin adular;  
Saber el propio genio dominar,  
Y seguir á los otros el humor.  
Con gusto el bien ajeno promover  
Como propio el ajeno mal sentir;  
Saber negar, saber condescender,  
Saber disimular y no finjir;  
Esta ciencia del mundo has de aprender:  
Esta es, niño, la ciencia del vivir.

**AVISO:**

Inventario de las propiedades en bargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

- Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.**  
En el Departamento Meridional
- |          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| Pital.   | Juan José Ruiz.    |
| Paraizo. | Id. id.            |
| Palmar.  | Pablo Torres.      |
| Palmar.  | J. Manuel Maleaño. |
- 3 Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo.
- |                                       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Hacienda de Rosario.                  | Indalecio Maleaño.     |
| Candelaria.                           | José Antonio López.    |
| San Cayetano.                         | Id. id.                |
| En Potosí Heda.                       | Salvador Sacaza.       |
| David.                                | de Felipe Avíez.       |
| Viejo.                                | Bartolo Darce.         |
| Sapoá.                                | Clemente Santos.       |
| Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforoso Sáenz. | Flia. de los Salgueras |
| El Javio.                             | de los Cerdas.         |
- 3 Haciendas de José Abarca.
- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| San Francisco.                           | J. de Jesus Arguello. |
| 2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas | Francisco Guerra.     |
| Pital.                                   | Bicente Guerra.       |
| Hacienda de Sopilote.                    | Francisco Ugarte.     |
| Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.     |                       |

- Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.**
- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Las Mercedes.                       | Los Chamorros.        |
| Aguagria.                           | Id. id.               |
| Heda. de Malaco.                    | Fulgencio Vega.       |
| Id. Nicacio.                        | Nicacio del Castillo. |
| Id. Mombacho.                       | Fernando Sequeira.    |
| Id. D. Vega.                        | Luis Montiel.         |
| Id. Veinticuatro.                   | Narciso Espinoza.     |
| Id. Chaguíte de José María Estrada. |                       |

- Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.**
- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| San Gerónimo. | Fulgencio Vega.   |
| Jesus María.  | de los Chamorros. |
| Santa Rosa.   | Id. id.           |
| San César.    | Lino César.       |
- Una parte de San José y Animas, Salvador Sacaza
- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Quimichapa.  | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Guapinolapa. | Luis Montiel.      |
| El Palacio.  | Antonio Barbereno. |

- Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.**
- |                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Santa Fé.                            | J. Manuel Maleaño  |
| Jocote.                              | E. Carazo.         |
| Cafetal.                             | Id. id.            |
| Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id. |                    |
| Depo.,                               | En la Virgen.      |
| Juan Davila.                         | J. Manuel Maleaño. |

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Las Lajas.     | Rafael Paíz.           |
| San Marcos     | Joaquin Bendaño.       |
| Id.            | José Antonio.          |
| La Cruz.       | José Antonio López.    |
| San Francisco. | Montenegro.            |
| Mercedes.      | Inocente Guéte.        |
| Cevadilla      | Sandino.               |
| Jesus María.   | Indigo Estate J. Ruiz. |
- Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.**

- 2 Casas de José Abarca.
- Al par de la Parroquia Chepita Bnstos.
- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| N.º 1 Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz.        |                   |
| N.º 2 Id.                                  | Clemente Santos.  |
| N.º 3 Esquinero                            | José M. Maleaño.  |
| Id. 4 Medeana                              | Francisco Guerra. |
| Id. 5 El Meson en parte quemado            | Id.               |
| Id. 6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza    | Rafael Paíz.      |
| Id. 7 Mediana adobe Pablo Torres.          |                   |
| Id. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio            | Id.               |
| Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza,       | Rafael Paíz.      |
| Id. 10 Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, | Rafael Paíz.      |
| Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza José Alfaro.    |                   |

- Casas en Granada.**
- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza el Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega. |                    |
| N.º 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno.                                  |                    |
| Id. 3 Adobe grande de los Chamorros.                                  |                    |
| Id. 4 Mediana adobe J. María Estrada.                                 |                    |
| Id. 5 Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo.                                 |                    |
| Id. 6 Adobe grande Lino César.  |                    |
| Id. 7 Grande adobe Salvador Sacaza.                                   |                    |
| Id. 8 Adobe grande J. Arguello Aree.                                  |                    |
| Id. 9 id.   | Luis Montiel.      |
| Id. 10 id.  | Narciso Espinoza   |
| 11 Luciono  | Luciano Vega,      |
| 12. Id.   | María Luisa Horan. |

- Casa de José Ubau.
- |                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Id.                                   | Ventura Gamez.     |
| Id.                                   | Guadalupe Morales  |
| Id.                                   | Rosario Vivas.     |
| En la Plasuela                        | Juan Bermúdez.     |
| Esquina grande                        | Indalecio Maleaño. |
| Id.                                   | María Benquechéa.  |
| Id.                                   | Ponciano Corral.   |
| 2 Casas                               | Pilar Marengo.     |
| Esquina de la Plaza                   | Fernán Arana.      |
| Casa de adobe de José Antonio Lacayo. |                    |
| Id.                                   | Fernando Guzman.   |
| Casa de adobe de Mateo Espinoza.      |                    |
| Id.                                   | Bernabé Rosales.   |
| Id.                                   | J. Braulio Ubau.   |

- Una parte en una casa en Managua, J. Braulio Ubau.
- Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdiccion de Nandaimé.
- Hacienda de Fermín Arana.
- San Antonio Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro Cuadra.
- Hacienda Mateo Espinoza.
- En Malaco Heda. José Braulio Ubau.
- Los Remates cerca de Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.

- Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| San Nicolas        | Felipe Alfaro.       |
| Hacienda de Merced | José Antonio Lacayo. |
| Merced             | Leandro Selaya.      |
- Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra.
- Merced Tipitapa Leandra Selaya.
- San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos.
- Mitad de la Hacienda San Roque en que pertenece Agustina Avilez;
- Quebrada Honda Dolores Lejarza.
- San Blas en Chontales Domingo Jarquin.
- Hacienda en Jinotega Manuel Alvarado.
- El Corpus en Chontales Pro. García.
- En Acoyapa Miguel Gutierrez.
- Id. Timoteo Lacayo.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por epoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta días contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND,  
Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador  
Domingo Selva, Escriban.

Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.



## LIBERTAD DE ENSEÑANZA.

"La libertad no es verdadera si no es completa; luego aplicarla á unas esferas del Estado, y no aplicarla á otras, es desvario. El hombre no puede llamarse verdaderamente libre, sino cuando ejerce todas sus facultades y cuando á todas sus facultades corresponden instituciones, que no son otra cosa sino medios de manifestarlas y hacerlas fecundas en largos bienes. A la voluntad corresponde el comicio; á la razon la tribuna, y la prensa, y la enseñanza, ya sujeta á leyes, ya libre; al juicio del jurado; luego el ciudadano debe ser, por derecho propio, elector y juez, y debe también, por derecho propio, manifestar su pensamiento y transmitirlo á sus semejantes."

"Es despropósito sin ejemplo obligar á un ciudadano libre á que se eduque con arreglo á ideas que rechaza, y siga métodos en cuya eficacia no cree; que se sujete á prescripciones impropias de su índole; que se arrastre largos años en una universidad, domeñando su independencia; cuando en menos tiempo del prefijado por la ley, acaso allegaría los tesoros de ciencia necesarios para profesar una carrera de cualquier linaje, y ejercer un elevado magisterio. El derecho del individuo, que no debe nunca desconocerse ni desestimarse, si los pueblos han de alcanzar verdaderas libertades, reclama que se armonicen de tal suerte todos los modos de su ser; que se respeten con tan profundo respeto las manifestaciones de su conciencia, que nunca pueda ser parte un poder tiránico á imponerle ideas, que no quiere admitir, ni dogmas en que no quiera creer."

"Hé aquí, en breves palabras resumidas las ideas que, en nuestro humilde sentir, abonán la libertad de enseñanza. Si cuando hemos visto al individuo oscurecido en su ausencia por las sombras de la autoridad, domeñado en su voluntad por las cadenas del poder; cuando hemos visto perdida su actividad en la obediencia; malgastados sus instintos en seguir las tradiciones de la razon no animada; cuando nada han dejado, ora los guerreros, ora los sacerdotes, á su libre espontaneidad, donde Dios con su vivificador aliento depositó los gérmenes de la vida universal de todos los seres, clamamos con indecible entusiasmo contra todas las instituciones que arbitrara la tiranía para borrar en el hombre su propia naturaleza, y clamamos, sí, por la libertad de enseñanza."

"Hasta aquí hemos probado una tesis; libertad del individuo para aprender, sin ajustarse á reglamentos ni á disposiciones que violenten su libre albedrío."

"Debe además admitirse la libertad de los cuerpos científicos. Si estas asociaciones tienen por objeto allegar ciencia; si la ciencia no se allega sino en el criterio individual, ni resplandece sino volviendo los ojos al gran principio de la emancipación de la conciencia, ¿cómo pretender que los cuerpos científicos caigan de hinojos ante el ídolo que se llama Estado, vendiéndole sus ideas?"

"Pero significa esta libertad de enseñanza, por nosotros proclamada, que el Estado haya de carecer de establecimientos donde se dispense la instrucción gratuita á los ciudadanos? No, y mil veces no. ¿Qué es el Estado? El complemento del individuo. ¿Le falta seguridad? El estado se la presta. ¿Es débil? El Estado es su escudo. ¿Es injustamente perseguido? El Estado es su amparo. ¿Es ignorante y no tiene medios bastantes á salir de la noche de la ignorancia? El Estado es el sol que aclarece su conciencia."

"Es necesario no hacerse ilusiones. Para estudiar al hombre, debemos estudiarlo en su conjunto. Cuando estudiamos al hombre, ¡qué es lo primero que aparece á nuestra vista? El individuo. Cuando le contemplamos más detenidamente, ¿qué vemos en el hombre? La humanidad. Sí, el hombre es la humanidad; como la humanidad es el hombre. ¿Cómo se manifiesta el individuo? Por la libertad. ¿Cómo se manifiesta en el individuo la humanidad? Por la asociación. El hombre, absolutamente libre, sin deberes de ningún linaje, sería como una de esas ráfagas de luz que se pierden en los aires sin alumbrar el mundo. El

hombre, entregado á una asociación que fuera para su conciencia autoridad infalible, para su cuerpo motor supremo, sería como uno de esos peligros que nacen y mueren pegados á una roca. ¿Cómo el principio de libertad se realiza? Dejando al individuo toda la libertad racional; y la libertad racional es la libertad posible, es la completa libertad humana. ¿Cómo se realiza la igualdad? La igualdad no se realiza sino en la asociación. ¿Cómo se realiza la fraternidad? La fraternidad no se realiza sino en la asociación. Luego el hombre, más libre cuanto más social, necesita que el Estado, representación de todas sus facultades, síntesis de su naturaleza, tenga una institución correspondiente á esa facultad, institución que esté en armonía con su naturaleza, y esa institución no es otra sino la escuela pública. No nos asemejamos á los republicanos de Roma, que arrojaban á los gramáticos y retóricos de su república, por creerlos enemigos de su estética severidad."

"En la civilización oriental, la enseñanza pertenece al sacerdocio. Solo los Brahmanes explicaban los Vedas, escritos en caracteres que no podían ser conocidos por las muchedumbres. En Grecia la enseñanza era libre. Pitágoras explicaba la armonía de las esferas, de ese eterno cantar de Dios; descomponía en el crisol de su mente la naturaleza, y volaba en alas de su razon hasta mirar con mirada de águila la verdad eterna, armando una gran sociedad secreta. Platon, en el fondo de su academia, rodeado de sus discípulos, leía iluminado por su esplendorosa inteligencia la verdad absoluta en la frente del Eterno. Y sin embargo, ni unos ni otros, ni los orientales ni los griegos, llegaron á comprender la libertad del hombre. Los unos le abismaban en el seno de Dios; los otros en el seno de la naturaleza. Platon, el republicano, que bebía su luz en el más sublime ideal que han contemplado los hombres, trazó una república que vinculaba la razon en los filósofos, los sentidos en los guerreros, las pasiones en el pueblo, república donde el hombre era una ciega máquina, y la libertad una hermosa mentira."

"En los tiempos modernos ha tenido dos tutelas la enseñanza. La tutela del Estado y la tutela de la Iglesia. Ambas tutelas han sido perniciosas. La Iglesia impidió, durante muchos siglos, que en las ciencias naturales se siguiera el sistema de Bacon, y en las ciencias especulativas el sistema de Descartes. A tenidos en las unas al método hipotético, nuestros sabios no leían una palabra en el eterno libro de la naturaleza; ateniéndose á la escolástica en las otras, nuestros filósofos consumían estérilmente la luz de la razon."

"Pero, en Francia, y últimamente en España, la instrucción, huyendo de la Iglesia, cayó en manos del Estado. En la misma Alemania, si en Hiedelberg y en Francfort es independiente la universidad, en Berlin es la universidad esclava. Ejemplos de una y otra nación abonarán nuestras tesis. La universidad, en Francia, emprendió guerra á muerte contra el catolicismo. Quinet, aquel célebre orador que concluía una de sus lecciones, diciendo, al referirse á las jornadas de julio: 'Tres días de verdad son demasiado poco para una vida tan larga.' Quinet trinoó contra la religion en elocuentes lecciones. Michelet, en esta gran cruzada, no se dió punto de reposo."

"Es tal su odio, que desconoce la alteza de la arquitectura gótica y la sublimidad de la escolástica, rechazando muchos de sus principios, que la escuela racionalista ha resucitado con gran aplauso de los racionalistas, condenando al desprecio las catedrales, esas apoyas de piedra, arca de las creencias más sublimes, que flotan eternamente como la ciudad de Dios en el inmenso discurso de los tiempos. Al mismo tiempo Luis Felipe volvía sus ojos á Mr. Cousin, el cual enseñaba que la verdad no está en ningún sistema, sino en todos, y que principios opuestos se armonizan en una eterna armonía, para que de esta suerte los franceses lograsen creer con mayor facilidad en la alquimia parlamentaria que despoja de su soberanía al rey, para cedersela al pueblo, y de

su poder, para entregárselo al rey. La universidad, sigue hoy esclava del poder ejecutivo. El imperio ha destruido las catedras. Mr. Cousin, que bajo el reinado de Luis Felipe era ya eclético, es hoy, bajo el imperio de Napoleon, espiritualista, y espera con ansiedad que se levante de su sepulcro la monarquía legítima, para convertirse al catolicismo."

"En Alemania ha sucedido lo mismo. Krauser, por haber publicado un libro contra las sociedades secretas, padeció largos años de horribles persecuciones, como Fielte, el Platon de los modernos tiempos, había padecido antes crueles amarguras por su teoría de la ciencia. Hegel, que daba realidad objetiva á la lógica, esfuerzo sublime del humano entendimiento, se vió obligado á velar con impenetrable misterio sus principios políticos. Schellinh mismo modificó su filosofía, cediendo á ruegos de Federico de Prusia. Los Sclegeler, si hemos de dar crédito á la maledicencia de Heine, se convirtieron al catolicismo, no para darse á la vida del alma, sino para asegurar la vida del cuerpo. Y io que decimos de los Sclegeler, podemos decir de Fiechik, y de los románticos austriacos. Así Straus, en sus lecciones, comparaba á Federico de Prusia con Julian el apóstata, y á los románticos con los paganos. Hé ahí los males de la esclava tutela del Estado."

"Si por libertad de enseñanza se entiende que no haya escuelas, rechazamos tal libertad. Si se entiende por libertad de enseñanza que el reglamento no torture al individuo, que la universidad sea libre; que los catedráticos no tengan dependencia inmediata del Estado, nosotros queremos esa libertad. La universidad debe ser libre. Es necesario que el Estado mantenga la instrucción pública, de suerte que pueda servir de modelo á la instrucción privada, que debe existir como garantía de la libertad de enseñanza."

Un amigo nuestro nos ha facilitado la siguiente carta que publicamos á continuación, recibida de Leon fecha 6 del que rije, cuya publicación hacemos para que nuestros lectores se satisfagan del ridículo en que se colocan los hombres que hoy se titulan G. P. y sus asecuras los aliados de los deinas Estados; que para vergüenza y oprobio de todos ellos, yean estampadas en nuestras columnas sus intrigas y malos manejos que emplean para satisfacer sus ambiciosos deseos; atropellando las leyes, cometiendo toda clase de abusos contra la humanidad, haciendo proclamaciones subversivas, influyéndoles millares de errores, atrayéndolos á una senda estraviada, dándoles los más malos ejemplos, donde todos ven lo que estos mandarines de nuevo cuño hacen: cometiendo robos, y despojando á cada cual de lo que tienen. El espacio de dos meses hace que llegaron aquí las fuerzas del Salvador y poco despues las de Guatemala, ¡y estas que hacen! ¡qué harán! incurriendo en tales desmanes; sin que se muevan á cosa que valga la pena haciendo muchos aparatos, trincheras por todas partes y de varias figuras, creyéndose ellos mismos que se harán invencibles: el tiempo se los enseñará, cuando aquel otro Sr. . . . que ellos propios han traído para acá y que por aquí anda, les vaya á dar la lección que merecen; quitándole, sus barreras que no son otras cosas sino miedo.—(La carta dice así.)

Sr. don Chico A. . . .

Leon, 6 de Agosto de 1856.

Estimado amigo: Demasiado molestos nos vemos aquí por el estado fatal en que se encuentra esta ciudad y sus barrios, mas de dos meses hace que han llegado aquí las fuerzas de los otros Estados sin haber traído provisiones de boca con que mantenerse, y muy poco dinero con que proporcionárselas, de suerte es que no tienen mas arbitrio que es estarlas tomando á mano armada de los vecinos de las huertas que se hallan situadas en contorno de esta ciudad, las que á esta hora ya escasean para ellos mismos: amigo que si Dios con su gran poder no nos mira con ojos de piedad vamos á perecer con esta clase de guerra que nos hacen estos malditos Chapiques y Salvadoreños, ¡que pensarán! Haganos el favor de decirnos si el

Jeneral Walker piensa venir para acá, pues aquí estamos rogando á la Divina Providencia sea cuanto antes, pues este será el único medio de espantar esta plaga de lobos malignos que aquí se han aposado sin intentar de ir á tras ó adelante.

A mas le diré hoy se encuentra la ciudad dividida en dos mandos militares, la una mitad dirigida por el invariable Jerez y la otra por el bandolero Mendez este último suele á veces salir á comprar [cojer] ganado mientras tanto descansamos de él que todo lo quiere conponer afusilando.

Estrada y Martínez se han huido de aquí, anduvieron con cartas falsas jugando pero parece que entre toda la camarilla de ministerio le conocieron algo de nuevos planes, sobre lejitimidad, pasaron su sofoco y luego se han largado sin que hayamos sabido á donde fueron á parar, si volverán ó nó.

Deseo querido amigo nos conteste V. por que deseamos saber algo de lo que pasa por esa de Granada, mientras que por aquí hay un número de propagandistas de mentiras y chismes que nos abrumán, sin que podamos saber algo de verdad.—Soy de V. su afmo. amigo. DEMETRIO.

## SENTENCIAS ANTIGUAS.

La envidia bestia insaciable: como tal roe guesos, cuando mas no haya. No es otra cosa la envidia que gusano en el roer á sordas; gusano en no acometer sino á lo mejor: gusano en la baja.—A. Perez.

Polilla de la fortuna es la envidia; pero de las dos suertes mejor es ser envidiado que envidioso: este es torpe vicio; aquello riesgo honrado. *Nercuber.*

Dos grandes rocas tiene que temer el que rije el gobierno del principado: la demasiada severidad, y la demasiada piedad: que hace mal quien lo niega todo, y mal quien todo lo concede. *Arias Montano.*

En los negocios de su familia, y no en los del Estado es endonde una mujer debe manifestar su talento y su prudencia. *Teofrasto.*

Mujer, no quieras parecerte al hombre. Los dos sexos no deben de tener nada de comun entre sí.—*Pitagoras.*

La murmuración es hija bastarda del entendimiento: pero tan valida entre las jentes, que sin ella, ya no hay trato ni conversacion gustosa.—*Setanti.*

La murmuración es una bestia feroz; por desgracia ha llegado á socializarse.

## VERSO DE GUSTO.

No quiero que á otras mires ánjel mio  
Mi bello trovador,

Que allá en mi mente, con fatal delirio  
Pienso dibides tú ardoroso amor:

No quiero no te acuerdes mas de aquella  
Que has amado ya,

Por que presumo son felices ellas  
Y mártir vivo con mi fino amor:

Las dulces trobas que á sus pies pusisteis.  
La quisiera romper yo,

Y si pudiera la que ántes tu quisisteis.  
Despedazar lo haria con furor:"

Ninguna, no ninguna te ha querido  
Como te quiero yo,

Verdad que no, echizo de mi vida,  
Verdad que sí, consuelame por Dios.

## AVISO.

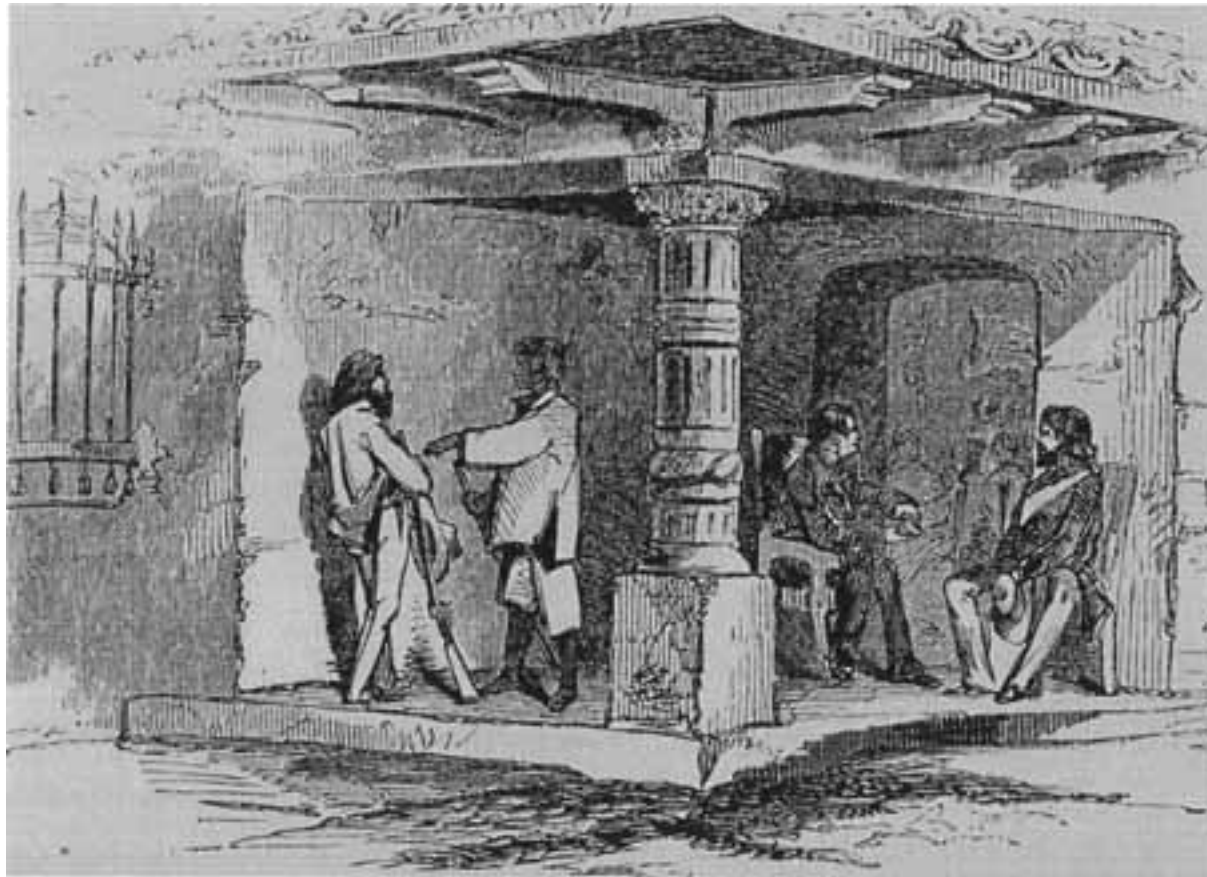
El que suscribe ofrece dar una gratificación de 20 pesos á quien le entregue un reloj de oro, de fábrica inglesa, que perdió en abril último con su nombre grabado en el interior. El que lo encuentre puede ocurrir á la casa de los Sres. don Páfilo y don Gabriel Lacayo.  
Granada, agosto 19 de 1856.  
ANTONIO FALLA.

Se necesitan Ojalateros, Herreros, Galafateros, Carpinteros, Embaldadores y Harrieros.  
Ocurrase al Sr. Thomas F. Fisher.  
Q. M. Jeneral.

## IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.

Expedición de Byron Cole a Chontales  
Byron Cole's Expedition to Chontales



Conversando con el señor Zelaya  
A talk with Señor Zelaya



Esperando al enemigo en San José  
Waiting for the enemy at San José

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 43

**Sábado, 30 de agosto de 1856****Saturday, August 30, 1856**

LA SEGUNDA PARTE del informe de la expedición de Byron Cole a Chontales continúa en primera plana y concluye en la página 4, siempre en inglés. Adentro, en ambos idiomas, los decretos # 36, 37 y 38 entregan a la empresa naviera de Morgan y Garrison, diz que por la suma recibida de cuatrocientos mil dólares, todos los vapores y demás bienes confiscados a la antigua compañía del Tránsito. En inglés, la Orden Especial # 72 del Comandante en Jefe William Walker, da de baja del Ejército al raso John Tabor, que desde el 26 de enero ha estado dirigiendo EL NICARAGUENSE por orden del mismo Walker. (Según consta en el Libro de Órdenes del Ejército, en diversas ocasiones el Comandante en Jefe William Walker destaca soldados a trabajar en el periódico. Por ejemplo, el 5 de agosto, la "Orden Especial No. 55" envía al soldado Peter A. Yarrington, de la Compañía E del Primer Batallón de Rifleros, a "laborar temporalmente en la Imprenta").

En síntesis, los cinco números de agosto y los anteriores de julio muestran al "Presidente" William Walker "americanizando", con más de un millar de compatriotas, a todo tren, al pedazo de Nicaragua que logra controlar desde su Cuartel General en Granada.

THE SECOND PART of the report of Byron Cole's expedition to Chontales continues on the front page and concludes on page 4, always in English. Inside, in both languages, decrees # 36, 37 and 38 give to Morgan & Garrison's steamship company, allegedly for the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars already paid, all the steamers and property previously confiscated to the old Transit Company. In English, Special Order # 72 from Commander-in-Chief William Walker, gives an honorable discharge from the Army to private John Tabor, who since January 26th has been the editor of EL NICARAGUENSE as ordered by the same Walker. (As recorded in the Army's Order Book, time and again Commander-in-Chief William Walker detaches soldiers to do work in the paper's printing shop. For instance, on August 5, 1856, "Special Order No. 55" sends private Peter A. Yarrington, Company E, First Rifle Battalion, "to temporary duty in the printing office.")

In short, the five issues in August and the previous ones in July show "President" William Walker with over one thousand of his countrymen, "americanizing", full speed ahead, the portion of Nicaragua that he manages to control from his Army Headquarters in Granada.

**Extractos / Excerpts****PURCHASE.**

We are happy to state that the Hon. Pierre Soule has purchased the Mercedes Hacienda, the ranch of Chomorro, belonging to the Republic. The purchase money involves the nice little sum of fifty thousand dollars.

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**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.****No. 37.**

Whereas it has been well and duly ascertained that the late Accessory Transit Company is indebted to the Republic of Nicaragua in a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars . . . All the steamers and other moveable property within the territories of the State, are hereby considered the property of the Republic of Nicaragua . . .

256 (1)

**No. 38.**

For and in consideration of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, the receipt of which is acknowledged, the Republic of Nicaragua cedes, transfers and conveys to Charles Morgan, and Cornelius K. Garrison, and their successors and assigns under the grant of the 19th of February, 1856, all the right, title and interest held by the State, in the property, moveable as well as inmoveable, lately belonging to the Accessory Transit Company . . .

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**CALIFORNIA SCENE IN GRANADA.**

Last Saturday night . . . As the old El Dorado in San Francisco, Stockton, or Sacramento, once gathered armies of men, so the Lone Star drew into its circle the living world of Granada. . . . Piles of money and scrip, warrants for thousands of acres of land, lay piled up on the faro or monte table. . . . The bar-room presented a scene of life too vivid to describe . . . When this news shall go to California, where the hand of Puritanism is already interfering with the liberties and opinions of the people . . . we shall look to see a new flood of emigration turned in this direction. Men who have fought the west into its present position, who have pioneered the advance of civilization north, east, south and west, who have driven the forest and the Indian back, these men will come to Nicaragua, and from her we shall see and hear that they have not forgotten their old mission, to extend the limits of the hardy American race. They will sport too, bucking at monte, faro or a "private game of pocker;" they will run races, and make love to the girls, and spend their money as easy as they make it; but they will do no harm to the public other than what they do to themselves. And who shall say them nay. With all their towering virtues as a race of men carrying out the vast designs of God, allow them some great vices; and when the balance sheet of life comes to be adjusted . . . let us see who shall suffer most, the careless, thoughtless man of pleasure, or the greedy, devouring hypocrite, who "steals the robes of heaven to serve the devil in."

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Sr. D. Chico A. . . .

Leon, Agosto 22 de 1856.

Apreciable amigo:

. . . La noticia de la ejecucion de don Mariano Salazar causó mucho sentimiento por acá . . .

El total de las tropas hoy aquí no son mas que 1,400 hombres, las enfermedades se multiplican cada dia, tanto la fiebre como el cólera, la mortandad diaria no baja de 7 ó 8 diario, continúan desertándose con frecuencia pues es tanto el descontento . . .

El 20 llegó aquí un esprofeso del pueblo de Somoto, con las noticias de haberse levantado el pueblo en masa y haber asesinado á los Sres. don J. Maria Estrada, don Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, el Jeneral don Agustin Hernandez y otros varios que seguian delirando en defender á esta segunda faccion de gobierno.

El Chelon despues de sus largos dias de prision se las ha tocado. ¡Dios lo salve!

Las fuerzas de Guatemala y del Salvador están en los esqueletos porque parece que este clima les cobra el piso, diestmádoles y tambien las raciones son tan abundantes que están todos transformados en flautas de órganos. ¡Que miseria!

. . . mis vivos deseos hoy, son de saber lo que pasa por esa de Granada, pues ya hoy mi esperanza de vivir despues de Dios no está sino en el Jeneral Walker. . . .

DEMETRID.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

NO. 43.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

### REGULAR TERMS:

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Notice of Dissolution

OF THE

Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor, in the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.

A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Baye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedemann and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856.

The aforesaid George Ph. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedemann having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

C. C. VENABLE,  
 Clerk of Court of First Instance.

### Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Wiedemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.

Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account.

All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Wiedemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor.

Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.

HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Wiedemann & Beschor, under the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large, will continue to favor my establishment and be satisfied, that I shall always endeavour to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices.

Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.

GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
 Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### Wanted

TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.  
 Apply to THOS. F. FISHER,  
 Quartermaster-General.

## OFFICIAL.

### Lieut. Col. Byron Cole's EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.

Report to W. K. ROGERS, Secretary of Hacienda.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

On our way to Comapa we passed the rivers Guesilla and Limon, the latter of these, at Comapa, flowing westward, falling into some extreme south-western branch of the Blewfields river, which has all the drainage between the Buaco and atagalpa chains.

We passed the night quietly and comfortably at Comapa, the air being cool and bracing; too cool in fact for exposure. Most of our party slept under blankets, and those who did not suffered much from cold.

I believe that this portion of Chontales will be regarded in future as the best for agricultural purposes. The grass fields of Comapa will not require drainage even, for the degrees of culture, and the soil and air, are equally good for corn, wheat, barley, timber, fruit-trees, and every kind of garden vegetables. A larger proportion of sand in the clay of this soil, furnished by the soft sandstones—the clay draining off into the deeper parts makes the surface light for the plough. The general aspect of the region is similar to that of Olancha, in Honduras, where there is rain during the dry months. The north-east trade wind, blowing steadily from the Mosquito shore, comes into this cool region loaded with vapor, and deposits it gradually and constantly. By the appearance of the cattle, I should judge that the grass was of a good quality, and nutritious even when dry. Surveys may be conducted here with facility, and I see no reason why Comapa, in a few years, may not rival Virginia valley. Tobacco of a good quality is grown in all parts of Chontales, but that of Orcones and Comapa, has a very superior flavor. The soil is not productive of thick-leaved, or nitrogenized herbage; very few of the plants presenting the vivid hue of the ranker kinds of tropical vegetation. The road from lake Nicaragua over the mountains is traversible at all seasons, and may be converted into a good wagon track with but little labor. Over two thirds of the distance, at the present time, wagons may be taken with ease, even in the wet season. Lines of property are not defined by visible marks in this quarter of Nicaragua, nor is it probable that they rest upon any better foundation than traditional claims. The population is too small to occupy an hundredth part of the land, and the number of cattle though great, might be increased a thousand fold.

A high range of mountains in the north and north west, perhaps sixty miles distant from Comapa, is probably the dividing ridge between the valleys of Blewfields and Wanks or Segovia river. A party of exploration might push on without obstacle into the Indian country beyond Comapa, and decide many interesting questions regarding the soil, climate, and rivers of that unexplored territory.

Comapa has from eighty to one hundred houses, and a population between three and four hundred. A third part of the houses are unoccupied, and many of them falling to ruin. Last year the village was visited by the cholera, which swept off two thirds of the population.

August 4th. On our way toward Juigalpa, this morning, we left Comapa on the right, taking a road which is but little known or traversed; in fact, a mere cattle trail. From Comapa to Juigalpa is probably twenty-five miles, extended to thirty by the windings of the road.

After leaving Comapa three miles behind us going E by S, we found ourselves engaged in the central mountain system of Chontales, composed of hard sandstone rocks with high inclinations. We passed obliquely over a number of ridges, crossing the rivers Vera Cruz, Canguajal, and Yecia—all of which flow into Lake Nicaragua. The hills in this quarter are covered with foliage, and the grass is poor and scanty. A few huts along the road, each with its yield of corn on a hillside, were the only signs of population. The few inhabitants seemed very poor, timid, and profoundly ignorant. We stayed this night, after fifteen miles of slow and toilsome travel, at a small plantation, where we were hospitably entertained.

August 5th. To-day, continuing our journey through the group of mountains, we passed the river Pablano, and six hundred yards farther, another branch called Peida; after these we forded the rivers Agua Caliente (at which point the land is less rocky and the face of the country more equal), the rivers San de Cedro, and the Myal, which is near Juigalpa. The last four of our fifteen miles of travel were over rich bottom land, surrounded by terraced hills, well wooded. The valley drained by the Myal river is extremely picturesque and sustains large herds of cattle, mules and horses. The rise from this valley to Juigalpa is not less than 800 feet and very steep.

Juigalpa has about 200 houses, twenty or thirty with tiled roofs. The plaza is small, and the adobe church very ancient in appearance. We were badly received at Juigalpa, and after a

scanty meal, I ordered the horses to be saddled, and we proceeded on our way. Both the alcaldes had fled from the town as we approached, and I was obliged to leave my orders with the padre, who, as usual, appeared the most intelligent and cunning person in the town. Whatever the priesthood may be in other Catholic countries, there is no doubt they are by far the most intelligent and influential class in Central America. They have generally fine intellectual physiognomies, with a sensual cast of the eye and mouth, and are unrivalled by any men I have met in powers of conversation on topics of general interest. Most of those in Chontales possess large and rich haciendas, numerous herds of fat cattle, good horses, and very pretty and amiable housekeepers, who are also excellent cooks. The view from the hill of Juigalpa embraces a circuit of six or seven miles radius of good land, well wooded and watered, and some parts under cultivation. This region is, or might be, a wealthy agricultural section. The view is shut in all sides by high mountains. It is difficult to estimate the population of Juigalpa and vicinity, but I should judge that not more than 300 persons reside in the town, and perhaps fifteen hundred in the vicinity.

We left Juigalpa in the afternoon, and rode three miles to a hacienda belonging to the padre of Juigalpa, where we passed the night. The road took us westward, and we crossed the rivers Nispero and Quisala, flowing through meadow lands and cultivated fields.

August 6th. We rose early on the sixth of August, after a good night's rest, and rode over a finely varied grass country to the hatto of Chajutea. The people of this place received us with great apparent good will, and voluntarily prepared breakfast for the party. Here we saw good horses; but in general, the horses of Chontales are of an inferior breed—ill shaped and without strength.

At Chajutea begin the fine lands which environ the great valley of Acoyapa. The breed of cattle here are superior to those of Mesapa, and many degrees better than the Granada stock. I obtained full and satisfactory information in regard to the haciendas of this district, the people happening to be unusually communicative. The roads are bad, in consequence of the depth and richness of the soil, and our progress was consequently slow, and fatiguing to the horses. We arrived early this day at the large and beautiful hatto of Merced, the property of the convent of La Merced in Granada. This hacienda is one of the finest we saw in Chontales. Of the extent of territory surrounding the haciendas, I have no reliable account, and it is probable that the owners would find it difficult to establish the lines of their lands. Two centuries ago the entire region was a wilderness, with only a few wandering tribes of Indians. The property of the first Spanish settlers, and of their descendants to the present time, consisting principally of horses and cattle, boundaries would be determined, in general, by occupation, and the herds of adjoining haciendas often graze together upon the same plains and terraces.

At Merced excellent quarters were provided for us in a large newly built hatto of reeds and thatch, and good food provided without stint. Our physician had an opportunity at this, as at several other haciendas, of rendering some important medical and surgical services, for which a great deal of sincere gratitude was expressed by the relatives of the patients.

At Merced the river Merced flows toward the lake. At this hacienda I ordered six fresh horses, to replace those that had failed through fatigue. Your requisitions were received with respect, and attended to without delay.

August 7th. We remained at Merced until the next morning, and early on the seventh started for Acoyapa. Half a mile westerly beyond the river Merced, we forded the river Mayale, and soon after passed a third branch of river, called the Coyolito, all flowing southward. Beyond the Coyolito is the river Yerba Buena, after passing which we began a gradual and pleasing ascent over beautiful grazing lands of hill and meadow toward the Portal de La Vigisca, a slight depression in the chain of hills which shuts in the valley of Acoyapa on the west. Before reaching the Portal we crossed the torrent of Puntaseveta, and a smaller branch, of which the name has escaped my recollection.

About midday we arrived at the Portal, and at one view, looking north east and south, embraced a vast extent of the valley of Acoyapa and the mountains by which it is environed.

At our feet about two miles from the Portal, was the town of La Vigisca with its church of stone; the only one of that material in Chontales. This town is about one hundred feet below the Portal, and one hundred and fifty above the general level of the valley of Acoyapa. It stands on a flat spur, or prominence, which juts out from the La Vigisca range of hills. We rode rapidly through this village—which has a number of well built tiled houses, and may contain a population of two or three hundred—and went down by a steep road at the eastern edge of the town into the wet prairie, which is a part of that strip of prairie land already described as bordering the whole of Chontales from Mesapa to Acoyapa. Riding three miles due east, we arrived at the foot of the low terrace,

or table, on which the town of Acoyapa is situated about fifty feet above the general level. This terrace is bordered with thickets which partly hide the town from those approaching by the valley. As we came near, the alarm bell rang, and we expected to find the place in arms against us. Putting spurs to our horses we rode rapidly in close order about the hill, as the guide conducted us, and entered the town on the north side. No enemy appeared, but as we galloped into the plaza, the Alcade segundo of Acoyapa, Felipe Delgado, a stout smooth faced gentleman, well dressed and polite, came forward and saluted me. We dismounted at the corridor of a large deserted house, on the corner opposite the west door of the church, which here by an unusual arrangement, stands on the north side of the plaza within its limits, with entrances on the east and west side.

I had no sooner dismounted than the alcalde began a sharp and inquisitive conversation with me, regarding the purpose of our coming. In this he was presently joined by Señor Zelaya, a wealthy and leading citizen of Acoyapa, who has been hitherto a Granada merchant. After satisfying these gentlemen, and ordering a dinner for our party, at the public expense, I found an opportunity of conversing apart with a native soldier, well affected toward the present government, who informed me that we had been expected, and preparations of a hostile character made for our coming. I learned further from reliable and friendly authority, that the party of deserters whom we first heard of at Tabaca, on the Malacotulla river—were on the other side of the town, in readiness for an attack upon us, to be made as soon as the native forces would co-operate with them.

I did not communicate this intelligence to any person, and remained at the quarters declining Señor Leandro Zelaya's polite and pressing invitation to me to separate myself from the party by taking dinner at his house. The doctor and captain Hooff accepted the invitation, however, in good faith, and reported favorably of Señor Zelaya's hospitality, and the general polish of his manners. Señor Zelaya is a travelled gentleman, has been in New York, and would, no doubt, with his fine person and great power of dissimulation, make a figure in Wall Street and Fifth Avenue. The alcalde, Señor Felipe Delgado, was equally agreeable in his way, and gave me the directions of several haciendas, not forgetting that of Dionisio Chamorro, at that moment occupied by thirty-two sharpshooters and renegades, who were quietly expecting our little party of ten men to a very disagreeable kind of entertainment.

I ascertained through friendly sources—not through the alcalde or Señor Zelaya—that the family of the late Fruto Chomorro had left Acoyapa, hearing of our approach six hours before we entered. To the pressing inquiries of the alcalde in regard to our next point of destination, I replied—that we should proceed immediately to the hacienda of Dionisio Chomorro; and as he seemed very anxious to know by what road we intended to return to Granada, I allowed him to think that it would be by the way of Juigalpa. As soon as we had dined, and my requisitions were served, we left Acoyapa, and riding rapidly south-west, arrived at the hatto of San Augustin, on the open plains.

Rumors very unfavorable to the present government have been industriously circulated in this district. A messenger had arrived that morning, who reported that the government forces had fallen back from Managua, and that "by this time Massaya was undoubtedly in the hands of the Leonese." By these lying, ridiculous reports, the prestige of the government was temporarily diminished, and the people encouraged to join with the renegades in destroying the civil officers of your department sent into Chontales in the fulfilment of a peaceful and necessary duty. We passed the night at the hatto of San Augustin, and after a scanty meal of tortillas, left that position August 8th, continuing to increase our distance from Acoyapa, in the direction of the hacienda of San Jose. After some two hours travel on the road, when within sight of San Jose, we saw two horsemen riding after us at full speed, and making violent gestures to attract our attention. I rode back and met the first who proved to be Señor Mariano Castillo, formerly a captain in the democratic army. He informed me that the deserters and the friends of Chamorro, were following with the intention of destroying us; that three democrats had already been killed in the vicinity of Acoyapa, and that he himself with his brother was escaping to the mountains. I was not at all surprised by the information of Castillo, but the government is no less indebted to him, than if he had been the first to bring me news of the intentions of the enemy. Castillo and his brother rode off in the direction of the mountains, and I pushed on rapidly to the hacienda, intending to make a fight there, in case the enemy should appear. We found the people at San Jose inhospitable, sullen and silent. I had learned from a democratic friend that a number of muskets were hidden in the woods near this hacienda. These were quickly found and broken up. Finding here a supply of jerked beef and cheese, I ordered a meal to be

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 30.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant R. W. Pickersgill promoted Captain Company A Rangers.  
Lewis D. Watkins appointed Capt. in Second Light Infantry.  
Horace Bell appointed Capt. in Second Light Infantry.  
Second Lieut. A. Connor promoted First Lieut. Second Light Infantry.  
J. W. Andrews appointed Capt. Co. A Rangers.  
Andrew Bradley appointed First Lieut. Co. A Second Light Infantry.  
W. H. Lent appointed First Lieut. Rangers.  
James Kellum appointed Surgeon with rank of Captain.  
W. J. Gaskill appointed Second Lieut. Rangers.  
J. Roche appointed Second Lieut. 2d Light Infantry.  
H. D. Morrell appointed Second Lieut. 2d Light Infantry.  
Wm. W. Reader appointed Second Lieut. 2d Light Infantry.  
Edgar Hewitt appointed First Lieut. and Assistant of Commissary and Subsistence.  
J. Brinckerhoff appointed Surgeon with rank of Captain.

### RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Dana C. Forrest has been accepted.  
The resignation of Second Lieut. W. B. Newby has been accepted.  
The resignation of Second Lieut. Alfred A. Moors has been accepted.  
The resignation of Surgeon Wm. H. Saunders has been accepted.  
The resignation of Major John H. Marshal, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has been accepted.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Second Lieut. W. McDonald has been granted leave of absence for ninety days, on account of ill health.  
Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster-General has been granted leave of absence for sixty days. Major B. F. Grane will take charge of the Quartermaster-General's Department until the return of Col. Thos. F. Fisher.  
Lieut. George W. Gist, granted leave of absence for sixty days.

### SCHLESSINGER AGAIN!

The following address from Louis Schlessinger to the Americans in Nicaragua, is being secretly circulated through the country. As there is nothing we can write which shows so well the perfidy, the ignorance, and the unscrupulousness of the man, we publish it literally:

Soldiers! The time has come for you to be avenged for all the hardships, and dangers you undergone by the deceiving promises made to you by a faithless traitor. Yes "I call him "Wm. Walker"—a faithless traitor;" who of you will not hear witness to me, that after sacrificing all for him, who by adventurous luck pushed himself forward—meet cold indifference.

"Did you ever share a part of the millions he robbed of the people of this country? No—I know it that the greater part of the army, come out here, to seek a peaceable new home, for yourself & family—and as such you were to honorable to steal on your own huk; but he who is yet your master.

"Did he ever pay you what he promised—Never. To sacrifice you is his aim; if successful he will throw you of—if unsuccessful he will abscond as he done in Sonora leaving you to your own faith. Soldiers the Army! of Guatemala Salvador Honduras are moving to on not agst you but agst him—who defying justice and humanity seeks to destroy and to sacrifice men and property for the gratification of his made vanity.

Soldiers—I offer you full garanties,—pass over and you will be protected here

It is the cautioning voice of a friend who calls you

LOUIS SCHLESSINGEE.

Matagalpa Ags. 7 | 856

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM LEON.—We have seen a letter from Lieut. Col. MacIntosh, dated August 28th, from Managua, in which he states that Captain Pickersgill had just returned from a scouting trip with ten men, and that with this small party he went within seven miles of Leon without seeing the face of an enemy. The hostile armies now concentrated in that city must keep close to their quarters to let so small a party patrol under the very shadow of their fortifications.

MASAYA HERALD.—We received the first No. of the above named paper. Although it does not quite equal in its typographical appearance some papers we have seen, it is a much better one than we supposed could be produced from the imperfect materials in that place. We wish the proprietors prosperity, and if there is any money up in the Volcans City, "we wish they may get it."

### CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In 1855 Gen. Walker landed at Granada, and was at once accepted by the Democratic party as its representative. By treaty stipulation between the Serviles and the Liberals, this single fact was acknowledged, that he should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic; and that in the civil affairs of the State, a Provisional government should be formed until such time as the people might assemble to constitute a government of their own choosing. This compact was signed by both parties, and in accordance therewith the country resumed that condition of quiet which it had not known, except at intervals, for twenty-eight years. Acquiescence on the part of the sovereign people sanctified the treaty, and the government formed under it, as the supreme authority; and except here and there, in remote sections, no resistance or opposition was made to the officers appointed by President Rivas. Taxes were collected with readiness in Segovia, Chontales, Matagalpa and Rivas; and, in fact, the whole people felt and acknowledged themselves to be living under the influence of a political system far superior to any ever exercised in the country before. Labor was resumed in all sections, and it is estimated that had peace continued, the crops of cacao, sugar, coffee and tobacco, would have been larger than for many previous years. Landed proprietors felt secure in their property, and with the increased resources and foreign trade of the State, they hoped on quicker markets and higher prices. Even the Indians in Matagalpa increased the extent of their cultivated ground; and at the very time of the breaking out of the war with Costa Rica, this market was daily becoming better supplied with vegetables, poultry and other articles of marketing, while the prices were rising. We say rising, for we consider it necessary that the price of many things in this State should increase, in order to make a profitable return to the laborer. At present it is necessary to hold out some hope of a competence to the emigrant, to induce him to settle in this State and devote his time and labor to the pursuits of a country life, with its pigs, chickens, dairies, cows, etc.; and when we say this very side of emigration itself will have the effect to increase the price of produce, we only assert what Texas and Western Louisiana have proved. In the first five years after the revolution of Texas, corn continued to rise in price, and during the season of emigration, it sometimes sold at an advance of one hundred per cent.

When the war broke out, this country was in the enjoyment of profound internal quiet and contentment. No incendiary hand had dared to raise itself against the general welfare; and all the energies of the State were being devoted to the advancement of the public good. Wharves were being built, new towns were being laid out, the keels of new schooners for navigating the Lake were being laid, roads were being opened, the North was being fortified, arsenals and armories were being created, the foundry at Leon was looked into and its great cannon moulds scoured up, light houses were in progress of construction, the tariff was being revised in a liberal shape, the army was being reduced, and in a word, the dilapidated position of affairs was being upset and improved. In the midst of all this the war broke out. Did the people evidence their dissatisfaction by any treasonable conduct? Far from it; they flocked to the standard of the Republic, and at one time Gen. Walker had an offer of eight thousand volunteers. With great prudence and foresight, he determined not to burthen the State with the support and pay of such a heavy force when he could achieve a victory without increasing his army. Neither did he wish to withdraw so many men from industrial pursuits; and in lieu of raising a great army, he at once concentrated his American forces and commenced his campaign. He exhibited his faith in the people, and proved their loyalty, when he left Leon, Matagalpa, Chontales, and all the outposts of the Republic, to be occupied and guarded by natives he himself had armed. Granada, the pretended seat of disaffection, was left with a garrison of forty men, and these too, without hope of succor. But the result showed how true the people were to the Republic, for no sign of violence was shown; and when the news of the victory of Rivas came back, voluntarily and with one accord, all the dwelling houses in the city were ornamented with the national flag. Those who saw the people that day, will testify that they evidenced every symptom of rejoicing.

All these circumstances but go to show that the people of Nicaragua, when uninfluenced by their leaders, are in favor of Gen. Walker, and would

have rallied around his banner in the present war against the Northern league, but for the events which we shall relate.

Before the departure of the army head quarters for Rivas, a Decree of government was issued calling for an election by the people, of a President of the Republic. Gen. Walker's name was not then known in the canvass. Several prominent citizens came forward, however, and among the number we may mention the names of Rivas and Salazar. An impression obtained currency during the interval before the election, that Salazar, a Leonese, would be elected over Rivas, which gave some uneasiness to the latter, and this anxiety he communicated to Gen. Walker, at the same time indirectly soliciting the General's assistance to prevent such a result, and reasoning that the Southern section of the State, of which Rivas was a citizen, would be better satisfied, should a President be chosen from the country about Granada. The General gave no assurance to Rivas, but stated that the will of the people, when once expressed, should govern the State. Rivas became partially disaffected, but was not wise enough to hide his feelings from the General. The latter thereupon determined to watch the President, and in the end found that Rivas was corresponding with Mora. Thus perfectly satisfied, after the battle of Rivas the General returned to Granada, and subsequently went to Leon, where he insisted on the election for President being accelerated as much as possible. A proclamation was immediately issued that the election should take place in four weeks. The General left Leon, and on his way down was beset at every place to allow his name to enter the canvass as a candidate. The people urged it upon him as the only means of securing tranquility to the State by allaying local jealousy. Before arriving in this city on Friday—the election taking place on Thursday, the electoral school of this Department had cast its vote for him as the next President. This was done without any consultation; and when we announced it in El Nicaraguense, on the Saturday afterwards, the American garrison appeared to be taken by surprise. The natives of the country conceived the idea and secretly carried it through. All this time, too, the most intimate friends of the General did not believe he would accept the trust. When he came into the city, an inquiry was made of his intentions, and he gave in answer that if the people, in their primary capacity, chose to elect him, he would accept the office. This reply was communicated to Rivas, at Leon, and a second proclamation was made, ordering that the recent election, by which Gen. Walker had already been chosen by the departments should be annulled and a new election by the whole people ordered. Rivas ordered the annulment of the late election and ordered a new one; but two days afterwards his suspicions were aroused that Gen. Walker knew of his treasonable conduct with Mora, and to make himself safe he revoked all his former proclamations and declared against the Government he had assisted to organize.

As the most conclusive evidence of Gen. Walker's distrust of Rivas, he took the precaution when the latter was leaving for Leon, to have him delegate all his authority as President to the commander-in-chief, thus yielding up all shade of power. Rivas, at the time of his defection, was not only away from the capital of the Republic, but he was, by his own act, deprived of all executive authority. Accordingly, under the treaty of October, 1855, the government was reorganized by the appointment of Don Fernin Ferrer as Provisional President.

But notwithstanding the defection of Rivas, the people still adhered to the Republic, and when the election came off under the proclamation of President Ferrer, they again elected Gen. Walker to the Executive Chair. Thus it will be seen, the State has proceeded on its course without a single defection. Individuals may have gone astray, our confidence may have been betrayed, but the Republic is in the same position to-day it was six months ago, only with brighter prospects, because guided by superior wisdom.

Many allude to the evacuation of Leon as an act calculated to disparage the authority of the government. It must be remembered that Leon is now occupied by the hostile armies of three adjoining States, and that Gen. Walker has no particular interest in attacking it as hurriedly as inconsiderate friends might wish. The traitors to the State are now forced to feed their foreign auxiliaries, and we are sure the task is no agreeable one. The cholera and small pox are thinning out the ranks of the enemy, and already the spirit of the Northern combination is beginning to fail. Time is fighting our battles with surer success and more disastrously, than we could possibly hope to

do; and while this condition of affairs continues what necessity is there for harassing the army with a long march and an uneven fight. Besides, our force at present is too small to divide up with safety to the Transit Route, which must be kept open at all hazards. We are therefore pursuing the only really safe policy, and at the same time the internal order of the Republic is being rearranged on an entirely new plan. There is every probability we shall have large accessions of men in a short time, when an offensive movement will most likely be made. Taken all in all, the condition of affairs is perfectly satisfactory.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.—The public may not be aware how prolific these woods are in game; but if our readers could drop in semi-occasionally, as we do, at the Quartermaster's mess, after the boys have been out gunning, we fear the fever for racing which once agitated the public mind would give way to hunting, and the poor birds would have to suffer. We have eaten pigeons, quail, doves, plover, black-birds, and numerous others, native to the country, until our appetite for such luxuries is almost "gone in." The birds mentioned above are not such as are known in other countries by those names; but they have a strong resemblance to the birds of the United States. The dove is much smaller, while the partridge is somewhat larger, and so there is some difference with all. We should have mentioned this before, but our selfishness to be well satisfied before the general raid commenced, led us to withhold our notice of the polite gentleman constituting the Quartermaster's mess, until the present time.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—The Court of First Instance, under the Hon. Thomas Basye, has been organized for several weeks past; but owing to a press of official publications, we have omitted to mention the names of the officers of the Court. They consist as follows:

Judge—Hon. Thomas Basye;  
Clerk—C. C. Venable;  
Deputy Clerk—A. H. Wheeler;  
Marshal—W. J. Stone;  
Deputy Marshal—G. W. Lamb.

### MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Capt. M. A. Fraser,  
Col. J. A. Jacques,  
Lieut. J. T. Coleman,  
Col. E. J. Sanders,  
John Tabor, Henry C. Cook, Mr. H. Kane, and Mr. Titus.

INTERESTING ITEM.—We find the following interesting paragraph in the book of General Orders kept by the Adjutant General:

Special Order No. 72—John Tabor, enlisted December 24, 1855, was detached January 26 as Editor of "El Nicaraguense," (State paper,) published in Granada. He is now honorably discharged from the army, to date from the day he was assigned to the control of a print he has so ably conducted. By command of Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE.—We learn that the Hon. Pierre Soule returns to the United States by the next steamer. We would regret this much were it not that we infer from his purchase of the Mercedes hacienda that he will shortly make Nicaragua his place of permanent residence.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.—Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, started from this city yesterday with a volunteer force of fifty men for Chontales. The party was mounted, and went out with a determination to march through the disaffected parts of that district, visiting the rebellious with suitable evidences of the government's displeasure.

ANOTHER SCHOONER.—The schooner Pearl, which was but recently raised from the reef near this port, where she had been wrecked, has been employed by the government, and made her first trip to Virgin Bay this week, under charge of Captain Kennedy. She is a very neat little craft, and is intended as a regular liner between this city and Virgin.

PURCHASE.—We are happy to state that the Hon. Pierre Soule has purchased the ranch of Chomorro, belonging to the Republic, and known as the Mercedes Hacienda. The purchase money involves the nice little sum of fifty thousand dollars.

**THE HACIENDA OF VEGA IN MALACCA.**

A few days ago a party of six persons of whom the writer was one, started from Granada to visit the haciendas of Malacca—distant about six miles. The day was in all respects such as a traveller would desire in this country—a happy mingling, as the poets would say, of sunshine, and shade; and the roads, considering the season, were in very good condition. There were but few places where we were obliged to turn off on account of mud, and for the greater part of the distance the road was more like a carefully swept path in a garden than a highway leading from the capitol of Nicaragua, to the cities of the interior. Mounted on excellent horses it is not surprising that we put them to a good speed, or that like the old Dutchman, we rode rapidly over the bad places to get through them quickly, and over the good places because it was pleasant. Before we had got far from Granada one of our party—more thoughtful than the rest—exhibited a bottle filled with a rich red liquid, and the party resolved by acclamation to stop, and taste it at the first good water we came to; but coming to no water, before we had ridden ten minutes, the vote was reconsidered, and it was resolved without a dissenting voice to take a little “neat.”

There are many splendid haciendas in Malacca, and before we reached the one known as the “Vega,” we made several mistakes. On one occasion we came to what appeared a beautiful lawn, at the end of which we saw a gate, and supposing from the cultivation of the fields within that this might be the one we came to visit, we all as if by impulse, put our horses to their full speed upon the green sward. When we arrived at the gate we discovered our mistake, and the man who carried the bottle coming in last, we fined him a “little drink all round.” If he had come in first, it is not a clear case that he would not have been fined also.

Almost the entire distance between Granada, and the “Vega” hacienda in Malacca, presents the appearance of having been at one time cleared and cultivated. In several places we came upon groves of excellent fruit, which was dropping from the trees from extreme ripeness, and luscious richness of the flavor, as well as the order in which the trees appeared to have been arranged, made it evident that through careful cultivation they had got beyond that crudeness peculiar to fruits in all countries in their primitive state.

By the aid of a native boy, and the inspiration of “that bottle,” we were in front of a massive gothic gateway through which the hacienda we went to see is entered. The gate although in a tolerable state of preservation, seems to have been preserved alone in the wreck which destroyed all its surroundings. On the summit of its arch stands a cross, beneath which is the inscription—F. VEGA. Having passed this portal we were immediately in the presence of about a dozen natives who were endeavouring to work out their destinies by lolling lazily in hammocks. These natives are employed upon the hacienda to keep it in order, but the neglected state of the greater part shows, as clearly, that the amount of labor they perform is very small.

After we had allowed our horses a few minutes for breathing, one of the natives volunteered to guide us through the farm, or rather a part of it, for it is a good day's travel for a horse to go through it. The

hacienda contains in its extent, fifteen square miles, and produces more or less of almost all the vegetable productions of Nicaragua. Every thing is here laid out on the most magnificent scale. The fields are laid out by miles, the ditches are as deep as the mote surrounding a fortified city; and what are usually little streams on other farms, used for irrigating purposes, here assume the appearance of respectably sized rivers. There are three square miles appropriated to cacao alone, and such portions of this as was seen by us, gave astonishing evidence of thrift. At intervals of four feet grew the cacao shrub, and at double the distance were the *Madre de Cacao*, each cacao plant seemed to bear as many fruit as it could nourish; on many trees we counted clusters of from twelve to twenty, so low down that they were supported in part by the earth. The trees would probably average forty nuts, each nut containing about twenty-eight beans. The crops in three square miles therefore, amount to many thousands of dollars. In many parts the cacao trees appeared to have some care bestowed upon them, but in others, rank weeds, decaying leaves, and branches of trees bestrewed the earth about them so as to obstruct our progress. Our guide informed us that there was not near help enough on the farm, and that the few hands employed performed all the labor they could. When the parts we saw were in such a bad state of cultivation, it is safe to infer that much of the valuable crops in the more distant sections of the farm will be lost.

There appeared to be no end to the plantain, and banana trees. They were to be seen at all parts, growing luxuriantly without any care; and it is difficult to imagine what can become of all the fruit they produce. It seemed to us that there were a sufficiency of this nutritious vegetable on that hacienda to feed the entire American population in this country for one year. But here again was observable the same appearance of decay, the same want of thriftiness, and the same running to waste which we noticed among the cacao. We were occasionally obliged to leap our horses over the fallen trunks of the plantain trees; and the horses feet would sink into others in the last stages of rotteness.

The coffee shrub occupies a large space in the divisions of this vast farm, and to it the guide first called our attention. The green berries appeared in the most lavish profusion. It appeared to us that, by careful picking, a peck might be collected from each shrub; but whether the present scarcity of coffee, and the high prices it would bring will serve as an incentive to its care, is doubtful, for the listless apathy on the faces of those in charge of it, forbids the hope of a careful gathering.

We were informed that there were also considerable portions of the farm devoted to cotton, indigo, and tobacco, but we had already ridden too far, and spent too much time in the admiration of what was at one time so grand a farm, and gave promise of such future magnificence, to bestow any more leisure upon sight-seeing. In our return, we visited a large natural fountain—the smaller of two—which supplies an abundance of excellent water throughout the year to all parts of the farm. The water from those springs are conducted into nearly all parts of the hacienda by means of canals of no mean dimensions, the edges, of which, are lined by the cactus, and other ornamental plants.

The road by which we entered the cul-

tivated portion of the estate, is lined on both sides by large mango trees, whose dark-green dense foliage interlaces overhead, and either completely shuts out the harsh sunlight, or so softens it as to render it more pleasurable than otherwise.

When we returned from the farm, the natives, who seemed very courteous, had some excellent chocolate ready for us—which was both grateful, and refreshing. After having drunk this, and while our horses were cooling, we visited at a few yards from the house occupied by the natives, some indigo vats, and the ruins of a building which might have been at one time a church. Our horses were announced ready; expressing our thankfulness to our guide by a gratuity of dimes, we were on the road again to Granada, deeply impressed with the capability of the soil of Nicaragua, and the incapability of its inhabitants.

**PAPERS.**—We are indebted to Mr. Edward Cooper, newspaper agent in New York, for files of late and interesting papers.

**Public Notice.**

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

**List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.**

- Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
- Paraizo, do.
- Palmar, Pablo Torres.
- Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.
- 3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
- Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
- Candelaria, do.
- San Cayetano, Salvador Sacasa.
- In Postoesi, Hacienda, Felipe Aviles.
- David, Bartolo Darce.
- Viejo, Clemente Santos.
- one half, Sapon, of the family of Salgueras
- one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinfaroso Saenz
- The Javio, The Cerdas.
- 3 Haciendas, Jose Abarco.
- San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
- two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.
- Pital, Francisco Guerra.
- Hacienda, Bieente Guerra.
- Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte
- Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

**List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.**

- Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
- Agua Agrai, do
- Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
- Nicacio, Nicacio Castiilo.
- Mombaebo, Fernando Sequeira.
- Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
- Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.
- Cbaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.

**Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.**

- San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.
- Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.
- Santa Rosa, do.
- San Cesar, Lino Cesar.
- one part of San Jose & Animas, Salvador Sacasa.
- Quimichapa, Fernan. Sexueira.
- Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.
- The Palaeio, Antonio Barbereno.

**Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.**

- Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.
- Jocote, E. Carazo.
- Cafetal, do.
- Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.
- Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.
- Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.
- San Mareos, Joaquin Bendaño.
- Do, Jose Antonio.
- La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- San Francisco, Montenegro.
- Mercedes, Inocente Guete.
- Cevadilla, Sandino.
- Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.

**Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.**

- 2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.
- Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.
- Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Do, Clemente Santos.
- Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.
- The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.
- Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paiz.
- Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.
- Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.
- In rear of same, not complete, do. do.
- Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

**Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.**

- Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.
- Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.
- Large adobe, the Chamorros.
- Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.
- Do. do., Nicacio Castiilo.
- Large adobe, Lino Cesar.
- Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.
- Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
- Do. do., Luis Montiel.
- Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.
- Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
- Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
- Do. do., Jose Uban.
- Do. do., Ventura Gamez.
- Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
- 2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.
- Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.
- Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Large adobe, Maria Benquechea.
- Do. do., Ponciano Corales.
- Two Dwellings, Pilar Mareno.
- Corner of the square, Fermina Arana.
- Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
- dwelling, of Mateo Espinosa,
- “ “ Bernabe Rosales,
- “ “ Braulia Uban;
- one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.

**Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaimé.**

- Hacienda, of Fermin Arana.
- San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
- Hacienda, of Mateo Espinosa.
- In Malaco, of Jose Braulio Uban.
- In the Remates, near Panaloya, of Felipe Cabezas.

**Stock Ranches in Chontales.**

- San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.
- Hacienda, of Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Merced, of Leandro Selaya.
- A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
- Merced, in Tipitana, of Leandro Selaya.
- San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
- One Half of San Roque, of Agustín Avilez.
- Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
- San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.
- Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.
- In Acopyapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.
- “ “ of Timoteo Lacayo.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called “Oriente,” within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Granada, August 9, 1856.  
W. K. ROGERS,  
J. H. MARSHALL,  
J. L. RICHMOND,  
Commissioners.

JOHN MYLARD *Marshal,*  
DOMINGO SELVA *clerk.*

**Information Wanted**

OF WILLIAM McMULLEN, who left Pennsylvania for California in April last. If in Nicaragua, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying to WINES & CO., Granada, where any information concerning him will be thankfully received.  
Granada, August 30, 1856.

**“Como No”**

CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan. Natives or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, apply to  
L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent.  
Granada, August 30, 1856

**Notice!**

IN pursuance of a decree to me directed by the Supreme Government, ordering a Tax of Twenty Dollars per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors. I hereby give notice that the same must be paid at my office, or to a duly authorized agent, when a license for retailing liquors will be granted. The penalty for selling without license shall be the entire confiscation of all goods on the premises, one half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction.  
All licenses shall date from this date.  
W. K. ROGERS,  
Subsecretary of Hacienda.  
Office of Hacienda, Granada, August 20, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of B Granada that he has opened  
**A DRUG STORE.**  
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.  
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Lost.**

A NAVY sized six shooter is missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13191. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Baldwin, Co. “C,” 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Visgin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.  
JOHN M. BALDWIN.



[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

cooked, and meanwhile communicated the plans of our enemy to the party. Every man expressed himself ready to make a stand against any force; but notwithstanding the good spirits and resolution of the brave men who attended me, I deemed it proper to retire before extreme odds; and after two hours waiting and rest, set forward toward the Hattio Granda, a large estate belonging to the Padre Lugo.

We arrived on the night of the 8th of August, in a heavy rain, wet to the skin, at the hatto of Corpus Candelaria, the property of Padre Garcia There we took a hasty meal and started again, passing Hattio Granda, in the direction of the hacienda of San Lorenzo, on the return route. After riding two hours in almost total darkness, our guide misled us in the thickets. We passed the same river three times at different fording places, under dense foliage which made the darkness absolute, guiding each other by the call. The entire night was consumed in vain efforts to find the trail. At length, about 3 o'clock in the morning, the sky cleared, and we found that our direction by the stars was the reverse of what it should be. Returning toward the south-west, we made the hacienda of San Lorenzo about 7 o'clock in the morning soaked with rain, after being twenty-five hours in the saddle, having accomplished a distance of only twenty or twenty-five miles.

At San Lorenzo we took breakfast, slept two hours, and taking several fresh horses rode over to Mesapa, and passed the night there. Our return by the way of Mesapa, Catarina, the hatto of Los Ramitos, on Malacotollo river, (where we stayed for the night,) the ferry below Tipitapa, and the lake shore, offers no incidents worthy of notice. The road from Mesapa to Tipitapa river is bad beyond description, and our animals arrived at Granada in poor condition.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Great praise is due to the volunteers who accompanied me on this service. I had no difficulty in preserving good order and discipline. There was no pillaging nor any advantage taken of poor or defenceless persons. The only things appropriated were such as necessity required,—namely food, animals, and a few articles of riding gear; taken always by my permission. Only in a few instances it became necessary to threaten or terrify refractory persons, who refused us the necessaries of life. We lived principally upon jerked beef and tortillas, and after leaving the Malacotollo river killed no animals for food, taking only what might be ready at the moment. A regular guard of three reliefs was set nightly by Captain Hooff, alternating with that of the native soldiers who accompanied us. The native officer who commanded these men behaved with remarkable intelligence and discretion, showing all the qualities of a good soldier and an honest man. For the capture and management of horses and mules, I am much indebted to Messrs. West and Leroy, but in all respects each man did his utmost to fulfil with promptitude the duties imposed upon him.

The health of the party was generally good, though hard fare and constant exposure to alternate heat and chill, did not fail to produce the usual effects in several instances.

It will be seen by the table of distances subjoined—a rough estimate—that the spaces passed over in a day's travel are apparently small. This was owing to the nature of the roads, which at this season of the year, are in many places nearly impassable. We became so well used to the hazards of this kind of travel, that the fall of horse and rider down a steep place into a slough or mud hole, would occasion only a laugh or an exclamation. During the last week we had rain daily, and were constantly wet, without much apparent injury to health.

I became satisfied before leaving Acoyapa that we should have incurred a fatal risk by taking the mountain road, or by pressing on beyond that place, the population of the town and vicinity numbering two thousand, and altogether hostile. The road by the way of Juigalpa offers too many opportunities for attack to have been overlooked by a vigilant enemy.

It is not within my province to offer a military opinion, but I may perhaps venture to remark, that a body of men moving through Chontales at present, should be armed in the best manner, and numerous enough to awe the inhabitants, and that in the mountain passes every preparation should be taken against an ambuscade.

Had it not been for the company of deserters who went before us, to Acoyapa, we should have had no reason to fear hostilities from the population. They appeared timid and distrustful, and the reason we were not attacked in Acoyapa, was the want of resolution on the part of the natives when called by the alarm bell to co-operate with the renegades.

After visiting every part of Honduras and Nicaragua, I am led to prefer Chontales before all others as a field for colonial enterprise. It combines all the best features of an agricultural and grazing country, and not many years may be required to cover its vast plains and fertile terraces with fields of grain or herds vieing in quality with those of England or Massachusetts. The waters of the lake offer every facility for commercial intercourse, and the present elements of discord and danger in Chontales, require only a sudden and forcible check to suppress them altogether.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c. BYRON COLE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

TABLE OF DISTANCES ROUGHLY ESTIMATED.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Distance. Includes entries like 'Granada to Tierra Blanca (by the lake) . . . 30 miles' and 'Tierra Blanca (by south bank of Malacotolla) to ford of Tabacal . . . 5'.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Distance. Includes entries like 'Catarina to Mesapa (sloughs and marshes) . . . 12' and 'Mesapa to Santa Rita (wet lands) . . . 3'.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 31. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 16, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants. The decree of the 19th of November, 1855, establishing the laws for the recognition and payment of the interior and exterior debt of the Republic, not having been carried into effect; a modification of the same is necessary in order to insure its exact fulfillment so far as the resources of the nation will permit, therefore in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. The President together with the Minister of the Public Credit will take cognizance of all claims which may be presented against the nation; appointing the term of six months for their presentation by claimants resident in the Republic, and one year for non-residents; fixed from the date of the publication of this decree.

Art. 2. It at the expiration of the given time the persons or parties residents or non-residents of the Republic shall not have presented their claims, then said persons or parties shall lose their right to any claims which they may hold against the nation.

Art. 3. The recognition of the debt having been effected, the creditor shall have the right to claim a bond on the public credit, signed by the President and the minister of the same, in which shall appear the sum recognized, and the obligation to pay the same at the expiration of two years dating from the 1st of March, 1857, with interest at five per cent per annum, which shall be paid at the expiration of every year, and shall run from the 1st of March, 1857.

Art. 4. The Minister of State in the department of Public Credit is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 16, 1856. WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and publication, awaiting acknowledgement of the same. FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 32. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations, Granada, 16, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Whereas, Don José de Marcoleta has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the people of Nicaragua, when acting as Minister Plenipotentiary, has caused and continues to cause serious injuries to the Republic, misrepresenting himself as still occupying the place of her representative, although deprived of the same, therefore he is declared traitor and unworthy of consideration or recompense, in virtue of which it is

DECREED:

Article 1. Revoked the decree of the 9th of May, 1856, by which five hundred acres of wild land were denoted with the privilege of selection to the said Marcoleta.

Art. 2. The Secretary of State is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern. Given in Granada August 16, 1856. WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement. FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 33. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations, Granada, August 18, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Whereas, no monthly salary has been fixed for the commissioners appointed to examine and liquidate the accounts of the old Atlantic and Pacific

Accessory Transit Maritime Canal Company, therefore in conformity with Article 9, of the decree of the 18th of February, 1856, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. Assigned the sum of two hundred dollars monthly, as the salary of the commissioners appointed to examine, liquidate and ascertain the sum due to the State by the Atlantic and Pacific Accessory Transit Maritime Canal Company.

Art. 2. The Minister of State in the Department of Hacienda, is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 18, 1856. WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action. FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 34. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations, Granada, August 18, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

It being necessary to regulate the sale of foreign liquors advantageously for the public and the fiscal revenues, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. All persons or companies who shall sell foreign liquor in the Republic shall pay into the exchequer the sum of twenty dollars per month.

Art. 2. The sub-secretary of Hacienda shall carry into effect the collection of this tax to which effect he shall issue licenses to those who keep, and who wish to continue to keep this class of establishments.

Art. 3. The Minister of State in the Department of Hacienda, is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 18, 1856. WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action, awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

No. 35. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Hacienda, Granada, August 20, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority

DECREES:

Article 1. All strangers can acquire any real estate within the territory of the Republic in the same way as the natives of the country.

Art. 2. All laws or dispositions contrary to this decree are abrogated.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 20, 1856. WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Relations and Government. DON FERMIN FERRER.

Forwarded to you for your information and proper action, awaiting the corresponding acknowledgement. FERRER, Minister of State.

STEAM NAVIGATION BY ATMOSPHERIC PROPPELLERS.—We witnessed yesterday, says the Philadelphia Ledger, an experiment with the model of a boat two feet long, propelled by the action of wings or fans in the air, an improvement of Mr. Thomas Silver, the inventor of the marine governor. The boat is to be furnished with a steam engine, to which is attached four fans, with the handles placed in a hub, upon a spindle, the whole forming a mechanical power similar to the screws now used as propellers. It is intended to use the air instead of water, as the fulcrum for the fans to work upon, making up for the difference in density between air and water by greater rapidity of motion. The inventor claims that for canal purposes this mode of propulsion would be far superior to the ordinary water-wheel, in consequence of the nonagitation of the water, which would prevent the washing of the banks, a serious injury which always results in the use of steam power.

The experiment yesterday was with a small model by a clock spring, and the boat moved about in any direction required. This using the screw propeller upon the air in the same manner as it is used in water, is a novel application of a principle which we heard enunciated fifteen or twenty years ago, before the screw propeller itself was in practical operation. Whether it is practical or not for the purpose designed, it would be presumptuous to say without a more sufficient experiment. It involves principles of aerostation as well as of propulsion through the water, the weight being in the water, and the force to move it having the only elastic medium of unconfined air, (to be condensed sufficiently by rapid motion of the steam engine) to form a sufficient purchasing power or fulcrum.

SNAKEY.—The Albany Argus says that a horrible curiosity was on exhibition, in that city, a few days since—a man with one of his arms terminating in a snake's head, the other in a dog's head and the tail of a snake.

A late French journal speaks of a new religious sect sprung up in the United States, which it calls "adorateurs des negres." This is the French, we suppose, for "nigger worshippers."

GLEANINGS FROM THE LAST MAIL.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection had broke out in Spain. The embroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War; Deaz, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rossas, Interior; L. L. Uzdaqa, Justice; Allado, Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Madrid, at least, it was not known where he was. Immediately on the new appointments, insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 15th, at four o'clock P.M., a suspension of hostilities was agreed to until five o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time, fighting seems to have been resumed, for most of the accounts we have are Government despatches, dated at Madrid, 4 o'clock P.M., on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the command of Pacheta, the celebrated bull-fighter.

The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a Government despatch says she was respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurgents proclaimed a Republic General Infante, President of the cortes, commands the insurrection. General O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor, but Paris despatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, dissolved the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. General Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen appeared on the Plaza in tears, and besought the combatants to cease, and that it was owing to her intercession the armistice of one hour was agreed to. General O'Donnell's despatch says, he hopes to suppress the insurrection; from which it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled. The revolt had broken out at Saragossa, and all Aragon was more or less in insurrection. Fears were entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona.

The following news from Salt Lake Valley and the Plains, we quote from the St. Louis Republican of July 29th:

Two small parties of returned Californians are here. They reached this place on yesterday morning, making the trip through from Hango-town in sixty days with pack animals, and say that if they had made the effort, they could have reached here in fifty or fifty-five days.

One of the parties under charge of Mr. Draper, of Johnston county, came through by way of the Salt Lake; his party consisted of his brother, Messrs. White, of Johnson county, Lawson, of Moniteau county, Bell and Smith, of Callaway county, and one or two from Kentucky and Virginia. Their trip throughout was pleasant, suffering no inconvenience on the mountains, having fine grass and water.

In Salt Lake Valley provisions were scarce and high, and much suffering was experienced by the inhabitants the past year, but as the harvest season was approaching and the prospect good, those who have been living on roots, etc., will enjoy, if they have means enough, wholesome food the coming year. There are a great many very poor and degraded people in the Valley, and were one to be present at their assemblies and hear Brother Brigham preach, and a few others of the elders, he could not fail to discover that they thought so too, and were very apprehensive lest these might become a charge upon them, and take away some portion of their substance. They are very much afraid of the soldiers, or rather jealous of them, and one of the worthies recently, in his discourse, told all the women, and the young ones particularly, that more troops would soon reach there, and then some of them might want to escape with them; but told them to be careful of them, as they were very wicked and abandoned men.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE.—In the election of a President by the House of Representatives, each State has one vote, given by a majority of the delegation from that State. The election, if there is a failure by the people, would go to the present House in February next. Fremont has a majority of the delegations of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—in all twelve, sixteen being necessary to a choice. The States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky have a majority of Filmore members. The State of Tennessee is tied, having five Democrats and five Americans, as are Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Iowa. In Illinois there is a vacancy to be filled, which will decide the vote of that State between the Republicans and Democrats; and in Missouri a member is to be elected in August, where the delegation now stands three Democrats and three Americans. In Texas there is one Democrat and one American, and in Iowa one Democrat and one Republican.

ANOTHER "CONSPIRACY."—Letters from Havana, under date of 23d ult., state that a number of arrests for political offences had taken place. Some five or six were of persons who were accused of having forwarded moneys at different times to General Goicouria, the new Intendente-General of Nicaragua. It is said to be a well known fact, that large sums of money have recently been forwarded to Walker from Havana. Ahem!

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 30.

## CALIFORNIA SCENE IN GRANADA.

The hundreds of old Californians now in Nicaragua, and the thousands still in the modern El Dorado, who we know would like to be here, would have felt a new pulse beat in them had they been with us last Saturday night. The days of 1850 were again before us—the busy, rushing, thronging sensation of a great crowd—the whirl of excitement—the intense attraction of one point—all revived again to depopulate a town and bring hundreds of men together within a single house. As the old El Dorado in San Francisco, Stockton, or Sacramento once gathered armies of men, so the Lone Star drew into its circle the living world of Granada. From all points of observation, it gathered people as a candle sometimes gathers insects; and in some cases, the parallel may go farther, wherein the man came away clipped of his moneys as flies fall down burned of their wings. Still, there was no falling away, no whining, no begging, but men lost their all with as much indifference as they would have won; and the turn of a card for thousands of dollars, did not cause a single tremor in the dealer's hand. The perfection of nonchalance is exhibited at the faro or monte table, where the dealer, with a joke or an oath, accepts the alternative of breaking you or himself! Piles of money and scrip, warrants for thousands of acres of land, lay piled up on the tables, and behind this wealth sat the regent of the table, the representative of chance. His earnings to him are worthless, except to spend and to play. Money burns in his pocket, and if the "game" is closed, he will probably give to a church, or scatter dollars about in the service of a friend. The sporting fraternity of California has probably spent more money in the elections of that State, than any other class of people. He aspires to no honor himself, but wishes his friend "put through" by all means. The "bank" is his first choice, however, for it feeds all his requirements—occupies his time, pays his bills, ministers to his pleasures, and makes him a mark among his associates. He has money to-day, and all his bills are paid—he has none to-morrow, and the credit that is extended will not be forgotten when fortune has changed her frown into a smile.

The government, seeing how impossible it would be in a new State like this, to shut up the liquor houses, concluded to license a certain number, and thus enable a few houses to keep open, with the understanding that the slightest disorder would subject the proprietor to have his place shut up temporarily by the guard. On Friday, the Lone Star opened, and towards evening, California fashion, one or two monte tables were started. A "sport," known all over the South, and West, who had just come into the country with considerable money, opened his bank, and commenced a game such as the liberal dealer of California used to play. The crowd commenced gathering, and by and by the Rifle Battalion mustered in strong numbers. It is comprised of boys "up for fun or fighting," and as the bank allowed bets in scrip, of which the army is flush, the game at once became as lively as can well be imagined. Five hundred dollar bets were nothing, and one gentleman staked as high as four thousand on a single turn. Men piled up all around the table, some standing on chairs, and one sailor man climbed up a post and swung his seat in the "bite" of a rope. Then two other tables started, and more people came in, multitudes gathered about every game, until it became impossible to see even the dealer. The clanking of money and the rapping of knuckles as the bets were planked down, gave some evidence, however, of what was going on; and ever and anon the whisper would come out that somebody had either lost or won very largely. This whisper, like a ripple on the lake, rolled outwards until it reached the confines of the people, but without causing any feeling of regret or pleasure. He who lost now would win another time. We are all the creatures of chance, and he who loses on monte does no more than he who swamps himself on the price of cotton.

But the bar-room presented a scene of life too vivid to describe. The corridor in front was filled with men, while in at the door there poured a constant stream of human beings. You had to take your turn to go in or come out—there was a ceaseless flood rolling back and forth, crowding and surging its way through the densely packed room—as plainly observable as the gulf stream marks its path through the Atlantic. Three men were filling glasses from great bowls of "mixed

liquors," and tenders were running to and from the tables with waiters filled with punches, smashes, straights, lemonades, or whatever else the bibulous crowd might want. To come within reach of the counter was impossible, except by patient waiting. The clink of glasses and the smoke of cigars was all that you might realize towards refreshments.

The utmost good humor pervaded the whole assemblage, too. Men were drinking, some were tipsy, others drunk; but there was no quarreling or fighting, and but little noise. A feeling of relaxation, a sense of young Americanism, a genuine appreciation of old times revived, run through the entire people; and we may safely say that the scene done more to reconcile discontented people to stay here, than anything which has occurred since the battle of Rivas. It was an effectual victory over loneliness and blue devils—it introduced into Granada the pleasures of San Francisco and New Orleans. Those who longed for excitement found what they wanted—those who asked for a diffusion of money, saw it suddenly scattered about from its hiding place, and thrown among men who have no use for it but to aid in its circulation. Confidence was in a great measure restored, for where there is so much money, the people always think it safe to stay. The cry that the country had no money in it was hushed before the sight of such amounts thus suddenly brought to light; and we have no doubt superstitious people will think there is some Aladin's lamp in our midst, from which the dollars are magically gathered.

When this news shall go to California, where the hand of Puritanism is already interfering with the liberties and opinions of the people—where a mob rules the State with its terrible blindness—where official corruption is only equalled by the popular selfishness—we shall look to see a new flood of emigration turned in this direction. Men who have fought the west into its present position, who have pioneered the advance of civilization north, east, south and west, who have driven the forest and the Indian back, these men will come to Nicaragua, and from her we shall see and hear that they have not forgotten their old mission, to extend the limits of the hardy American race. They will sport too, bucking at monte, faro or a "private game of poker;" they will run races, and make love to the girls, and spend their money as easy as they make it; but they will do no harm to the public other than what they do to themselves. And who shall say them nay. With all their towering virtues as a race of men carrying out the vast designs of God, allow them some great vices; and when the balance sheet of life comes to be adjusted, and the impartial scales have weighed the sins which have their birth in the mind and intention, let us see who shall suffer most, the careless, thoughtless man of pleasure, or the greedy, devouring hypocrite, who "steals the robes of heaven to serve the devil in."

**A FOWL JOKE.**—Captain Bradley of the Transit Rangers who has a keen relish for a joke, handed us the following—which to have it better understood we preface by saying that, he is blessed with two pure specimens of the genius homo in his company—one an Irishman called Dublin, who appears to have inherited all the traits peculiar to his countrymen; the other a genuine Arkansas screamer, to whom his companions have given the name of the State he so nobly represents. Arkansas and Dublin are continually running off the track, and constantly running against each other, much to the amusement of the less volatile members of the company.

Stopping not long since at the village of Coeos, says the Captain, we found ourselves somewhat short of luxuries. Having finished my supper I laid down to have a few hours sleep, when I was disturbed by the voice of Arkansas proposing to his friend Dublin, to form themselves into a committee of two to go on a foraging excursion. The noise of the screeching of fowls in a yard close by, convinced me that the committee was engaged in the execution of its self-imposed duty, and the rich flavor of the chickens roasting on the coals, shortly after, was satisfactory evidence that it had not labored in vain; and the last thing I heard, while falling asleep, was the two cronies descending upon the danger of eating too much before going to bed, and congratulating themselves upon the good time they would have in the morning in disposing of the remaining three chickens, which they laid carefully away. But alas! for all human calculations; the rats eat the whole during the night. In the morning when I awoke, I observed Dublin shaking Arkansas violently, saying—"get up wide ye, and go at your odd trade."

"What old trade?"  
"Robbing hen-roosts to be shure, and make

haste for the rats have eaten all our poultry, and we must kill the same three chickens and cook them before the Captain wakens."

It is unnecessary to say how often the same missing three chickens have since been thrown in Dublin's face.

## LOVE SICKNESS.

The following burlesque on the love-sick sentimentality, so much of which is now going the rounds of the papers, is recommended as a sure antidote for all who are that way inclined:

O! list to me Lizzy,  
You sweet lump of candy!  
Love makes me feel dizzy,  
Like sugar and brandy;  
My vision is reeling—  
My brains are all burning—  
And the sweet cream of feeling  
Is curdled by churning;  
For my heart 'neath my jacket  
Is up and down jumping,  
And keeps such a racket  
With its thumping and bumping.  
O, show me one smile—'tis my last supplication,  
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation!  
O! Lizzy, I'm worsted—  
I feel it all over!  
I am done up and bursted—  
A broken-down lover!  
The joys of my bosom  
Have cut stick and vanished;  
I knowed I should lose 'em  
When my true love you banished;  
The world has grown dreary  
In sackcloth and sorrow;  
Of life I am weary,  
And I wish that to-morrow  
Would dawn upon my grave in that peace-given valley,  
Where I'd care not for you, nor for Susan nor Sally!  
I know 'tis a sin to—  
But I'm bent on the notion—  
I'll throw myself into  
The deep briny ocean,  
Where the mud-eels and cat-fish  
On my body shall riot,  
And flounders and flat-fish  
Select me for diet;  
There soundly I'll slumber  
Beneath the rough billow,  
And crabs without number  
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;  
But my spirit shall wander thro' gay coral bowers!  
And fish with the mermaids—it shall, by the powers!

**COFFEE, ITS COST AND CULTURE.**—The coffee tree lives to a great age provided the land is kept well drained. The trees begin to bear when three years old, and are at its full bearing when seven years old. The tree is allowed to grow in height from six to seven feet; the top branches are pruned off when the tree is five years old, so that by the time it is seven it resembles a spread umbrella. Each branch droops downwards, and thus gives the pickers a good chance to pick the berry. The coffee tree in Brazil bears two crops each year, the large crop in the spring and the small one in the fall. The first crop is picked when the berry is red resembling a cherry. The second crop is generally small, and allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe and dry: This crop, cured in the husk, is far superior in quality, and is called "pearl coffee."—The blossom is beautiful, small and tender. It remains on the tree from three to four days. If the weather is warm with showers, during those few days the crop is sure; if cool at night it often fails. When the berry is taken home from the field it is taken to a mill house. The mill consists of three small rollers. The berry is put into a hopper, and a constant stream of water falls on the rollers during the time the mill is at work. By this process the outside hull is taken off and the berry is separated from it, and the coffee falls into a brink tank, where it is washed perfectly clean, and then put on a place covered with tile and brick raised in the centre that the water may drain. It is then taken to the curing loft, where it is turned four times a day until crisp and dry. Then by putting it through large fanners the inside hull comes off, and leaves the berry ready for hand-picking for market.—*Scientific American.*

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.**—The Montreal Pilot, in a recent article, remarks:

As sure as the destiny of Canada points to an issue, so sure, if Canada remain united, will that issue be independence. It may be a question of years, but it is worth waiting for. It may be a question involving subordinancy to England for a time, but the direct tendency of that country's legislation is to train us for independent self government. We are at present too few in population, but its rapid increase will soon obviate that difficulty. We may be divided, but only on social and local questions. We may fall out by the way, but let no stranger intermeddle in our quarrels; our fortune is in our own hands—we may make or mar it, just as prudence or folly may influence us; but let no fanciful speculation, no political stratagem, divide our unity of effort.

**REFUSAL TO RECEIVE A CONSUL.**—J. C. Tucker, Esq., recently appointed American Consul to Honduras, returned to Havana 12th instant, on his way to the United States, the President of that State having refused to recognize him, unless he furnished proofs as to the Seal of the United States and the signature of his commission—a new diplomatic feature.

**INCORPORATED.**—Company E of the First Rifles has been merged into company C, of the same battalion.

## List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE. Received since July 28, 1856.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ayala Maria           | Burguñe Victor S C    |
| Barbara Ricaldo       | Barclay Henry         |
| Benelle David Jackson | Barilla Benjamin      |
| Bates Dr F            | Bradful Irwine H      |
| Boyle James W         | Cooper Thos           |
| Cooper Thomas         | Conklin Benj K        |
| Clark Albert          | Crowly John           |
| Coleman Lieut J T     | Correa Felix          |
| Clark Sanil J         |                       |
| Conley John W         |                       |
| Deshon John J         | Duffy Daniel          |
| Dickson Henry         | Davidson John Hugh    |
| Dewar George          | Dolan James           |
| Dick James            |                       |
| Erieson Capt Thos     | Estell Jennings Lieut |
| Gilmore Thomas        | Gilmore Stephen       |
| Hoeker Clark          | Hagan Peter           |
| Hutton John T         | Hart J I              |
| Hite Lieut W B        |                       |
| Inneraitz Jno         | Jacques Col J A       |
| Johnson Arthur        | Jones John R          |
| Klassen Capt. Jacob S | Kiel Lieut Julius     |
| Monroe James          | Morrow Wm T           |
| Muckie Robt           | McGoff Mortimer       |
| Monroe James          | McCoy Henry C         |
| McCarthy Timothy      | Morris Henry          |
| Manly M D             | Miller J J            |
| Moraies Don Pedro     | McClaypole Bobt J     |
| McAlpine Major J W    | McKay Jas H           |
| Nay R B               | Nicoll John           |
| Overton Walter G      | 5                     |
| Post Dr Augustus      | 2 Powers Edmond       |
| Patterson Louis       | Purvis John T         |
| Pemberton Thos        |                       |
| Quintara Lt. M        |                       |
| Reynolds Wm H         | Roux L                |
| Ruth John             | Reve Paul             |
| Schlessinger Dr       | Sherlock P T          |
| Seydel A              | Saunders Wm H         |
| Selva Hilario         | Sanford F G           |
| Sturges G A           |                       |
| Terry C M             | Temple Thos & Sol     |
| Towsley L D           | Titus Gilbert         |
| Tompkins Wm A         | Towler Wm H           |
| Wolf Andrew           | White G W             |
| Ward Geo E            | Wayne Geo             |
| Wilkins Douglas G     | Whitney Lieut Henry   |
| Wells R M             | White Wm W            |
| Whiting Henry         |                       |

Granada, Aug. 26, 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 Rivas; San Francisco.—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co.  
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

## MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
**THE COPPER AND SHEET IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of **MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**. Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.  
CHARLES PARTRIDGE  
Granada, July 26, 1856.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned lost in April last, a gold watch, English manufacture, and with his name engraved on the inside. Any person who will return the same to him at the residence of the Messrs Lacayos, will receive the above reward.  
ANTONIO TALLO.  
Granada, August 18, 1856.



OFFICIAL.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 36.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua in virtue of his authority

DECREES:

Article 1. The decree of the 29th of February, 1856, granting to Mr. Charles Morgan and his associates for the term of twenty-five years the exclusive right and privilege of transporting by a single route through the territory of the Republic, passengers and freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the exclusive right and privilege of navigating by steam, all the rivers, lakes and inland waters of the Republic for the said term of twenty-five years, is subjected to a modification of Articles 2nd, 4th, 7th and 8th, which should read and be understood as follows:

Art. 2. The grantees in consideration of the privileges conveyed to them, shall pay to the Government of Nicaragua one dollar for every passenger carried by them through the territory of the Republic; said payment shall be made tri monthly in the Republic of Nicaragua, in the place which the Government shall select, and at the same time a statement shall be presented to the Government or to the agent appointed by the same, of the whole number of passengers thus transported. And to confront this statement the Government shall have free access to the books of the company, whether said books are kept within or out of the Republic.

Art. 4. The Republic concedes to all the steamers and vessels of the grantees the right of entering, leaving and passing through all the ports, rivers, and inland waters, and also on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The use of which shall be free to them of all dues or imposts of any kind whatsoever, and the grantees shall also have the use of all waste lands in the immediate vicinity of the ports, rivers and lakes on the transit which may be needed by them for the purpose of establishing work-shops, stations, offices, etc.; the quantity of land thus granted not to exceed ten acres in one place.

Art. 7. The grantees agree to establish within six months from the date of this agreement, a monthly line of steamers between the city of New York and the port of San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua, or any other port which they may choose on the Atlantic coast, and also between the city of San Francisco and the port of San Juan del Sur, or any other which they may select on the Pacific coast; they likewise agree to maintain the said lines for the term of this contract always excepting the ordinary dangers of the sea and of navigation, and in the event of any interruption of the lines by some unforeseen disaster, the grantees shall reorganize the same as soon as may be practicable, and if the said lines should be successful, the grantees agree to run semi-monthly lines of steamers within one year from the date of the execution of this contract.

Art. 8. The exclusive right which the grantees acquire by this contract of navigating the inland waters of the Republic by means of steam, is understood not to interfere with the natives of the country, or other persons to whom the Government may please to concede the privilege of navigating the inland waters of the Republic by means of sailing or other vessels, excepting steam; and the grantees shall also carry without charge, all the officials of the Government, whether civil or military in the service of the Government, and the mails of the country both going and returning, and also when the exigency of the case demands it, and no detriment or interruption results to the transportation of passengers, they shall carry the troops of the Government—receiving only in payment for such service the actual cost of running the steamers conveying them.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this, 26th day of August, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State, Don Fermin Ferrer: It is agreed and authorized by the undersigned and sealed with the great seal of the Republic.

F. FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 37.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 28, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Whereas, it has been well and duly ascertained by the commissioners appointed under the Decree of 19th of February last past, that the late Accessory Transit Company is indebted to the Republic of Nicaragua in a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars: and

Whereas, by a fair and just valuation of the moveable property of the late Transit Company, consisting for the most part of steamers on the lake and river, said property does not exceed in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: and

Whereas, the late Accessory Transit Company has, for the last six months either abandoned its property, or attempted to place it in the power of the enemies of the State; therefore in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. All the steamers and other moveable property, within the territories of the State, are hereby declared to be the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the Receiver appointed by the commissioners is ordered to take and retain possession of the same in the name of the Republic.

Art. 2. The Receiver shall return to the Minister of Relations a true and correct account and inventory of all property administered by him and taken into possession for the State.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 26th, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations, and Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

F. FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 38.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations, Granada, August 27, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua in virtue of his authority,

DECREES:

Art. 1. For and in consideration of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, the receipt of which is acknowledged, the Republic of Nicaragua cedes, transfers and conveys to Charles Morgan, and Cornelius K. Garrison, and their successors and assigns under the grant of the 19th of February, 1856, all the right title and interest held by the State, in the property, moveable as well as immovable, lately belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, consisting for the most part of steamers on the Lake Nicaragua and river San Juan, of the several stations on the transit route, and of the macadamized road between San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

Art. 2. Joseph N. Scott, the holder of said property on the part of the State, is hereby ordered to deliver the possession of the same to the agent of the said Morgan, and Garrison, and their assigns, and to make out a true and exact inventory of the property so delivered; one copy of which inventory shall be deposited in the archives of the Government, and one delivered to the agent of the said Morgan and Garrison, and their assigns.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this, 27th day of August, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations and Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.

F. FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 39.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of State in the Department of Interior Relations, Granada, August 18, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

In order to make titles to lands more certain and to prevent fraudulent conveyances in virtue of the powers in him vested

DECREES:

Article 1. There shall be a Recorder of Land Titles appointed in each of the Departments of the Republic, whose duty it shall be to record all land titles and all conveyances of land presented to him for registry.

Art. 2. The Recorder of the Southern Department shall reside at Rivas; of the Oriental Department at Granada; of the Western Department at Leon; and of the provinces of Matagalpa and New Segovia at the former place. They shall keep their offices open at said towns from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

Art. 3. All persons having titles to lands within the Republic are required to present them within six months after the office of the Recorder is opened within the Department where the land is situated, and all lands not registered at the eve of that time will be liable to be sold or located public lands.

Art. 4. No conveyance of land, or mortgage thereof, or encumbrance thereon made or created after the 15th of September next, shall be valid unless registered in the office of the Recorder of the Department where the land is situated.

Art. 5. An office shall be provided for each Recorder by the Government, and he shall be entitled to charge such fees for recording as may be hereafter assigned by the Government.

Art. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this, 29th day of August, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Interior Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting the corresponding acknowledgement.

FERRER, Minister of State.

SURVEY OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

The schooner Granada on Monday last, took down the Government Surveyors who will immediately engage in the work of surveying the property recently confiscated to the government by the treasonable conduct of its owners.

TWO MORE SCHOONERS.—We understand that there are two schooners sunk in the lake near this port, which should be raised very early, and would do excellently well for packets between Granada and Virgin Bay. Will not some enterprising man go into the scheme?

John Tabor, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 30 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

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Señor:

Granada, Agosto 26 de 1856.

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

Habiéndose esclarecido legalmente por los comisionados nombrados por el decreto de 19 de Febrero próximo pasado que la antigua Compañía accesoria del tránsito es en deber a la República de Nicaragua una suma que excede a la de trescientos mil pesos; y

Habiéndose practicado una justa tasación de los bienes muebles de la antigua Compañía accesoria del tránsito, compuestos principalmente de los vapores en el Lago y el Rio, de la cual resulta que el Vapor de dichas propiedades no excede a la suma de doscientos mil pesos; y

Observando que dicha Compañía accesoria del tránsito en los últimos seis meses a abandonó su propiedad y comedió el atentado de ponerla en manos de los enemigos de la República: Por tanto, en uso de sus facultades que le competen

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todos los vapores y demas propiedades de que estaba en posesion la antigua Compañía dentro del territorio del Estado, se declaran pertenecientes a la República de Nicaragua; y se ordena al depositario nombrado por los comisionados de tomar y tener en su poder dichas propiedades en nombre de la República.

Art. 2.º El depositario deberá remitir al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones una verdadera y exacta cuenta e inventario de todas las propiedades que administre y esté en posesion de ellas por cuenta del Estado.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese a quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, a 26 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

De suprema orden lo inserto a V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor, FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 26 de 1856.

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

Eu uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º El decreto de 19 de Febrero de 1856, por el que se hace cesion al Sr. Edmund Randolph y sus socios del derecho y privilegio esclusivo, por el término de veinticinco años, para trasportar al través del territorio de la República por una sola ruta pasajeros y cargas del Atlántico al Pacifico; y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas interiores de la República, durante los veinticinco años referidos; queda enmendado en sus artículos 2.º 4.º 7.º y 8.º y los cuales deben leerse de la manera siguiente.

2.º Los cesionarios en consideracion de los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan a pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua a razon de un peso por cada

pasajero por ellos trasportado al través del territorio de la República; dicho pago será hecho por trimestres, dentro de la República de Nicaragua, en el lugar que el Gobierno pueda elegir, y en el mismo tiempo se le presentará al Gobierno, ó al Agente que él señale, una razon que manifieste el total número de pasajeros así trasportados. Con el objeto de verificar esta razon, el Gobierno tendrá libre entrada a los libros correspondientes, ya sea que estos se guarden dentro ó fuera de la República.

4.º La República concede a todos los vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y transitar los Puertos, Rios y aguas sobre el Atlántico, el Pacifico y los interiores. El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualesquiera clase; y se les concede a los cesionarios el uso de todas las tierras baldias en las inmediaciones de los Puertos, Rios y lagos del tránsito, que les sean necesarias, con el fin de establecer casas de trabajos, estaciones oficinas ect. para fomentarlos; no debiendo estas tierras esceder de diez acres en un solo lugar.

7.º 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 puerto 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 Pacifico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien a mantener la dicha línea durante el término de esta concesion, con escepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion, y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados a reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible, y si el buen éxito de la línea lo requiere; los cesionarios convienen que dentro de un año de la fecha de la ejecucion de este contrato harán semimensual la línea.

8.º El derecho esclusivo que los cesionarios adquieren por este contrato, de navegar las aguas interiores de la República por medio de buques de vapor, se entiende que no les ha de estorbar a los hijos del pais, ni a otras personas a quienes el Gobierno quiera conceder tal privilegio, la libre navegacion interior por medio de buques de vela ó de otra clase, exceptuando los vapores; y tambien se obligan los cesionarios a trasportar sin carga a todos los oficiales del Gobierno civil y comisionados del Ejército en servicio del Gobierno, y la correspondencia del pais de ida y vuelta, y tambien las que la urgencia lo requiera, y cuando los cesionarios puedan hacerlo sin interrupcion del transporte arreglado de pasajeros, trasportar las tropas del Gobierno por el pago solo del actual costo de correr los vapores en que se lleven."

Art. 2.º Comuníquese a quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, a 26 de Agosto de 1856.—William Walker.—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Es conforme, y en fé de ello lo autoriza el infraescrito Secretario de Estado, con el gran sello de la República.—Ferrer.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 27 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua; en uso de sus facultades,

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º En consideracion a que la República de Nicaragua ha recibido de los Sres. Cornelius K. Garrison la suma de cuatrocientos mil pesos; la primera, cede, renuncia y entrega a los segundos, sus sucesores y apoderados, bajo el privilegio concedido el 19 de Febrero del corriente año, todos los derechos, títulos é intereses que tiene la República y consisten en las propiedades muebles é inmuebles antiguamente pertenecientes a la Compañía accesoria del tránsito; compuesta principalmente de los vapores en



el Lago de Nicaragua y en el Río San Juan; además todas las estaciones de la vía del tránsito y la calzada entre San Juan del Sur y la bahía de la Virgen.

Art. 2.º El Sr. José N. Scott, tenedor actual por parte del Estado, de las propiedades espresadas en el art. anterior, entregará y dará posesion de ellas al Agente de los espresados Sres. Morgan y Garrison y sus apoderados, y de hacer un exacto inventario de las propiedades entregadas: un ejemplar de dicho inventario se depositará en los archivos del Gobierno, y otro se entregará á dichos Sres. Morgan y Garrison y sus apoderados.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 27 de Agosto de 1856.—Wm. Walker.—Al Sr. de Estado, Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer.

Y de órden supremo lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 29 de 1856.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Con el fin de hacer mas seguros los títulos de terrenos reducidos á propiedad particular, y para impedir que se hagan escrituras fraudulentas en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Se nombrará para cada uno de los departamentos de la República un archivero de los títulos de tierras, cuyo deber será registrar todas las escrituras y títulos que al efecto se le presenten.

Art. 2.º El archivero del departamento Meridional, residirá en Rivas; el del departamento Oriental, en Granada; el del departamento Occidental, en Leon, y habrá uno en Matagalpa, que servirá por ahora el departamento de este nombre y el de Nueva Segovia. Tendrán sus oficinas abiertas para el cumplimiento de sus funciones todos los dias, exceptuando los domingos, desde las 9 de la mañana hasta las tres de la tarde.

Art. 3.º Se requieren á todas las personas que tengan títulos de terrenos dentro de la República, los presenten al archivero en el término de seis meses, contados desde el dia en que estas oficinas sean establecidas en sus respectivos departamentos; y todos los terrenos, cuyos títulos no estén registrados dentro del término señalado y que no estén en la actualidad habitados ó la brudos, serán sujetos á reputarse ó venderse como terrenos públicos.

Art. 4.º Ninguna, escritura, hipoteca ó impedimento efectuado despues del 15 de Setiembre del corriente año sobre cualquier terreno, será válida, á no ser que sea registrada en el despacho del archivero del departamento donde existen los terrenos.

Art. 5.º El Gobierno provera una oficina para cada archivero, el cual tendrá el derecho de cobrar por el registro de los documentos que se presenten, los honorarios que mas adelante serán señalados por el Gobierno.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 29 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones interiores, Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

SENTENCIAS ANTIGUAS.

—La envidia vicio sin deleite, que a tormenta cuando se disimula, y desacredita cuando se conoce.—Solís.

—La envidia viene á ser la ira de los pusilánimes.—Idem.

—La vejez del egoita es triste; no tiene compañero, ni sucesor, ni esperanza; ocupa desapasionadamente su círculo estrecho como el caracol su concha; lo pasado es para él un vacío, lo presente un desierto y lo porvenir la nada.—Segur.

Un amigo nuestro que nos favoreció con su primera carta fecha del 6 de Leon y que publicamos en nuestro número pasado, nos facilita hoy otra para su publicacion con fecha 22 del corriente mes; en donde se instruirán nuestros lectores, de los pormenores ocurridos en esa Ciudad, puesto que por el conducto donde recibimos estas noticias nos acreditan en parte la veracidad de las noticias, por cuyo motivo nos apresuramos para su insercion en nuestras columnas, quedando á salvo nuestra responsabilidad de su autenticidad.

Sr. don Chico A. . .

Leon, Agosto 22 de 1856.

Apreciable amigo: Escribí á V. la mia fecha 6 del corriente y aunque no he recibido contestacion de ella, me apresuro de nuevo á dirigirlo á V. mi segunda para imponer á V. del estado actual, de las cosas que aquí están pasando, incomprendibles en todo sentido; es una revuelta tal, que ni hay gobierno, ni hay soldado ni hay nada: porque entre los gobernantes cada cual es un rey absoluto, y entre los soldados no hay subordinacion cada cual á su amo quieren las cosas, á cada momento cambian su opinion sin saber que partido defienden, ni á que division pertenecen tan pronto quieren á don Patricio como no lo quieren, y de esto resulta que se dividen en fracciones y nada, que es un contento. (Consumiendo.)

A mi modo de entender esto no es mas que una comedia de aficionados, pues ellos mismos, jamás pueden arreglar sus diferencias; cuando don Patricio hace alguna cosa, los otros se los desaprueban; y cuando alguno de los ministros algo hacen, queda desaprobado por don Patricio: quien los entiende.

La noticia de la ejecución de don Mariano Salazar causó mucho sentimiento por acá y entre el titulado Provisorio Presidente y su camarilla mucho mas y dicen que es menester duplicar la vijilancia porque estos Americanos no se duermen, que por todas partes nos ponen centinelas de avanzada; y no nos dejan recurso; aquí se dan nuevas disposiciones y para qué! para echarlo todo á perder con sus malos manejos porque no tienen el don de acertar. De resulta de la noticia del Sr. Salazar se ha dispuesto por el Gobierno, y ha sido encargado para comprar un buque, el Jeneral Jerez, el que realizó la adquisicion habiendo comprado á una sociedad de Italeanos y se está componiendo estas horas en el puerto del Realejo.

El total de las tropas hoy aquí no son mas que 1,400 hombres, las enfermedades se multiplican cada dia, tanto la fiebre como el cólera, la mortandad diaria no baja de 7 ó 8 diarios, continúan desertándose con frecuencia pues es tanto el descontento en la tropa que es inevitable que suceda.

El Dr. Livingston despues de haber sufrido unos dias de prision ha sido desterrado para el Estado del Salvador, le dieron su pasaporte, y se fué inmediatamente.

El dia 20 llegó aquí un espresado del pueblo de Somoto, con las noticias de haberse levantado el pueblo en masa y haber asesinado á los Sres. don J. María Estrada, don Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, al Jeneral don Agustin Hernandez y otros varios que seguian delirando en defender á esta segunda fraccion de gobierno.

El Chelon despues de sus largos dias

de prision se las ha tocado. ¡Dios lo salve!

Las fuerzas de Guatemala y del Salvador están en los esqueletos porque parece que este clima les cobra el piso, diezmándoles y tambien las raciones son tan abundantes que están todos transformados en flautas de órganos. ¡Que miseria!

Querido pienso que me he alargado mucho pero es necesario por la acumulacion de noticias; y no quiero que V. me juzgue como yo juzgo á V. de inconsecuente á la amistad.

Espero no olvidará V. en lo adelante la contestacion á las mias pues es justo que reciprocamente nos comuniquemos pues de otra manera creo mira V. con indiferencia las mias, y que mis vivos deseos hoy, son de saber lo que pasa por esa de Granada, pues ya hoy mi esperanza de vivir despues de Dios no está sino en el Jeneral Walker.

Conservese bueno y siempre soy su afectisimo.—DEMETRIO.

AVISO:

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

Lista de las Haciendas de cacao. En el Departamento Meridional

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Hacienda de                                    | Pedro Chamorro.                       |
| Pital.   | Juan José Ruiz.                       |
| Paraizo.                                       | Id id.                                |
| Palmar.  | Pablo Torres.                         |
| Sta. fé  | J. Manuel Maleaño.                    |
| 3 Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo. |                                       |
| Hacienda de Rosario.                           | Indalecio Maleaño.                    |
| Candelaria.                                    | José Antonio López.                   |
| San Cayetano.                                  | Id id.                                |
| En Potosí Heda.                                | Salvador Sacaza.                      |
| David.   | de Felipe Avitez.                     |
| Viejo.   | Bartolo Darce.                        |
| Sapoa.   | Clemente Santos.                      |
| Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforoso Saenz.          | Flia. de los Salgueras de los Cerdas. |
| El Javio.                                      | de José Abarca.                       |
| 3 Haciendas de San Francisco.                  | J. de Jesus Arguello.                 |
| 2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas       |                                       |
| Pital.   | Francisco Guerra.                     |
| Hacienda de Sopilote.                          | Bicente Guerra.                       |
| Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.           | Francisco Ugarte.                     |
| Palmar   | Juan Aguilar.                         |

Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Las Mercedes.     | Los Chamorros.        |
| Aguagria.         | Id id.                |
| Heda. de Malaco.  | Fulgencio Vega.       |
| Id. Nicacio.      | Nicacio del Castillo. |
| Id. Mombacho.     | Fernando Sequeira.    |
| Id. D. Vega.      | Luis Montiel.         |
| Id. Veinticuatro. | Narciso Espinoza.     |
| Id. Chaguite de   | José María Estrada.   |

Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| San Gerónimo.                                   | Fulgencio Vega.    |
| Jesus Maria.                                    | de los Chamorros,  |
| Santa Rosa.                                     | Id id.             |
| San César.                                      | Lino César.        |
| Una parte de San José y Animas, Salvador Sacaza |                    |
| Quimichapa.                                     | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Guapinolapa.                                    | Luis Montiel.      |
| El Palacio.                                     | Antonio Barbereno. |

Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Jocote.                          | E. Carazo.             |
| Cafetal.                         | Id id.                 |
| Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. | Id.                    |
| Depo.                            | En la Virgen.          |
| Juan Davila.                     | J. Manuel Maleaño.     |
| Las Lajas.                       | Rafael Paiz.           |
| San Marcos.                      | Joaquin Bendaño.       |
| Id.                              | José Antonio.          |
| La Cruz.                         | José Antonio López.    |
| San Francisco.                   | Montenegro.            |
| Mercedes.                        | Ignocente Guéte.       |
| Cevadilla.                       | Sandino.               |
| Jesus Maria.                     | Indigo Estate J. Ruiz. |

Casas en la ciudad de Rivas. 2 Casas de José Abarca. Al par de la Parroquia Chepita Bnstos.

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| N.º 1   | Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz.                    |
| N.º 2   | Id. Clemente Santos.                             |
| N.º 3   | Esquinero José M. Maleaño.                       |
| Id. 4   | Medeana Francisco Guerra.                        |
| Id. 5   | El Meson en parte quemado Id.                    |
| Id. 6   | Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.   |
| Id. 7   | Mediana adobe Pablo Torres.                      |
| Id. 8   | Meson de López J. Antonio Id.                    |
| Id. 9   | Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.       |
| Id. 10  | Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, Rafael Paiz. |
| Id. 11  | Esquina de la Plaza José Alfaro.                 |
| Id. 12. | Pedro Chamorro.                                  |

Casas en Granada.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| N.º 1  | Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega. |
| N.º 2  | Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno.                                  |
| Id. 3  | Adobegrande de los Chamorros.                                   |
| Id. 4  | Mediana adobe J. María Estrada.                                 |
| Id. 5  | Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo.                                 |
| Id. 6  | Adobe grande Lino César.  |
| Id. 7  | Grande adobe Salvador Sacaza.                                   |
| Id. 8  | Adobe grande J. Arguello Arce.                                  |
| Id. 9  | Id. Luis Montiel.   |
| Id. 10   | Id. Narciso Espinoza  |
| 11.  | Luciono Luciano Vega.   |
| 12. Id.  | María Luisa Horan.  |
| Casa de  | José Ubau.  |
| Id.  | Ventura Gamez.  |
| Id.  | Rosario Vivas.  |
| Esquina grande   | Indalecio Maleaño.  |
| Id.  | María Benquechca.   |
| Id.  | Potenciano Corral.  |
| 2 Casas  | Pilar Marenco.  |
| Esquina de la Plaza  | Fermín Arana.   |
| Casa de adobe de José Antonio Lacayo.  | Fernando Guzman.  |
| Id.  | Mateo Espinoza.   |
| Casa de adobe de Bernabé Rosales.  | Bernabé Rosales.  |
| Id.  | J. Braulio Ubau.  |
| Una parte en una casa en Managua, J. Braulio Ubau.   |   |
| Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdiccion de Nandaimé.                                     |   |
| Hacienda de San Antonio  | Fermín Arana.   |
| Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro Cuadra.   |   |
| Hacienda En Malaco Heda.   | Mateo Espinoza.   |
| Los Remates cerca de Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.   | José Braulio Ubau.  |
| Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.   |   |
| San Nicolas  | Felipe Alfaro.  |
| Hacienda de Merced   | José Antonio Lacayo; Leandro Selaya.                            |
| Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra. |   |
| Merced Tipitapa  | Leandra Selaya.   |
| San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos.  |   |
| Mitad de la Hacienda que pertenece   | San Roque en Agustin Avilez;                                    |
| Quebrada Honda   | Dolores Lejarza.  |
| San Blas en Chontales Domingo Jarquin.   |   |
| Hacienda en Jinotega Manuel Alvarado.  |   |
| El Corpus en Chontales Pro. Garcia.  |   |
| En Acopyapa  | Miguel Gutierrez.   |
| Id.  | Timoteo Lacayo.   |

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reaslamos por sí ó por epoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.  
Cuerpo Comisionados.  
John Mylard, Procurador  
Domingo Selva, Escribano.  
Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

COMO NO!!!

Harina de maíz, se vende en el molino llamado "Como No," situado en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan.

Los que quieran buena harina de maíz, ó que quieran moler sus maices se verán con L. H. Hamblin.  
Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.

**El Sitio de San Mateo ó el sacrificio de Ricarte.**

En la República de Venezuela el orizonte del Lago de Valencia hay un lugar llamado San Mateo, celebrado en entusiasmo por las contiendas marciales que sostuvo un pueblo heroico por recuperar su libertad y por el mas grande ejemplo de virtud que nos pueda referir la historia.

Cuando Bolívar el Libertador de Caracas lidiaba con las huestes españolas para realizar el arduo empeño de dar independencia á su patria, habia en sus filas varios jóvenes Granadinos, estos respetables de un ejército victorioso que liberó de la Nueva Granada y con el cual libertó á Venezuela de la prostracion fastidiosa en que permanecía por la inhumanidad de sus tiranos. ¿Qué de violencias, qué de atrocidades, qué de horrores y abominaciones no cometian las fuerzas realistas capitaneadas siempre por bandidos y animales de un odio cruel contra el inocente Americano! Ellas habian jurado su exterminio, y por todas partes habian que considerar el fiero ostrugo de la guerra á muerte que patriotas y realistas se hacian con tanto encarnizamiento. Bolívar, jefe ilustrado y con todas las cualidades del militar, no merecia guerrear con mullechores, y aunque favorecido de la fortuna vióse una vez en el caso de desesperar del buen éxito de su grande empresa; pues cuando apenas contaba con un reducido ejército para netivar el bloqueo de Puerto Cabello, y atender á varias guerrillas que asolaban los pueblos comarcas, supo que uno de los jefes españoles mas terrible, el sanguinario Bóves, habia reunido fuerzas muy considerables; y comprendiendo que no debia ser otro su designio que dirigirlo á la capital, resolvió ir á encontrar á su formidable enemigo y confiar la suerte de la patria á la contingencia de una batalla. Con 1,800 hombres estableció su cuartel general en San Mateo, situado en una ruta que trata el enemigo. Esta campaña si no aseguraba la independencia de Venezuela por su buen resultado, si es cierto que la porfía de una batalla ora muy probable el sostenimiento completo de todas esas bellas comarcas al mas pesado yugo de la tiranía. En efecto, despues de la derrota no quedaba al jefe republicano otro recurso que encerrarse en el imenso recinto de Caracas á hacer una vana resistencia.

Contando el célebre Bóves en sus 2,000 fusileros y 7,000 infantes, se avanzaba con el pensamiento de lidiar con el jefe mas nombrado de los republicanos y de arrollarlo con sus crecidas huestes. Comenzó, pues, atacando las avanzadas de los patriotas, y siendo fuertemente rechazado se retiró á vacilar en las alturas de una cordillera que limita al sur el populoso valle en que está situado el caserío de San Mateo. Al siguiente día muy temprano se precipitaron sus tumultuosos escuadrones con una vocería salvaje sobre los impávidos republicanos que hacian en ellos una matanza horrosa. Nunca fué mas activo el incansable Bóves: él mismo guiaba los suyos al combate; todo lo proveia, y su presencia lograba eludir ó vencer los peligros á que le esponia la pericia del capitán americano. Mas al fin el ala izquierda de los patriotas hizo retroceder la corecha de los realistas, Bóves se siente herido, se retira á sus alturas, y Bolívar queda victorioso despues de diez horas de combate en que el pueblo y los caminos quedaron empapados en sangre y cubiertos de cadáveres.

Durante diez dias permanecieron los combatientes en sus campamentos sin intentar hostilidad alguna. En este intervalo supo Bolívar que el feroz Bóves se marchaba sobre la capital con 3,000 bandidos que acompañaban y llenaban de angustia á los pechos mas valerosos, y tuvo que enviar 300 hombres de lo mas bravo de sus tropas para auxiliarla. Y esto accedió despues de haberselo frustrado el proyecto de apoderarse del español que acompañando á unos pocos hacía ido á entrase la herida á un pueblo inmediato.

A pesar de que los realistas carecian de municiones y de la presencia de sus

tas los animó á varios ataques en que fueron rechazados con pérdidas considerables. Tres dias habian trascurrido ya sin que proyectáran algo de importancia á consecuencia de una derrota dada á algunos cuerpos de caballería, cuando llamó la atencion de las tropas de Bolívar una algarazam repetida con que saludaban y victoreaban las huestes realistas á su profundo caudillo que restablecido de sus males volvia con mayor teson á continuar el sitio.

Se dispuso nuevamente á la defensa el campamento americano; y en la colina de una cordillera paralela á la en que se acampaba Bóves, y que cierra al norte la llanada que servia de palenque, situó Bolívar su abundante parque el cual á un joven oficial llamado Antonio Ricarte, uno de aquellos bizarros Granadinos que habian contribuido á formar la reputacion del valiente venezolano. Acometieron, pues, los realistas con vigorosos ataques que hacian infructuosos el vivo coheteo y el fuego constante de la fusilería enemiga; el jefe realista irritado de su misma impotencia desahogaba todo su furor y toda su desesperacion, y conociendo que era imposible triunfar con lanzas de los patriotas, concibió la siguiente estrategia, que en la madrugada del dia próximo una fuerte columna tomase por detras de los cerros en que los patriotas apoyaban su ala izquierda y se apoderase del parque por sorpresa; proyecto muy fácil para ejecutar por estar la casa en una posición adecuada á su intento; y que para burlar la vigilancia del jefe patriota él mismo atacaria muy de mañana todos los puntos de su campamento con el resto de sus fuerzas.

Rayaba apenas el alba cuando el indómito Bóves comenzó la lid con un fuego general, gustando para esto las útiles municiones que tenia de reserva; los impávidos patriotas resisten con bravura el ímpetu de los realistas, cuyo jefe nada omite para asegurar un resultado decisivo. Por ambas partes se sostuvo el combate con igual vigor; ya vedian los grupos de bucos á la impetuosidad irresistible de los patriotas, cuando de repente se presenta en horizontes la columna que debia sorprender el parque; su presencia infunde ánimo á las tropas del rey, decidida á los republicanos y desconcerta todos los planes del Libertador de Caracas; su ala izquierda iba á ser atacada por la espada, y el enemigo quedaba dueño de las municiones. Horror se vió cuando por la asonada del Español.

Ya se arroja la numerosa columna sobre el parque custodiado por el joven Ricarte con una pequeña escuadra incapaz de oponer resistencia. Los combatientes suspenden involuntariamente su encalzada lucha para atender al efecto de aquel trance fatal que debia decidir tan larga y cruel contienda. Cuando vieron los realistas que la pequeña fuerza de Ricarte salta en retirada, interrumpen este decaído ademán pronunciando en gritos de alegría que aumenaban el triunfo apetecido, despues de esta vocería se oyó una espesísima cuyo pavoroso estruendo se reparentó por las cordilleras; y espesa nube de humo cubrió ámbos ejércitos. El usado español no sabia que una inspiración sublime habia de tomar la mente de Ricarte, por cuyos hermosos ojos radiaba un grande alma destellos de un valor heroico y de patrióticas pasiones. Al punto el pensamiento se levanta y se eleva á la elevacion de tanta grandeza; y el corazon deramante convulso se encuentra conmovido en medio de su fricción. Su alma su vida á una patria que no era la suya. Perdoname, Ricarte, yo olvidaba que todo pueblo oprimido es la patria de los que como tú odian la tiranía. ¡Partenoso y empujante heroísmo para todas las edades! El valiente republicano evidenciará su gloria; el inhumano Bóves lleno de asombro creyó en la virtud; y mientras el sentimiento de libertad animó el pecho de los mortales, el mundo todo te rinde un santo tributo de adoración. El magnánimo civil comprendió la importancia de la ocasion; y arrastrado por su entusiastico generoso deternido probó al mundo que podía soportar sobre su frente el peso de una corona de

glorias marciales: de pitilo á sus soldados para que fueran á incorporarse á sus filas, dejó que los enemigos ocuparan la casa del parque, y entones incendió los pertrechos, pocos fueron los soldados que pudieron salvar sus vidas de esta asechanza militar que anuló las fuerzas del Español, el cual inmediatamente se retiró á sus alturas. Allí resolvió no esperarse á nuevo escaramiento y levantó el sitio despues de haber perdido 3,000 hombres en estos intentos liberticidas.

De este modo pudo un hombre solo triunfar de la ferocidad poderosa en las sangrientas lides del despotismo el 25 de Marzo de 1814.—(La V.)

**FORMAS DE LA TIRANIA.**

Creó Dios al hombre á su imagen y semejanza, dotándole de los mismos derechos, é inspirándole las mismas necesidades que á todos los de su especie. Así que, en el estado primitivo, la humanidad constituía un todo simple, sin ofensivas distinciones de casta, y sin irritantes privilegios de personas, diferenciándose únicamente los hombres entre sí en el grado, mas ó menos perfecto, de sus aptitudes individuales, tanto físicas como morales, sin que por esto quedase menoscabado el principio de la solidaridad. Y esta diferencia era natural y evolutiva, porque de haber establecido la igualdad hasta lo absoluto, hubiera resultado un equilibrio universal, y segundose, por consiguiente, la paralización completa de todas las fuerzas, quedando así negada la primera entre las leyes eternas que rigen al mundo: la ley del progreso social.

Ademas, contemplemos por un momento á todos los hombres guando en estatura, en robustez, en agilidad, en temperamento, en color, &c., y benéficos reducida la obra inmensa de la creación á las mezquinas proporciones de un taller de alfombra.

Destruyémos el mundo de las mezquinas galas de su portentosa variedad, y su moralidad nos seria mil veces mas triste y pesada que la del finchbre recitado de un sombrero consertero.

Pero acontece, amando los tiempos, que esa necesaria desigualdad de la naturaleza individual para la vida social, y se dilata en ella, corrompiendo las condiciones eternas de la existencia humana, como tendremos ocasion de observar en el desarrollo de estos estudios.

Las primeras generaciones viven por mucho tiempo bajo la ley de la igualdad primitiva, sin otro poder superior que el que ellas mismas se crean, para que les sirva de guía en las luchas intrínsecas que suscitan entre sí las diversas tribus. Vida de incansable pelea, lo que se necesita es fuerza, y por eso vemos que se erija por casualidad al macho de entre todos los guerreros. Que la eleccion no ha sido este punto de partida, en que la masa de los combatientes sobresale otro como una hazaña, pues todos sus compañeros le cedon el primer puesto, y el antiguo jefe mismo vuelve á confundirse con aquellos de cuyo seno habia salido poco antes. Consta esta armonia en que hasta ahora solo se reconoce el granle y mucho interés de la comun conservación, ante cuya necesidad todo cede, y poroso en la balanza donde se pesa el mérito, y el desmérito no se colcan otros hechos que los puramente personales.

Pero las querellas se hacen cada dia mas ruidosas; las corrierias que antes hacian las tribus para su entretimiento y conservación acaban por sangrientas luchas, y la necesidad de la permanencia en estado de guerra, y la constante marcha en hueste prepara á los unos para la obediencia, mientras que aficiona á los otros, en demasia, al hábito de mando. Van aquellos perfeccionado, insensiblemente, de sus derechos, mientras que estos van ensanchando, en razon inversa, sus prerrogativas; y los que empezaron siendo mejores jefes mandares á de fuerza, por honra de la aclamacion pública, acaban por proclamarse senores en virtud del mero capricho.

Como si la soberania colectiva pudiera engañarse el pueblo si la voz pública de un pueblo pudiera prescindir. Pues vol aquí la causa primordial y generadora del poder supremo, que durante una larga serie de siglos viene pe-

sando sobre la humanidad, por derecho propio, con las pretensiones de autoridad tutelar y de gobierno.

Para la vida del campamento y de las tiendas rústicas á las poblaciones, y á la sencilla organizacion militar de una sociedad guerrera, sucede una organizacion gerárquica, civil y política, tan opresiva como ultrajante á la misma Divinidad en la obra maestra de sus criaturas.

Los hombres han perdido el derecho de renunciar á una porcion de su libertad individual, para con el conjunto de estas facciones constituir el verdadero poder supremo; es decir, una garantía suprema que les asegure el ejercicio de la restante contra todo género de ataques. La totalidad de sus libertades ha caído en sustrato, y al velarla aquellos hombres de menos se sienten agobiados por el peso enorme de dichas castas y sus alianzas para exhibir un quejido de protesta contra la mayor y mas inica de las usurpaciones.

La soberania queda sujeta al grado de la fuerza, y la libertad divina es negada por la escavidad humana.

En este período, que se prolonga como la eternidad por la insostenible pesadumbre de sus abominaciones, fué cuando apareció en la escena pública una serie de hombres mañosos, cuya memoria debia tener siempre presente las generaciones, así actuales como venideras, para evitar el ser arrastrados haciéndose tan bárbaramente tiránicos como por los que han atravesado sus antepasados. ¿Quién no recuerda viviendo ya á la historia conocida con santa indignacion, mezclada de gélido pavor, los nombres de los Tiberios, Calígulas, Nerones, Domitianos y Cómodos; tanta de monstruos disfrazados con el purpúreo manto imperial? Tigres humanos, cuyas inocentes distracciones solian consistir en irritar á las fieras que con solcito esmero cuidaban dentro de sus mismos palacios, para arrojarlas, en son de alegre fiesta, sobre hombres inertes y desolados; ó bien en incendiar poblaciones, para gozar, durante la lóbreguez de la noche, de mágicas perspectivas.

El despotismo de los emperadores romanos parece haber sido permitido, en dicho un célebre escritor—para dar al mundo un ejemplo de los excesos á que puede conducir á los hombres la embriaguez del poder absoluto."

Y nosotros añadiremos "así como para hacer comprender á los hombres que no dejarán perder nunca impunemente el precioso depósito de las libertades que el Supremo Hacedor les confió con la existencia."

**PREFECTURA DEL DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.**

En la ciudad de Granada á los 18 dias del mes de Agosto de 1856, reunió el cuerpo municipal en junta ordinaria, deseoso de regularizar el cobro del piso dedicado á la mejora y conservacion de calles y calzadas, y oido el dictámen de los Sres. municipales, quedó acordado por mayoría de votos, que las carretas, carretones y demas carruajes que se ejercitan en el tráfico, comunicaciones, y paso en las calles de la ciudad, se matriculasen pagando en vez de un real diario que hasta la fecha han pagado, solo veinte reales al mes las primeras, y los demas carruajes, dos pesos, todo adelantado para cuya comision se tuvo á bien nombrar á los Sres. don Juan Peralta, y don Julio Martínez, miembros del mismo cuerpo.—Granada, Agosto 25 de 1856. FRANCISCO AGUIERO.

**AVISO.**

El que suscribe ofrece dar una gratificacion de 20 pesos á quien le entregue un reloj de oro, de fábrica inglesa, que perdió en abril último con su nombre grabado en el interior. El que lo encuentre puede ocurrir á la casa de los Sres. don Pánfilo y don Gabriel Lacyo. Granada agosto 19 de 1856. ANTONIO PALLA.

Se necesitan Ojateros, Herreros, Galateros, Carpinteros, Embaldadores y Herreros.

Ocurrase al Sr. Thomas F. Fisher, Q. M. Jeneral.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL. en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



El Rey Mosco  
The Mosquito King



El Castillo de la Inmaculada  
the San Juan River El Castillo Fort



y San Juan del Norte a finales del Siglo XIX  
and San Juan del Norte towards the end of the Nineteenth Century



**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 44

**Sábado, 6 de septiembre de 1856**

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA, Comandante en Jefe del Ejército y veterano periodista William Walker, gozando a sus anchas de la imprenta de EL NICARAGUENSE prácticamente anexa a su habitación —"a dos puertas de distancia", en el costado norte de la plaza— supervisa, controla, dicta, y con su puño y letra corrige y escribe los editoriales del periódico.

El 6 de septiembre, "Mexico and Spain—Duty of Central America" y "No Such Word as Fail" retratan desnuda su megalomanía.

**Saturday, September 6, 1856**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and veteran journalist William Walker, enjoying full use of the printing press adjoining his residence —"two doors from his quarters," on the north side, "in Front of the Plaza"— supervises, controls, dictates, and by his own hand corrects and writes the editorials of the paper.

On September 6th, "Mexico and Spain—Duty of Central America," and "No Such Word as Fail," leave his megalomania naked on the page.

**Extractos / Excerpts****Notice!**

IN pursuance of a decree to me directed by the Supreme Government, ordering a Tax of Twenty Dollars per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors.

I hereby give notice that the same must be paid at my office, or to a duly authorized agent, when a license for retailing liquors will be granted.

The penalty for selling without license shall be the entire confiscation of all goods on the premises, one half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction.

All licenses shall date from this date.

W. K. ROGERS,

Subsecretary of Hacienda.

Office of Hacienda,  
Granada, August 20, 1856.

259 (3)

DESERVED COMPLIMENT. —The Masaya Herald says that Mrs. Dusenbury, wife of Major Dusenbury, now in command at Masaya, was the first American lady that ever ascended to the summit of the volcano of Masaya. We believe Mrs. Dusenbury was not only the first American lady that ever ascended this volcano, but that she was the first lady that ever broke the monotony of Masaya life by becoming a resident in its midst.

260 (2)

**"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."**

. . . The battle is not to the, numerically, strong, but to those who combine with their strength, wisdom. . . . It was by generalship, and not fighting, that Washington vanquished the hosts of Cornwallis; it was to this that Gen. Scott is indebted for his triumph in Mexico; it is by this that Gen. Walker will ultimately succeed in this country; and as no general has yet accomplished so much by such small means, so, it is probable, when proper means are at his disposal, his career will outshine in brilliancy the most splendid triumphs which have ever proceeded from the womb of human genius. . . .

It is folly to talk of failure, or an interruption or a suspension in the progress of a country, or the destinies of a race that has already accomplished so much as ours. All it wants is the occasion to act, and the man to direct; and then, it is as impossible for it to fail in the great design for which it was created, as it is for the earth, of its own accord, to turn from the course into which it was originally hurled by the Great Architect of the Universe.

262 (1)

**DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.**

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Para promover la industria y evittar la vagancia que conduce á los vicios, desórdenes y crímenes; en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA:**

Art. 1º. Cualesquier oficial civil ó militar queda facultado para arrestar á todo vago, quien despues de arrestado será remitido á la mayor brevedad posible ante el Prefecto, Suprefecto Gobernador civil ó Alcalde ...

Art. 2º. Si la autoridad ante quien sea conducido el arrestado lo declara vago, será sentenciado á los trabajos públicos por un término que no baje de un mes ni exeda de seis...

264 (3)

**COMO NO!!!**

Harina de maiz, se vende en el molino llamado "Como No," situado en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan.

Los que quieran buena harina de maiz, ó que quieran moler sus maices se verán con L. H. Hamblin.

265 (2)

**Tabor & Duffy.**

*ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.*

*Oficinas en la casa del Nicaraguense.*

Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

265 (2)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

NO. 44.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

### REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum, \$8 (4)  
For one copy six months, 4 50  
For one copy three months, 2 50

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 dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Public Notice.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

### List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

Hacienda, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.  
Paraizo, do.  
Palmar, Pablo Torres.  
Palmar, J. Manuel Malesaño.  
3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.  
Hacienda, Indalecio Malesaño.  
Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.  
Candelaria, do.  
San Cayetano, Salvador Sacasa.  
In Postol, Hacienda, Felipe Avilés.  
David, Bartolo Darce.  
Viejo, Clemente Santos.  
one half, Sapoa, of the family of Salgueras  
one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinfaroso Sarrá  
The Javio, The Cordas.  
3 Haciendas, José Abarca.  
San Francisco, J. Jesus Argu. Ra.  
two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.  
Hacienda, Francisco Guerra.  
Hacienda, Vicente Guerra.  
Suplote, Francisco Ugarte.  
Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

### List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.

Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.  
Agua Agnai, do.  
Malaco, Felipe Vega.  
Nicasio, Nicasio Castillo.  
Mombacito, Fernando Sequera.  
Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.  
Vienticentro, Narciso Espinoza.  
Chaguite, José María Estrada.

### Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.

San Jeronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.  
Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.  
Santa Rosa, do.  
San Cesar, Lino Cesar.  
one part of San José & Animas, Salvador Sacasa.  
Quimichapa, Fernan, Sexueira.  
Guajinolapa, Luis Montiel.  
The Palacio, Antonio Barberceno.

### Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.

Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Malesaño.  
Jocote, E. Carazo.  
Cafetal, do.  
Hepot, near San Juan del Sur, do.  
Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.  
Juan Davila, José Manuel Malesaño.  
Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.  
San Mateo, Joaquin Bealain.  
do, José Antonio.  
La Cruz, José Antonio Lopez.  
San Francisco, Montenegro.  
Mercedes, Inocente Guata.  
Cerdillo, San-lino.  
Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan José Ruiz.

### Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.

2 Dwellings, José Abarca.  
Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.  
Large adobe, Juan José Ruiz.  
Do., Clemente Santos.  
Large corner Building, José Manuel Malesaño.  
Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.  
The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.

Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Ra del Paz.  
Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.  
Warehouses of Lopez, José Antonio Lopez.  
Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.  
In rear of same, not complete, do. do.  
Good size, east corner of Plaza, José Alfaro.

### Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada

Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.  
Middling size adobe, Antonio Barberceno.  
Large adobe, the Chamorros.  
Middling size adobe, José María Yatrada.  
Do. do., Nicasio Castillo.  
Large adobe, Lino Cesar.  
Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.  
Do. do., José Argu. Ra.  
Do. do., Luis Montiel.  
Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.  
Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.  
Do., large, María Luisa Horru.  
Do. do., José Uban.  
Do. do., Ventura Gamez.  
Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.  
2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.  
Large corner of the small square Juan Bernudas.  
Large corner, Indalecio Malesaño.  
Large adobe, María Benquecena.  
Do. do., Ponceano Cordes.  
Two Dwellings, Pilar Marcano.  
Corner of the square, Fermín Arana.  
Large adobe, José Antonio Lacayo.  
Do. do., Fernando Guzmán.  
dwelling of Mateo Espinoza.  
" " Bernabe Rosales.  
" " Brau'ia Uban.  
one part of a house in Mantigua, of J. Braulio Uban.

### Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaimé.

Hacienda of Fermín Arana.  
San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.  
Hacienda of Mateo Espinoza.  
In Malaco of José Braulio Uban.  
In the Remates, near Panaboy, of Felipe Cabezas.  
Stock Ranches in Chontales.  
San Nicolas, of Felipe Altaro.  
Hacienda of José Antonio Lacayo.  
Merced, of Leandro Selaya.  
A certain part of San José, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuad a.  
Merced, in Tipitá, of Leandro Selaya.  
San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.  
Our ball of San Roque, of Agustín Avilés.  
Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.  
San Blas, of Domingo Jacquin.  
Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.  
In Acayapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.  
" " of Timoteo La yu.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Orient," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.  
Granada, August 3, 1856.  
W. K. ROGERS,  
J. H. MARSHALL,  
J. L. RICHMOND,  
Commissioners.

JOHN MYLARD Marshall,  
DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

### Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Wiedemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.  
Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account.  
All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Wiedemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor.  
Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.  
HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Wiedemann & Beschor, under the new name of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large, will continue to favor my establishment and be satisfied that I shall always endeavor to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices.  
Granada, this, 14th day of August, 1856.  
GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned lost in April last, a gold watch, English manufacture, and with his name engraved on the inside. Any person who will return the same to him at the residence of the Messrs Lacayo, will receive the above reward.  
ANTONIO TALLE.  
Granada, August 18, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.  
ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster General, Nicaragua Army.

### Notice of Dissolution

### Partnership of Wiedemann & Beschor.

A PETITION having been filed by George P. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Bayo, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedemann and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856.

The aforesaid George P. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedemann having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

(Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.  
C. C. VENABLE,  
Clerk of Court of First Instance.

### Notice!

IN pursuance of a decree to me directed by the Supreme Government, ordering a Tax of Twenty Dollars per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors.

I hereby give notice that the same must be paid at my office, or to a duly authorized agent, when a license for retailing liquors will be granted.

The penalty for selling without license shall be the entire confiscation of all goods on the premises, one half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction.

All licenses shall date from this date.  
W. K. ROGERS,  
Subsecretary of Hacienda  
Office of Hacienda, Granada, August 29, 1856.

### Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM McHULLEN, who left Penang, Malacca for Calcutta in April last. If in Nicaragua, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying to WINE & CO., Granada, where any information concerning him will be gratefully received.  
Granada, August 30, 1856.

### Como No!

CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mr. Joaquina Heron. Suitors or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, apply to L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent.  
Granada, August 30, 1856.

### Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 6, and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.  
CHARLES PARTRIDGE  
Granada, July 28, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. ROGERS, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.  
Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away.  
By order, W. K. ROGERS, A. L. J. J. J.

### Lost.

A NAVY sized six shooter missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13114. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John B. Baskin, Co. "C," 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Virgin. He who returns it has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.  
JOHN M. BULLWIN.

NOVEL SPECULATION.—Among the many joint stock speculations which have been submitted to the public of late years, there is none so remarkable, when their novelty or grandeur of the enterprise, as that contained in a pamphlet recently published in Brussels, London and Leipzig, entitled "La Conquête de la Chine," (the Conquest of China) from the pen, as is represented, of an "eminent politician and journalist." The object of the scheme is the conquest of the Chinese Empire, which the anonymous author proposes to achieve by means of a joint stock company, with a capital of three hundred million francs, and an army of 25,000 men. As an evidence of the immense profit to be derived from the project, he cites the East India Company, who, with a capital of one hundred and fifty million francs, derived an annual revenue of six hundred millions. This would be a mere trifle, compared with the revenue to be derived from China, which, according to Gutelaff, amounts to 1,434,593,020 francs, and would consequently yield a dividend of from fifty to one hundred millions on the three hundred million capital. Having thus proved the pecuniary advantages of his scheme, he goes on to show the feasibility of the undertaking, and states that Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, proposed to Charles V. to effect the conquest of the Celestial Empire with 600 men, and that a traveler in 1728 made a similar proposal to Eugene, stating his conviction, that with 4000 dragoons, he could easily defeat the Chinese army of 80,000 men and take possession of all China.

The "eminent politician and journalist" readily disposes of any objection which may be raised against the legality or morality of the enterprise, by saying that if the "initiative is not taken by Europeans, a Lopez or a Walker will soon be found to carry the plan into effect;" and, as regards the law of nations, he says, "laws only exist for those who respect and observe them themselves, not for a blood thirsty corrupt government, which punishes every thing like progress as a crime, and which only maintains itself by a continual violation of all law." Dark hints are thrown out as to the "exalted personages" who favor the project, and the "gigantic schemes" which the French Government contemplate in the remotest part of the Asiatic continent. Whether the author designs his pamphlet to be considered as "a serious incident in the domain of reality," or as an extravagant satire upon the wild speculations which are daily proposed in Europe, we are unable to say. All doubts, however, will soon be set at rest, by the appearance of an advertisement in the European newspapers, announcing "the Joint Stock Company for the Conquest of China," and the quotations of the slaves "on Change." Absurd as the scheme may appear, it is scarcely more so than many of the bubble speculations which, under more specious names, have already found numerous and willing dupes.—New York Jour. Commerce.

RENSING & HORSE BACKWARDS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post, says an English horse was made to travel backwards on the Champs Elysees the other day by his owner, the Count de Lancosme Brèves, to decide a wager. Crab like, the docile animal performed five rights of a mile in five minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

If Col. Cole makes "Old Tom" go through a like performance in the same time, he may call upon us for a new hat.

John Tabor,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 6.

## ARMY REGISTER.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

**GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.**—A general court martial has been in session during the week, investigating such offences as might be brought before it. The following officers constituted the court: Brig. Gen. Fry, Col. M. B. Skerret, Major J. C. O'Neal, and Second Lieut. W. H. Mathews. Adjutant Dan. Lathorp acted as Recorder.

**INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES.**—Company C, First Light Infantry, has been merged into Company D, with Captain James C. Jamieson, commanding.

**CHANGE OF LETTER.**—The letter of Capt. Williamson's company is changed from C to E; and that of Captain O'Keefe's company from E to D.

**AID-DE-CAMP TO THE GENERAL.**—Captain Frank Mahon has been transferred from the Commissary Department to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

## MEXICO AND SPAIN—DUTY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The combination between the northern States against Nicaragua has failed. For some reason unknown to the public, the actuality of war no longer exists on our northern frontier. Leon is at present open to the occupation of the forces of the Republic; and if the Commander-in-Chief does not garrison that place, it is because there exists no necessity that he should send a battalion away before the soldiers are paid off. At present the Paymaster General is busily engaged in making payments as fast as the pay rolls can be made out; but the unsettled condition of the country, the rapid transition of affairs, the many accounts that naturally accrue in time of war, have all conspired to retard that settlement which the commander is so anxious should be made with the army.

The failure of the combination in the North, was a political necessity, forced upon Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador, not more by the open discontent of the people than by the fear, now freely expressed, that Spain will make an attempt to subjugate Mexico, and ultimately the whole of her American possessions. An agent from Guatemala had enlisted the sympathies of Mexico against Gen. Walker. About this time the treason of Rivas occurred, and he had been granted permission to recruit forces in that State to serve against this Republic. But on the receipt of certain news from Europe that Spain seriously contemplated a war with Mexico, President Alvarez revoked the authority to enlist soldiers in that State, and until a full explanation was offered, it was thought a war would arise between Mexico and Guatemala. But the matter was explained, and as a matter of course, Guatemala felt equally interested as Mexico, that every possible energy should be left with Alvarez to repel Spanish aggression on Mexico. These facts have nothing to do with us other than to originate a matter between Nicaragua and Mexico, which must be settled before the State can entertain anything but coolness towards that Republic.

It is impossible to conjecture how much truth may be attached to the reported intentions of the Spanish government. Whatever these intentions were, previous to the existing revolution at home, just now Spain is so fraught with internal convulsions that no apprehension need be entertained on this side the Atlantic of an attack from her now too busily occupied soldiery. For the future, however, when her government may become stable from an alliance with the house of Bonaparte;—when French force shall be added to her obstinacy, it is impossible to determine what action she may take to realize her long cherished hope of renewed sovereignty over her former colonies, in America. The knowledge of these hopes, and a long acquaintance with the headlong persistency of the Spanish race, creates a reasonable fear in the Mexican Republic that it will not be long before Spanish guns will come face to face with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The possibility, too, that France may afford secret assistance, creates the greater danger and the more urgent necessity for defensive preparation.

The same cause which should create apprehension in Mexico, ought not to be alien to Nicaragua. If Spain desires to re-establish her sovereignty over one portion of her former dependencies in this quarter, why should not her ambition covet the whole of them? If she attempts and succeeds in subjugating Mexico, would she not

Central America, for the same end? The lust for power does not cease when dominion is attained; but experience proves that success only aggravates the desire. Spain has no intention to limit her conquest to Mexico, but she will carry her arms to the extreme point of South America, if successful resistance is not made.

It then devolves upon Nicaragua to determine her line of conduct. If the conflict must be forced upon us—if we are really in danger of European domination—does it not stand us in hand to concert with other States, what is best to be done to avert the horrors that may result from the victorious re-establishment of Spanish dominion on this Isthmus? As the leading nation of Central America, as the representative of freedom, as the exemplar of adjoining States, it is the duty of Nicaragua to interpose her power between Spain and the conquest of Mexico. It is our duty to make war upon Nicaragua, or in other words, assist in defending the freedom of Spanish America; and to do this successfully, we should counsel a burial of all differences and a united effort to repel assault. As one stick may be easily broken when separated from the bundle, so one State, unassisted by its confederates, will fall an easy victim to the power of Spain; and having this union in view, we should not exult that the Northern league has failed, but rather look upon it as an interposition of Providence, guiding all the States to a reunion, under one firm and inflexible head, in opposition to anything like interposition from Europe.

## BATTLE OF VIRGIN.

On the 3d of September, 1855, Gen. William Walker, with forty-five riflemen, a surgeon, and some few native troops, was attacked in Virgin Bay, by five hundred and forty of the best native troops in Central America, under the command of Gen. Guardiola. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in the entire and complete rout of the attacking party. Of Guardiola's force eighty-six were killed on the spot, several wounded who were brought in after the fight, and only ninety-seven got back to the town of Rivas, without arms, and of whom, thirty afterwards died of their wounds. At a minimum three hundred must have been killed, and died in the woods and at Rivas, of wounds received in the fight. Gen. Walker had none of his force killed, and but nine wounded, all of whom recovered. Of the nine two were riflemen, and seven natives.

The 3d of September, 1856, being the anniversary of this victory, all of the boys who were at the battle, determined to saddle up, and request the General to ride out with them, thinking it the most sober and pleasant method of showing their regard for their much beloved commander. Unfortunately, they were too late, for upon repairing to the General's quarters, they found that he had already gone to ride. It was a great disappointment to them, but they took a gallop to the lake, and on their return, stopped at the sign of the barrel and demijohn, by invitation of Col. Jones, and toasted "The Battle of Virgin Bay and those who were engaged in it." They then rode around the city, by the Church of the Altaba, and back to the Plaza, when by invitation of Col. Anderson, they repaired to the Walker House, and again toasted the event of the 3d of September, 1855. Afterwards, by invitation of Col. Jones, they brought up at his residence, where seated around his table with plenty of brandy, water and cigars, many incidents connected with the campaign were related, many amusing anecdotes told, and a good time had generally up to ten o'clock, P. M., when they dispersed each to their respective quarters.

We give the names of the gentlemen in town on Wednesday, who were present at the fight of Virgin.

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Col. A. Jones,       | Capt. D. R. Bailey,    |
| Capt. J. V. Hoof,    | Capt. Geo. M. Leonard, |
| Lieut. R. Gardner,   | James Small,           |
| John Moore,          | Col. John Markham,     |
| Wm. E. Moody,        | Samuel Kennedy,        |
| Lieut. Wm. Matthews, | Wm. Anderson,          |
| Charles Fisher.      |                        |

**DESERVED COMPLIMENT.**—The Masaya Herald says that Mrs. Dusenbury, wife of Major Dusenbury, now in command at Masaya, was the first American lady that ever ascended to the summit of the volcano of Masaya. We believe Mrs. Dusenbury was not only the first American lady that ever ascended this volcano, but that she was the first lady that ever broke the monotony of Masaya life by becoming a resident in its midst.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.**—The San Carlos, Captain Erricksen, arrived at this port on Monday last, from Virgin Bay, bringing up several passengers and considerable freight.

## CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

In the course of a week or two we shall publish a description of many of the valuable estates in the Department of Rivas, now advertised in El Nicaraguense as subject to confiscation. Our especial correspondent is at present engaged in a visit to that Department; and being a gentleman of much discernment and acquaintance with correspondence, we may promise a faithful and reliable account of the property liable to sale. He will report upon the situation and capacities of the haciendas, their present growth and the crops they might produce if owned and directed by experienced farmers. Embraced in the list will be found ranches growing cacao, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, corn, bananas and plantains. Besides these staple articles of production, on these ranches may be found many fruits and vegetables too numerous to mention. The present condition of these estates is such that a practical man might at once take hold, and with the first year realise an abundant yield; not such a crop, however, as he might produce in the second and third years, with the superior machinery and education of American invention and intellect. The manner of growing corn in this state is to make a small round hole in the ground, in which the grain is deposited. It is then left to grow as best it can, without any assistance except one or two weeding. As a matter of course nature will not do everything, and the result is, a growth of stalk from three to five feet high, bearing nothing but small "nubbins," to use a farmer's term. We appeal to the agriculturists, if, when such is the case, he might not expect with proper sub-soil ploughing and judicious hoeing and hilling, an ear of corn equal in every respect to the Indiana or western product. So it is with every other species of planting; and even with this indifferent training, the sugar-cane of this State challenges a comparison with that of Louisiana or Texas. The stalk is usually an inch and a half and two inches in thickness, growing to the height of eight and ten feet, closely jointed and very juicy. The stubble is never superseded, but is allowed to grow on for a generation. At such a disadvantage, and with hardly an apology for mills, the sugar of Nicaragua is almost equal on its first boiling, to the best crystallized sugar sold in New Orleans. The grain is pure and clear, and we have seen specimens perfectly transparent, which were never subjected to any regular process of crystallization. A gentleman from Mississippi, who has lived in Leon, also informs us that the sugar used in that section of the State is not only equal in every respect to the best Louisiana table sugar, but that it is sold cheaper. Not only does the country present an aspect most favorable to the agriculturist in all the above respects, but it is undeniably one of the best grape-growing states in the world. The priests inform us that many years ago the grape was cultivated to considerable extent, and wine produced superior even to the celebrated Catalonia brand. The Spanish government, however, in a jealous mood, ordered all the vines to be cut up and the manufacture of wine to be suspended. After the revolution of independence the country became involved in such a state of anarchy and consequent uncertainty, that no efforts were made to re-commence the cultivation of grape; and a look at the wasted ranches and decayed buildings that mark the State's gradual decline, will at once convince the most skeptical that this is the only reason why there are no vineyards in Nicaragua at present. At every point the signs of decay are manifested, and even the wealthiest haciendas are not free from the reproach. No improvements appear to have been made within the last fifteen or twenty years, except such as were absolutely necessary; and at every footstep exists the sign of a former wealth and population not now known to the State.

The Board of Commissioners to determine on the right of the Government to confiscate the property advertised, is at present in session in this city. Many places have been taken possession of by the officers of the Board, which will probably be given back, as the owners will be able to prove that they were not compromised in any treason against the Republic. But as a matter of justice to the State, and that a lesson may be taught the disaffected, which will be warning to others both here and elsewhere, it is highly proper, in our opinion, that the Board should proceed with closeness and rigor in its investigations. We have to deal with men who are in reality enemies to the State, and who would take the first favorable occasion to declare for continued revolution. Any scheme they could devise, regardless of its honor or its consequences, would be quickly adopted, not only against the Government, but against unprotected women and children. That considerations of humanity should be extended towards such

people is not only unreasonable, but it would be a license to them hereafter. They will not recognize its generosity, but attribute it to some base motive, and in their privacy the Government would be derided as a dupe. We have no fear that the Commission will waver from its important and essential duties; but we have thrown out these general observations as experiences gained from history and every day life.

The Board has already investigated the first case, and its ruling affords a guarantee of its future conduct. In the matter of Bendano, owner of an estate in the department of Rivas, who is accused of leaving the State contrary to the law, although he proved, just as might have been expected, whatever the Board prescribed that he should prove, still as he did not present the original title papers, the case was set back and he was ordered to bring forward the necessary documents, legally attested by the proper authorities, or his estate be confiscated.

This is the only safe rule, that where it is at all possible, the Court should insist upon having written instruments instead of oral testimony, on all matters pertaining to titles to real estate. It is then impossible, except by forgery, to defraud the Government.

## DINNER TO SOULÉ.

On Saturday the 30th inst., a dinner was given by Captain Frazer, of the Nicaraguan Army, in compliment to the Hon. Pierre Soulé, who was about to depart for his home in the United States. There were about twenty persons present, among whom were Brigadier General Fry, N. A.; Col. Wheeler, American Minister; Hon. Pierre Soulé; Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant General, N. A.; Col. Thos. E. Fisher, Quartermaster General, N. A.; Major Crane, Acting Postmaster General; Col. Mark B. Skerret, F. R.; Col. Jones, Paymaster General, N. A.; Mr. John Tabor of El Nicaraguense; Mr. Charles Callahan, of the Customs Department, and in fine, all the departments of the civil and military government were represented. The dinner was got up in a very excellent manner, and included some of the rarest vegetable productions, as well as the choicest viands, and very good wines.

Brigadier General Fry presided, supported on his right by the Hon. Pierre Soulé, and on his left by the United States Minister.

After the more substantial part of the entertainment had been disposed of, toasts to the President of the Republic, the Hon. Pierre Soulé, the American Minister, the giver of the entertainment, the heads of the various Departments of the Government, and many of the gentlemen present were proposed, drank, and responded to with much gusto.

General Fry presided with his usual grace; Soulé displayed such eloquence upon Nicaraguan affairs as plainly showed the interest he took in them, and Col. Wheeler was, as usual, brilliant, and witty. It would be useless to endeavour to describe Captain Frazer's style, we shall not therefore attempt it. It is sufficient to say that he performed the part of "mine host," with *eclat* to himself, and to the satisfaction of his guests.

The company separated at seven o'clock to attend at the President's Levee.

**DEPARTURES.**—The steamer San Carlos left this port on Tuesday last, for the San Juan river, with the intention of connecting with the New Orleans steamer.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé took his departure on the San Carlos, and was attended to the beach by a large number of friends. In company with Mr. Soulé, Col. Fisher, Col. Muncosas, and Lieut. G. W. Gist took their departure for the United States.

**NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LAKE VESSELS.**—Attention is directed to the notice of Charles Callahan, in another column, advertising all persons navigating the Lake of Nicaragua, and the river San Juan, that hereafter they must take out licenses for their vessels before they can engage in trading on the aforesaid waters.

**PERSONAL.**—Col. John B. Markham, lately in command of the Meridional Department, arrived in town on Monday, by the San Carlos, and is still in the city. Lt. Col. A. Rudler, in command at Castillo, also came up a passenger, but left next day on the return trip of the boat.

**CHANGE OF HEAD QUARTERS.**—Brig. General Hornsby in command of the Meridional Department, has removed his head quarters from San Juan del Sur to Rivas.

**GONE TO SAN CARLOS.**—Capt. Frank Thompson has been ordered to San Carlos, with Company F, First Light Infantry. He left on the steamer on Monday.



**OFFICE OF RECORDS.**

By a decree published last week it will be observed that offices of Record have been established in the various departments of the State and by other decrees this week, two Recorders have been appointed, one for the Oriental Department, with an office in the city of Granada, and the other for the Meridional Department, with an office at Rivas. Mr. Angus Gillis has been selected to fill the Recorder's office of this Department, and Mr. Augustus H. Wheeler of that of the Meridional. The Decree enforces the Recording of all titles to real estate, by whatever tenure held, whether by purchase, mortgage, bequest, grant, or lease. It is also required that the record shall be made within six months from the date of the establishment of the office; and in the event this provision is not fulfilled, the property is open to be denounced by third parties and entered as public domain.

The necessity for some such a regulation as is contemplated by the decree can only be appreciated by those familiar with the present confused condition of real property in this state. The best advocates in the city are wholly ignorant as to the validity of any title now existing; and in fact, possession seems to be the only right acknowledged by the vicinity. The traditions of the country will have to be relied on to prove many rights, but these traditions should be investigated and acknowledged as quickly as possible. And to this end, it is necessary that all titles should be recorded in some public office, open to the inspection of all; and those who can make no show or proof of title, will have to forfeit what they have no ground to occupy, or else suffer for their negligence. The government, as a proper parent, will not enforce its decrees strictly against the poor and ignorant, for they are always—and more particularly in state such as this was previous to the entrance of Gen. Walker—at fault in perfecting their rights; but from the wealthy and intelligent, who will take advantage of all circumstances to advance their own interests, the State will demand clear and unimpeachable evidences of title. Many estates are now mortgaged to the enemies of the Republic, and as a matter of justice these encumbrances should be in the hands of the State; but it is well known that the present absence of Records will be taken advantage of to defraud the government of all such dues.

Another happy effect of this measure will be to bring the most obstinate of partisans to a recognition of the authority of the government, or he will have to pay for his perversity by a sequestration of his property. Record offices will be established immediately in all Departments of the State, and those who do not present their titles within six months, will rest under the penalties of the decree. The blindest man in the state can and must see that the present government is permanent; and although as a matter of opinion he might wish it otherwise, still, as a matter of fact, in the recording of his title, he will substantially recognise the permanency of existing affairs.

**INDIAN FESTIVITIES.**—The Indians about Masaya held a festival last Saturday, Sunday and Monday. A large number of them turned out dressed in the fanciest of fixins, and kicked up their heels in the most ludicrous of fashion. Marks and paints were in demand, says the Herald, and the occasion was one of unusual jollification.

**PACK TRAINS.**—Tom Mosely has invented a train of mules with which he can connect the towns of Granada and Masaya, in about six hours. It is in contemplation to extend the benefits of the invention to Managua. Beef, pork, hard bread, beans and "such like" communications, are forwarded regularly over the line.

**MASAYA RACES FOR SEPTEMBER.**—The Herald says the races at Masaya are about to commence, and advises persons at a distance to be early in attendance.

**ALL QUIET.**—The Masaya Herald says that its correspondent at Managua represented every thing as quiet in the direction of Leon. Captain Ellis had just returned from a three days scout, without meeting a sign of opposition.

**THE PLAGUE.**—There is no doubt but that the cholera is creating great devastation among the soldiers from Guatemala and Honduras, now in Leon.

**THE MASAYA HERALD.**—The second number of the Herald has been received, and is considered to the most favorable consideration.

**BULL FIGHT.**—Unless we have been misinformed there will be one of THE hull fights, somewhere near the Alta Church to-morrow.

**PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.**—The President gave his second levee on the evening of Saturday the 30th ult. The halls were thronged with people who come to pay him their respects, and join in the pleasures of the dance, as well as enjoy the music of our excellent band, which under the able direction of Captain Atkins rivals in ability the more pretending ones of the great North-eastern cities. The native ladies, and gentlemen attended in greater numbers than at the previous levee. Among those was the dignified and venerable looking Madame Selva.

Among the gentlemen present were Ex-President Ferrer, Hon. Pierre Soulé, Col. Wheeler, A. M., General Carrascosa, and Brigadier General Fry. The dancing commenced at eight o'clock and continued until eleven, when a short recess occurred in order to allow those who desired it to partake of the refreshments, which were very plentifully supplied. After the lunch the dance was continued until about twelve o'clock at which time the company retired.

The President looked in good health, and was in excellent spirits. Although he did not dance, he seemed to take considerable interest in those who did. He devoted the greater part of the evening to those who were desirous of listening to his entertaining conversation.

**CONFIRMATION OF BAPTISM.**—On Monday the Cathedral was filled with mothers, bringing in their arms their infant children to be confirmed by the reverend padre Vijil. During a stated period, the parents baptize infants, and at the expiration of the time all the little ones are collected together and they are confirmed in their baptism by the Bishop. Such was the occasion of last Monday, and those who did not see it, surely lost a sight. Imagine three hundred children, the majority of the number, too, just able to cry, and you still have but a partial conception of the scene enacted in the Cathedral on Monday. Children were crying, mothers were weeping, men were putting, nurses were growling, boys were chattering, and the padre was blessing. To hear your own voice was an impossibility; and to understand what was going on, required great perseverance in looking over the heads of old women and cross-grained nurses. But the little ones had to suffer, and though dressed in their prettiest toggery, they still made their complaints audible to the crowd.

**HEALTHY.**—There was really but one death from fever or sickness in Masaya during the month of August. One man was accidentally killed, and another died from cholera, making in all three deaths in that garrison for one month. It is said the police regulations of Masaya are very superior, while the hospital is admirably situated.

**DEPARTURES.**—We were unable last week to chronicle the departure, on furlough, of Col. Thos. F. Fisher, the talented, and efficient Quartermaster General of the Nicaraguan army. We cannot better express our desires relative to him, than by hoping he may meet the "good time coming."

**SALUTE.**—A salute of seven guns was fired on the Plaza on Wednesday, in honor of the victory achieved by the Americans at Virgin Bay, under General Walker, over the Servile forces of this State, commanded by Santos Guardiola, now President of Honduras.

**TO THE MEMORY.**—The Cubans in this city commemorated by High Mass, in the Cathedral, on Monday last, their reverence for the memory of Crittenden and the fifty brave men who were garroted in Havana six years ago.

**NEW PRINTING PRESS.**—Mr. Merwin Davis, of New York, has invented a new printing press, expeditious in its operation, and of cheap cost. The bed of the press, which is fast, is mounted on a strong column, oscillating form, fixed bearings through the intervention of a crank and connecting rod. The bed consequently moves in a circular path. By this arrangement the necessity of a "track" for the bed is obviated, and a considerable amount of friction is avoided. The bed being counterbalanced, its momentum is overcome without jar or unsteadiness. The impression is produced by the segment of a cylinder, which also oscillates from a fixed point. In printing, the cylindrical surface of the segment and the plain or flat surface of the bed move forward in concert, being geared together to prevent slurring; but they disengage on the completion of the impression, and permit the segment to return, with the printed sheet, to its starting point in advance of the bed, which moves forward until the whole form has passed under the inking rollers.

**THE MOSQUITO KING.**

We extract the following description of that illustrious personage, the Mosquito King, from a work recently published by a new York Artist, describing a tour through a part of his sable majesty's dominions, and life at the capitol of this much talked of monarchy. Few can read it without being struck with its apparent truthfulness, and perceiving the real power which governs Mosquitia:

"Rising early on the morning subsequent to my arrival, I started out to see the sights of Bluefields. Following a broad path, leading to a grove of cocoa-nut trees, which shadowed over the river, tall and trim, I met a white man, of thin and serious visage, who eyed me curiously for a moment, bowed slightly, and passed on in silence. The distant air of an Englishman, on meeting an American, is generally reciprocated by equally frigid formality. So I stared coldly, bowed stiffly, and also passed on. I smiled to think what a deal of affection had been wasted on both sides, for it would have been unnatural if two white men were not glad to see each other's faces in a land of ebony like this. So I involuntarily turned half round, just in time to witness a similar evolution on the part of my thin friend. It was evident that his thoughts were but reflections of my own, and being the younger of the two, I retraced my steps, and approached him with a laughing 'Good morning!' He responded to my salutation with an equally pregnant 'Good morning,' at the same time raising his hand to his ear, in token of being hard of hearing. Conversation opened, and I at once found I was in the presence of a man of superior education, large experience, and altogether out of place in the Mosquito metropolis. After a long walk, in which we passed a rough broad structure, surmounted by a stumpy pole, supporting a small flag—a sort of hybrid between the Union Jack and the "Stars and Stripes"—called by Mr. Bell the "House of Justice," I accepted his invitation to accompany him home to coffee.

"His house was a plain building of rough boards, with several small rooms, all opening into the principal apartment, in which I was invited to sit down. A sleepy-looking black girl, with an enormous shock of frizzled hair, was sweeping the floor, in a languid, mechanical way, calculated to superinduce yawning, even after a brisk morning walk. The partitions were hung with many prints, in which "Her Most Gracious Majesty" appeared in all the multifarious glory of steel, lithograph, and chromo-tint. A gun or two, a table in the corner, supporting a confused collection of books and papers, with some ropes, hoots, and iron grappels beneath, a few chairs, a Yankee clock and a table, completed the furniture and decoration of the room. I am thus particular in this inventory, for reasons which will afterward appear.

"At a word from Mr. Bell, the torpid black girl disappeared for a few moments, and then came back with some cups and a pot of coffee. I observed that there were three cups, and that my host filled them all, which I thought a little singular, since there were but two of us. A faint, momentary suspicion crossed my mind, that the female polypus stood in some such relation to my host as to warrant her in honoring us with her company. But, instead of doing so, she unceremoniously pushed open a door in the corner, and curtly ejaculated to some unseen occupant, 'Get up!' There was a kind of querulous response, and directly a thumping and muttering, as of some person who regarded himself as unreasonably disturbed. Meanwhile we had each finished our first cup of coffee, and were proceeding with a second, when the door in the corner opened, and a black boy, or what an American would be apt to call, a 'young darky,' apparently nineteen or twenty years old, shuffled up to the table. He wore only a shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, and cotton pantaloons, scarcely buttoned at all. He nodded to my entertainer with a drawing 'Mornin' sir!' and sat down to the third cup of coffee. My host seemed to take no notice of him, and we continued our conversation. Soon after, the sloven youth got up, took his hat, and slowly walked down the path to the river, where I afterward saw him washing his face in the stream.

"As I was about leaving, Mr. Bell kindly volunteered his services to me, in any way they might be made available. I thanked him, and suggested that, having no object to accomplish except to 'scare up' adventures and seek out novel sights, I should be obliged to him for an introduction to the king, at some future day, after Antonio should have succeeded in rejuvenating my suit of ceremony, now rather rusty from saturation with salt water. He smiled faintly, and said, as for that matter, there need be no delay; and, stepping to the door, shouted to the black youth by the river, and beckoned to him to come up the bank. The youth put on his hat hurriedly, and obeyed. 'Perhaps you are not aware that is the king?' observed my host with a contemptuous smile. I made no reply, as the youth was at hand. He took off his hat respectfully, but there was no introduction in the case, beyond the quiet observation, 'George, this gentleman has come to see you; sit down!'

"I soon saw who was the real 'king' in Bluefields. 'George,' I think, had also a notion of his own on the subject, but was kept in such strict subordination that he never manifested it by words. I found him sly, but not without the elements of an ordinary English education, which he had received in England. He is nothing more or less than a negro, with hardly a perceptible trace of Indian blood, and would pass at the South for "a likely young fellow, worth about twelve hundred dollars as a body-servant!"

(The name of His Mosquito Majesty is George William Clarence.)

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

No. 40.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, August 30, 1856.  
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
The Government in virtue of the decree issued on the 29th inst.,

**DECREES:**  
Article 1. Appointed Recorder for the Oriental Department, Mr. Angus Gillis.  
Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
Granada, August 30th, 1856.

WM. WALKER.  
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

FERRER,  
Minister of State.

No. 41.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, September 2, 1856.  
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

**THE GOVERNMENT:**  
It being necessary in conformity with the decree issued on the 29th ultimo, to appoint a Recorder for the Southern Department, it is

**DECREED:**  
Article 1. Appointed Recorder for said Department, Mr. Augustus H. Wheeler.  
Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
Granada, September 2, 1856.

WM. WALKER.  
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting receipt.

FERRER,

No. 42.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State, Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 5, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

To promote industry and prevent the idleness which leads to vice, disorder and crime, in virtue of his authority

**DECREES:**  
Article 1. All vagrants may be arrested by any officer, civil or military, of the Republic; and when arrested shall, as early as convenient, be brought before the Prefect, Sub-prefect, Governor of Police, or Alcalde, in order that the fact of vagrancy may be established.

Art. 2. If the authority before which the party arrested is brought, decide that he is a vagrant, the offender shall be sentenced to forced labor on the public works for not less than one, nor more than six months.

Art. 3. All persons are declared vagrants who, without any visible means of livelihood remain idle, without seeking employment, for the space of fifteen days.

Art. 4. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
Given in Granada this 5th of Sept. 1856.

WM. WALKER.  
To the Minister of State in the Department of Interior Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

FERRER,  
Minister of State.

No. 43.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State, Hacienda and Public Credit,  
Granada, Sept. 5, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:

**DECREES:**  
Article 1. All owners or masters of schooners, sloops, bungaloes, boats or any other vessels navigating the interior waters of the State, must be registered at the Custom House in Granada, for which will be charged the sum of fifty cents. The register must be made within fifteen days after the publication of this decree.

Art 2. All vessels must immediately on arrival, report at the Custom House with their manifests, and no goods will be landed without a permit from the Custom House.

Art 3. If at any port, there should be no officer of customs, the commander of the port is authorized to act as such, for which he shall receive one-half of the fees entitled by law, and the other half he shall remit monthly to the collector at Granada.

Art 4 All vessels of whatever description navigating the San Juan del Norte river, must produce from the custom house officer at the port of departure, a clearance and certified manifest, for which he shall be charged the sum of—

Art 5 All bungaloes and other small craft navigating the lake, must take out a license, to be renewed every year, for which will be charged one dollar.

Art. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.  
Communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER,  
Minister of State.

**Wanted**

TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.  
Apply to THOS. F. FISHER,  
Quartermaster-General.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 6.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

We see it asserted by some of the papers received from the United States that, it is almost impossible for the Americans to succeed in the struggle in which they are engaged in Nicaragua. As may be supposed they are not very lucid in the arguments which they bring to bear upon the question; many content themselves with the assertion, which they put forth to the world with as much confidence as if it were a self-evident fact.

Now, with all deference to their wisdom, we beg leave to suggest that the Americans in this country know, at least, as much upon the subject as any of their countrymen out of it, and it is their unanimous opinion that the enterprise cannot fail. They feel that in physical force they can easily overcome all that are opposed to them, and that morally, they are almost irresistibly superior, as individuals and as a race, to the people against whom they contend.

Americans here would almost blush to boast of a victory where an equal number were engaged against them, and five to one is not considered an over-match. That this may not appear a mere idle saying, we need only refer to their superior intellectual capacity in inventing expedients by which to triumph, their vastly superior physical strength, and the great superiority of their offensive weapons, as well as the greater dexterity in their use. We might also say, with truth, that the most ignorant American has more natural intelligence, than education can possibly confer upon the inferiorly developed Indian, or half-breed of Central America.

When after the Mexican war, the people of the United States speculated upon the extraordinary victories of their countrymen, they attributed them more to their moral than to their physical power, and if that circumstance holds good relative to the Mexicans, who have made considerable advancement in civilization, it is doubly so here.

In the Territories of Oregon, Utah, and Washington, there are, perhaps, a hundred thousand Indians who are at deadly enmity with the whites, yet the United States government does not think it necessary to send more than two or three hundred men to combat against them, and hold them in subjection; and in what material particular does the army of Nicaragua differ from the army of the United States? If there is any difference, the material of the army of Nicaragua, as far as it goes, is the better; for the United States army is composed in a great part of foreigners, whose greatest interest lies in their pay; but here we have mostly Americans, full of the enterprise, prowess, and intelligence for which their countrymen are distinguished, and what is of much greater importance, enthusiastically devoted to the progress of their race, and proud that they are pioneers in the path of its destiny. By such men obstacles are considered a pleasure, and idleness, alone, is dreaded.

But if our countrymen, at home, will look at the history of the struggles of their forefathers, they will find periods in which the struggle they were engaged in, was less promising than the future of the Americans in this country. They will find that their revolutionary ancestors were oftentimes compelled to make forced marches barefooted over frozen ground, and that the condition of Washington's army at Valley Forge was so deplorable, that the English press, in derision, taunted them with being obliged to root in the earth, like hogs, for subsistence, and that they were obliged to burrow in it as a protection against the cold. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, what a glorious triumph they obtained over the army of one of the first powers of the earth!

The battle is not to the numerically strong, but to those who combine with their strength, wisdom. An army is but a powerful engine, and that which is conducted by the most intelligent engineer can be made to produce the greatest results. It was by generalship, and not fighting, that Washington vanquished the hosts of Cornwallis; it was to this that Gen. Scott is indebted for his triumph in Mexico; it is by this that Gen. Walker will ultimately succeed in this country; and as no general has yet accomplished so much by such small means, so, it is probable, when proper means are at his disposal, his career will outshine in brilliancy the most splendid triumphs which have ever proceeded from the womb of human genius.

Let it might be presumed that we desire to varnish the truth let us look at history. Let us look at how Leonidas, with three hundred men,

slew in three days, twenty thousand Persians, and kept in check millions of barbarians under Xerxes. Let us look at how Alexander, with scarcely enough men to garrison a respectable city, scattered the hosts of Darius, and in the short space of about five years, conquered all the then known world; and how he cried when there were no more worlds to conquer with the same band. Let us look at how Caesar, with a legion, or two of Gauls, brought the proud city of the Seven Hills—the arbitress of the destinies of the world—to his feet. Let us look at how a simple country girl—the maid of Orleans—snatched France from the very verge of destruction, overcame the proud armies of England, and established her country's rightful monarch upon his throne. Let us look at the achievements of Cromwell, a Napoleon and a Washington, and then reflect upon what a Walker may not do.

It is folly to talk of a failure, or an interruption or a suspension in the progress of a country, or the destinies of a race that has already accomplished so much as ours. All it wants is the occasion to act, and the man to direct; and then, it is as impossible for it to fail in the great design for which it was created, as it is for the earth, of its own accord, to turn from the course into which it was originally hurled by the Great Architect of the Universe.

## AN EVENING ON HORSEBACK.

It is five o'clock, the day is deepening into the shades of approaching night, the market is almost deserted, people are resting on the grassy sward that covers the Plaza, and the drum has called the garrison to dress parade. Columns of men from the various quarters of the different companies stationed in the city, march into the public square, deploying at angles until they have filled their proper places in the line of the parade. The soldiers are there—firm, solid and silent—men of the revolution, whose services no other commander than William Walker could keep banded together as the army of Nicaragua is linked—with the destinies of a great cause and a peculiar leader. They are resting on their grounded arms, but, though motionless as machines without motive power, they are not thoughtless. Three hundred busy intellects are working in those armed ranks; and each man is capable of commanding a squadron of the hired soldiery of Europe. Unconstrained by force, unawed by fear, uninfluenced by affection, indifferent, almost to reward, the soldiers of the Rifle Battalion have enlisted under Gen. Walker, have endured with him the privations of one year's campaign—have met death and victory in the cause of Nicaraguan independence, and yet the living are here in Granada to day, the same impassable, incomprehensible instruments of destiny—the same great workers in the revelations of progress and democracy. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the cowardly fear that hails to talk of failure—the foundation of this Republic is built upon grave yards filled with dead recollections that will people the State with armed legions. The battalion is formed and the parade commenced.

Now horsemen come upon the ground. From every street, come forth the prancing steeds of firmly seated equestrians. Business is over, and it is time for relaxation. Most of the officers and gentlemen attached to the various departments of government, have purchased fine horses, and in the cool of the afternoon, while the windows along the streets are filled with *señoritas*, and a refreshing breeze is blowing from the lake, they appear dashing down to the beach, or riding in couples through the most populous parts of the city.

While the parade lasts, however, the horsemen generally draw up in line on the left flank of the battalion, and wait until the General Orders are read and the music is over. While the band is playing, the dullest horses in the crowd become lively, and as the last strains fall from the instruments, they dash off through the divergent columns of soldiers, and for the time a casual observer would think we had the gayest set of horses this side the deserts of Arabia. It is lively, indeed, and made more so by the education of the animals, which all taught a very lively and graceful pace. Without doubt we have a superior kind of riding horse in Granada; and we are sure the Americans place great store upon them, from the prices demanded for good ones. From one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars is asked for the most valuable pacers, and when it is considered how tight the money market is, it will be realized that this sum equals three and six hundred dollars in other cities.

The crowd of equestrians ride down to the lake, where a sandy beach shore offers a long and even track for pleasant excursion. The rattling hoofs

of the horses, falling on the sandy course, sound like drops of rain on the roof; while the roar of the waves beating upon the shore resembles the wind and storm about the corners and against the shutters. A bongo dots the distant horizon, another is running into the land, and a third is already discharging her cargo of wood, potatoes, corn, nuts, chickens, pigs, grain, tobacco, sugar, or whatever else the country produces. A steamer sits sullenly upon the waters, unmoved by the short and broken billows, while a schooner gracefully rides the curling waves a short distance from the wharf. Women are about washing, and scores of all sexes are bathing in the tepid waters. Down the beach a party is busily engaged hewing out the elbows for a schooner, another crowd is repairing a hulk, a third is launching a bongo, and a fourth is preparing to start for the islands on a trading trip. A herd of cattle or a drove of horses is driven up from the grazing ranches, or a fisherman comes along with a string three feet long filled with perch.

By and bye all hands collect on the ruins of the old fort, at the harbor-master's office, and after due enquiry is made for the news, the crowd again returns to the city, where the *Calle Real* is the principal attraction. Racing is now the order of the day, and after several scrub-matches, probably a purse of a thousand dollars is made up and run for. Thus ends the excitement. The night is near at hand, and there is no pleasure in traversing the uneven streets of Granada after dark. Single horsemen, each one putting his horse to his prettiest, start off in every direction, and with a round turn through the principal streets, the stable is made. Thus ends an evening on horseback in Granada.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

It may appear paradoxical, but I assert, even though Shakespeare says to the contrary, that it is easier to get into a tight place than to get out of it. Have had, during the last week, a very violent attack of the shorts. The first symptoms manifested themselves by an endeavour to escape from the boot of a bar-keeper—through discovering too late that

"The last of the shiners  
Had faded and gone."

Didn't like to give up to the disease, tried my luck in a new place, but now the mahdy exhibited itself in its worst form, by having its victim's legs placed between two logs, with peculiarly shaped niches, which may be seen occasionally upon the Plaza. If there is anything Bricks ever tried to avoid, it is being brought conspicuously before the public. And although I can say with pride that I am a native of the State in which I was born, I trust I shall never allow my vanity to so far outrun my judgment, as to boast of the stock out of which I came (lately.) Was to have remained in my public capacity for nine hours, but received a remittance of the greater part of the engagement, and returned into private life. I proposed to the Captain, who had received a remittance by the last mail, to put our two remittances together, and divide equally; but, having never read Fourier, he don't go very much on the communist principle, and refused. Have a strong tendency to gravitate toward the script—ures—obtained a small volume for pocket uses, and set up as a sporting man. Don't make a serious business of sport, as some do, but go in for fun. The Captain had just purchased a beautiful black charger, whose limbs were very small, but whose bottom was very great. Thought I'd take the Captain down by beating him in a race. Determined to buy a horse of much metal, and, therefore, chose an iron grey. He was rather an unpretending looking animal, but some idea of his capacity may be formed when I say that, on the very first night he managed to dispose of two bushels of corn. He was quite small, had beautiful ears, which were very long and slender, and had a very handsome black stripe running along the entire length of his back. The native from whom I bought him said his name was Burro,—but as I don't understand any Spanish, except the pure Castilian, and that he might become somewhat accustomed to English, I made up my mind to change his name. The Captain suggested calling him after myself, and thus do both an honor. This concluded we made a match to compete in a race of six hundred yards, for one thousand dollars in script, or its equivalent—fifteen hundred in cash.

ENTRIES—Iron Grey "Titas Bricks" out of Lone Star, by The Back Door, against the Captain's "Black Coat" out of Elbow, by Wear and Tear. Catch weights—gentleman riders. Agreed to ride the horses ourselves.

When the horses were brought to the score they looked in excellent condition. The iron grey appeared to be cast in a beautiful mould, of excellent metal, and the Black Coat had all the fine points and peculiarities of the stock out of which it came. The judges were stationed in their proper places; and, to show their disinterestedness, both of them bet considerable amounts upon the horse they supposed would win.

Both animals, in order to try the ground, cantered slowly over; the track was in fine condition, and they made ready for the start.

In order to decide who should have the inside of the track, the riders, happening to have no change in their pockets, spit upon one side of a flat stone, and went "wet or dry" for the choice. Bricks who has a strong antipathy to dryness, called out "wet" and won. Having learned that my horse had been in the Quartermaster's yard, I chose that side of the street, supposing that he would know the place, and put forth all his might to get away from it. I noticed, too, a smile of triumph upon the Captain's lips, and resolved to humble him by beating him a long distance.

The word was given, and Titas Bricks in his eagerness to press forward leaped at first so far that his legs could not withstand the shock of falling so far to the earth, and unfortunately came down upon his side, and Black Coat, mistaking the direction turned, ran the other way. By the assistance of four men who kindly volunteered their aid, Titas Bricks was lifted again upon his legs, and the Captain, having run his horse against an old woman that was crossing the street, succeeded in stopping him without doing injury to either party.

Came again promptly up to the mark, both horses shaking through excess of nervous energy, and apparently eager for contention in the great struggle. Again the word go was announced—the start was even, and the animals got off in gallant style; but coming to the Quartermaster's gate, Titas Bricks bolted, and dashed through the front courtway into the back yard. Here the gentlemanly officers of that department kindly assisted in carrying him out, and placing him on the track. The Black Coat had now got a long way ahead, and it was evident that the chances were strongly against Bricks. One hundred to fifteen were offered against him without takers. The rider of Bricks made up his mind not to lose without a struggle, and setting firmly on his saddle put his horse to its utmost speed. Before he had gone many yards he had the satisfaction of seeing the Black Coat come to a sudden stop—in passing one of the streets he had seen the green grass on the plaza, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Captain to keep him in his course, he turned off, and was in a moment feeding upon the green herbage. Titas Bricks had now the prospect of an easy victory, but his animal could not resist the attractions of the Custom House. As there happens to be some strong men in that institution he was not permitted to remain long there, and when he again got upon the course, he observed the Captain applying the persuaders to his Black in a manner which showed plainly he asked no odds of anybody. As we met again at the corner, without either having the advantage, the race was continued, and the horses ran furiously side by side until I lost my whip. The Captain now had a great advantage were it not that, remembering my horse had a heavy switch tail, I reached back for the switch, and with it, urged him on until he shot like an arrow passed the Captain's horse—which was amusing himself by endeavoring to climb the ascent which leads to the post office—coming in an easy winner of the heat and race—time 30 minutes and 2½ seconds.

But as if bound to do the thing up brown, my nag refused to stop at the proper place, and continued to run until he came to the commissariat offices. Here he made a sudden turn for the Altaba Church, while I, not desiring to ride so far, continued in a straight course towards the ravine, and in order to show my agility I stopped by running my head violently into the ground, making a grand display of stars and fire-works visible in every direction.

The result of this extraordinary contest may be summed up as follows:

Iron Grey, Titas Bricks . . . . . 1 2 1  
Black Gelding, Black Coat . . . . . 2 1 2

After this exciting and closely contested race, the noble horse Titas Bricks performed a feat which his proprietor will bet ten thousand dollars in script, or fifteen thousand in cash has never been equalled by any other horse, and will never be excelled. As soon as his rider was again lifted upon him, he ran back through his entire pedigree—entered the Lone Star again by the Back Door.



(Original.)  
**ADVENTURES OF A NIGHT.**

I was one evening, last week, invited to the house of a friend—an officer who holds a high position in the Nicaraguan army—to taste the flavor of an excellent quality of tea he had received by the last steamer from New York, and pass away a few hours in agreeable conversation; or a rubber or two at whist. The friend, whose guest I had the honor to be, is naturally one of those full-souled men, whose brilliant conversational powers enchain the listener, and lead his thoughts captive at will. The delight of listening to him talk is, I imagine, somewhat akin to the pleasures described by the opium-eaters of the East—the spirit is lifted into a higher, and infinitely purer sphere, and by some indescribable psychological power he can make his listeners, perhaps unconsciously, lose their personal identity, and feel, for the time, as if they were but a part of himself—susceptible of all the pleasures and exhilarations of his exquisitely organized nature, but unable to originate, or conceive thought while under the magic influence of his brilliant genius, and powerful imagination.

The wife of my friend was his veritable alter ego, or as much so as the tenderness, and delicacy of her sex would admit of an approach to masculinity. If I should call him the sun whose extreme reach of thought illuminated the mind of every person within his sphere, I would compare her to the morning star who was not the less brilliant, but whose modesty caused her to give way, and retire in the presence of the more powerful orb. He was the lightning whose sudden flash startled, and astounded; she the soft fair aurora borealis which filled the minds of those who saw it with love, and wonder; and which, the more we see of it, the more we admire, and the more we are astonished at its infinite variations, and beauty.

In such company it is not surprising that I should have forgotten myself, and that before I was conscious of the time "the noon of night" was upon me. I arose to depart; my friend offered to accompany me. As we reached the door he suddenly recollected some preserved meats he had also received from the United States. They were the gift of a friend, and he would not allow me to leave before I had, at least, tasted them. His wife joined in his persuasions; I could not do otherwise than consent. At the table my friend again launched out into a subject in which we were both deeply interested—the destiny of Nicaragua—the glowing picture of its future.

"Killed me; thrilled me

With ecstatic pleasure never felt before;" and the daintiness of his potted meats were relished with a gusto Epicurus himself would have envied. How long I remained I am unable to say; but when I reached the street the darkness was so intense that I could not see the houses on the opposite side. My friend who had the counter-sign offered to accompany me as far as where the guard was stationed, but not wishing to put him to such trouble, at so late an hour, I thanked him, and told him that by going a back street, which was equally as near to my quarters, I would avoid the guard, and save him an unnecessary exposure to the night air. The heavy black clouds which rolled overhead prevented the smallest ray of starlight from straggling to the earth, and the deep rumbling of distant thunder, with a cool brisk gale of wind which was blowing, warned me that a heavy shower was near at hand, and I increased my pace so as to be at home before the rain had begun to fall. Thinking of the pleasure I had enjoyed in the society of my friends I became lost in a reverie, and without paying much attention to where I was going, I stumbled, and fell over something like a man. Just as I was falling I heard some very heavy breathing as if two persons were engaged in a desperate struggle, and fancied I could see something glide off into the darkness; before I could regain my feet an adjacent house became suddenly illuminated, and a crowd of about a dozen naked natives rushed out and seized me. Good heavens! the light of their lanterns revealed to me a man—a native—lying droned in his gore at my feet, and myself covered with blood. The man had evidently been murdered, and it was evident that I would be accused, and probably punished for the crime. Before I could speak a word the wretches by whom I was surrounded seized me, and forced me into the house I had seen them come out of but one moment before.

The room into which I was ushered was as strange in appearance, as my position was extraordinary. On one side were several human skeletons bound in chains, and suspended by the necks from the beams which supported the roof. On each link of the chains were some allegorical devices, representing generally either some instru-

ment of torture, or a human being in the extreme agony. At the end of the room the furthest from the door by which we entered, was a kind of rude altar, on which were figures of men, and animals of various kinds carved into the most grotesque shapes. One in particular made an impression upon me which time can never efface. It represented a mother thrusting a spear into the body of her own infant. While I was gazing upon it the figure of the infant began to revolve, and by some mechanical arrangement the mother's mouth opened into a most hideous laugh, and tearing her infant from the point of the instrument of torture, she crushed its bones between her hands, and tearing it to pieces, limb by limb threw its fragments about the room. One of those happened to strike me, and it appeared to have the texture, and general appearance of real human flesh. My mind was in too great a state of excitement to examine it particularly, for I looked upon the scene as but a representation of what they designed to perform upon myself. On the other side of the room was a very large oven, and as I turned to look upon it, one of my captors walked in front of it, and touching a secret spring, threw open a pair of doors which revealed a fire burning with intense heat. I could not help think to myself of the four Jews who were thrust into the fiery furnace, and asked myself "are these barbarians about to perform some ancient rite, and am I not to be the sacrifice?" The end of the room at which I entered presented a blank. There was now no vestige of a place of entrance, or egress—the wall was hung with a plain black cloth—emblematic of death.

This observation, and these thoughts scarcely occupied a second of time. For when the mind of man is in an intense state of excitement, thoughts travel so rapidly that the retrospection of a long life may be crowded into the shortest appreciable space of time.

The heat proceeding from the oven was so great that the room soon became, to me, intolerably hot, but the others did not appear to suffer in the least. I was about to beg for a drop of water when two of the savages, whose faces were painted in representation of serpents, centipedes, and scorpions, deliberately approached me, and with all their strength pushed me up to the very edge of the furnace, and there held me. My efforts to release myself were of no avail against their superior strength; I thought I could feel the skin of my face shrivel up, and drop in crumpled, and dry pieces upon the floor. If I had the command of my hands I should certainly have then put a period to my existence, but they were tied firmly behind me, and I was obliged to remain as they placed me, and suffer all the agonies of being roasted to death. The blood through my entire system appeared to have turned into streams of liquid fire, and as it coursed through my temples, or throbbled madly through my brain, it burned like liquid iron. My heart seemed like a ball of heated metal whose every pulsation sent a throb of anguish to the remotest parts of my frame.

This suffering was too much for nature to bear, and I could feel that the pain was rapidly lessening, it was evident to me that I was dying, and that nature in its benevolence had so organized me, and perhaps all mankind, so that, at a certain point of suffering all pain ceases, in order to allow the mind of the sinner a few calm moments, in spite of torture, to reflect upon the passage through the awful chasm that separates the present from the future life, and prepare in some degree for a presentation at the Court before which kings, and beggars, saints, and sinners find equal mercy, and equal justice.

But it was my misfortune not to be permitted then to die. A deep sepulchral voice arose from beneath the spot upon which I stood, at the sound of which the dry bones of the skeletons shook violently, and appeared to heat time to a sort of quaint song which seemed to consist of groans and sighs of the persons who had already been put to death in this same infernal abode of all that was diabolical. I was taken from before the oven, and marched about the room to the time of this horrid music. It ceased in a few moments, and I was now taken to a chair upon which I was motioned to sit. The seat of the chair was covered with venomous and poisonous reptiles, I hesitated a moment, when four men came and thrust me on by force. I now became aware that the whole chair, instead of being made up of the ordinary materials was constructed of those creatures, which, by some course of training, were made to keep their position until touched by a person of a different race to those who trained them. As might be expected, the seat crumbled immediately to pieces, and I fell to the floor covered by those deadly animals, the bite of either of

which was alone enough to cause death. Again the voice arose from the floor; again the bones of the skeletons rattled to the same heart-shaking tune; and again I was compelled to march about the room suffering the most extreme pain from the bites of the reptiles and worms in which I was literally enveloped. This was truly a living death—rendered many times more dreadful than the reality, by the consciousness of being devoured piecemeal, and the disgust excited by seeing the furious, and gluttonous animals seize upon, and riot upon the vitals. There was now but one hope, and this brought with it some consolation. It was that I must now certainly die, and that in a few moments my agonies would cease forever. But this hope proved in its turn delusive. My persecutors as if aware of my most secret thoughts now gathered around me in a circle, and touching me with an ointment, the worms and reptiles fell upon the floor, and crawling slowly away, shortly assumed their former chair-like position.

During the entire period described, there did not appear to be a word spoken by those by whom I was surrounded, and it was a matter of much surprise to me how they could have understood each other so well, or how they could have anticipated the accident by which I was unfortunately placed in their power. Could they have been aware, I asked, of my visit to the house of my friend, and have contrived the incident in order to seize upon me; or is every American in this country watched, so that, when out late, or alone they can take him at a disadvantage, and thus heap injury, and indignity upon him? How I wished for the revolver I had forgotten upon my dressing table. What a satisfaction it would have been to have stood there, alone as I was, and defended myself against even such overwhelming odds. With what proud satisfaction could I not have died if I could have first laid two or three of them at my feet. And, even now death was not half so much to be regretted as my inability to defend myself; for it must be borne in mind that my hands were tied behind my back, and that in this position, neither courage, nor strength avail a man much.

All of a sudden my captors put their ears to the wall, and the floor, as if listening anxiously for something, and in the sudden silence I heard, or fancied I could hear an American sentinel calling for the Sergeant of the guard. Now, or never was my opportunity for an escape. I made a desperate effort to halloo as loud as my lungs would permit; for unless I should succeed in attracting the attention of the guard, the first time, my captors would assuredly put it out of my power to repeat the effort. Collecting all the strength I could, and filling my lungs with air, I put forth all my might in the endeavor, but my voice failed me, and the sound I made died into a small whisper before it had passed my lips. Before I could try again I was gagged, and thrown violently to the floor, and all was again silent. In the stillness I could hear the measured tread of those who would release me pass the house; I could even hear their voices; but the heavy instrument in my mouth deprived me of all power of articulation.

After the guard had passed, and my captors were in no danger of being molested, they assembled in the centre of the room, and held a hurried consultation. I could not understand a word they said, but it soon became evident that the disposal of me was the subject of their conversation. Turning suddenly around to where I lay they took me up, and tying my hands still more firmly they caught me by the arms, and, advancing to the further part of the room, one of them touched a spot upon the wall—a wide door flew suddenly open—I was dragged through the darkness into what appeared to be a yard overgrown with weeds. Four of those who were with me leaped over a low adobe wall, and those behind caught me up, and threw me bodily over. Fortunately I fell in a favorable position, and was not therefore much hurt. When I had regained my feet I made an attempt to escape, but before I had advanced a half dozen paces I was overtaken, and felled to the earth by a blow from a heavy stick. I must have remained insensible some minutes, for when I recovered my senses I became aware that I was borne rapidly along upon the shoulders of some men.

My fate was now a matter of so much indifference that I made no effort to alter my position. Being carried even to the place of execution is certainly as easy as walking to it, and I preferred being carried.

The position I occupied afforded me some little time for reflection, and I concluded that the persons who now exercised so much cruelty toward me were members of some old heathen sect or association, who supposing that I had taken the life of one of their countrymen, were determined

to execute justice upon me according to some old form by which themselves were likely some day to suffer. And when I considered gravely upon the subject they certainly had some shadow of justification on their side. They had, no doubt, heard an exchange of blows between the combatants before I had arrived at the scene of action; and finding me prostrate upon the victim, covered with blood, and no other person near, circumstances were undoubtedly very strongly against me. If they had caught the real murderer they would, most probably, have treated him as they did me, and, as I could not make myself understood by them, I could not do otherwise than resign myself into the hands of Him without whose permission even a sparrow cannot fall to the ground.

The curtain of the night was now occasionally rolled up by the action of the electric spark, and by its flashes, I could discern that we were passing hurriedly through a dense wood. It was evident, too, that we were ascending a steep hill, which, as it appeared, in order to make me as uncomfortable as possible, they climbed with my feet directed toward its summit. From the direction, I supposed we were ascending Momotombo. The flashes of lightning increased in vividness, and loud peals of thunder shook the earth, or rather, solid rock beneath us. Presently the rain began to descend in torrents, and as my feet were turned upward I was enabled to receive as much water in my mouth as greatly relieved my burning thirst, and cool in some degree the acception of heat which continued to pain me from the time I had stood before the intense heat of the furnace. In the rapidity with which we traveled those that carried me fell down frequently, and in the fall I got considerably bruised. Traveling at such a pace through thickly tangled briars my flesh was much lacerated, and torn; and although this at any other time would have caused me to make loud complaints, in the position I then occupied I would not for many worlds like this show that pain in any way affected me. I looked upon it as a trial of American endurance, and determined to show those people what I could suffer without murmur, as my countrymen had many times before proved to them what they could accomplish in other respects.

Those by whom I was borne along traveled up the steep ascent with such amazing rapidity as to astonish me. But they at length became tired of bearing me upon their shoulders, and threw me off with much violence against the sharp rocks. While two assisted me upon my feet, the others cut their bushes, and began to beat me with them so as to compel me to crawl as best as they was, as required no such torture to stimulate me to put forth my utmost power, I kept pace with the fastest, and in a short time a gleam of lightning revealed to me that I was standing on the summit of the mountain on the very verge of an awful precipice. We all halted. One of the Indians immediately kindled a small fire in a crevice between two rocks, and by its reflected light I could see that beneath us was the crater of a volcano. No ray of light struggled in to illumine its abyss, which to my mind appeared dark, and terrible.

My musings upon this were suddenly interrupted as I was grasped by four men, a fifth sprinkled me all over with ashes, the pain of which was excruciating to my lacerated flesh, and another picked a brand from the fire, and burned to the very bone certain marks upon my forehead. The whole party now collected about me, seized me in their arms, and bearing me high above their heads, with one long infernal shout of triumph they throw me with all their strength into the crater. In falling, my sides, and head occasionally hit against the sharp rocks inflicting painful wounds, but fortunately before I struck the bottom I awoke, and immediately registered a vow in heaven, that I would never again be induced to eat sardines, and pickled lobsters after twelve o'clock at night. O. D.

A FEW MINES LEFT.—The Placerville American, in an article upon mining resources says:—The question of "What are the chances?" is continually being asked by thousands who desire to come to California, but think it may probably be too late. Until the Sierra Nevada is brought down to a level with the plains, gold mining will be prosecuted in California. Placers may, to some extent, become exhausted, during this next thirty or fifty years; but the gold-bearing quartz, never, or not until mountains of it can be crushed, and the gold extracted. So that when mountains are crushed under cast-iron stampers, and not till then, will gold mining in California cease.

The next great mining ground will be Nicaragua.

A HOT SUBJECT FOR THE SEASON.—The following advertisement appeared in a Worcester paper not long since:

Notice.—By particular request, there will be a meeting at the Wesleyan Church in Leicester, on Pleasant street, at 6 o'clock P. M., Sunday, July 13. Subject—Hell-fire and Politics.

B. N. BULLOCK, Pastor.



**Public Notice.**

THE following is a list of the property comprised in the Department of Rivas in addition to that advertised in another part of the paper.

- Cayetano Santos, House and lot in Rivas.
- Pedro Marin, " " Subnrbs.
- Anto Obericano, " " "
- Carrilo Obando, " " "
- Bital Duarte, " " "
- Policarpo Falanga, " " "
- Pedro Basques, " " "
- Anto Garcia, " " "
- Anto Marcaro, " " "
- Mauricio Bejarano, " " "
- Lorenzo Abendano, " " "
- George Cribera, " " "
- Ramoa Garcia, " " "
- Tomas Espinoza, House and cattle.
- Lorenzo Duézaus, House and Lands.
- Jacinto Larfous & Brothers, House and Lands.
- Agustín Leal, House and two possessions of Land.
- Geronimo Morales, House and small Cacao Estate.
- Cruz Bilches, House, Land and Cattle.
- Franco Rodriguez, House, Cacao Estate and Lands.
- Agustín Bejarano, " " "
- Jose M. Marengo, House and small Cacao Estate.
- Tomas Granados, House and good " "
- Cubillo & Brothers, House and Lands in "El Rosario."
- Felipe Aviles, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses Houses called Salitre.
- Jose M. Santos, House and Lands called San Felipe.
- Manuel Marengo, House, small Cacao Estate and Lands.
- Jose Anto. Vega, House in Potoci, and Extensive Lands.
- Jaunlo Herdocio, Estate called Conception.
- Jose Ant: Aviles, Houses in Potoci, and Lands.
- Braao Martin, House in Pontoci,
- Victoriano Chamorro, One half of a small cacao estate.
- Jose Ma Briseño, House and Lands,
- Saturino Salamanca, " "
- Ynoroente Huete, House in Buenos Ayres and Lands,
- Jose Chamorro, House and Lands,
- Estanislau Picado, House and Lands in San George,
- Juan Ortega, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,
- Jonade Jesua Huete, " " "
- Blaa Molina, House and Lands
- Juan Fardencia, Lands,
- Franco Segovia, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres.

**Deserters**

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.

1. 2nd Lieut. John J. Rivers—Aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.
  2. Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 28 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard weighs 170 pounds—Occupation machinist.
  3. George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.
  4. James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
  5. John Miller—Aged 26 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
  6. Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
  7. Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
- T. DOLAN,  
Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.  
Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-4t

**Take Notice!**

ALL persons are cautioned against buying or in any way taking a piece of scrip for (\$500) five hundred dollars, No. 142, and dated July 29th, 1856, as the same was fraudulently taken from this office and not paid out by any one in this office.

The above scrip will not be redeemed, and five dollars cash will be paid to any person returning the same to this office.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, N. A.  
Granada, September 1st, 1856.

**David Israng,**

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:

- Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TFRMS: CASH.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date. A. GILLIS,  
Recorder for the Oriental Department.  
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**\$250 Reward.**

LOST OR STOLEN from the undersigned on the 31st of August last, 1856—

A Land Warrant of 500 acres; And one piece of Script of \$500, both issued to Augustus Süneger—the Script endorsed to Daniel Flowerer. Also,

One piece of Script of \$500, payable to Francia Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in pieces of \$50 each.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named Land Warrant and Script, as notice has been given to the proper authorities to prevent payment of the same, except to the legal owner.

The above reward will be paid in Script to any one delivering the said Land Warrant and Script to Daniel Flowerer, of Granada City, or to John Tabor, proprietor of the Nicaraguense.

DANIEL FLOWERER.

Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua,  
September 3, 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 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.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convem.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE.**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city. Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Tabor & Duffy,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.  
OWEN DUFFY, }

**Costa Rica—Ho!**

YESTERDAY, some animated libel on humanity lifted a pistol from my office. The number is 46522, also a small piece chipped from the handle. I will give five dollars for the pistol, and forty-five for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.  
TOM MOSELEY,  
Wagon-master.  
September 3, 1856.

**IMPORTANT AVERISO.**

La Oficina del archivero de titulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus titulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

**Script Lost!**

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, hearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.  
CHARLES PARTRIDGE  
Granada, July 26, 1856.

**Parte Española.**

Sábado, Setiembre 6 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUBSCRIPCION:  
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 consecuenta, ..... 1 50

**DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.**

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGAA**  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Aconcecencia del decreto emitido con fecha 29 del corriente.

ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase archivero del Departamento Oriental, al Sr. Angus Gillis.
- 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor.  
FERRER.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA**  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 2 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Debiendo nombrarse conforme al decreto emitido en 29 del pasado un archivero para el Departamento Meridional

ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase archivero de dicho departamento al Sr. don Augustos H. Wheeler.
- 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Setiembre 2 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De orden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo. Su atento servidor.—FERRER.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 5 de 1856.

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Para promover la industria y evitar la vagancia que conduce á los vicios, desórdenes y crímenes; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Cualesquier oficial civil ó militar queda facultado para arrestar á todo vago, quien despues de arrestado será remitido á la mayor brevedad posible ante el Prefecto, Suprefecto Gobernador civil ó Alcalde; con el fin de establecer el hecho de vagancia.

Art. 2.º Si la autoridad ante quiea sea conducido el arrestado lo declara vago, será sentenciado á los trabajos públicos por un término que no baje de un mes ni exeda de seis.

Art. 3.º Toda persona que permaneciendo quince dias sin medios viables de buscar su subsistencia continuare ocioso sin buscar trabajo, será declarado como vago.

Art. 4.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 5 de Setiembre de 1856.—Wm. Walker.—Al Sr, Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones interiores Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGA.**  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.  
Granada, Setiembre 5 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,  
Eu uso de sus facultades  
ACUERDA:

- 1.º Todos los dueños ó encargados de Goletas, Balandras, Bongos, Botes ó cualquiera otra clase de embarcaciones que naveguen en las aguas interiores de esta Republica: deberán ser registradas en la Aduana de Granada, dentro de quince dias despues de la publicacion de esta disposicion, por cuyo registro se pagará cincuenta centavos.
- 2.º Toda embarcacion deberá dar parte de su llegada inmediatamente á la Aduana, presentando sus manifiestos; y no podrá desembarcar ningun efecto sin un permiso espreso de dicha Aduana.
- 3.º Si en algun Punto no hubiese Oficial de Aduana el Comandante de la Plaza está autorizado como tal recibiendo en pago solamente la mitad del derecho estipulado por la ley debiendo remitir la otra mitad al Sr. Administrador de Granada, mensualmente.
- 4.º Todas las embarcaciones de cualquier parte que fueren, que naveguen por el Rio de San Juan del Norte deberán recoger un despacho certificado de la carga, y un manifiesto del Oficial de la Aduana del punto de su partida debiendo pagar de derecho por dichos despachos.
- 5.º Los Bongos y embarcaciones menores que naveguen en el Lago deberán proveerse de una licencia que renovarán anualmente: debiendo pagar por único derecho un peso fuerte por dicha licencia.
- 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Setiembre 5 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Aconcecencia del decreto emitido con fecha 29 del corriente.

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FERRER.

**REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA**  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 2 de 1856.

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Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

**ECHOS DE LOS SERVILES EN CENTRO-AMERICA.**

ESFUERZOS DE LOS PATRIOTAS Y DE LOS PUEBLOS POR TENER UN GOBIERNO DE LEYES.

**La Situacion.**

En Guatemala foco del partido servil del pais, al aparecer la luz de independencia, en 1821 comenzó á agitarse la gran cuestion, entre los Pueblos y los serviles. Estos hicieron la guerra al poder español: se cubrieron con la máscara de independentes; mas ellos no querian ni la libertad, ni la independencia del pais: ellos deseaban evitar la sabia y hermosa influencia de los principios liberales de los Estados Unidos sobre esta parte de la América, y pretendian restablecer las anteriores tinieblas, substituyendo su propio poder al de la España. Ellos atacaron al poder español embueltos en hipocrecia, y ocultando el puñal de su tirania, para usarlo despues contra la libertad del pueblo. Esta fué la cuna de los crímenes patricidas de los serviles. Vedlos aquí.

La patria se hizo libre, organizó una Junta, decretó la independencia absoluta. El poder recidió entonces por un corto tiempo en el pueblo mismo. Ellos atacaron el poder del pueblo, la independencia absoluta; exitaron á la canalla contra los republicanos y derramaron por primera vez la sangre de los patriotas: llamaron fuerzas mejicanas, las echaron sobre el Salvador, y sometieron el pais á la fuerza imperial de Méjico, llena de estravagancia é iniquidad.

Se estableció despues la Constitucion, se organizó la República, se crearon los poderes supremos emanados del pueblo. Los serviles atacaron entonces (año de 1826) al Poder Lejislativo, al Senado, á las autoridades del Estado de Guatemala y á todos los poderes constituidos: por que era el partido liberal el que los habia organizado y establecido, desarrollando ventajosamente los derechos del pueblo y la seguridad y libertad de los ciudadanos. He aquí tres épocas memorables, y otros tantos ataques al poder lejítimo y constitucional de la patria, por los serviles, apóstoles de la tirania.

El poder constitucional se restable-

ció y marchaba; la República estaba organizada y firme. Pero ellos atacaron de nuevo al poder público. Organizaron una vasta conspiración por todas partes, aprovecharon algunas circunstancias y levantaron en Honduras, en el Salvador, en Soconuzco, en Omoa mismo por medio de una rebelión contra la independencia y en favor de la España, tropas y fuerzas del interior y aun de fuera, para destruir el poder de la República y esterminar al partido republicano. (año 1832.)

Fueron vencidos.—Triunfó el partido de los principios liberales y el pueblo. Ellos se mantubieron á la capa, siempre intrigando, siempre consintiendo á la multitud contra el partido liberal que olvidava sus agravios y su encono eterno; siempre forjando pequeñas ó impotentes conspiraciones, hasta que encontraron la oportunidad de una discordia que estalló entre el partido liberal, y que los serviles fomentaron con la mayor perfidia y malignidad.—En los momentos de la mayor agitación pública, cuando el poder estaba en el partido de la oposición y éste se hallaba combatido por todas partes, ellos levantaron la cabeza, congregaron á todo su bando, lo unieron con la plebe y las pláticas; levantaron en medio de ellas una tribuna donde se hicieron arengas y se consintió á la plebe contra la Asamblea del Estado de Guatemala contra los patriotas y contra la Constitución.—Ynviadieron el cuerpo Lejislativo, lo rodearon de puñales y proclamaron la dictadura. Se sirvieron de la adulación, del mas umilde ruego y de la mas degradante vajeza para enzarzar á Morazan invitándolo vivamente para que aceptara tal dictadura, empleándola en destruir la Constitución y al partido liberal.—Su micerable intriga fué desconcertada, por mas que se arrastraron á los pies del hombre que siempre los venciera y siempre habian detestado: sus conatos por destruir aquel mismo poder en cuyas banderas se habian alistado poco ántes, no fueron sino para llenarlos de oprobio.

Existía aun el poder público constitucional restablecido; pero la facción del salvaje Carrera, fué descuidada, despues que se la habia arrojado de la Capital de Guatemala.—Ella se incrementó, ella fué fomentada por el servilismo con quien tenia las mayores simpatías. Se le inculcó el fanatismo mas horrible, se le consintió contra las leyes, contra el progreso; se le hizo creer que el robo y el asesinato por motivos religiosos eran licitos contra los liberales herejes, se logró poner en acción todos los vicios, pasiones torpes y preocupaciones de la gente rústica, rodeándola de facinerosos, y estando al frente de ella el hombre mas apropiado para destruir la civilización y la libertad, y el bárbaro mas encarnizado contra el pensamiento. Se le introdujo á la ciudad de Guatemala el 13 de Abril de 1839. Se destruyó por los cimientos el poder público constitucional y la sociedad culta de aquella infortunada población, se transformó en un campo salvaje de violaciones y de sangre.—Ni constitucion ni ley ninguna fué ya respetada.—Los juicios por jurados, ese savio código de Livisgthon que estaba ya planteado, desapareció igualmente.—No cesaron los horrores ni la tiranía vandálica: en diez años apenas pasava dia, que no se señalara con algun atentado, con algun asesinato, con algun robo escandaloso de Carrera, de sus corregidores, de sus oficiales, de sus favoritos, que reunian cada uno todo el poder y capacidad del mal de que su jefe fué investido por el servilismo.—El último dia de esta dominación atroz fué tan tenebroso como el primero.—La sociedad existió sin descañzo, herida y convulsa, hasta que la reacción necesaria, espelió al monstruo, y se estableció una representación nacional y un gobierno de leyes.

Volvio á aparecer el poder público, la sociedad descansó unos dias y comenzava á reposar en el seno de la libertad y de las leyes y á regenerarse por los elementos vitales de una Constitución, cuando el servilismo en su propensión invenciblemente anárquica y feroz, á pesar de hallarse poseído de la autoridad y de la influencia, por el cálculo mas depravado é insensato, volvió

á llamar á Carrera, á destruir el poder público restablecido, y á reproducir entre sus ruinas y las de las leyes el terror y la barbarie del régimen actual, de Guatemala aun mas recrudecido si es posible, aun mas estúpido y sangriento que nunca.

El Estado del Salvador sufrió tambien en una larga decada, á un Malespin, establecido por Carrera en aquel mando para que secundase sus procedimientos conforme á las fórmulas serviles, pero ese Estado ménos sufrido que el de Guatemala sacudió su yugo y su tirano pagó con la cabeza sus atrocidades.—Honduras, se sacudió de Guardia la por mas de seis años, pero el servilismo ha logrado armarlo de nuevo con su setro de yerro, vajo la protección de Carrera.—Nicaragua y Costarica por su distancia del foco servil, pudieron evadirse de sus tiros mucho tiempo, pero al fin Chamorro y Mora, succumbieron á las asechanzas de los enemigos de todo gobierno que no sea el poder absoluto; y las consecuencias de su devilidad han costado á estos pueblos arroyos de sangre, incendios y lágrimas.

Estos son los hechos: con ellos y no con declaraciones vagas ni discursos fantásticos, nosotros provamos al mundo, que los liberales de Centro-América han amado la paz vajo un gobierno de leyes, y que nuestras doctrinas son conservadoras del orden social asimilado á los derechos del hombre y á las libertades públicas.—Con ellas y con sus mas claras deducciones; provamos que la propaganda servil de absolutismo, ha puesto al país en combulciones y tortura, y ha obligado á la sociedad á dar frecuentes estallidos para recobrar su estado natural, romper las ligaduras de la opresión y restablecer su libertad y existencia.

Con estos hechos ponemos palpables las contradicciones, la insensatez y la mentira de la facción servil al publicar en sus estúpidas gacetas, su falso amor á la independencia y al órden, cuando por el contrario, intrigan de continuo y se revelan contra todo poder constituido, contra todo gobierno de leyes, contra todo pacto social, contra toda organización política, contra todo poder que no sea el de su propia tiranía.—Esta larga serie de hechos y de conspiraciones incensantes contra el poder público que no podian desmentirse y que son los fastos notables de nuestra historia, han demostrado que los serviles de Guatemala han sido siempre los atizadores, los anarquistas supremos, los desorganizadores mas inmorales, los demagogos sanguinarios del fanatismo y de las masas ignorantes, los disolventes mas venenosos de la sociedad.

Recórrase nuestra historia, no hay página en ella por brillante que comience, que no concluya manchada por la sangre y por las revoluciones desastrosas del servilismo. Donde quiera que el patriotismo y la civilización han querido dar un paso; allí la lucha y el combate á muerte de la facción liberticida.—Ella ha frustrado los beneficios de la paz y de la independencia. Ella ha transformado en un campo de guerra civil y de muerte social, el pais venturoso de la libertad, el seno fecundo de la naturaleza que se preparaba á desarroyar su opulencia, y á poner una corona de prosperidad sobre la frente de Centro-América y de los hijos de la independencia. ¿Y ese estado violento de la sociedad, ese malestar deberá eternizarse, sin enjugarse jamás tantas lágrimas? Oh no! Vamos á entrar en materia, vamos á indicar á demostrar el remedio y conan serca lo tenemos.

(Se Continuará.)

COMO NO!!!

Harina de maiz, se vende en el molino llamado "Como No," situado en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan.

Los que quieran buca harina de maiz, ó que quieran moler sus maices se verán con L. H. Hamblin.  
Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.

Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES. Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense. Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

AVISO:  
Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.  
En el Departamento Meridional  
Hacienda de Pedro Chamorro.  
Pital. Juan José Ruiz.  
Paraizo. Id id.  
Palmar. Pablo Torres.  
Sta. fe. J. Manuel Maleaño.  
3 Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo.  
Hacienda de Indalecio Maleaño.  
Rosario. José Antonio López.  
Candelaria. Id. id.  
San Cayetano. Salvador Sacaza.  
En Potosí Heda. de Felipe Avilez.  
David. Bartolo Darce  
Viejo. Clemente Santos.  
Sapoa. Flia. de los Salgueras  
Hacienda de Felipe y Sinfroso Saenz.  
El Javio. de los Cerdas.  
3 Haciendas de José Abarca.  
San Francisco. J. de Jesus Arguello.  
2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas  
Pital. Francisco Guerra.  
Hacienda de Bicente Guerra.  
Sopilote. Francisco Ugarte.  
Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.  
Palmar. Juan Aguilar.

Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.

Aguagria Id. id.  
Heda. de Malaco. Fulgencio Vega.  
Id. Nicacio. Nicacio del Castillo.  
Id. Mombacho. Fernando Sequeira.  
Id. D. Vega. Luis Montiel.  
Id. Veinticuatro. Narciso Espinoza.  
Id. Chaguite de José María Estrada.  
Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.  
San Gerónimo. Fulgencio Vega.  
Jesus María. de los Chamorros,  
Santa Rosa. Id. id.  
San César. Lino César.  
Quimichapa. Fernando Sequeira.  
Guapinolapa. Luis Montiel.  
El Palacio. Antonio Barbereno.  
Hacienda de Rufina Vega.

Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.

Jocote. E. Carazo.  
Capital. Id id.  
Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id.  
Depo., En la Virgen.  
Juan Davila. J. Manuel Maleaño.  
Las Lajas. Rafael Paiz.  
San Marcos. Joaquin Bendaño.  
Id. José Antonio.  
La Cruz. José Antonio López.  
San Francisco. Montenegro.  
Mercedes. Ignocente Guéte.  
Cevadilla. Sandino.  
Jesus María. Indigo Estate J. Ruiz.  
Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.

2 Casas de José Abarca.  
Ala par de la Parroqui Chepita Bnstos.  
N.º 1 Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz.  
N.º 2 Id. Clemente Santos.  
N.º 3 Esquinero. José M. Maleaño.  
Id. 4 Medeana Francisco Guerra.  
Id. 5 El Meson en parte quemado Id.  
Id. 6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.  
Id. 7 Mediana adobe Pablo Torres.  
Id. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio Id.  
Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.  
Id. 10 Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, Rafael Paiz.  
Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza José Alfaro.  
Id. 12. Pedro Chamorro.  
Cayetano Santos. Casa y Tierras.  
Pedro Marín Id. en el Varrío  
Antonio Chericano Id.  
Camilo Obando Id.  
Bital Duarte Id.  
Policarpo Talanga Id.  
Pedro Basquez Id.  
Antonio García Id.  
Antonio Marengo Id.  
Mauricio Bejarano Id.  
Lorenzo Avendaño Id.  
Jorge Cubero Id.  
Ramon García Id.  
Tomas Espinoza casa y Ganado  
Lorenzo Quesada Id.  
Jacinto Larjos y hmos. Casa y Tierras  
Agustin Leal Casa y dos Posesiones  
Gerónimo Moráles Haciendita de cacao  
Cruz Bilches Casa, Tierras, y Ganado

Fnco. Rodriguez Psson. de cacao, y tras.  
Agustin Bejarano Id.  
José M. Marengo Id. y Casa  
Tomas Granados Id.  
Cubillo y Hermanos Casas y Tierras  
Felipe Avilez Hcd. de Añil el Salitre  
José M. Santos Casa y Tierras San Felipe  
Manuel Marengo, Casa, Madriado y T.  
J. Antonio Vega Casa en Potocí, y tras.  
Juanio Herdocia, Hacienda Concepcion  
J. Antonio Avilez, Casas en Potocí y tras  
Bruno Martín, Casa en Potocí  
Vitoriano Chamorro, la mitad de una Hacienda de Cacao.  
José María Briseño, Casa y Tierras.  
Saturnino Salamanca, Id.

Ygnocente Huete, Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.  
José Chamorro Casa y Tierras.  
Estanislado Picado, Casa y Tierras en San Gorge.  
Juan Ortega, Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.

José de Jesus Huete, Id.  
Blas Molina Casa y Tierras  
Juan Faramcia Id.  
Francisco Ligovia Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.

Casas en Granada.

N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega.  
N.º 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno.  
Id. 3 Adobegrande de los Chamorros.  
Id. 4 Mediana adobe J. María Estrada.  
Id. 5 Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo.  
Id. 6 Adobe grande Lino César.  
Id. 7 Rufina Vega.  
Id. 8 Adobe grande J. Arguello Arce.  
Id. 9 id. Luis Montiel.  
Id. 10 id. Narciso Espinoza.  
11. Luciono Luciano Vega.  
12. Id. María Luisa Horan.  
Casa de José Ubau.  
Id. Ventura Gamez.  
Id. Rosario Vivas.  
Esquina grande Indalecio Maleaño.  
Id. María Benquechés.  
Id. Policiano Corral.  
2 Casas Pilar Marengo.  
Esquina de la Plaza Fermín Arana.  
Casa de adobe de José Antonio Lacayo.  
Id. Fernando Guzman.  
Casa de adobe de Mateo Espinoza.  
Id. Bernabé Rosales.  
Id. J. Braulio Ubau.  
Una parte en una casa en Managua, JI Braulio Ubau.

Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdicción de Nandaime.

Hacienda de Fermín Arana.  
San Antonio Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro Cuadra.  
Hacienda Mateo Espinoza.  
En Malaco Heda. José Braulio Ubau.  
Los Remates cerca de Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.  
San Nicolas Felipe Alfaro.  
Hacienda de José Antonio Lacayo,  
Merced Leandro Selaya.  
Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra.  
Merced Tipitapa Leandra Selaya.  
San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos.  
Mitad de la Hacienda San Roque en que pertenece Agustín Avilez;  
Quebrada Honda Dolores Lejarza.  
San Blas en Chontales Domingo Jarquin.  
Hacienda en Jinotega Manuel Alvarado.  
El Corpus en Chontales Pro. García.  
En Acoyapa Miguel Gutierrez.  
Id. Timoteo Lacayo.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicación, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por epoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND,  
Cuerpo Comisionados.  
John Mylard, Procurador  
Doningo Selva, Escribano.  
Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.



## CONTESTACION.

En la Gaceta de Guatemala del 19 de Julio se encuentran en su 1.ª página, dos especies de proclamas suscritas por don *swayr* *ig* que tiene por objeto justificar su conducta; pero que lejos de conseguir el fin que en ellas se propuso lo ridiculiza hasta lo infinito; al extremo que aun cuando quisiéramos pasarlos desapercibidos nos vemos en la necesidad de dedicar algunas líneas.

Dice el *swayr* *ig* en su primer párrafo de proclama ó de discurso, dirigido á sus compatriotas: "Anhelando por la paz y deseoso de calmar las desconfianzas que la presencia de los americanos en Nicaragua causaba en las Repúblicas vecinas, dispuse instruir con donados cerca en las de sus gobiernos, ofreciéndoles reducir aquella fuerza á un pequeño número." Y continúa: "Que informado el Sr. Walker de esta disposición disimuló su desagrado hasta que llegó el momento de arrojar su disfraz y espresar sus pretensiones."

Ahora preguntamos al *swayr* *ig* de qué manera puede acreditar todo esto, ó si pretere de que su solo dicho sea una prueba plena?

En cuanto á lo primero, estamos seguros de que no tiene ni un solo dato con que acreditarlo y le retamos desde ahora para que los presente; estando convencidos hasta la evidencia que esto no pasa de ser una invectiva que ha forjado para disfrazar la vergonzosa traición que hizo al General Walker, abusando de la bondad y buena fe que este Sr le dispensara; y en cuanto á lo segundo, diremos; que jamás se ha visto que el simple dicho de un individuo haga prueba en ningún caso y mucho ménos cuando ésta aparece culpable.

Es muy extraño que siendo el *swayr* *ig* Presidente de Nicaragua; interesado por su patria según al principio manifiesta, y estando tan de acuerdo y en tan perfecta armonía con el General Walker, á quien tanto él como todos los que le rodeaban y han secundado su traicionamiento, creían que sería el único autor de la felicidad de Nicaragua; les inquietase tanto el malestar de las Repúblicas vecinas; se decidiesen á sacrificar esta, por que tanto se interesan, para tranquilizar á aquellos. Esta peregrina idea merece un medio para confites, que daremos al autor en primera oportunidad; pues nosotros hubiéramos jurado á fuer de buenos filibusteros que no habría hombre en el mundo, que se ahorcase á sí mismo; solo por complacer al que se declaraba su enemigo.

Continúa el *swayr* *ig* disparatando con que esta crisis le hizo "con la mano impudencia manifestar explícita mente su intencion de arrebatár el poder público, de apropiarse las fincas de los que consideraba sus enemigos, para adjudicarlas á los americanos; de enagenar á los extranjeros quinientos mil acres de las mejores tierras de la República, al ínfimo precio de cuatro reales el acre, para invertir su producto en fuerzas opresoras del país, espresando el designio de emplear estos recursos en verificar reformas políticas y religiosas; de anular las elecciones hechas por el pueblo con arreglo á la Constitución. Y tratando de 23 de Octubre, para hacerse elegir contra la misma Constitución y contra el voto público que jamás le acordaría Nicaragua, y de llevar la guerra con estos mismos objetos á Costa-Rica, Honduras, el Salvador y Guatemala. A esa sazón se acumulaban otros rumores mas alarmantes todavía, pero no bastaban para indisponer el ánimo. (tan delicado, por supuesto, de San Patricio) la depresión y ultraje al gobierno, y el serio anago á la independencia de Nicaragua y de todo Centro América y á la religion del Crucificado?

Necesario es ser una de dos cosas, ó muy tonto ó muy malicioso para espresar las cosas de esta manera. Aun en este momento creemos que la conciencia lo esté remordiéndole de haber mentido de tal modo, porque nadie es capaz de creer que por muy arrojado que fuese el General Walker; hubiese hecho tal manifestacion de arrebatár el poder público, en el orden que lo espresa el Sr. *swayr* *ig*. Aun es mas escandaloso el cargo

de la espropiancion de los bienes á los enemigos del General Walker para adjudicarlos á los americanos; esta ignorante y gratuita suposicion, se halla como todas, desmentida por la experiencia; por que si alguna finca de las confiscadas se ha rematado, los rematadores han sido hijos del país, y hasta hoy deseamos que el *swayr* *ig* nos diga cuantos americanos conoce propietarios en él; á la vez que debemos advertirle que si el General Walker, ha confiscado los bienes á sus enemigos no ha hecho ninguna cosa nueva ni estraña en razon á que en todo el mundo se ha hecho y hace lo mismo, de privar al enemigo de todos sus recursos para imposibilitarlo y facilitar su vencimiento; como el mismo *swayr* *ig* lo está haciendo en la actualidad: la enagenacion de los quinientos mil acres de tierra al ínfimo precio de cuatro reales con que quiere alucinar y escandalizar al pueblo; es necesario tener una imaginacion muy obtusa para no comprender que quinientos mil acres de tierra que nada producen al Gobierno, le darán de momento una suma efectiva de \$250,000; que estos mismos terrenos que desde que Dios los formó no han sido útiles á nadie, iban á ser productivos en muy poco tiempo á la vez que atraerian al país innumerables brazos que constituirian una inmensa riqueza para el Estado; y por último, que estos recursos se emplearian en verificar reformas políticas y religiosas: que llevaria la guerra á los demas Estados de Centro-América cuya independencia amagada junto con la religion del Crucificado. Aquí se hace el *swayr* *ig* el sorprendido re-presentando una nueva Magdalena del género masculino [esto está bueno y tiene mérito porque es nuevo] con las reformas políticas y religiosas que ponen en peligro al Catolicismo. ¿Acaso no comprenderá el padre guardián, que las reformas políticas á que pudiera contraerse son harto conocidas y necesarias en este país para su regeneracion, y que las religiosas, solo se reducen á la tolerancia de cultos que en nada perjudican al Catolicismo?

En su segunda archi-proclama, no hay duda que el *swayr* *ig* está bastante lógico en sus razonamientos, pues llama á una fusion á todos los partidos; pero esto seria muy bueno para otra persona ú otro caso. El debe no haber olvidado que no hace mucho tiempo; era amigo de Walker, que reconoció el tratado de 23 de Octubre al que prestó obediencia bajo juramento y que sin otro motivo que los frívolos y falsos pretestos que ahora ha forjado en su cabeza acosado por los remordimientos de la conciencia: ha traicionado á la fe de ese mismo juramento y hoy se estremece horrorizado ante las consecuencias que su deslealtad está acarrrando al país, y al abismo en que se está metiendo con sus descabelladas pretensiones. Y no se nos venga diciendo despues, que su conducta ha cambiado por que se haya desengañado, porque él debió desde su principio haber meditado con detenimiento lo que habia de hacer y una vez ya hecho no tener de que arrepentirse, pues esto de estarse arrepintiéndose con la frecuencia que á él le sucede queda solo á los chiquillos atolondrados que solo proceden por alucinamiento.

## VARIEDADES.

## RIO JANEIRO.

Reina de la América Meridional, ciudad del amor y de la poesia, Rio, encantadora beldad, cuyo eterno fresco y belleza envidiarían las mas celebradas, ¡quién al contemplarte tendida en tus arenas de oro, cubierta á medias por un manto de esmeralda, como serpenteando por entre los millares de arbustos y vegetales que coronan tus lujosas montañas, de las cuales baja, al declinar la tarde, la brisa perfumada con los effluvios de los plátanos y *coco-nayas*, de los cafetales y *mangueras*, de los *lauros* y naranjos; ¡quién no se siente conmovido y dulcemente dispuesto á la meditacion y á la melancolía?

Oh! ¡cuán bella eres al trémulo rayo de la luna, y vista desde cualquiera de las escarpadas eminencias que desde el morro de Santa Teresa hasta la gigantesca cima del Corcovado, detienen involuntariamente al fatigado viajero, y

le recompensan con usura las incomodidades y penurias del camino!

A tu alrededor todo es grande y magnífico: se pierden de vista tus inmensas florestas, abrumando las montañas á quienes visten desde la frente hasta los pies, y solo entrecortadas por algun brazo de la ciudad, el mar, algunas islas, ó una que otra habitacion perdida en aquel océano de verdura. Los ojos giran en él fatigados y como buscando un centro donde posarse.

Las apiñadas copas de tantos árboles, miradas desde la altura y favorecidas por la sombra de los montes cercanos, ó la luz que vierte á raudales la luna llena, mitan los mas peregrinos objetos, á los que presta forma, vida y movimiento la imaginacion fascinada. Ora sentenjan las aceradas lanzas de un escuadron que huye á escape en desorden; ora los euhiestos plumajes, las ondeantes crines de una tribu de los hijos del desierto: tan pronto las agolpadas olas del Océano, abalanzándose unas tras otras, como los entreabiertos flancos de un dilatado valle: ya la estendida planicie de una llanura, ya las fragosidades, las esperanzas, los precipicios y derrumbaderos de una sierra impenetrable... todo esto y mas ven los ojos, á medida que se hunden y recorren en todas direcciones, de Norte á Sur, de Este á Oeste el vasto horizonte que los circunda.

El corazón mas frío, la imaginacion mas prosaica, ceden sin que se aperciban al irresistible influjo de las mil impresiones que en un momento sacuden y electrizan todo su sér. El melancólico ruido de los riachuelos y cascadas, el apagado murmullo del aura entre las hojas, el triste y melodioso gemido del mar ceceo, forman juntos una armonía, un misterioso lenguaje que el alma sola comprende, reconcentrándose y replegándose sobre sí misma, como si evocase los recuerdos mas íntimos, los afectos mas caros, los secretos mas recónditos de su existencia feliz ó desgraciada.

Aquel rumor confuso, purificándose á medida que se eleva de la tierra, como la oracion de los fieles al subir al trono del Altísimo, rémuda el grito de todas las miserias y felicidades humanas; resuena como un himno lúgubre y báquico á la vez, que hace vibrar una á una todas las cuerdas del corazón, hondamente conmovido por el silencio de la noche, por la severa pompa y majestad de una naturaleza imponente y grandiosa, y sobre todo por la inspiradora tristeza de la soledad y el misterio.

Todo conspira para fascinarnos: las luces de las habitaciones distantes, esparsidas en rededor, se confunden con las de millares de insectos luminosos que cruzan el aire á manera de estrellas volantes, y con las mismas estrellas del firmamento. Magnífico cuadro que nos transporta á las regiones del infinito, y que nos haria creer que cruzábamos el espacio con las del Arcángel, si no viéramos de cuando en cuando clarear el horizonte ardientes ráfagas de lumbre, y argentar la desnuda Peña que corona la aguda punta de la montaña, que sirve al viajero como de fanal y norte.

A medida que sube, y al través de los claros que deja la arboleda en sus ásperas gargantas y caprichosas circunvalaciones, se ve en lontananza como una sábana de plata, el mar tranquilo, reflejando en sus aguas los innumerables pabellones y gallardetes de cien pueblos diversos; y allá hacia la barra, alguna que otra vela casi imperceptible, alguna pobre *jang-da* resbalando sobre la tersa faz del dormido elemento... resbalando como una exhalacion, circuida de un rocío de fuego, producido por el choque y efervescencia de las partículas fosfóricas de las ondas, que saltan en menudas chispas, al abrir paso á los cruzados leños, que forman el bajel; y al rápido impulso de la corta pala, que con tanta destreza como velocidad manejan los míseros negros pescadores, ansiosos de evitar las corrientes y la fuerza de la marea que los arroja á la costa.

¡Oh! ¡cuántos golpes de vista sorprendentes, cuántos encantadores paisajes, que trasladados al lienzo dignamente bastarian para inmortalizar á un artista, capaz de concebir y espresar tales mara-

villas, no se presentan en los infinitos giros, vueltas y revueltas, subidas y bajadas que es forzoso dar antes de llegar al término del camino! Praia-Bermelha, la Gloria, Nicterohy, Catumby, São Christobáo, Ponta do Cayú, la Gavia, el jardín botánico, la misma ciudad de Rio-Janeiro, con sus interminables y hendidos cerros, sus ostentosas calles, sus lujosos edificios, su hermoso campo de Santa Ana, su espléndido paseo sobre el mar, sus fortalezas ó islas erizadas de cañones, sus pintorescos barrios de la Gamboa, Maticabalos y Botafogo, cfrece ancho campo para que campeen grandes y originales el genio y la inspiracion del poeta, brinda riquísimos y vírgenes colores para que el artista humedezca sus pinceles, y despierte ideas dignas de procurar al pensador y al filósofo.

## EL MORIBUNDO.

El vaticinio de Ruggieri se cumplia; Francisco II estaba agonizando.

A la cabecera de su lecho se veia á su jóven y linda esposa, á la infortunada Maria Stuart, bañada en llanto. La cabeza del rey descansaba en uno de sus brazos.

En un extremo de la régia alcoba, Ambrocio Paré, célebre médico de aquel tiempo, hablaba acaloradamente con los principes de Lorena que acababan de llegar, y que parecian hacerle muy graves cargos.

Si replicaba el médico real, podia haberle salvado; una operacion hecha á tiempo hubiese neutralizado el desarrollo de la enfermedad; no lo han querido, mas todavía, se me ha prohibido espresamente que la haga, y ahora todos los esfuerzos del arte son inútiles.

En aquel momento entraba Catalina, llevando por la mano á su hijo Carlos.

—La vida del rey de Francia—se apresuró á decir encarándose con Paré, es muy preciosa para que la espongamos á las contingencias de vuestros ensayos; y si está de Dios que viva, vivirá, sin pasar por las horrosas torturas que le habiais hecho sufrir!

El jóven rey trató de incorporarse y no pudo; pero murmuró algunas palabras inteligibles que solo Maria comprendió.

—Si, monseñor, respondió ella sollozando; su ciega obstinacion os ha muerto cuando todavia hubierais podido vivir largos años para la felicidad de la Francia y la mia!

Estas últimas palabras produjeron en la vengativa Catalina el afecto de un dardo envenenado: satánica fué la mirada que arrojó á su hija política. Mudo silencio sucedióse; traian el Santo Viático, y el rey, sostenido por su esposa, el cardenal de Guisa, y su médico Ambrosio Paré, lo recibió con recogimiento y admirable resignacion; y apenas concluida la ceremonia, clavó sus ojos en los de Maria, inclinó la cabeza hacia atrás, y exhaló el postrer aliento.

"¡El rey ha muerto!... ¡Viva el rey!"... se oyó resonar en aquella cámara, donde sucumbia á la temprana edad de diez y siete años un monarca lleno de porvenir, y digno á todas luces de mejor suerte. La multitud comenzó á desfilar lentamente, y poco despues solo quedaba al lado del cadáver, una viuda desesperada, que estrechaba convulsivamente contra su corazón el cuerpo ya lívido del último rey de Francia. Los gritos y las aclamaciones que anunciaban el advenimiento de Carlos IX, vinieron á herir sus oídos y á sacarla de su estupor.

—Hé ahí lo que deseaban,—esclamó,—hé ahí la razon querido esposo mio, de que te miren mis ojos sin vida; á tí, que si no eres en efecto su señor, habrias sabido serlo con el tiempo.

Crugió un resorte, abrióse una puerta secreta, y apareció el cardenal de Guisa, tío de la viuda.

—Venid, Maria, la dijo: aquí ya ha acabado todo para vos: salvad al ménos vuestra dignidad real, y no os espongaís al menosprecio, ó lo que es peor, á la pérdida compacion de vuestros enemigos.

Maria, preocupada vivamente por su mortal dolor, se resistió á alejarse tan pronto del cadáver de su esposo; pero las enérgicas reflexiones de su tío, acabaron al fin por convencerla: entonces se inclinó y estampó un ardiente y prolongado beso sobre la helada frente del malogrado monarca...





La Casa del Medio Camino en la vía del Tránsito  
The Half-Way House along the Transit road

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 45

**Sábado, 13 de septiembre de 1856**

EN INGLÉS Y ESPAÑOL, en este número, el decreto #44 regula las contrataciones de trabajo, y el decreto #47 dona tierras a "todo hombre Blanco libre que inmigre en la República".

En inglés, el decreto #48 manda colocar una estrella roja de cinco puntas en vez de los volcanes en la franja blanca de la bandera de Nicaragua, ampliando la franja al doble de las azules, y el Registro Oficial del Ejército de Nicaragua sólo da nombres de extranjeros, brillando por su ausencia los nativos.

**Saturday, September 13, 1856**

IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH, in this issue, decree #44 regulates labor contracts, and #47 donates tracts of public land to "every free white man who shall immigrate to the Republic."

In English, decree #48 orders to place a red star with five points instead of the volcanoes in the white stripe of the Nicaraguan flag, widening the white stripe to twice the width of the blue ones, and the Register of the Army of Nicaragua gives only the names of foreigners, without a single native in the roster.

**Extractos / Excerpts***FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.*

By a decree published in another column the Flag of the Republic is changed very materially. It now consists of two blue stripes with a white stripe between them, the latter twice as large as the former. In the middle of the white stripe is to be a red star with five points. We are thus rid of the eruptive device which has hitherto so appropriately represented the State.

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*DEATH OF ESTRADA.*

We are informed that Jose Maria Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Don Fruto Chamorro, has been killed by the Indians in the Department of New Segovia, at a town called Somoto Grande. It appears that Antonio Chavis, a native whom Estrada had imprisoned in the guard house of this city, and who was released by Gen. Walker on his entry into Granada, was the means of Estrada's death. Chavis collected a party of forty-five men in Leon, with whom he went to Somoto Grande, where Estrada was. There he incited the native population against Estrada to such a pitch that they rose upon him. Without means of defence, he fell, the victim to his own perversity.

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## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, a sus habitantes ...

## DECRETA:

Art. 1º. Toda contrata que se haga por trabajo cualesquiera que fuese el término de ella, será obligatoria para los que la formen.

Art. 2º. Toda persona que se contrate para hacer trabajos y que falte á ellos, será sentenciada por el Juez de 1ª Instancia Prefecto Subprefecto, Juez de Agricultura ó Alcalde Local; á trabajos forzados por un término que no baje de un mes, ni exeda de seis ó hasta que la parte con quien hizo la contrata solicite su liberacion.

Art. 3º. Todo jornalero que fuese comprometido á trabajar por un término que exeda de seis meses y que falte al cumplimiento de su contrata, será sentenciado por cualquiera de las antedichas autoridades á trabajos forzados por el mismo tiempo que les falte para el cumplimiento de su servicio; ó hasta que la parte con quien celebró la contrata solicite su liberacion.

Art. 4º. Comuníquese á quienes corresponda. —Dado en Granada, á 6 de Setiembre de 1856. —Wm. Walker.

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*PRIMERO DE SETIEMBRE QUINTO ANIVERSARIO DEL JENERAL N. LOPEZ.*

El día primero del corriente se celebró oficio y misa en la Iglesia Catedral de esta ciudad, por el alma del Ilustre Jeneral N. López, y sus compañeros, mártires de la libertad Cubana, asesinados ignominiosamente por la tiranía española, el año de 1851. El Reverendo padre don Agustin Vijil pronunció una elocuente oración fúnebre, en honor del distinguido héroe que motivaba los divinos oficios, é hizo también una erudita reseña de todos los caudillos que han combatido por la libertad de las Américas. Asistieron los Cubanos refugiados políticos en esta república, y muchas otras personas combinadas por ellos.

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*CLASE DE IDIOMAS.*

Un joven Cubano de bastante ilustración piensa abrir una clase de idiomas, tan pronto como reuna el número de individuos que desea para comenzar. Enseñará Inglés, Francés y Castellano, por un método particular y breve, al mismo tiempo que por un precio equitativo. — Celebramos mucho la determinación de nuestro amigo, y aconsejamos á los Sres. padres de familia que no pierdan tan buena oportunidad. El estudio de idiomas, además de ser recreativo y de ilustrar el entendimiento, es útil, importante y necesario, particularmente el del inglés, cuyas ventajas son muy conocidas, para que nos detengamos en recomendarlas.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

NO. 45.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### OFFICIAL.

#### Public Notice.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

#### List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

- Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
- Paraizo, do.
- Palmar, Pablo Torres.
- Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.
- 3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
- Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
- Candelaria, do.
- San Cayetano, Salvador Sacasa.
- In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Aviles.
- David, Bartolo Darce.
- Viejo, Clemente Santos.
- one half, Sapos, of the family of Salgueras
- one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinfaroso Saenz
- The Javio, The Cerdas.
- 3 Haciendas, Jose Abarco.
- San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
- two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.
- Pital, Francisco Guerra.
- Hacienda, Bicente Guerra.
- Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte.
- Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

#### List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.

- Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
- Agua Agrai, do.
- Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
- Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.
- Mombacho, Fernando Sequeira.
- Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
- Venticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.
- Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.
- " José L. Sandoval.
- Hacienda de Cacao, Mombacho.
- Chaquite, Mombacho.
- Vacant lot in rear of Generals Quarters, Manuel Argello.
- Stock Ranch, Louisa Chamorro de Arellano.
- Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.
- San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencio Vega.
- Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.
- Santa Rosa, do.
- San Cesar, Lino Cesar.
- one part of San Jose & Animas, Salvador Sacasa.
- Quimichapa, Fernan. Sexueira.
- Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.
- The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

#### Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.

- Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.
- Jocote, E. Caraso.
- Cafetal, do.
- Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.
- Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.
- Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.
- Do, Jose Antonio.
- La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- San Francisco, Montenegro.
- Mercedes, Innocente Guete.
- Cevadilla, Sandino.
- Jesus Maria, Indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Tomas Espinoza, House and cattle.
- Lorenzo Duézaa, House and Lands.

- Jacinto Larious & Brothers, House and Lands.
- Agustin Leal, House and two possessions of Land.
- Geronimo Morales, House and small Cacao Estate.
- Cruz Bilches, House, Land and Cattle.
- Franco Rodriguez, House, Cacao Estate and Lands.
- Agustin Bejarano, " " "
- Jose M. Marengo, House and small Cacao Estate.
- Tomas Granados, House and good " " "
- Cubillo & Brothers, House and Lands in "El Rosario."
- Felipe Avilez, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses Houses called Salitré.
- Jose M. Santos, House and Lands called San Felipe.
- Manuel Marengo, House, small Cacao Estate and Lands.
- Jose Anto. Vega, House in Potoci, and Extensive Lands.
- Jaunio Herdocio, Estate called Conception.
- Jose Ant. Aviles, Houses in Potoci, and Lands.
- Bruno Martin, House in Potoci.
- Victoriano Chamorro, One half of a small cacao estate.
- Jose Ma Briseño, House and Lands, Saturnino Salamanca, " "
- Ynorento Huete, House in Buenos Ayres and Lands.
- Jose Chamorro, House and Lands, Estanislao Picado, House and Lands in San George.
- Juan Ortega, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres, Jose de Jesus Huete, " " "
- Bias Molina, House and Lands, Juan Fardencia, Lands, Franco Segovia, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres.

#### Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.

- 2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.
- Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.
- Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Do., Clemente Santos.
- Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.
- The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.
- Cayetano Santos, House and lot in Rivas.
- Pedro Marin, " " Suburbs.
- Anto Chericano, " " " "
- Carrilo Obando, " " " "
- Bital Duarte, " " " "
- Pelcarpio Falanga, " " " "
- Pedro Basques, " " " "
- Anto Garcia, " " " "
- Anto Mararco, " " " "
- Mauricio Bejarano, " " " "
- Lorenzo Abendano, " " " "
- George Cibera, " " " "
- Ramon Garcia, " " " "
- Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paiz.
- Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.
- Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.
- In rear of same, not complete, do. do.
- Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

#### Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.

- Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.
- Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.
- Large adobe, the Chamorros.
- Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.
- Do. do., Nicacio Castillo.
- Large adobe, Lino Cesar.
- Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.
- Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
- Do. do., Luis Montiel.
- Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.
- Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
- Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
- Do. do., Jose Uban.
- Do. do., Ventura Gamez.
- Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
- Large adobe, José L. Sandoval.
- 2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.
- Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.
- Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Large adobe, Maria Benquechea.
- Do. do., Ponciano Corales.
- Two Dwellings, Pilar Marengo.
- Large adobe, Felipe Cabezas.
- Corner of the square, Fermina Arana.
- Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
- dwelling of Mateo Espinoza,
- " " Bernabe Rosales,
- " " Braulia Ubau ;
- one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.
- Large adobe, Dolores Legarza.
- 2 houses, Louisa Chamorro de Arellana.
- 1 " Joaquina Ohoran.
- 1 " Miguel Gutierrez.
- 1 " Fernando Sequeira.
- 1 " Pedro Sequeira.
- 1 " Franco. Lial.

#### Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaimé.

- Hacienda of Fermin Arana.
- San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
- Hacienda of Mateo Espinoza.
- In Malaco of Jose Braulio Uban.
- Stock Ranches in Chontales.
- San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.

Hacienda of Jose Antonio Lacayo. Merced of Leandro Selaya. A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra. Merced, in Tipitana of Leandro Selaya. San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers. One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez. Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza. San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin. Corpus, of Pro. Garcia. In Acopya, of Miguel Gutierrez. of Timoteo Lacayo. of Felipe Cabezas. Los Remates,

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any, they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua. Granada, August 9, 1856.

W. K. ROGERS, J. H. MARSHALL, J. L. RICHMOND, Commissioners. JOHN MYLARD Marshall, DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

#### Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.

1. 2nd Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.
2. Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard, weighs 170 pounds—Occupation, machinist.
3. George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.
4. James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
5. John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
6. Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
7. Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

T. DOLAN, Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles. Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-4t

#### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants. All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants. All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script. All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office. The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives. All payments made up to the 1st July. ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

#### Take Notice!

ALL persons are cautioned against buying or in any way taking a piece of scrip for (\$500) five hundred dollars, No. 142, and dated July 29th, 1856, as the same was fraudulently taken from this office and not paid out by any one in this office. The above scrip will not be redeemed, and five dollars cash will be paid to any person returning the same to this office. ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, N. A. Granada, September 1st, 1856.

#### David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store: Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnappe, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes. TERMS: Cash.

#### Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Widemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business. Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account. All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Widemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor. Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856. HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Widemann & Beschor, under the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large, will continue to favor my establishment and be satisfied that I shall always endeavour to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices. Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856. GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

#### Notice of Dissolution

OF THE Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor, In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua. A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedemann and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856. The aforesaid George Ph. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedemann having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern. Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856. C. C. VENABLE, Clerk of Court of First Instance.

#### \$250 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN from the undersigned on the 31st of August last, 1856—A Land Warrant of 500 acres; And one piece of Scrip of \$500, both issued to Augustus Stineger—the Scrip endorsed to Daniel Flowerer. Also, One piece of Scrip of \$500, endorsed to Francis Chandler, and Scrip to the amount of \$250, in pieces of \$50 each. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named Land Warrant and Scrip, as notice has been given to the proper authorities to prevent payment of the same, except to the legal owner. The above reward will be paid in Scrip to any one delivering the said Land Warrant and Scrip to Daniel Flowerer, of Granada City, or to John Tabor, proprietor of the Nicaraguense. DANIEL FLOWERER. Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua, September 3, 1856.

#### Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Granada, Sept, 6, 1856.

#### Lost.

A NAVY sized six shooter is missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13191. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Baldwin, Co. "C," 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Virgin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars. JOHN M. BALDWIN.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same. Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator

#### "Como No!"

CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan. Natives or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, apply to L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent. Granada, August 30, 1856.





**GLANCE OUT OF TOWN.**

BY THE ORDERLY.

In the capacity of Orderly to the Captain whose name has so often appeared in connection with Mr. Titas Bricks, I felt uneasy last Saturday on discovering that he was not in his quarters. A very large demijohn, but recently purchased, was empty and its hollow sound seemed to echo the Captain's name with every reverberation. The company felt lonesome without the occasional visits of the commanding officer, and I therefore felt it more incumbent upon me to discover his whereabouts. Sunday passed in fruitless endeavours, and so did Monday and Tuesday. At last, a search through the country, around the aguardiente manufactories suggested itself, and I determined to hunt him in quarters I knew he would like to inhabit.

The horse of Titas Bricks was in the yard, tied up to a tree, and as he had been left to fatten on the two bushels of corn Mr. Bricks gave him the night after his purchase, I concluded to mount and ride him. Untying the rope and leading him into the street, I was surprised at his remarkable size, being just high enough to allow my feet to drag the ground when I was seated in the saddle. As I straddled him, however, he reeled to and fro and would certainly have fallen, but that when he turned to one side my feet propped him up, and so on the other. In this way he was kept from falling; but with all my efforts he could not be induced to go, ever and anon uttering his denial in a mongrel language, such as "ya-he-ya-he-he-ho-o-o-o-e-e-e-oh-ah!" which translated, means, "If I know myself, and I think I do, you can come no such game as that." Finding it useless to expect a ride on the horse of Mr. Bricks, I concluded to try it on foot; and tying the animal up to the tree, I started on my hunt. Taking the road towards the Convent of San Francisco, I passed a dusty looking place at which I had observed the Captain and Titas stop occasionally, and where singular to relate an agreeable looking woman, with crispy hair, and shining teeth but rather dark complexion, used to hand out two tin cups, each about the size of a pint measure. As no such favor was extended to me, I put it down that I ought to be a Mason, an Odd Fellow or a Know Nothing. A peculiar sign with my hand brought the woman to the door, but without saying a word, I felt her affection in the application of a small sized adobe to my head.

Passing away from so inhospitable a quarter, I strolled slow down under the jocote trees towards the American cemetery. Nothing mournful crossed my mind, but a halo of thought seemed to envelop me, that there amid the grand and solemn dead, I stood upon the pillars of the State. The brave and gallant, who have gone to sleep amid the ruins of Granada, are only the foundation stones to a new state as far surpassing the former as did the Spanish dynasty eclipse the Indian. Musing thus, my feet suddenly stumbled, and before I could recover, I lay prostrate on what seemed a new made grave. Crossing myself devoutly and uttering an *ave*, I soon stood on end; but you can imagine that I was not perfectly self-possessed. A moment, and I was calm, when it occurred to me to look at the new and neatly framed head-board, and to my horror and surprise, the following inscription appeared engraved upon the mahogany tablet:

"Beneath these tricks  
Lies Titas Bricks;  
And when he died  
The Devil cried  
"Welcome Bricks  
You're in a fix."

How the friend of my estimable Captain died, or when, I have been unable to ascertain. No one dug the grave, no one erected the monument, no one inscribed the appropriate epitaph, and I am therefore without the means of informing you. He was a good fellow, but rather inclined to aguardiente; but I shall allow his faults to rest with him. Perhaps when I find the Captain, I may furnish you with some interesting items concerning our deceased amigo.

ORDERLY.

**MUSTER ROLLS WANTING.**—By a notice from the Pay-master, it will be seen that the First and Second Battalions of Light Infantry, not having sent in their muster rolls, will not be paid off until the first of October. They are required to send in their muster rolls this month. The First and Second Rifle Battalions, and the Artillery, are required to send in new muster rolls, on which they will be paid up to the first of October.

**CHRISTIAN TRACTS.**—We notice in circulation, a great many religious tracts, printed in Spanish, and sent out to this country by the American Tract Society.

**MASAYA JOCKEY CLUB.**

At a meeting of the officers of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion, September 4th, 1856, Major Henry Dusenbury was called to the chair and Lieut. Arthur Connor elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the President, was for the organization of a Jockey Club.

On motion of Lieut. Jas. St. Levy it was resolved that this organization be known as "The Masaya Jockey Club."

On motion of Capt. J. G. Drexel it was resolved—that the meeting proceed to an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously elected and installed:—President, Major H. Dusenbury; Vice-Presidents, Don Francisco Bravo and Lieut. Jas. St. Levy; Treasurer, Capt. Horace Bell; Secretary, Lieut. John Cooper.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Club.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Capt. J. G. Drexel, Lieut. W. M. Reeder and Dr. W. L. Lundy.

On motion, adjourned. H. DUSENBURY, Prest. JOHN COOPER, Secretary.

**COMMISSION ON CONFISCATED ESTATES.**—Messrs. Rogers and Richmond, the only two members of the above Board, are proceeding as rapidly as possible in deciding upon the property advertised in another column as subject to confiscation. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin as Solicitor of Hacienda will relieve the Board in a great measure of its severest task in collecting and arranging the evidence.

**SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.**—John M. Baldwin, Esq., formerly Captain of Company C, First Light Infantry, has been appointed to the important position of Solicitor General of the Treasury. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin meets with universal approbation.

**APPOINTED PREFECT.**—Mr. Henry Kane, a legal gentleman of this city, has been appointed Prefect in the Southern Department in place of Dr. Cole resigned. Mr. Kane's office will be at Rivas.

**HAULED UP.**—The schooner Pearl has been hauled ashore near the wharf, and is now undergoing repairs. In many places entire boards have had to be taken out of her bottom, and her whole hull needed recaulking.

**PERSONAL.**—Major John P. Waters, although still suffering from his late sickness, left this city on Tuesday last for Managua, to take command of that important post.

**Races! Races!! Races!!**  
**MASAYA COURSE.**

THE Spring Meeting of the Masaya Jockey Club will commence on Sunday, the 14th September, and continue until Saturday, the 20th.

First Day—Sunday 14th—200 yards, best 3 in 5. Purse \$100. Entrance \$15; \$10 forfeit. Two or more to make a race.—Free for all horses and mules who have not won a race.

Second Day—Monday 15th—Single dash 300 yards. Purse \$50. Entrance \$15; forfeit, \$7 50. Three or more to make a race.—For mules only.

Third Day—Tuesday 16th—100 yards, best 2 in 3. Purse \$150. Entrance \$30; half forfeit. Two or more to make a race.—Free for all horses.

Fourth Day—Wednesday 17th—Jockey purse, \$50. Entrance \$10; \$2 50 forfeit. 100 yards.—Free for all mules.

Fifth Day—Thursday 18th—Chicot Bravo purse, \$25. Entrance \$5; half forfeit. 500 yards.—Free for all horses, mules and jackasses.

Sixth Day—Friday 19th—Proprietors purse, \$200. Entrance \$45; half forfeit. 300 yards. Best 3 in 5.—Two or more to make a race.

Last Day—Saturday 20th—Masaya Herald Stake, Silver Cup. Entrance, \$15; forfeit \$5. 400 yards. Four or more to make a race.—Free for everything wishing to start.

All entries to be made the day previous to the race, before 5 o'clock, P.M. From the well known reputation of the stock now on the course, great sport may be expected. The races will take place rain or shine. Sportsmen at a distance will please address the Secretary.

H. DUSENBURY, Prest.  
A. BRADY, Sec., pro. tem. Masaya Jockey Club.

**Particular Notice.**

AS the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**Granada Lodge, U. D.**

THE regular meetings of this Lodge will hereafter be held on every alternate WEDNESDAY, commencing on Wednesday the 17th of September, at the house next to the Post Office, at half-past 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

CHAS. CALLAHAN, W. M.  
September 13, 1856.

**OFFICIAL.**

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

No. 44.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants,

In order to secure the exact performance of contracts for labor, in virtue of his authority,

DECREES:

Article 1. Any contract made for labor for a term of months or years shall be binding on the parties to it.

Art. 2. Any person who may make a contract to perform labor and shall fail to fulfill the contract shall be sentenced by the Judge of First Instance, Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Agricultural Judge or local Alcalde, to forced labor on the public works, for a term of not less than one nor more than six months, or until the party to whom the labor is due may ask for the release of the laborer.

Art. 3. Any laborer whomay contract to do work for a longer period than six months, and shall fail to fulfill his contract, may be sentenced by either of the before mentioned authorities, to forced labor on the public works for the time of his unexpired service, or until the party to whom his labor is due may ask for his release.

Art. 4. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 6th day of Sept., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:  
Communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 45.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 9, 1856

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree,

THE GOVERNMENT:

The Prefect of the Southern Department having tendered his resignation; in virtue of its authority,

DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Prefect of said Department, Mr. Henry Kane; who shall take charge for the present, consequent upon the resignation of the Receiver of the excises of Rivas, of the public revenues with the exception of the branches of aguardiente and labor, which are already leased.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Granada, Sept. 6th, 1856. WM. WALKER.

Communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 46.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 9, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:

THE GOVERNMENT.

It being necessary to appoint a functionary who shall represent and defend the rights and interests of the Nation; in virtue of its authority

DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Solicitor of the Treasury (Fiscal General de Hacienda) of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mr. John M. Baldwin, with the salary of two hundred dollars per month.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Granada, September 9, 1856. WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting acknowledgment of the same.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 47.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 9, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

Inasmuch as the Decree concerning colonization published on the 23d of November, 1855, has been seriously modified and made of little effect by a Decree of the Provisional Government issued in Leon on the 29th of March last past—Therefore, in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is

DECREED;

Article 1. Every free white man who shall immigrate to the Republic may enter upon and improve any unoccupied tract of public land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent; and after six months residence upon or occupation of said land, he shall receive a title thereto from the Government; provided that at the time of his entry he register the same, describing it by metes and bounds, in the office of the Recorder of the Department in which the land lies.

Art. 2. Any immigrant included within the provisions of the foregoing article, who may be accompanied by his family, shall be entitled to locate and at the end of six months' occupation, receive a title for three hundred and twenty acres of public land, always complying with the proviso of registry in the first article.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the Recorders of land titles in the several Departments to keep a separate and distinct book for the registry of all settlements and possessory privileges occurring under this decree.

Art. 4. The applicant for title under the first and second articles of this decree shall establish his six months' occupation before the Judge of the

First Instance of the Department in which the land is situated, after having duly notified the Solicitor of Hacienda of the time at which he will apply to the Judge for a certificate of the settlement and occupation herein required. The notice to the Solicitor shall be given in writing ten days before the application for a certificate to the Judge of First Instance.

Art. 5. The Decrees of Nov. 23d, 1855, and of March 29th, 1856, are revoked and annulled, always, however, without prejudice to any rights heretofore acquired under them.

Art. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 9th day of Sept. 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermin Ferrer.  
By superior order this is communicated for your information and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 48.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 11, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua in virtue of his authority,

DECREES:

Article 1. The flag of the Republic shall consist of three stripes, the middle white and the others blue; the middle stripe shall be twice the width of the other stripes, and in the centre of it shall be a red star with five points.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada this, 11th day of Sept., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:  
By superior order this is forwarded to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

**Public Sale.**

C. THOMAS REP & CO.,

DOMITILI BONE ADUIR, & CO.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, and the parties having given up the following property to satisfy the judgment therein rendered, I will proceed to sell the same at the court-house door in Granada, on Saturday, the twentieth day of September, 1856, at twelve o'clock meridian:

The Hacienda commonly known as the Hacienda Solidad, situated about nine miles south of San Lorenzo, in this department, with all the improvements therein situated, consisting of three houses covered with tiles, with out houses, &c.; the farm contains about forty acres of land more or less, and is a plantain hacienda, with fences and everything attached necessary for their cultivation, also about four hundred head of cattle more or less with all their increase, and the right and title to the brand marked OB Solidad.

W. J. STONE, Marshal.

Granada, Sept. 8, 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 Rivas; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co.  
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
**IRON, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE.**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city. Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Tabor & Duffy,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—Southwest corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.  
Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, }  
OWEN DUFFY, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 13.

## WHAT IS NEEDED.

Public discussion in the United States, and local conversation with us at home, has frequently agitated the question whether or no this Republic would tolerate the institution of slavery? Without proceeding to answer in so important a matter, even as to our own opinion, we may at least be allowed to state, that Nicaragua, now requires but two elements to swing her up to that point of greatness which nature designed she should occupy, and these two elements are Peace and Labor. Those who have noticed the desolation which has gradually overgrown this State since the day of its freedom, can but allow that some manifest error has always existed in its organization. In every district signs of a former greatness exist; the ruins of houses and fields induced despondency in every traveler who has ever written of the country. Decay has not been less certain than time; and where we should now see smiling additions to once large and productive farms, the native woods alone are growing. No extension has taken place, but rather the wilderness has driven back the settlements of man. By some peculiar fatality, too, the same mournful fact is stated of the West India Islands, where slavery has been abolished. The London Times says that the liberated Africans are turning to savages and making a wilderness of what was once a garden. The unalterable fact will appear, though teachers of a new humanity may rail, that slavery is the absolute and essential condition of the African; and the history of the nineteenth century needs but to be studied to arrive at the conclusion, that his happiest condition is one of bondage; and that as a sure necessity, he can live in the house of the Caucasian only as a bondman. Instances may be cited against the principle, but these exceptions only prove the rule.

This manifest decadence, visible every where throughout the State, proves conclusively that some internal cause conspires against the Republic. She has had no foreign wars, and therefore external causes could not have had a legitimate effect upon the national prosperity; and for the same reason she should have been prosperous within. But, no; from the date of the 17th of April, 1823, when the Federal Constitution of the Republic of Central America was proclaimed, the State has gone back, back until in 1855 a handful of Americans assumed to control her destinies. She was prostrate at the feet of petty chieftains and a foreign steamship company, without resources, without men, without fame and without energy—everything lost but the wondrous bounties which nature had bestowed for man's abuse. And the cause of all these evils was in the continued revolutions of the people. And what caused these convulsions if it was not the want of industry to conserve the State from disorder and anarchy. The Spanish race had not been taught to labor, were not born to service, and being suddenly cut off from attendance, they were disorganized. They were forced into a condition of society opposed to all their ideas and habits; and finding no solution of the difficulty with which they were surrounded, they revolutionized against an all-pervading tho' unknown evil. They did not perceive that the origin of their trouble arose from the want of labor, but they blindly attributed it to the political system under which they lived. And as one revolution did not relieve them, another was invoked; but all with the same effect. Labor slackened instead of increasing, for war begets idleness as well as soldiers. The men that would work were drawn from the fields to the battle plain; and after living awhile thus, clothed and sustained by government, they fancied the occupation and refused to work; and thus without becoming soldiers, they put on livery and refused to be farmers. Labor was now thrust upon the women, and until this day, the task has never been relieved.

It is indeed a melancholy sight to witness the decay brought about by this condition of affairs. In a country so favored, with a position so commanding, and productions so necessary, that want and desolation should be winning her back to barbarism and solitude, cannot be lamented too deeply, nor opposed too firmly. Whatever measure capable of suggestion, which may afford redemption, should be canvassed quickly. The grass and moss of years should be torn from about the houses; and the gates should be thrown open on their rusty hinges, to afford the renovator place to work. The century in its grand circuit, needs another jewel; and here we have a plan to pluck this

garden from dissipation, to set it in his coronal of empires.

But how to do this? In this day of philanthropy run mad, in this era of slavery agitation, who will dare prescribe the true antidote to this consumption which is killing a nation? Who will say that Labor is necessary; and that without it we can have no peace nor prosperity? There is nothing to conserve the Republic without work, and who will be the subjects of this inexorable fate? The Spaniard will not, for he has never been a slave. The half-breed African and Indian will not, for he has not been educated to it—the American will not, for his intellect is too broad to allow that he should drudge. Nature has answered the interrogatory, however, by making a race of people who are happiest when fulfilling their mission of labor. The negro of the Southern United States is ready at our hands, and in his sweat we recognize the source of rejuvenation to the Republic. His hand can pluck decay from the gate-way and fell the grass which overweeds the crop. In his peculiar physiology, we recognize the answer to this question of want. Medical men have discovered that the African was made so singularly about the head that he could have no other destiny than to work with his shoulders stooped in the sun. The muscles of his legs are laid differently from those of the white man, giving him great advantage in point of physical endurance, while the brain is much smaller, affording barely sufficient intellect to allow him to learn the simplest rudiments of education.

In reply then to the leading wants of this State, we argue that she requires Peace and Labor; and that to give her Labor will be the only means by which Peace can be secured. Politics cannot afford a substitute for work, and so long as we continue without active industry, the State must retrogress.

Before the revolution of Independence in this country, before the Federal Constitution of April, 1823, was adopted, slavery was allowed in Central America, and from that day—the day when the Fed. Congress declared its abolition—to the present, without industry, the country has continued to fall from its former wealth. The people of Nicaragua will not work, and it is useless to calculate upon it. To hire one for a day or a month, is to bring into the house or on the farm a subject of incessant vexation. His movements are slow, his judgment and invention at fault, and his mind stubborn. While there is no greater punishment than a discharge, it is useless to attempt to frighten, for with his liberty he obtains freedom from work. A living can be had, at any rate; and while there are so many houses open, he can sleep in the first hammock he finds empty. Those who have observed the condition and habits of the men about Granada, will bear us out that they are really too lazy to live. Their time is spent in idleness; and although private enterprise is at a stand still for want of hands, and government improvements cannot proceed, these men will not turn their hands to earn a decent and honest living. In this strait, what must be done to develop the wealth of the country, but to introduce an element just suited to the emergency. It is useless to shuffle off the discussion or the fact—we must have labor, and the only point is how are we to obtain it? On this alternative we shall not attempt to decide, for many gentlemen favor the introduction of slavery, while others advocate the coolie system, by which large numbers of Asiatics may be brought into Nicaragua. At a proper time we shall express our preference; and in the meantime we feel confident that the government will wisely consider and judiciously act in this important matter.

**PAY OF COMPANY A, FIRST RIFLES.**—The pay roll of old Company A, First Rifles, as the company is familiarly called, involved the sum of \$21,000. The company on its first organization, was composed of men who were engaged at one hundred dollars per month; but its first members having been promoted or discharged, while others are remembered with the immortal dead, the sum necessary for its pay falls sixty thousand dollars short of what it would have been had the same organization continued from the sailing of the Vesta from San Francisco, up to the first of August. Had all the members of company A continued as they enlisted, the pay roll would have called for eighty-four thousand dollars. It may not be amiss to say that this was the company to which the head-quarters of the army was at Rivas, he selected the quarters of company A as his sleeping place.

**FAVORS.**—We are indebted to the Adjutant General for a copy of the Register of the Nicaraguan Army for 1856.

## INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

When the feudal age expired, and the barons it sustained were curbed of their power, the enterprises of the times devolved upon government. Men were no longer able to sway a nation or conquer a province. With the fall of Warwick, the last of those individual kings disappeared. Henceforth the world was under the dominion of communities; and when some individual, more daring than his means would allow, attempted to imitate the race which had fallen, he found that the state itself was his rival. He could not war against the people, for they were the instruments with which he hoped to win; but the people had become the State, and when he broke from his allegiance to the authorities, he found that he had only defied the representatives of a community. Society was organized, and power only existed with the agents of its appointment. In the time of the Barons, individuals controlled events; in the day of monarchy, communities directed affairs. Great intellects might guide a state, or an absolute monarch might mislead a people; but as a rule, the voice of society united to administer public affairs.

This principle was applied with more force in every succeeding generation, until in the nineteenth century we see its effects in the establishment of the great American Republic. There the purest democracy ever known to the world, guides and directs a nation with twenty-five millions of people. Looking back, we can determine by a moments contrast how vast has been the revolution from the feudal times, when the mass had no voice in the government, and the present day, when the people decide every thing. From the smallest matter to the grandest affair of national importance, this has relation. The baron could regulate domestic life as well as the public weal—he could make war of marry a vassal—so unlimited was his power, virtue had no recourse against his lustful desires. This must be considered the extent of individual despotism. Now there is a law higher than him—higher than kings. The popular expression is good against coronated monarchs and men as well. To the source of all power, every ear is turned for the note of approbation. Error finds sturdy resistance under the eye of royalty. Then the man was born to his state of tyranny, now he is raised to it—then the accident of birth devolved the right to govern—now the force of intellect alone will yield the throne of power. God and the law made tyrants once, to-day energy and the people pull down or erect the governors of the world. We are in the age of communities.

The nineteenth century is declining to its close, and the age it has successfully inaugurated, is going out with it. The past is ever memorable, for it has brought out the knowledge and experience we enjoy. Its education has trained and expanded the human mind until the sublime essence of thought claims affinity with the God of revelation. The material world is becoming one vast scheme of life subordinate to discovery and invention; and when we shall have lived an hundred years longer, growing in science with its advance, what point shall be assigned to our position then. The mortal will have gone to its original elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and the other principles of life; but the ever living intellect will hold its place with the excellencies of the new century. We are just now on the threshold of another age. We are in the midst of a revolution, and a retrogression. Society is yielding up its power to the barons again. The people are behind the march of events—the majesty of mind is in the ascendancy. Intellect is royal—energy and will are its ministers. Individuality will be the motive power of the coming time. Men with forecast, judgment, precision and endurance, will manage the future revolutions. Hastings commenced the era by acquiring dominion over India. But he was not the true representative man, for he worked with a power already at hand. Sam Houston came nearer the idea; but as all excellencies must be educated, he fell short of the statue, for a revolution was created to suit his time. Walker, however, meets the ideal. Without means, in the face of a thousand obstacles, beleaguered by creditors and watched by government agents, opposed by his former history, denounced by society and its great organ the conservative press, he still worked at his conception, as the sculptor chisels the block of marble, until a state was wrought from the unforbidding materials. The Individualism of the man was the only source of reliance and ultimate success. The unknown and almost unfathomable resources of a mighty mind, when taxed for labor, have brought out the perfect image of what will represent the next age. The future may and will produce imitations, but they will have had their

model—the career of one man must give shape to many revolutions of which the future will hear; but without an example such as none could have imagined before its realization, these convulsions would never have been dreamed of. And in many wars that are to come, founded as they will be on individual enterprise, history will chronicle many failures, but never one so successful as this of ours, for few ages will produce a man so gifted in all the details of government, as the regenerator of Central America. Heroes there are now and will be many; but the combined virtue of the hero, statesman, philanthropist and scholar can scarcely be found embodied in a single man in every century.

**BODY RECOVERED.**—Last week a native woman came to the residence of the American Minister and informed him that a dead body was lying in the bushes a short distance up the lake. A party started out to search, and soon found, as the woman said, the skeleton of a man. The flesh was all decayed, but on examination, the bones were found to be those of Mr. R. H. Drew, who disappeared so mysteriously two or three months ago. The skeleton was identified by a tooth which had been filled in a peculiar fashion, and also by a small snuff-box which Drew was known to have had. Col. Wheeler had the remains brought into town and buried.

It is not supposed that the deceased came to his death by foul means; but rather that he perished from starvation while mentally deranged. His mind was somewhat unsettled while in town, and when he disappeared no particular attention was paid to it. After several days, however, anxiety was felt and enquiries made, when some person stated that he had been seen a short distance up the beach. Instantly a party proceeded to search—Footsteps were seen, but no trace of Drew could be had. It is supposed that he heard the party approaching, and in his derangement thought it was an enemy, and thereupon fled into the woods where he perished.

**THE FIRST CORN MILL IN GRANADA.**—Colonel John H. Wheeler has started the first corn mill ever known in Granada. It is located in the square above the Legation, and its humming noise while "chawing up" the grain, may be heard even in the Presidential residence. And we do not consider the sound should be unpleasant to General Walker's ears, reminding him as it must, that he is the cause of its presence here. The natives crowd around the place in great numbers, and for a space the Indians thought their trade of making pinole was gone; but on mature consideration they came to the conclusion that like all other American enterprises, it was new to them and the country, and worked out its way without following any beaten track. The government furnishes a large supply of corn which is ground up and dealt out to the army. The American residents of the place patronise it extensively, and in fact the improvement is considered well of by "all hands and the cook."

**DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES.**—The Reverend Mr. Wheeler, agent of the North American Tract Society, took occasion last Sunday, while the Rifle Battalion was on dress parade, to distribute a number of bibles among the officers and privates of the Battalion. Major O'Neal was in command of the parade and after drill, he ordered the troops to rest on their arms while the distribution was taking place. Each officer and every third soldier received a bible.

**DEAD.**—Old Aguardiente, a well known horse belonging to Lt. Col. Frank Anderson, died on Sunday night very suddenly. The Colonel had Aguardiente properly buried. There were few horses in Nicaragua superior to Aguardiente, either for speed, bottom, beauty or docility. Peace to his manes.

**IN MANAGUA.**—Company B, Captain Mullen, of the Second Light Infantry Battalion, is at present situated in Managua. A letter from that place states that all the boys are well, and that they are in daily expectation of visitors. The best in the cupboard is promised to whoever comes.

**CHANGE OF HEAD QUARTERS.**—We learn that Brig. Gen. Hornsby, in command of the Meridional Department, has temporarily removed his head quarters to St. George, three miles from Rivas.

**MISS PELLETT IN THE FIELD.**—An amiable and talented correspondent, Miss Sarah Pellett, has written a long letter to a California paper in favor of John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

**PICTURES.**—Good daguerreotypes are taken now by Mr. Kingwell at the house known as the Granada Hotel.



**REGISTER OF THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA, Up to Aug 1, 1856.**

**GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF.**  
 William Walker.  
*Staff, Aids-de-Camps.*  
 Lieut. Col. F. A. Lainé, comis'd March 15, 1856.  
 Captain W. P. Lewis, " May 12, "  
 Captain M. F. Pineda, " May 31, "  
 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Gist, " April 16, "  
 2d Lieut. John S. Finney, " May 29, "  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**  
*Adjutant General.*  
 Col. Ph. R. Thompson, " Feb. 11, 1856.  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*  
 Captain John V. Hooff, " April 16, 1856.  
**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**  
*Inspector General.*  
 Colonel Bruno Natzmer, " Nov. 12, 1855.  
 1st Lieut. Julius Keil, " " "  
 2d Lieut. Tyler O'Gwin, " May 25, 1856.  
**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.**  
 (Rank of Major.)  
 John H. Marshall, " July 15, 1856.  
 Resigned.  
*Assistant Judge Advocate General.*  
 (Rank of Captain.)  
 M. A. Frazer, " July 23, 1856.  
**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**  
*Quartermaster General.*  
 Col. T. F. Fisher, " April 1, 1856.  
*Assistant Quartermaster General.*  
 Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, " " "  
**Quartermasters.**  
 Capt. W. H. Williamson, " Feb. 14, 1856.  
 Capt. William Morris, " April 1, 1856.  
 2d Lieut. W. C. Page, " " "  
**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**  
*Commissary General of Subsistence.*  
 Colonel George B. Hall, " July 15, 1856.  
*Assistant Commissary General.*  
 Major B. F. Crane, " July 2, "  
*Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.*  
 Captain Frank Mahon, " Jan. 20, 1856.  
 2d Lieut. W. H. Lyons, " Feb. 29, "  
**PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**  
*Paymaster General.*  
 Colonel Alex. Jones, " Feb. 8, 1856.  
**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
*Surgeon General.*  
 (Rank of Colonel.)  
 Surgeons.  
 (Rank of Major.)  
 J. Dawson, " Nov. 14, "  
 C. S. Coleman, " April 28, "  
*Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.*  
 (Rank of Captain.)  
 J. C. Gesner, " Jan. 9, "  
 W. G. Sleight, " Jan. 24, "  
 R. T. Royston, " Feb. 26, "  
 A. Callahan, " May 30, "  
 W. L. Lundy, " June 13, "  
 G. H. Scott, " " "  
**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
*Chief of Ordnance.*  
 Major E. W. Rawle, " July 14, "  
 Major H. L. Potter, " " "  
 Captain A. Swingle, " April 17, "  
 2d Lieut. A. C. Hart, " " "  
 2d Lieut. H. A. Carhart, " May 30, "  
**GENERAL OFFICERS.**  
*Brigadier General.*  
 C. C. Hornsby, " Jan. 1, "  
*Aids-de-Camp.*  
 Captain George R. Caston, " May 12, "  
 2d Lieutenant C. H. West, " Feb. 29, "  
*Brigadier General.*  
 B. D. Fry, " April 16, "  
*Aids-de-Camp.*  
 Captain W. A. Sutter, " May 12, "  
 2d Lieut. Thomp. Micou, " June 27, "  
**OFFICERS UNATTACHED.**  
 Colonel M. B. Skerrett, " Jan. 12, "  
 Major W. P. Caycee, " May 12, "  
 Captain J. B. Green, " June 27, "  
**LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY.**  
*Captain.*  
 A. Schwartz, " April 16, "  
*Second Lieutenant.*  
 George E. Ferrand, " " "  
**FIRST BATTALION OF RIFLES.**  
*Colonel.*  
 Edward J. Sanders, " " "  
*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
 Frank P. Anderson, " May 12, "  
*Major.*  
 John Calvin O'Neil, " April 17, "  
*Adjutant.*  
 1st Lieut. Dan Lathrop, " Jan. 14, "  
*Quartermaster.*  
 Captain B. W. Sammis, " April 19, "  
*Captains.*  
 Co. B. George W. Leonard, " April 15, "  
 F. J. Lavall Stith, " April 16, "  
 C. Thomas Dolan, " June 13, "  
 E. William Merryman, " " "  
 D. Sam D. MacChesney, " July 6, "  
*First Lieutenants.*  
 A. R. A. Johnstone, " March 11, "  
 B. Lewis R. Lattermore, " April 16, "  
 E. James Dunican, " June 13, "  
*Second Lieutenants.*  
 A. R. E. Milliken, " April 16, "  
 C. A. A. Moore, " " "  
 D. Thomas Chichester, " " "  
 E. Charles Gordon, " " "  
 F. R. P. Gardner, " " "  
 F. Wm. H. Matthews, " " "  
 D. David C. Forest, " Feb. 18, "  
 A. T. G. Flournoy, " May 25, "  
 B. M. J. Morris, " July 6, "  
 B. Alexander Anderson, " July 14, "  
 On furlough. } Jennings Estelle, " Feb. 8, "  
 } William Sanford, " April 16, "

**SECOND BATTALION OF RIFLES.**

*Colonel.*  
 John Allen, " June 30, "  
*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
 Edmund H. MacDonald, " June 13, "  
*Adjutant.*  
 Captain Charles A. Gore, " June 30, "  
*Quartermaster.*  
 2d Lieut. W. Overton, " June 30, "  
*Captains.*  
 Co. A. William P. Jarvis, " " "  
 C. R. S. Williams, " July 6, "  
*First Lieutenant.*  
 A. John F. Schorch, " June 30, "  
*Second Lieutenants.*  
 A. Benj. M. Anderson, " June 30, "  
 A. J. McElroy, " " "  
 B. Michael Gross, " " "  
 B. Jesse Williams, " " "  
 C. J. G. Summers, " " "  
**FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.**  
*Colonel.*  
 John B. Markham, " May 12, 1856  
*Lieutenant Colonel.*  
 A. F. Rudler, " " "  
*Major.*  
 Warren Raymond, " " "  
*Adjutant.*  
 2d Lieut. Newton L. Webb, " April 16, "  
*Captains.*  
 B. J. Egbert Farnum, " Feb. 7, "  
 C. John M. Baldwin, " March 23, "  
 E. Francis B. O'Keefe, " April 1, "  
 D. James C. Jamison, " April 28, "  
 A. Charles H. Kruger, " May 12, "  
 F. Frank A. Thompson, " June 27, "  
 G. J. H. Williamson, " July 6, "  
*First Lieutenants.*  
 F. James T. Coleman, " March 11, "  
 D. D. Barney Woolf, " April 28, "  
 A. R. C. Tyler, " May 23, "  
 B. J. W. Anderson, " June 27, "  
 C. F. F. Wright, " July 6, "  
*Second Lieutenants.*  
 A. W. McDonald, " March 6, "  
 E. John M. Griffin, " March 8, "  
 C. William W. Rodgers, " March 13, "  
 E. Frederick Peeters, " April 16, "  
 F. George Beamish, " " "  
 A. James W. Taylor, " May 22, "  
 D. William Percival, " May 25, "  
 G. J. L. Ransford, " July 6, "  
**SECOND BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.**  
*Colonel.*  
 John A. Jaquess, " June 13, "  
*Major.*  
 Leonidas McIntosh, " April 23, "  
*Adjutant.*  
 E. H. Clarke, " June 13, "  
*Quartermaster.*  
 James St. Levy, " June 27, "  
*Captains.*  
 A. Henry Dusenbury, " Feb. 14, "  
 B. James Mullen, " April 23, "  
 C. L. Englehart, " May 29, "  
 D. Thomas Henry, " June 13, "  
 E. Jules G. Droux, " " "  
*First Lieut. ants.*  
 B. F. Delaney, " April 23, "  
 B. Oba Paxton, " March 11, "  
 E. John Cooper, " June 13, "  
 C. R. E. Glennen, " June 27, "  
*Second Lieutenants.*  
 C. J. W. Polk, " April 23, "  
 D. Arthur Connor, " June 13, "  
 E. Harry T. Sherman, " " "  
 James H. Hearsey, " June 27, "  
**BATTALION OF RANGERS.**  
*Major Commanding.*  
 John P. Waters, " June 13, "  
*Adjutant.*  
 2d Lieut. James A. Fisher, " " "  
*Captains.*  
 L. Norvell Walker, " April 16, "  
 Robert Ellis, " June 13, "  
 M. E. Bradley, " July 19, "  
*First Lieutenants.*  
 R. W. Pickersgill, " June 13, "  
 John G. Bush, " " "  
 E. F. Russell, " July 6, "  
*Second Lieutenant.*  
 Sam Leslie, " June 30, "  
**RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.**  
*Colonels.*  
 M. B. Skerrett, January 12, 1856, Unattached.  
 Edward J. Sanders, April 16, 1st Rifles.  
 John B. Markham, May 12, 1st Light Inf.  
 John A. Jaquess, June 13, 2d Light Inf.  
 John Allen, June 30, 2d Rifles.  
*Lieutenant Colonels.*  
 Frank P. Anderson, May 12, 1st Rifles.  
 A. F. Rudler, 1st Light Inf.  
 Edmund H. MacDonald, June 13, 2d Rifles.  
*Majors.*  
 John Calvin O'Neil, April 17, 1st Rifles.  
 Leonidas McIntosh, April 23, 2d Light Inf.  
 Warren Raymond, May 12, 1st Light Inf.  
 W. P. Caycee, May 2, Unattached.  
 John P. Waters, June 13, Rangers.  
*Captains.*  
 J. Egbert Farnum, February 7, 1st Light Inf.  
 Henry Dusenbury, February 14, 2d Light Inf.  
 John M. Baldwin, May 23, 1st Light Inf.  
 Francis B. O'Keefe, April 1, 1st Light Inf.  
 L. Norvell Walker, April 16, Rangers.  
 George W. Leonard, April 16, 1st Rifles.  
 J. Lavall Stith, April 16, 1st Rifles.  
 James Mullen, April 23, 2d Light Inf.  
 James C. Jamison, April 28, 1st Light Inf.  
 Charles H. Kruger, May 12, 2d Light Inf.  
 L. Englehart, May 29, 1st Rifles.  
 William Merryman, June 13, 1st Rifles.  
 Thomas Dolan, June 13, Rangers.  
 Robert Ellis, June 13, 2d Light Inf.  
 Thomas Henry, June 13, 2d Light Inf.  
 Jules G. Droux, June 13, Unattached.  
 J. M. Hernandez, July 13, 1st Light Inf.  
 Frank A. Thompson, June 27, On furlough.  
 John B. Green, June 27, On furlough.

William P. Jarvis, June 30, 2d Rifles.  
 Sam. D. MacChesney, July 6, 1st Rifles.  
 R. S. Williams, July 6, 2d Rifles.  
 J. H. Williamson, July 6, 1st Light Inf.  
 M. E. Bradley, July 19, Rangers.  
 P. F. Mancosos, Jan. 23, Unattached—N. Orleans.  
*First Lieutenants.*  
 Dan Lathrop, January 14, 1st Rifles.  
 R. A. Johnstone, March 11, 1st Rifles.  
 James T. Coleman, March 11, 1st Light Inf.  
 Oba Paxton, March 11, 2d Light Inf.  
 Lewis R. Lattermore, April 16, 1st Rifles.  
 Ben. W. Sammis, April 19, " "  
 B. F. Delaney, April 23, 2d Light Inf.  
 D. Barney Woolf, April 28, 1st Light Inf.  
 R. C. Tyler, May 23, 1st Light Inf.  
 R. W. Pickersgill, June 13, Rangers.  
 John G. Bush, " " "  
 John Cooper, " " "  
 Diego Hernandez, " " "  
 James Dunican, " " "  
 J. W. Anderson, June 27, 1st Light Inf.  
 R. E. Glennen, " " "  
 Sohn F. Schorch, June 30, 2d Rifles.  
 Charles A. Gore, " " "  
 F. F. Wright, July 6, 1st Light Inf.  
*Second Lieut. ants.*  
 Jennings Estelle, Feb. 8, On furlough.  
 David C. Forest, Feb. 18, 1st Rifles.  
 W. McDonald, March 6, 1st Light Inf.  
 John M. Griffin, March 8, " "  
 William W. Rodgers, March 13, " "  
 Sampson Williamson, March 30, 1st Rifles.  
 Newton L. Webb, April 16, 1st Light Inf.  
 Thomas Chichester, " " "  
 R. E. Milliken, " " "  
 A. A. Moore, " " "  
 Charles Gordon, " " "  
 William H. Matthews, " " "  
 William Sanford, " " "  
 R. P. Gardner, " " "  
 Frederick Peeters, " " "  
 George Beamish, " " "  
 J. W. Polk, April 23, 2d Light Inf.  
 James W. Taylor, May 22, 1st Light Inf.  
 William Percival, May 25, " "  
 T. G. Flournoy, May 25, 1st Rifles.  
 E. H. Clarke, June 13, 2d Light Inf.  
 Arthur Connor, " " "  
 Harry T. Sherman, " " "  
 Sam Leslie, " " "  
 James A. Fisher, " " "  
 James H. Hearsey, June 27, On furlough.  
 Benj. M. Anderson, June 30, 2d Rifles.  
 Michael Grosz, " " "  
 J. McElroy, " " "  
 Jesse Williams, " " "  
 M. J. Morris, July 6, 1st Rifles.  
 J. G. Summers, July 6, 2d Rifles.  
 J. L. Ransford, " " "  
 Alexander Anderson, July 14, 1st Light Inf.  
 By command of }  
 WM. WALKER, }  
 General-Commanding-in-Chief. }  
 PH. R. THOMPSON, Adj. General, N. A. }  
 Headquarters of the Army, }  
 Adj. General's Office, }  
 Granada, Aug. 1, 1856. }

**DROPPED FROM THE ARMY ROLL.**—Two weeks ago we published that Major Ingraham, acting surgeon-general of the army had gone to the east on a furlough of sixty days. On reading the general orders of the army several days ago, we found that the name of Duncan N. Ingraham was dropped from the army roll. On inquiry we learned that after Mr. Ingraham left this city, certain facts came to light reflecting on his honesty, and that to have these explained, he was ordered to report again at head-quarters. He declined to do so, and in order to save himself from arrest, he hid on board the steamer off Greytown, and thus eluded the officers sent after him. As it is probable Mr. Ingraham will follow the example of his predecessors who have left this country when it became too hot for them, and publish articles against the government, we deem it necessary to state that Duncan N. Ingraham, was dropped from the army roll of the Republic on account of conduct unbecoming an honest man; and that he was also driven from the United States navy for the same cause.

**ARMY REGISTER.**—We publish in another column the Army Register recently issued by the Adjutant General. As published in El Nicaraguense, it is corrected by the publication of those officers who have resigned, been dropped from the roll, or cashiered. Colonel Thompson informs us that he will issue another Register in the course of a few weeks.

**HEALTHY.**—There was really but one death from fever or sickness in Masaya during the month of August. One man was accidentally killed, and another died from cholera, making in all three deaths in that garrison for one month. It is said the police regulations of Masaya are very superior, while the hospital is admirably situated.

**TO THE MEMORY.**—The Cubans in this city commemorated by High Mass, in the Cathedral, on Monday last, their reverence for the memory of Crittenden and the fifty brave men who were garroted in Havana six years ago.

**SPAIN.**—The fleet to be sent to Mexico by Spain will number eleven ships of the line, three frigates two corvettes and four steamers.

**EASTERN THEATRICALS.**—From our eastern exchanges we gather the following summary of theatrical items:—Miss Charlotte Cushman is engaged to appear in New Orleans this winter. . . . The People's Theatre, Cincinnati, (Wood's) and eight adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire, on Friday, 13th July. Nothing was saved from the theatre. The loss is heavy. . . . The Mayor of Baltimore has prohibited the exhibition of "Jack Sheppard" and "A Glance at Baltimore" upon the stage, such plays being, in his opinion, demoralizing in their tendency. If the better classes would more frequently visit the theatres, and express their wishes there, the stage might be made the "school for morals" it was originally designed, and the municipal authorities would not be required to interfere as censors. Mr. F. S. Chanfrau has arrived in New York, after having played successful engagements, during nine months, in every city or town of importance in the United States. . . . The prize drama of "New York Patriots, or the Battle of Saratoga," has created quite a furor at the American Museum, N. Y. . . . Miss Susan Denin had made a great "hit" in "Camille," at the Bowery, N. Y. Her name appears in the bills now as "Mrs. Huntington." . . . Miss Matilda Heron is residing with her mother in Philadelphia. . . . Misses Eliza and Olive Logan are performing in Canada. Mr. Crisp has become the permanent lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, New Orleans. . . . Some ladies in Boston are moving in the matter of erecting a monument, at Mount Auburn, to the memory of the late Mrs. George Barrett, the actress. . . . The London correspondent of the N. Y. Sunday Times says that James Anderson returns to America in September next, to fulfill a series of engagements in various parts of the United States, and will afterwards proceed to California and Australia. . . . Mr. Eddy, a well-known and excellent actor, and formerly manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, New York, will take his departure for California in September next. . . . The rumor of Mr. Forrest's intended marriage is premature.

**THE CAMELS.**—A Texan paper says: "It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries march our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. Their appearance stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures. A horse in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow with their long, measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.

**THE DANISH SOUND DUES.**—For a long time the Danish government has collected a tax off of all vessels entering the Baltic through the Danish Sound. The American government, some years since, refused to pay this toll, and a diplomatic correspondence has long been maintained between the United States and Denmark, on the subject. Mr. Marcy has finally ended the discussion by declaring that after the 14th of June, 1857, his government would make forcible resistance to the collection of the toll. Other nations in Europe have followed the example of the American government, and it is probable the navigation of the Baltic will be relieved from the payment of this tax.

The Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, has been purchased by a Madame Polack, the widow of a wealthy banker of the Hebrew persuasion at Königsberg, in Prussia. This lady intends to beautify the place and improve the whole neighborhood at her sole expense. The first thing she has done is to plant the whole area with a grove of olive trees, and thus restore it to the original state from which it derives its name. The olive tree thrives well in that locality, and though it takes many years before arriving to a state of maturity and sixteen years before bearing any fruit at all, it requires but little or no tending, and last for several hundred years.

**Gov. TOOMBS ON THE PRESIDENCY.**—The New York Herald publishes a letter from Gov. Toombs, of Georgia, in which he exhorts that paper to oppose the election of Fremont, as in the event of his success, it is the decided opinion of the writer that the Union must dissolve.

**Notice.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:  
 One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.  
 One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm. Bayley for \$183.33.  
 The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY;  
 Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Setiembre 13 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

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO  
DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.  
Granada, Setiembre 6 de 1856.

Señor.  
El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
No habiendo tenido eficacia el decreto de 23 de Noviembre de 1855 relativo á colonizacion por haberlo modificado el Gobierno Provisorio en la ciudad de Leon, el 29 de Marzo del presente año; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA:

- Art. 1.º Toda contrata que se haga por trabajo cualesquiera que fuese el término de ella, será obligatoria para los que la formen.
- Art. 2.º Toda persona que se contrate para hacer trabajos y que falte á ellos, será sentenciada por el Juez de 1.ª Instancia Prefecto Subprefecto, Juez de Agricultura ó Alcalde Local; á trabajos forzados por un término que no baje de un mes, ni exceda de seis ó hasta que la parte con quien hizo la contrata solicite su liberacion.
- Art. 3.º Todo jornalero que fuese comprometido á trabajar por un término que exceda de seis meses y que falte al cumplimiento de su contrata, será sentenciado por cualquiera de las antedichas autoridades á trabajos forzados por el mismo tiempo que les falte para el cumplimiento de su servicio; ó hasta que la parte con quien celebró la contrata solicite su liberacion.
- Art. 4.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 6 de Setiembre de 1856.—Wm. Walker.—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO  
DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.  
Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.

Señor.  
El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:  
EL GOBIERNO,

Habiéndose admitido la renuncia del actual Prefecto del Departamento Meridional; en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase Prefecto de dicho Departamento al Sr. Henry Kane: debiendo hacerse cargo por ahora por dimision del Receptor de Alcavalas de Rivas de las rentas públicas á excepcion del agardiente y tajo que se hallan arrendados.
  - 2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."
- De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo. Su atento servidor.—FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO  
DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Sr.  
Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.  
El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

### EL GOBIERNO,

Debiendo establecerse un funcionario que represente y defienda los derechos é intereses de la Nacion; en uso de sus facultades

### ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase Fiscal general de Hacienda de la República de Nicaragua al Sr. John M. Baldwin, con el sueldo de doscientos pesos mensuales.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.  
De suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor.  
FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.  
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO  
DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.  
Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.

Señor.  
El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:  
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.  
No habiendo tenido eficacia el decreto de 23 de Noviembre de 1855 relativo á colonizacion por haberlo modificado el Gobierno Provisorio en la ciudad de Leon, el 29 de Marzo del presente año; en uso de sus facultades

### DECRETA:

- Art. 1.º Todo hombre Blanco libre que inmigre en la República, podrá establecerse en ella y mejorar cualquiera porcion de sus terrenos baldíos; no excediendo de ciento setenta acres la extension; recibirá del Gobierno después de seis meses de residencia ó ocupacion de dicho terreno el título correspondiente, con tal que al tiempo de la ocupacion, se efectúe su registro delineando sus límites ó confines en la Oficina del Archivero de títulos de tierras del Departamento donde exista el terreno.
  - Art. 2.º Todo inmigrado comprendido en los requisitos del artículo anterior que se halle acompañado de su familia, tendrá el derecho de la ocupacion referida en el art. anterior y á la expiracion del término de seis meses de recibir un título por trescientos veinte acres de terreno baldío siempre que cumpla con la condicion del registro establecido en este decreto.
  - Art. 3.º Es un deber de los Archiveros en sus respectivos Departamentos, de llevar un libro para el objeto especial de registrar todos los derechos de vecindad y privilegios posesorios que puedan ocurrir bajo este decreto.
  - Art. 4.º El que pretenda título de tierras conforme á los artículos 1.º y 2.º de este decreto, por haber transcurrido los seis meses de ocupacion, deberá deducir su derecho ante el Juez de 1.ª Instancia del Departamento donde existan los terrenos para obtener el certificado de vecindad y ocupacion que por este decreto se requiere, previa la notificacion que deberá hacer por escrito al fiscal de hacienda con diez dias de anticipacion á la mencionada solicitud.
  - Art. 5.º Quedan derogados los decretos de 23 de Noviembre de 1855 y de 29 de Marzo del presente año sin perjuicio de los derechos que en virtud de ellos se hallan adquirido.
  - Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de Setiembre de 1856.—Wm. Walker.—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Gobernacion Ldo. don F. Ferrer.
- Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

### AVISO:

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

#### Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.

En el Departamento Meridional

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Hacienda de Pital.                               | Pedro Chamorro.     |
| Id. Paraiso.                                     | Juan José Ruiz.     |
| Id. Palmar.                                      | Id. id.             |
| Id. Sta. fe.                                     | Pablo Torres.       |
| Id. Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo. | J. Manuel Maleaño.  |
| Hacienda de Rosario.                             | Indalecio Maleaño.  |
| Id. Candelaria.                                  | José Antonio López. |
| Id. San Cayetano.                                | Id. id.             |
| Id. Potosí Heda.                                 | Salvador Sacaza.    |
| Id. David.                                       | de Felipe Avilez.   |
| Id. Viejo.                                       | Bartolo Darce.      |
|  | Clemente Santos.    |

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Sapoá.  | Flia. de los Salgueras |
| Hacienda de Felipe y Sinfonso Saenz.            | de los Cerdas.         |
| El Javio.                                       | de José Abarca.        |
| 3 Haciendas San Francisco.                      | J. de Jesus Arguello.  |
| 2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas Pital. | Franciseo Guerra.      |
| Hacienda de Sopilote.                           | Bieente Guerra.        |
| Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.            | Francisco Ugarte.      |
| Palmar  | Juan Aguilar.          |

#### Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Aguagria          | Id. id.               |
| Heda. de Malaco.  | Fulgencio Vega.       |
| Id. Nicacio.      | Nicacio del Castillo. |
| Id. Mombacho.     | Fernando Sequeira.    |
| Id. D. Vega.      | Luis Montiel.         |
| Id. Veinticuatro. | Narciso Espinoza.     |
| Id. Chaguite de   | José María Estrada.   |

#### Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| San Gerónimo. | Fulgencio Vega.    |
| Jesus María.  | de los Chamorros.  |
| Santa Rosa.   | Id. id.            |
| San César.    | Lino César.        |
| Quimichapa.   | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Guapinolapa.  | Luis Montiel.      |
| El Palacio.   | Antonio Barbereno. |
| Hacienda de   | Rufina Vega.       |
| Hacienda de   | J. Leon Sandoval   |

#### Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.

|                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Joeote.                          | E. Carazo.             |
| Cafetal.                         | Id. id.                |
| Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. | Id. id.                |
| Depo.,                           | En la Virgen.          |
| Juan Davila.                     | J. Manuel Maleaño.     |
| Las Lajas.                       | Rafael Paiz.           |
| Id.                              | José Antonio.          |
| La Cruz.                         | José Antonio López.    |
| San Francisco.                   | Montenegro.            |
| Mercedes.                        | Ignocente Guéte.       |
| Cevadilla.                       | Sandino.               |
| Jesus María.                     | Indigo Estate J. Ruiz. |

#### Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 2 Casas de                                 | José Abarca.         |
| Ala par de la Parroqui                     | Chepita Bnstos.      |
| N.º 1 Adobe grande de                      | Juan J. Ruiz.        |
| N.º 2                                      | Id. Clemente Santos. |
| N.º 3 Esquinero                            | José M. Maleaño.     |
| Id. 4 Medeana                              | Francisco Guerra.    |
| Id. 5 El Meson en parte quemado            | Id.                  |
| Id. 6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza    | Rafael Paiz.         |
| Id. 7 Mediana adobe                        | Pablo Torres.        |
| Id. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio            | Id.                  |
| Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza        | Rafael Paiz.         |
| Id. 10 Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, | Rafael Paiz.         |
| Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza                 | José Alfaro.         |
| Id. 12.                                    | Pedro Chamorro.      |

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Cayetano Santos.  | Casa y Tierras.  |
| Pedro Marin       | Id. en el Varrio |
| Antonio Chericano | Id.              |
| Camilo Obando     | Id.              |
| Bital Duarte      | Id.              |
| Policarpo Talanga | Id.              |
| Pedro Basquez     | Id.              |
| Antonio Gareía    | Id.              |
| Antonio Mareno    | Id.              |
| Mauricio Bejarano | Id.              |
| Lorenzo Avendaño  | Id.              |
| Jorge Cubero      | Id.              |
| Ramon Garcia      | Id.              |
| Tomas Espinoza    | Id.              |
| Lorenzo Quesada   | Id.              |

|                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Jacinto Laríos y hmos. | Casa y Tierras                     |
| Agustin Leal           | Casa y dos Posesiones              |
| Gerónimo Moráles       | Haciendita de cacao                |
| Cruz Bilches           | Casa, Tierras, y Ganado            |
| Fnco. Rodriguez Psson. | de cacao, y tras.                  |
| Agustin Bejarano       | Id.                                |
| José M. Mareno         | Id. y Casa                         |
| Tomas Granados         | Id.                                |
| Cubillo y Hermanos     | Casas y Tierras                    |
| Felipe Avilez          | Hed. de Anil el Salitre            |
| José M. Santos         | Casa y Tierras                     |
| Manuel Mareno          | Casa, Madriado y T.                |
| J. Antonio Vega        | Casa en Potocí, y tras.            |
| Juanio Herdocia,       | Hacienda Concepcion                |
| J. Antonio Avilez,     | Casas en Potocí y tras             |
| Bruno Martin,          | Casa en Potocí                     |
| Vitoriano Chamorro,    | la mitad de una Hacienda de Cacao. |

|                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| José María Briseño,  | Casa y Tierras                  |
| Saturnino Salamanca, | Id.                             |
| Ygnocente Huete,     | Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires. |
| José Chamorro        | Casa y Tierras.                 |
| Estanislado Picado,  | Casa y Tierras en San Gorge.    |
| Juan Ortega,         | Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires. |
| José de Jesus Huete, | Id.                             |

|                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Blas Molina       | Casa y Tierras                  |
| Juan Faramcia     | Id.                             |
| Francisco Ligovia | Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires. |

#### Casas en Granada.

|                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza | Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega. |
| N.º 2 Mediana adobe              | Antonio Berbeno.                  |
| Id. 3 Adobegrande                | de los Chamorros.                 |
| Id. 4 Mediana adobe              | J. María Estrada.                 |
| Id. 5 Mediana adobe              | Nicacio Castillo.                 |
| Id. 6 Adobe grande               | Lino César.                       |
| Id. 7                            | Rufina Vega.                      |
| Id. 8 Adobe grande               | J. Arguello Arce.                 |
| Id. 9                            | Id. Luis Montiel.                 |
| Id. 10                           | Id. Narciso Espinoza              |
| Id. 11. Luciono                  | Luciano Vega.                     |
| Id. 12. Id.                      | María Luisa Horan.                |
| Casa de                          | José Ubau.                        |
| Id.                              | Ventura Gamez.                    |
| Id.                              | Rosario Vivas.                    |
| Esquina grande                   | Indalecio Maleaño.                |
| Id.                              | María Benquechén.                 |
| Id.                              | Ponciano Corral.                  |
| 2 Casas                          | Filar Mareno.                     |
| Esquina de la Plaza              | Fermin Arana.                     |
| Casa de adobe de                 | José Antonio Lacayo.              |
| Id.                              | Fernando Guzman.                  |
| Casa de adobe de                 | Mateo Espinoza.                   |
| Id.                              | Bernabé Rosales.                  |
| Id.                              | J. Braulio Ubau.                  |

|                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Una parte en una casa en Managua, | J. Braulio Ubau.      |
| 2 C. de Luiza                     | Chamorro de Arelhano. |
| 1 Id.                             | Joaquina Horan        |
| 1 Id.                             | Miguel Gutierrez      |
| 1 Id.                             | Fernando Sequeira     |
| 1 Id.                             | Pedro Sequeira        |
| 1 Id.                             | Francisco Leal        |
| 2 Casas                           | Yrene Horan           |
| Id.                               | José Leon Sandoval    |
| Id.                               | Felipe Cabezas.       |

Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdiccion de Nandaimé.

|             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Hacienda de | Fermin Arana.                    |
| San Antonio | Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro Cuadra. |

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Hacienda                                | Mateo Espinoza.    |
| En Malaco Heda.                         | José Braulio Ubau. |
| Los Remates cerca de Pinaloya de Felipe | Cabezas.           |

#### Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| San Nicolas                               | Felipe Alfaro.                                       |
| Hacienda de                               | José Antonio Lacayo;                                 |
| Merced                                    | Leandro Selaya.                                      |
| Las partes que les tienen en San José     | La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra. |
| Merced Tipitapa                           | Leandra Selaya.                                      |
| San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos. |  |

Mitad de la Hacienda San Roque en que pertenece Agustin Avilez; Quebrada Honda Dolores Lejarza. San Blas en Chontales Domingo Jarquin. Hacienda en Jinotega Manuel Alvarado. El Corpus en Chontales Pro. Garcia. En Acoyapa Miguel Gutierrez. Id. Tinoteo Lacayo.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, expresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reslamos por sí ó por epoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de euarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.  
John Mylard, Procurador  
Domingo Selva, Escribano.  
Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

### COMO NO!!!

Harina de maiz, se vende en el molino llamado "Como No," situado en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan.

Los que quieran buena harina de maiz, ó que quieran moler sus maices se verán con L. H. Hamblin.  
Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.

### Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.  
Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.  
Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

## ECHOS DE LOS SERVILES EN CENTRO-AMÉRICA.

ESFUERZOS DE LOS PATRIOTAS Y DE LOS PUEBLOS POR TENER UN GOBIERNO DE LEYES.

**La Situación.**

(CONTINUA.)

Si un gobierno de ángeles hubiera descendido de lo alto para instituir á Centro-América, el veneno y la infección del servilismo, de este bando de ignorancia, fanatismo y perbersidad, obrando de acuerdo con los inmensos obstáculos y dificultades y con las masas rudas que hay siempre contra la regeneración de un país y contra los esfuerzos de un gobierno ilustrado, habría siempre contrariado y destruido su acción benéfica y celestial. Ya hubiera sido nuestro gobierno central aristocrático ó monárquico, de cualquier manera, ellos lo habrían combatido y rodado de avisos, siempre que en el se manifestara esfuerzo por la regeneración exigida por la independencia. Eternamente el grito de herejía y el clamor contra las innovaciones se ha oído resonar en esta masa siempre opuesta á la reforma social y á las mejoras que destruyen la existencia de errores y de tiranía y su viejo inido de privilegios y fatidez que pesan sobre la sociedad. En consecuencia, despues de treinta y cinco años de independencia ¿qué hemos adelantado? Este triste pensamiento, es la solución del cúmulo de cargos que hace la patria á sus constantes y encarnizados enemigos.

Acaba de visitar á Nicaragua una notabilidad en el mundo político un hombre de estado, hijo de los EE. UU. Mr. Pedro Soulé.—La tarde que se reembarcó nos dijo *“sin embargo de que estas gentes tienen la docilidad del cordero para ser bien gobernados y recibir los bienes de la civilización, nada han avanzado y si han retrocedido con la independencia.”* Esta amarga verdad dicha por un viajero ilustrado, que naturalmente haría comparaciones del progreso de su gran Nación con nuestro atraso, nos ruborizó, y hubieramos querido tener bastante tiempo para demostrarle donde está el cáncer y la causa del mal y cuantos esfuerzos han hecho los pueblos para sacudirse del salvajismo, y de las ideas retrogradadas y obscurantistas del servilismo que ha oprimido al país. Apenas ha aparecido un gobierno libre, cuando los esclavos mismos que él ha puesto en libertad, se han armado con sus tiranos para derrocarlo.—Todas las preocupaciones del país, todos los errores funestos, y corrupción del antiguo despotismo, todas las clases que han debido pasar por la reforma, toda la susceptibilidad y presunción fantástica de los que se han considerado superiores al pueblo y que aun teniendo en su frente la huella ignominiosa del despotismo, ellos lo ejercen con arrogancia sobre los infelices: todos los apóstoles del fanatismo que temen la ilustración y la inteligencia, aun la multitud de hombres sencillos que no comprenden la idea de una reforma y temiendo el trastorno, el soldado, el funcionario acostumbrado á obedecer al poder y á los jefes de las antiguas rutinas: todo esto ha presentado una formidable masa de reacción que los serviles han aprovechado y empleado para combatir de muerte, al gobierno regenerador, el que nuevo dévil y vacilante, ha emprendido varias veces el mas asaroso de los combates, quedando por lo regular en el campo de batalla.

Maravilloso y admirable es que nuestras instituciones se hubiesen sostenido por algunos años, en medio de esta lucha encarnizada contra el bando anarquizador del servilismo.—Hemos visto uno á uno, todos sus ataques á la libertad, todas sus conspiraciones contra la patria. En esta larga serie de trastornos, rebeliones, traición y perfidia empleadas contra el poder público constituido, en las alternativas de vencedores y vencidos, de caer y de levantarse los gobiernos, una cosa ha salido siempre intacta, siempre dominando la borrasca, y es el espíritu público del país, y es el instinto noble de libertad que cunde en las masas, que las agita, que en todas partes y aun en Guatemala ruje como el rayo y amenaza á sus tiranos. En esa opinion é instinto de

los pueblos, se estrellan hoy mismo los esfuerzos del servilismo por mandar tropas sobre Nicaragua, de lo que trataremos mas adelante para continuar demostrando que este es el espíritu que se ve con horror por los aristócratas de Guatemala, que se lamentan de haberse propagado por la independencia y las ideas del siglo, y que quisieran destruir con sus lamentos y querellas por haberse desvirtuado el principio de poder absoluto. Vamos hablando y refiriendo estos hechos, á la faz de los mismos á quienes acusamos ante el mundo de un cúmulo de atentados y crímenes patrióticos. Que nos contradigan, pero no con sarcasmos é insultos personales, como acostumbra la Gaceta de Guatemala que despreciamos altamente: uzen del razonamiento y la verdad, si pueden, que si ahora no hacemos mas que sitar algunos hechos por no ser nuestro proposito escribir la historia del país en un art; si fuese necesario formaríamos el catalogo de crímenes que forman el prosezado del servilismo, y condenan la tendencia constante de la facción liberticida de Centro-América á ahogar el espíritu público del país. Oh! Como la facción oscurantista deseara ahogar este espíritu propagador de la libertad, este aliento devorador de los tiranos, que perturba su sueño, que agría sus goces y su dominación y que los hace temblar, ante el instinto del pueblo por la libertad. La sociedad vencerá siempre y arrebatará con su poder inmoortal las vanas tendencias de sus temerarios opresores.

Vosotros, conservadores habeis luchado siempre contra ella, la habeis querido imponer vuestro yugo esclusivo, y la habeis hecho trizas, ensangrentando y ultrajado. Primero con vuestro propio despotismo, y despues poniéndola dos veces y por decadas á los pies de un monstruo de barbarie.—Pero cual es vuestra posición actual. ¿La de un demente que se arroja de cabeza contra los muros; que en su despecho oprime, sofoca y destruye cuanto le rodea. Vosotros miserables, ya arrojais piedras y estais rodeados de prisiones, de cadenas y de verdugos para circunsdaros solo de terror y de víctimas, como si pudierais ya salvaros bajo los esfuerzos impotentes del salvajismo: vosotros perseguidores sin sentido, habeis querido bengaros muy de antemano sobre los pueblos, de la catástrofe que os amenaza.

Violadores del derecho público, del de gentes, de los principios de humanidad y hasta de los preceptos evangélicos, que no pudiendo competir con razones, desahogais la rabia de vuestra derrota con las cadenas y la persecución al patriotismo: vosotros que temblais de la opinion del pueblo, que manteneis aherrrojado, y que desearas sepultarlo entre la tierra, para que no viese la luz, ni oyese nunca la proclamación de sus derechos. Vosotros salvajes de la edad media; cual es vuestra posición actual, vuestra vergüenza á la faz del mundo y sobre todo vuestro triste porvenir

¿Qué sociedad se ha visto llevara como la de Centro-América, á tal extremo y escandalos continuos, recobrar su orden y tranquilidad de una manera natural y pacífica? Ninguna. Vosotros habeis llamado la tempestad sobre vuestras cabezas. La salvación del país, es por vuestra fatuidéz incompatible con vuestra presencia. Y en la alternativa de ser ó no ser, con el pueblo Centroamericano, ¿cuál podrá ser vuestra suerte?

Los esfuerzos de los pueblos y de los hombres de principios del país, para regenerarlo y establecer un gobierno de leyes, han sido constantes heroicos y notorios al mundo. Haremos una ligera reseña de ellos para entrar á tratar de la situación presente.

El partido del progreso y de los principios de mocráticos, en el primer congreso nacional constituyente, á pesar de la fuerte oposición del partido retrogrado, año de 1823 y 824, decretó, y fué promulgada la Constitución federal. Esta carta fundamental de la República de Centro-América redactada bajo los principios mas liberales y mas análogos á la civilización y á la humanidad, habia sido el objeto de los esfuerzos del patriotismo, desde la Independencia: ella fué recibida por los pueblos con el mas

grande entusiasmo: decretada por los hombres mas ilustres del país, los padres consorciados de la patria, los Barrundias, los Valles, los Delgados, los Molinas, los Cañas, los Castillas y otros distinguidos ciudadanos que compusieron el gran congreso, la corporacion mas numerosa y augusta que ha visto la patria.

Fué planteada la constitucion: los pueblos comenzaron á disfrutar sus veneficios: los que poco antes habian sido tratados como colonos y esclavos, se encontraron en la dignidad de ciudadanos de hombres libres: todo era fraternidad y esperanzas de progreso y de mejoras. Pero la idra servil disfrasando su encono, asechava el momento de sacar su embenada cabeza y devorar y hechar por tierra el jóven árbol de la libertad. En 826 el primer Presidente de la República, don Manuel José Arce se dejó rodear de los aristócratas, y dando crédito á favoritos chinosos que lo alucinaron y engañaron; comenzó por repudiar á los patriotas ilustrados: cayó en el lazo, y poniéndose á la cabeza de los retrogradados serviles, se echó sobre el congreso nacional, sobre las autoridades del Estado de Guatemala y sobre la Constitución.—El grito de alarma, resonó en todos los ángulos de la República y los patriotas todos se reunieron en el Estado del Salvador para hacer frente al tirano. En mas de tres años se dieron muchas batallas y el Gobierno del Salvador y los patriotas de Guatemala que en union de los Salvadoreños hicieron heroicos esfuerzos por restablecer la ley y el orden, en 828 estuvieron á punto de sueumbir.—Llegó á tener solo cien hombres la plaza del Salvador á las órdenes del Jeneral Merino, con un ejército enemigo al frente á dos millas, que constava de tres mil soldados á las órdenes del Jeneral Arzú. Pero el Salvador ha sido en el país, el valuarte mas constante de las instituciones libres: hasta las mugeres tomaron parte en la contienda y el enemigo fué contraciado y se rindió, despues de una lucha de muchos meses en que corrió á torrentes la sangre de los pueblos á la vez que la mano inícuca del servilismo, incendiava las poblaciones indefensas. En Honeuras, eran igualmente atroces los comunes enemigos; quemando ciudades y persiguiendo al pueblo; provocaron así el apareamiento de un héroe, que dió tanta gloria á la causa de la civilización. Entonces apareció Morazan en la escena á la cabeza de una coria falange de patriotas Nicaraguenses y Hondureños, dió su primera batalla en Gualcho, venció con vizarría y se hizo el caudillo de la ley y de los pueblos. Los Gobiernos de los Estados, lo nombraron Jeneral en Jefe del ejército, marchó sobre Guatemala y triunfó. Año de 1829.—Se restableció la paz en todo Centro-América, los liberales tenian la dirección de la política y del Gobierno; se organizó de nuevo el país con arreglo á la Constitución y el sistema democrático planteado, dió grandes resultados.—*La profesion de los derechos del pueblo: la ley de libertad de imprenta; la que crió la academia de ciencias; la del habeas corpus; los codigos de pruebas, de procedimientos y de juicios por Livington, adoptados con el mejor éxito: establecimientos en todos los pueblos de enseñanza primaria; relaciones con todas las principales potencias del mundo: aumento considerable en el comercio &c* ésta fué la obra del partido liberal y el resultado del triunfo de la democracia. Diez años de progreso de regularidad y de respeto á la ley, encaminaban ya á Centro-América al rango de una gran Nación.

El año de 839 apareció un folleto del Marquez Aycinena, director del club servil, alhagando á los Estados incidiosamente, para revolucionar al país, con idas muy a proposito para conseguirlo, y cuyo horrible veneno se ha puesto cada dia mas en claro. Al mismo tiempo para que nada faltase de ignominioso y de funesto á la revolucion habia aparecido en la escena, el salvaje Carrera, hijo del cólera y avorotado por las caberrias de Matagüesquina.

En Honduras y Nicaragua se pretendian reformas por este tiempo en la carta fundamental con motivo del folleto

de Aycinena: el país todo se puso en alarma, se dieron batallas y la de Guatemala del 18 de Marzo de 840 tan funesta á la buena causa, terminaron los esfuerzos que por entonces, hacia el partido democrático, para que la marcha de la civilización no fuera interrumpida por el salvajismo.—Desapareció entonces hasta el último vestigio del orden, especialmente en los Estados de Guatemala el Salvador y Honduras. Ya no hubo ley ninguna, ni visos de regularidad. Los asesinatos continuos y los robos, las escenas mas brutales sobre el vello sexo, y el espanto de los pueblos, fué el programa de Carrera sostenido por tantos años y apoyado por los serviles.

El Caudillo de los Pueblos y de la ley el Jeneral Morazan se retiró por un cálculo bien meditado á las repúblicas del Sur, y cuando bolvia habiendo rectificado sus ideas y con los mas sanos deseos de salvar su patria; fué sacrificado en San José de Costa Rica. La mancha de ese asesinato, ennegresce la cara de sus verdugos. Esta catástrofe desconcertó al partido liberal: quedó sin caudillo y ha estado por muchos años como Diogenes andava en la plaza de Atenas á las doce del dia con una vela ensendida en la mano buscando un hombre. Ya publicaremos las memorias escritas en David por el ilustre Presidente de Centro-América para que sirvan de comprobante á este artículo.

Los esfuerzos del partido liberal, para salvar al país de sus opresores desde el año de cuarenta hasta el presente, han sido notorios. Perseguidos en todas direcciones á muerte, no tuvieron mas asilo que el Gobierno del Salvador antiguo sosten de las libertades públicas; aun allí penetró la intriga servil y pudo influir en su gobernante para acayar la imprenta persiguiendo á su director don Escolastico Andrino y oprimiendo á los emigrados de Guatemala. Los ilustrados patriotas don Bernardo Escobar y don Mariano Galves sucumbieron en esta persecucion encubierta y dicimulada por no alarmar al patriota y generoso pueblo Salvadoreño.—Años 52 y 53.

Por este tiempo se logró reunir un Congreso en Tegucigalpa compuesto de Representantes del Estado del Salvador Nicaragua y Honduras, y cuando la representación de la mayoría del país, se ocupava pacíficamente en reorganizar la Nación, el enemigo de toda ley y de todo sistema que no sea su mando absoluto, y sangriento, el salvaje Carrera apareció sobre los pueblos indefensos é inocentes de Honduras con sus tropas, fusilando y saqueando á vecinos pacíficos, sin mas objeto que alarmar é impedir la organización nacional. Lo consiguió y Honduras sucumbió al fin á los continuos ataques de las huestes serviles dirigidas por Carrera. El partido liberal, se encontró entonces en el último extremo: no le quedaba ya recurso ninguno para hacer aparecer el orden en Centro-América: ni asilo seguro tenían ya los patriotas amenazados en todas direcciones. El ilustre Centroamericano don José Francisco Barrundia, como embaudo plenipotenciario del Gobierno de Honduras, se dirigió luego á los Estados Unidos, á pedir protección contra el salvajismo; se presentó ante el gobierno de aquella gran Nación; y hubiera logrado su objeto, si la muerte no hubiese cortado entonces una existencia que hera el apoyo y la esperanza de los pueblos. El Sr. Barrundia murió á pocos dias de recibir en Washington. Fué allí considerado y tratado como correspondia á su dignidad y gran mérito.

Al mismo tiempo, los demócratas del Estado de Nicaragua, acosados por su presidente don Fruto Chamorro que con instrucciones de Guatemala desplegó un sistema tirásico, comenzaron contra él una lucha iniciada con poco mas de cuarenta valientes, que se encarnizó y prolongó largo tiempo.

El Gobierno Provisorio democrático llamó entonces en su auxilio al Jeneral Walker, le dió el mando de las fuerzas de operaciones con las facultades necesarias, y la plaza de Granada que hera el real de los contrarios, fué tomada por dicho Jeneral de una manera que aturdió á sus contrarios que tenían, seis veces mas fuerza; el triunfo fué glorioso y completo. (Se Continuará.)



## Parte Española.

Una carta de un amigo nuestro residente en Nueva York, nos refiere entre otras cosas, retrotrayéndose á una fecha mas atrazada, que el periódico titulado "Courrier des Etats Unis," publicó una comunicacion de su corresponsal de Nicaragua en la que el maligno comunicante anunciaba como cosa cierta y de mucha importancia, que el Jeneral Walker habia sido reducido á la mayor estrepidez en una gran batalla, donde perdió todo su ejército y municiones de guerra, refugiándose, por último, en las montañas.

Bastante tiempo ha transcurrido, y muchos sucesos trascendentales en beneficio de esta República han tenido lugar desde entonces bajo la presidencia del Jeneral Walker, para que algunos credulos se hayan desengañado de aquellas malhadadas falsedades; pero como ese periódico sigue constante en sus planes novalescos, y siempre hay otro alguno que le secunde, bajo la direccion de hombres retrogradados, enemigos de las libertades públicas, que atacan el dogma salvador, siempre nos parece oportuna de darles en rostro con su impudencia, y quitarles la careta á esos odiosos coribantes, que con sus alaridos de desesperacion, vienen á profanar el venerando templo de la verdad.

Entre tres mil periodicos que ven la luz pública diariamente en el N. América pocos, muy pocos por fortuna son antirepublicanos, vendidos á los enemigos extranjeros; mas ese número tan insignificante empleando con asidua eficacia miserables argucias y falsedades detestables, suelen á veces causar algun perjuicio al progreso, aunque no sea sino por el momento y á esos presisamente es á quienes nos dirigimos hoy, teniendo á la vista el acta famosa de los Costaricenses, que depone de la primera magistratura del Estado á su presidente don Juan Rafael Mora, y hace la verdadera apotegia del Jeneral Walker.

La mayor parte de los cargos formulados contra el Sr. Mora, se fundan en los profundos males que sufre Costarica, por el fin desastroso de aquella memorable jornada, en la que 700 hombres, mandados por el que, el Courrier suponía mucho despues en derrota, triunfaron completamente del considerable número de 3000, monstruosa desigualdad, que con todas las otras circunstancias accesorias del caso forman las bases de la capitulacion, y hacen tambien el mejor elogio del Jeneral Walker. ¿Qué dirán los redactores de ese periódico, cuando lean el acta á que nos contraemos?

Sepa el Courrier, que á despecho de sus siniestras maquinaciones, y de los cuentos con que diariamente engalana sus columnas, respecto á Nicaragua, que el tiempo y los sucesos van allá á desmentir sus noticias y á evidenciar su contrario modo de proceder.

La presidencia actual de Nicaragua promueve y efectúa bienes positivos: crea nuevas y saludables formas de gobierno, y establece reformas, cuya benéfica influencia celebran las clases ilustradas del pais, y comienzan á gozar todos los ciudadanos.

Hay ya dignos representantes de nuestros derechos en el extranjero, encargados de contratar empréstitos, y de promover cuanto conduzca á la regularizacion en sus relaciones diplomáticas, de una nacion bien organizada.—Hay ya celebradas ventajosas contratas con la Compañia del tránsito y otras, que han de derramar la abundancia en el pais, atrayendo la emigracion extranjera, sin distincion de nacionalidades, fuente verdadera de riqueza.—Funcionando están ya Cortes de justicia, que protejen y aseguran el derecho individual: policia hurbana que cuida del ornato público, y de sus otras respectivas funciones.—Oficinas bien montadas, donde se recaudan y distribuyen las rentas del estado; y en una palabra principios organicos en todo de progreso y felicidad general.—El espíritu emprendedor se desarroya, tanto en naturales del pais como en pobladores, pues ya sabemos que en breve término se han de plantear máquinas de vapor que necesitan

rán brazos trabajadores, que hasta hoy han permanecido en la inaccion, descuidando, sensible es decirlo, el cultivo de los feraces terrenos, y todo género de industria.

Sepa pues, por último, el repetido Courrier, que el bien y el mal, el adelanto y el atrazo, se manifiestan bajo distintas formas y diversos caracteres: los de los unos son esplendidos y luminosos: los de los otros, oscuros y de mala ley; y que su laboratorio de falsas noticias, queda reducido á la nulidad, mereciendo la reprobacion del público en general, á presencia de los hechos palpantes que le desmienten.

Nuestro amigo de Nueva York, que hemos citado al principio de este artículo, escritor público y de ilustracion poco comun, nos dice concluyendo su carta, que esta república regenerada por el Jeneral Walker, será con el tiempo una levadura para la gran masa del Continente Americano; y que realizado esto, ningun hombre tendrá mas justo título á la inmortalidad, y que en ningun pais mas que en aquel, será reconocido este título. Estamos de acuerdo.

### METODO PARA COSECHAR LA VAINILLA.

Para saber cuándo está en perfecta madurez, se toma entre los dedos índice y pulgar una de las mas pequeñas y desmedradas que haya en el vejico, se soba apretándola lijamente, y si suena como si dentro se le quebrase una cascarilla seca, es señal de que todas las del vejico están en estado de cortarlas. Tambien se conoce su estado de madurez, cuando se seca y bota enteramente la flor que le precede, que regularmente es en la menguante de octubre.

Cortada la vainilla ya madura, se le dá sol del modo siguiente: se forma un toldo cuadrado de esteras (petates,) ó en la figura que permita el local, para evitar que dé viento á la vainilla mientras esté al sol: dentro del toldo se ponen en el suelo varas secas, y sobre ellas se tienden las vainillas, de modo que no toquen al suelo, separadas unas de otras. Esta operacion se hace como á las diez de la mañana, y se tienen tomando sol hasta las tres ó cuatro de la tarde; en el intermedio de este tiempo se voltean para que se asoleen por ambos lados: al tenderlas se rejistran todos los dias, y se pasan entre los dedos índice y pulgar: si hay alguna manchada ó rajada, se separa para que no manchen las que estan buenas. Cuando se van secando, que se conoce por ciertos pliegues ó arrugas que se forman en ellas, se soban de arriba á bajo con mucho cuidado y lo mas ligero posible, para no romperlas: luego se envuelven en un paño de lana, sin que se toquen unas á otras, y se siguen sobando y asoleando, hasta que tomando una entre los dedos índice y pulgar dé vuelta con facilidad dentro de ellos, siempre que se le haga dar para persuadirse de que ya está seca, pues esta será la señal de haberse secado. Las que ya lo estuvieron se colocarán en cajoncillos de madera y en ellos se mantendrán, bien cerrados, para que no les dé ni entre el aire; cada cuatro ó seis dias se destapan para ver el estado en que se encuentran, y si se hayan húmedas ó amenazan podrirse, se ponen al sol, en los términos que se ha dicho, y luego que se sequen ó mejoren se colocan de nuevo en los pomos.

El cuidado de abrirlos para examinarlas no se olvidará hasta que estén perfectamente secas.

La vainilla se divide en el comercio en 1.ª, 2.ª y 3.ª clase: esceptuando la 1.ª las otras dos forman las de sate y sacatillo. Cada una de ellas tienen diverso precio. La de 1.ª se plantea por sí misma: la de 2.ª y 3.ª no.

Para recogerla por la tarde es preciso llevar al lugar en que está tendida, cajones y frezadas, petates ó guangoches, para que, colocándola y envolviéndola en ellos, comience el calor, suden, y no se les escape el aroma, evitando con el mayor cuidado el contacto de unas con otras y que no les dé el viento: así se guardan en las habitaciones. No se debe mojar ni quedar expuesto á las humedades de la noche.

Como no ha de pasarse el sudor de la vainilla desde que principia su aso-

leo, y puede suceder que por mal tiempo no sean tantos como se necesitan para concluir la operacion, debe ocurrirse al calor artificial por medio del fuego, y para ello se quema bastante leña: reducida á brasas, se cuelgan á cierta distancia los petates, guangoches & en que esté la vainilla, de modo que reciba un calor moderado. Esta operacion se hace en una pieza cerrada ó dentro de un toldo formado con petates, para evitar que le dé el viento cuando esté tomando el calor.

La manipulacion que se deja esplicada, si se hace con esmero, dará al agricultor mas utilidad que la que reporte al negligente y perezoso, así como el mas observador y esacto le dará mejor punto que el que no lo sea.

Se siembra la vainilla cortando el vejico que la produce, en pedasos de una tercia, mas ó menos, de modo que tengan cuatro nudos: de estos se introducen dentro de la tierra, principiando las aguas, al pié de árboles como el aguacate, amate, jocote, palo-jote &c. En el primer invierno los retoños del vejico suben al árbol, y si no se les encamina á él: al siguiente dá algunas vainillas, y cosecha en el tercero.

El periodismo ejerce en todos los paises civilizados una influencia grande y lejitima, como órgano eficiente de la propaganda de las luces. Igual á la gran palanca de Arquimedes, remueve todos los obstáculos que se oponen al progreso y desarrollo de las facultades intelectuales; morijera las costumbres, dulcifica el natural mas agreste, y cultiva y prepara la inteligencia de las masas populares, disponiéndolas á recibir nuevas y mas bellas impresiones.—El despotismo trata á veces de convertirlo en su provecho; pero nunca lo consigue, y se resuelve al fin á ponerle rémoras y trabas. No es por cierto, la imprenta el resorte de la tiranía.

Dice Victor Hugo, ese temible triunviro, ese moderno apóstol de la libertad universal, que si hubiese una tribuna pública en medio del mundo, que se hiciese oír en todo él, el universo seria republicano. Nosotros añadiremos humildemente, que si la prensa periodica no tuviese las trabas que le ha impuesto la tiranía, hasta los cafes serian, no solo republicanos sino sabios.—Ningun descubrimiento ha sido tan prospero y fecundo en buenos resultados á la humanidad: ninguno ha ejercido una influencia mas bienhechora que el arte de la Tipografía!.....

Sublime y profunda la materia, nos abstendremos nosotros de tratarla en toda su estension, repitiendo solo á los pueblos atrazados lo que Madame La Tour decia á los Ginebrinos, remitiéndoles las obras de J. J. Rousseau:

¡Leed, buenas gentes!

### NOTICIAS LOCALES.

En el último vapor que salió de este puerto se embarcó con direccion al Norte América, su patria adoptiva, el Honorable Mr. P. Soulé, despues de haber permanecido doce ó quince dias en esta ciudad. Vicitó algunos lugares del departamento, y prendado de las bellezas naturales de la naturaleza Centro-Americana, compró una Hacienda de cacao y crianzas de ganado, en la suma de cincuenta mil pesos, segun se nos ha informado.

Dentro de seis meses fijará Mr. Soulé su residencia en esta república.—Esto habla elocuentemente en favor de las instituciones que empiezan á rejirnos.

### DIVERSIONES.

Desde la última Soiree que se dió el Sábado antepasado en la casa que habita el Jeneral Presidente, de la que todos salieron tan complacidos, por la fraternidad y fina galanteria que reinaron en ella, no ha habido otra diversion en que poder pasar algunas horas de las calorosas noches de la estacion.—Se nos ha dicho, aunque de una manera vaga, que algunos jóvenes aficionados al arte Dramático tratan de ensallar una comedia, si se encuentra el personal suficiente para llevar á cabo la idea, que es plausible.—Aplaudimos tal propósito.

### PRIMERO DE SETIEMBRE QUINTO ANIVERSARIO DEL JENERAL N. LOPEZ.

El día primero del corriente se celebró oficio y misa en la Iglesia Catedral de esta ciudad, por el alma del Ilustre Jeneral N. López, y sus compañeros, mártires de la libertad Cubana, asesinados ignominiosamente por la tiranía española, el año de 1851. El Reberendo padre don Agustín Vijil pronunció una elocuente oracion fúnebre, en honor del distinguido héroe que motivaba los divinos oficios, é hizo tambien una erudita reseña de todos los caudillos que han combatido por la libertad de las Américas. Asistieron los Cubanos refugiados políticos en esta república, y muchas otras personas combridadas por ellos.

### CLASE DE IDIOMAS.

Un Joven Cubano de bastante ilustracion piensa abrir una clase de idiomas, tan pronto como reuna el número de individuos que desea para comenar. Enseñará Inglés, Francés y Castellano, por un método particular y breve, al mismo tiempo que por un precio equitativo.—Celebremos mucho la determinacion de nuestro amigo, y aconsejamos á los Sres. padres de familia que no pierdan tan buena oportunidad. El estudio de idiomas, ademas de ser recreativo y de ilustrar el entendimiento, es útil, importante y necesario, particularmente el del inglés, cuyas ventajas son muy conocidas, para que nos detengamos en recomendarlas.

### VARIEDADES.

#### MITOLOGIA—DEFINICION.

Mitología es una palabra griega que se puede traducir "por conocimiento de la fabula, ó historia de las divinidades del paganismo; y tal es, en efecto, el objeto de esta ciencia, que no es escusable ignorarla, desde que ha formado parte de los ramos de educacion.

#### NEPTUNO.

Neptuno era hijo de Saturno y de Sibeles, y hermano de Jupiter. Despues que Sibeles le hubo salvado de la voracidad de su padre, le entregó á unas vírgenes para que lo criaran. Cuando fué grande, el reino de las aguas le tocó en la distribucion: que hizo Jupiter del imperio de Saturno.—Neptuno se casó inmediatamente con Amfitrite, hija del Oceano y de Tetys, tuvo varias concubinas en seguida, y fué en fin sacado del cielo con Apolo, por haber querido conspirar contra Jupiter. Juntos fueron á ayudar á Laomedon á reedificar las murallas de Troya; y habiendo este rey rehusado pagarles el salario convenido, se vengaron de él, subcitando un monstruo marino que desolaba la Comarca.

El culto de Neptuno fué propagado sobre toda la tierra conocida de los antiguos, pero en la Libia fué mas particularmente adorado.—Los Griegos y los Romanos le fueron estremadamente adictos, como que era el Dios del imperio mas importante para el hombre, sea en la paz, sea en la guerra.—Se le representa ordinariamente sobre un carro en forma de coucha, tirado por caballos marinos, teniendo en su mano un tridente. Virgilio dá á Neptuno el sobrenombre de Egéo, á causa de un templo célebre que tenia en Egéa, ciudad de la Isla de Eubéa.

### Aviso.

C. Thomas Rep & }  
Domitila Bona & }

En virtud de la ejecucion que se me ha dirigido en el pleito arriba mencionado, las partes han dado las siguientes propiedades para satisfacer al juicio de la sentencia. Procedí á la venta en las puertas de la Corte de primera Instancia en Granada; el Sábado 20 de Setiembre de 1856, á las doce de la mañana la Hacienda conocida Soledad situada á nueve millas al Suroeste de San Lorenzo, con todos sus bienes hechurias, tres casas de teja, chiqueros, corral, un platanar, dos huertas para maiz sanjada la una y la otra con cerco de madera con una caballería y cuarto de tierras. Como cuatrocientas cabezas de Ganado mas ó menos y sus adelantos, con todo el derecho de hacer uso de la marca que es así OB.

Granada, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

W. J. STONE,  
Marshal.



San Jacinto, tal como la ven y describen los atacantes:  
"La casa hacienda de San Jacinto está bien situada para la defensa ..."

San Jacinto, as seen and described by the attackers:  
"The San Jacinto ranche is naturally well adapted as a place of defence ..."

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 46

**Sábado, 20 de septiembre de 1856**

ESTE EJEMPLAR —el único No. 46 que encontré— tiene solamente las primeras dos páginas, en inglés, y en esta edición facsimilar de la paginación de la 277 a la 282, correspondiente a las seis páginas que faltan. Este tercer sábado del mes la noticia del día es la batalla de San Jacinto, que el domingo 14 de septiembre desencadenó la guerra y dio el clarín anunciando el principio del fin al Predestinado.

**Saturday, September 20, 1856**

THIS PAPER —the only No. 46 found— has only the first two pages, in English, and in this facsimile edition I leave vacant the pagination from 277 to 282, corresponding to the six missing pages. On this third Saturday of the month, the news of the day is the battle of San Jacinto, which on Sunday, September 14, 1856 started the war and gave the trumpet-call announcing the beginning of the end to the Man of Destiny.

**Extractos / Excerpts****THE FIGHT AT SAN JACINTO.**

... the citizens volunteered to the number of forty-two to fight the rebels. Some men were also raised in Massaya and Tipitapa, making in all sixty-five men. ...

The San Jacinto ranche is naturally well adapted as a place of defence. It is situated on an elevation which commands all the ground in its vicinity. In a large corral stands a house which has been fitted up in such a manner that all inside are secure against musket or rifle shots, while through small apertures in the thick walls, troops inside of it can fire into all parts of the corral. The corral itself is surrounded by a strong fence which it is necessary to scale before any material damage can be done by an assailing party.

... Upon a consultation it was deemed advisable to form the company into three divisions, each to be lead by officers chosen from among themselves. Byron Cole was then elected Colonel and Wiley Marshall second in command. Robert Milligan was elected to lead the first company to make the charge—out of this 19 were killed, wounded and missing. . . . its attack was so vigorous that it succeeded in driving the enemy back, and shortly after the other companies came upon the scene of action, the vigor of the assault drove the enemy from the corral into the house. Here the paucity of the number of the assailants became manifest . . . and they were obliged to fall back again . . .

The fighting continued in the corral, and when the Americans retired behind its walls, it became evident from the number that had been either killed or wounded, that it would be injudicious to renew the attack. A retreat was ordered, and the gallant little band fell back upon Tipitapa.

Every American in Nicaragua, and in fact every American in all parts of the world, has reason to be proud of the courage, we might say excess of daring, displayed by this small and undisciplined party. Every man in it may be called a hero, for no man gave any indication of fear throughout the whole affair. . . .

Lieut. Robert Milligan, who was appointed to lead the charge, led his forces up to a picket fence which stood at the corner large house, and Major Calvin O'Neal—who is the youngest field-officer in the Nicaraguan army— led the force which he commaded to the very front of the small cane house. Reserving their fire until they got within fifteen paces, his men poured in a murderous volley—a single repetition of which either killed or wounded every man in it.

Capt. Watkins, leading a third division, charged straight in front of the large house. He reached within twenty paces of it when he fell wounded. With a loud voice he ordered his men to go on—a command they obeyed with alacrity.

But there is no use charging adobe walls; the men were falling so very fast that before many minutes elapsed there were not enough of the party left to carry their wounded off the field. In the meantime all the leaders of the two other companies had fallen, either killed or wounded, except O'Neal, who although wounded in the arm, continued, with the ferocity of a tiger, fighting within pistol range of the enemy, and continued so to do while there was the slightest hope of success.

When there was no longer any possibility of contending, successfully, against such extraordinary odds, fighting, as the enemy were, in such well fortified positions, the Americans began to retreat. Previous to this, however, a body of lancers were discovered making a circuit in the woods with the evident intention of completely surrounding them and cutting off their retreat. This move they were unable to carry into effect, and the Americans got off the field in tolerable good order. The lancers seeing this wrecked their vengeance upon the dead bodies which they found, and by thrusting their lances into those Americans who were already so near death as to make their removal impossible. . . .

Appended to this is the name of every man who was to our knowledge engaged in the fight. There may be some one or two more whose names we could not learn, but we shall be happy at any time to enrol their names in the list of glory. We also give the killed, wounded and missing as nearly as we could ascertain:

[63 names (and an unnamed "native boy—orderly to Dr. Royston"), who suffered 12 killed, 3 missing, and 12 wounded, for a total of 27 casualties.]



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

NO. 46.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.  
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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.

### OFFICIAL.

#### Public Notice.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

#### List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

- Hacienda belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
- Paraizo, do.
- Palmar, Pablo Torres.
- Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.
- 3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
- Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
- Candelaria, do.
- San Cayetano, Salvador Sacasa.
- In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Avilez.
- David, Bartolo Darce.
- Viejo, Clemente Santos.
- one half, Sapos, of the family of Salguera
- one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinfaroso Saenz
- The Javio, The Cerdas.
- 3 Haciendas, Jose Abarca.
- San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
- two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.
- Pital, Francisco Guerra.
- Hacienda, Bicente Guerra.
- Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte
- Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sns.

#### List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.

- Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
- Agua Agrai, do
- Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
- Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.
- Mombacho, Fernando Sequeira.
- Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
- Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.
- Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.
- Hacienda de Cacao, José L. Sandoval.
- Chaguite, Mombacho.
- Vacant lot in rear of Generals Quarters, Manuel Argello.

#### Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.

- San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.
- Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.
- Santa Rosa, do.
- San Cesar, Lino Cesar.
- one part of San Jose & Animas, Salvador Sacasa.
- Quimichapa, Fernan. Sexueira.
- Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.
- The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

#### Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.

- Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.
- Jocote, E. Caraso.
- Cafetal, do.
- Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.
- Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.
- Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Malcaño.
- Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.
- Do, Jose Antonio.
- La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- San Francisco, Montenegro.
- Mercedes, Inocente Guete.
- Cevadilla, Sandino.
- Jesus Maria, Indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Tomas Espinoza, House and cattle.
- Lorenzo Duézada, House and Lands.

- Jacinto Larious & Brothers, House and Lands.
- Agustin Leal, House and two possessions of Land.
- Geronimo Morales, House and small Cacao Estate.
- Cruz Bilches, House, Land and Cattle.
- Franco Rodriguez, House, Cacao Estate and Lands.
- Agustin Bejarano, " " "
- Jose M. Marengo, House and small Cacao Estate.
- Tomas Granados, House and good " " "
- Cubillo & Brothers, House and Lands in "El Rosario."
- Felipe Avilez, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses
- Houses called Salitré.
- Jose M. Santos, House and Lands called San Felipe.
- Manuel Marengo, House, small Cacao Estate and Lands.
- Jose Anto. Vega, House in Potoci, and Extensive Lands.
- Jaunio Herdocio, Estate called Conception.
- Jose Ant. Aviles, Houses in Potoci, and Lands.
- Bruno Martin, House in Pontoci,
- Victoriano Chamorro, One half of a small cacao estate,
- Jose Ma Briseño, House and Lands,
- Saturino Salamanca, " "
- Ynorenste Huete, House in Buenos Ayres and Lands,
- Jose Chamorro, House and Lands,
- Estanislao Picado, House and Lands in San George,
- Juan Ortega, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,
- Josede Jesus Huete, " "
- Blas Molina, House and Lands,
- Juan Fardencia, Lands,
- Franco Segovia, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,

- Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.**
- 2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.
- Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.
- Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.
- Do., Clemente Santos.
- Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
- Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.
- The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.
- Cayetano Santos, House and lot in Rivas.
- Pedro Marin, " " Suburbs.
- Anto Chericano, " " " "
- Carrilo Obando, " " " "
- Bital Duarte, " " " "
- Pelicarpio Palanga, " " " "
- Pedro Basques, " " " "
- Anto Garcia, " " " "
- Anto Mararco, " " " "
- Mauricio Bejarano, " " " "
- Lorenzo Abendano, " " " "
- George Cribera, " " " "
- Ramon Garcia, " " " "
- Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paiz.
- Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.
- Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez.
- Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.
- In rear of same, not complete, do. do.
- Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

- Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada**
- Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.
- Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.
- Large adobe, the Chamorros.
- Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.
- Do. do., Nicacio Castillo.
- Large adobe, Lino Cesar.
- Do. do., Salvador Sacaza.
- Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
- Do. do., Luis Montiel.
- Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.
- Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
- Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
- Do. do., Jose Uban.
- Do. do., Ventura Gamez.
- Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
- Large adobe, José L. Sandoval.
- 2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.
- Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.
- Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.
- Large adobe, Maria Benquechea.
- Do. do., Ponciano Corales.
- Two Dwellings, Pilar Marengo.
- Large adobe, Felipe Cabezas,
- Corner of the square, Fernina Arana.
- Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
- dwelling of Mateo Espinosa,
- " " Bernabe Rosales,
- " " Braulia Uban;

- one part of a house in Managua, of J. Brault Uban.
- Large adobe, Dolores Legarza.
- 2 houses, Louisa Chamorro de Arellana.
- 1 " Joaquina Ohoran.
- 1 " Miguel Gutierrez.
- 1 " Fernando Sequeira.
- 1 " Pedro Sequeira.
- 1 " Franco. Lial.

- Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaimé.**
- Hacienda of Fermín Arana.
- San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
- Hacienda of Mateo Espinosa.
- In Matago of Jose Braulio Ubon.

- Stock Ranches in Chontales.**
- San Niblas, of Felipe Alfaro.

- Hacienda of Jose Antonio Lacayo.
- Merced of Leandro Selaya.
- A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
- Merced, in Tipitapa of Leandro Selaya.
- San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
- One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.
- Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
- San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.
- Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.
- In Sapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.
- Los Remates, of Timoteo Lacayo.
- of Felipe Cabezas.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Granada, August 9, 1856.  
W. K. ROGERS,  
J. H. MARSHALL,  
J. L. RICHMOND,  
Commissioners.

JOHN MYLARD Marshal,  
DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

#### Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.

- 2nd Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.
- Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard, weighs 170 pounds—Occupation, machinist.
- George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.
- James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
- John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable amount of hair on his forehead, weighs 160 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
- Matthew J. Daley—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
- Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

T. DOLAN,  
Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.  
Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-44

#### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**David Israng,**  
OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:

- Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: CASH.  
**Wanted**  
TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.  
Apply to THOS. F. FISHER,  
Quartermaster-General.

#### Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Widemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.

Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account.

All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Widemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor.  
Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.  
HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Widemann & Beschor, under the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large will continue to favor my establishment, and be satisfied that I shall always endeavor to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices.  
Granada, this, 15th day of August 1856.  
GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

#### Notice of Dissolution

OF THE  
Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,  
In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.

A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedemann and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August 1856.

The aforesaid George Ph. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, and Wiedemann having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

C. C. VENABLE,  
Clerk of Court of First Instance.

#### \$250 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN from the undersigned on the 31st of August last, 1856—  
A Land Warrant of 500 acres;  
And one piece of Script of \$500, both issued to Augustus Steinger—the Script endorsed to Daniel Flowerer. Also,  
One piece of Script of \$500, payable to Francis Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in pieces of \$50 each.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named Land Warrant and Script, as notice has been given to the proper authorities to prevent payment of the same, except to the legal owner.

The above reward will be paid in Script to any one delivering the said Land Warrant and Script to Daniel Flowerer, of Granada City, or to John Tabor, proprietor of the Nicaraguense.

DANIEL FLOWERER,  
Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua, }  
September 3, 1856.

#### Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

A. GILLIS,  
Recorder for the Oriental Department.  
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

#### Lost.

A NAVY sized six shooter is missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13191. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Baldwin, Co. "C," 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Visgin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.

JOHN M. BALDWIN.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away.  
By order, W. M. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

#### "Como No!"

CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan. Nations or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, apply to L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent.  
Granada, August 30, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 20.

## THE FIGHT AT SAN JACINTO.

About two weeks ago, a party of thirty Americans serving in the Nicaraguan Army, under the command of Col. McDonald, attacked and drove behind their barricades a large number of rebels, numbering 150, or perhaps more. In the encounter one American was killed and several wounded. When the news of the occurrence reached this city a strong feeling manifested itself among the citizens and soldiers to avenge the death of their countrymen, and both officers and soldiers requested Gen. Walker to be allowed to volunteer and form a party for this purpose. As the General would not consent to allow any of the officers or soldiers attached to regiments to go, the citizens, over whom he had no control, volunteered to the number of forty-two to fight the rebels upon their own responsibility. Some men were also raised in Massaya and Tipitapa, making in all sixty-five men.

Those who volunteered at Granada started from here about 5 o'clock, Friday evening, 13th inst., and passing through Massaya were joined by the volunteers of that city. They arrived at Tipitapa Saturday morning. At this point the expedition was likely to come to a premature conclusion, as Col. McDonald refused, as he did not know them, to allow the volunteers to pass the river without an order to that effect from Gen. Walker.

This objection was overcome by some person suggesting that Lieut. Col. Byron Cole should be requested to volunteer with them and take the command. Col. Cole did not belong to the regular line, but was Assistant Quartermaster General. In this case he volunteered as a private, but was immediately elected Captain of the company. Byron Cole, thus assuming the responsibility of leading the men, became a guarantee to Col. McDonald that it was all right, and the volunteers took up their line of march. They arrived at the rancho of San Jacinto, where the rebels were stationed, about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the 14th inst., and halted a few moments in order to arrange a plan of attack.

The San Jacinto rancho is naturally well adapted as a place of defence. It is situated on an elevation which commands all the ground in its vicinity. In a large corral stands a house which has been fitted up in such a manner that all inside are secure against musket or rifle shots, while through small apertures in the thick walls, troops inside of it can fire into all parts of the corral. The corral itself is surrounded by a strong fence which it is necessary to scale before any material damage can be done by an assailing party. On their way from Tipitapa the volunteers heard that the already, relatively, large force of the enemy had been, the day previous, strengthened by an addition of two hundred men; but this in no wise abated their ardor, and the plan of attack was made.

Upon a consultation it was deemed advisable to form the company into three divisions, each to be led on by officers chosen from among themselves. Byron Cole was then elected Colonel, and Wiley Marshall second in command. Robert Milligan was elected to lead the first company to make the charge—out of this 19 were killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Cal. O'Neal was chosen to lead the second, and Capt. Watkins, of Massaya, the third company. When all these arrangements had been completed, the companies separated to attack the place at three different points.

In commencing thus, one party got in advance of the others, who were obliged to make some, what of a detour, and, although consisting of only twenty-two men, its attack was so vigorous that it succeeded in driving the enemy back, and shortly after the other companies came upon the scene of action, the vigor of the assault drove the enemy from the corral into the house. Here the paucity of the number of the assailants became manifest, to their disadvantage. There were not sufficient to hold the place after it was taken, and they were obliged to fall back again behind the fence of the corral. This left the enemy in their former position.

The fighting continued in the corral, and when the Americans retired behind its walls, it became evident from the number that had been either killed or wounded, that it would be injudicious to renew the attack. A retreat was ordered, and the gallant little band fell back upon Tipitapa.

Every American in Nicaragua, and in fact, every American in all parts of the world, has reason

to be proud of the courage, we might say excess of daring, displayed by this small and undisciplined party. Every man in it may be called a hero, for no man gave any indication of fear throughout the whole affair.

To make the nature of the attack clear, it may be as well to state that in front of the large house which was carefully barricaded, there was an open space of nearly a quarter of a mile in length in front of it, and that in entering this clearance it was necessary for the volunteers to pass by the side of a wood in such a manner that the enemy could count every man of their party, and that there is no spot in that space which the house does not command. It must also be understood that nearly the entire distance to the large house is up an ascent, which gave the defenders of it a great advantage over a party that would greatly outnumber them. It need not, therefore, be stated that a party of about sixty-five men, however judiciously arranged, attacked it under every disadvantage.

By the side of the large house stands a small cane building which was also fortified, and full of men; and in the rear of those two houses is another house which was also defended by a large force. In the latter building was a large number of horses, with the necessary equipments for a company or two of lancers.

Lieut. Robert Milligan, who was appointed to lead the charge, led his forces up to a picket fence which stood at the corner large house, and Major Calvin O'Neal—who is the youngest field-officer in the Nicaraguan army—led the force which he commanded to the very front of the small cane house. Reserving their fire until they got within fifteen paces, his men poured in a murderous volley—a single repetition of which either killed or wounded every man in it.

Capt. Watkins, leading a third division, charged straight in front of the large house. He reached within twenty paces of it when he fell wounded. With a loud voice he ordered his men to go on—a command they obeyed with alacrity.

But there is no use charging adobe walls; the men were falling so very fast that before many minutes elapsed there were not enough of the party left to carry their wounded off the field. In the meantime all the leaders of the two other companies had fallen, either killed or wounded, except O'Neal, who although wounded in the arm, continued, with the ferocity of a tiger, fighting within pistol range of the enemy, and continued so to do while there was the slightest hope of success.

When there was no longer any possibility of contending, successfully, against such extraordinary odds, fighting, as the enemy were, in such well fortified positions, the Americans began to retreat. Previous to this, however, a body of lancers were discovered making a circuit in the woods with the evident intention of completely surrounding them and cutting off their retreat. This move they were unable to carry into effect, and the Americans got off the field in tolerable good order. The lancers seeing this wrecked their vengeance upon the dead bodies which they found, and by thrusting their lances into those Americans who were already so near death as to make their removal impossible.

We might go on and discant upon the courage of these enthusiastically brave men, but the facts themselves, as they must appear to the reader, speak more eloquently in their praise than it is in our power to do. It reflects more credit upon the American name than could be done by any ordinary victory. And if we mistake not, it will do more to convince the enemy what sort of men they have to deal with, than anything that has lately transpired in this country.

Appended to this is the name of every man who was to our knowledge engaged in the fight. There may be some one or two more whose names we could not learn, but we shall be happy at any time to enrol their names in the list of glory. We also give the killed, wounded and missing as nearly as we could ascertain:

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Col. Byron Cole,                   | Killed.  |
| Wiley Marshall,                    | "        |
| William H. Drinker,                | "        |
| George Cook,                       | "        |
| Robert Milligan,                   | "        |
| — Sherman,                         | "        |
| Corporal Cullum,                   | "        |
| H. Soule,                          | "        |
| Isadore Peilson, (killed going up) | "        |
| J. H. Jackson,                     | "        |
| Lieut. Reeder,                     | "        |
| Lieut. Hutchins,                   | "        |
| Chas. Callahan,                    | Missing. |
| E. H. Laws,                        | "        |
| R. Wheaton,                        | "        |
| Lieut. Julius Keel,                | Wounded. |
| — Crane,                           | "        |
| Capt. W. Lewis,                    | "        |

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| J. Rogers,                         | Wounded. |
| Capt. Will Morris,                 | "        |
| Dan. Flowerly,                     | "        |
| Lieut. Crowell,                    | "        |
| Lieut. Musgrave,                   | "        |
| Erasmus Norton,                    | "        |
| Chas. Fisher,                      | "        |
| W. A. Sawyer, Musician.            | "        |
| Pat. Dawes,                        | "        |
| Sergeant Simpson,                  | "        |
| L. De Shields,                     | "        |
| William H. Stone,                  | "        |
| Lieut. Quay,                       | "        |
| Major Cal. O'Neal,                 | "        |
| Alfred Jones,                      | "        |
| Lieut. Arthur O'Conner,            | "        |
| Capt. Watkins,                     | "        |
| — Haynes (Surveyor.)               | "        |
| C. Le Roy,                         | "        |
| Alven Adams,                       | "        |
| G. Dougherty,                      | "        |
| — Brady,                           | "        |
| L. Johnson,                        | "        |
| J. Lloyd,                          | "        |
| Jock Boswell,                      | "        |
| J. Wilson,                         | "        |
| G. White,                          | "        |
| K. Hester,                         | "        |
| A. Roberts,                        | "        |
| Samuel Russell,                    | "        |
| Dr. Royaton,                       | "        |
| Native boy—orderly to Dr. Royaton. | "        |
| Henry Eamen,                       | "        |
| — Osborne,                         | "        |
| Wm. Cassidy,                       | "        |
| Samuel Kennedy,                    | "        |
| M. McCarty,                        | "        |
| Capt. Rider,                       | "        |
| Sergeant Burns,                    | "        |
| Arkansas Rockensack,               | "        |
| Dr. Dickson,                       | "        |
| — Springer, Q. M. D., Massaya.     | "        |
| Cherokee McIntosh,                 | "        |
| H. C. Cook,                        | "        |
| Capt. Marsh,                       | "        |
| W. Jones,                          | "        |

A FUTURE VENICE IN NICARAGUA.—At no great distance from the city of Granada are situated a cluster of the most beautiful and fertile islands it is possible to conceive. They vary from a few square yards, to several square miles in superficial extent. Beyond these, and separated from them by a deep, navigable channel, stands the large island of Zapataro, whose bold headlands and irregular surface serve as a guide to all who navigate the lake. Zapataro is in its western extremity scooped out so as to form an almost circular bay, and the shore of the mainland opposite having a deep curve, an almost circular bay is formed of several miles in diameter, so securely sheltered by highlands as to make the slightest skiff lie secure upon its surface, even when storms may be lashing into fury the more exposed parts of lake Nicaragua.

The southeastern part of this bay is also entered by a channel of deep water, which divides the southwestern extremity of Zapataro from the mainland. The steamer San Carlos has already entered the bay described, by the last mentioned channel, and ascertained that the water is of sufficient depth to afford secure anchorage for vessels.

The northern part of the bay is bounded by the cluster known as the "Thousand Islands," each one of which, to our mind, is in a short time destined to be full of houses, stores and commercial ware-rooms, and where vessels of considerable tonnage can move from one depot to another with more ease than the ox-carts now used in Granada. Here, instead of a Wall street, we will have a Rialto; here will be seen and heard señors and señoritas in their gondoles singing love songs in the starlight; and here will be the most pleasing combination of health, convenience and beauty in any city upon which the sun ever shone.

LAUNCH.—The schooner "Pearl" was launched yesterday (Friday) forenoon, from the place near the wharf where she was undergoing repairs, into the element of her future usefulness. She is to be commanded by Capt. Hardy, who has already made a trip or two in her. The late model of the Pearl has been somewhat altered, and she is now as snug a looking craft as sails on any Central American waters. She has been repaired by having placed in her a new bottom, new flooring, and a new deck, and altered from a freight boat into a comfortable passenger craft. We understand that she will make regular trips between Granada, St. George and Virgin Bay.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—We learn from Thomas F. Fisher that there are eight British cam war-vessels at San Juan del Norte; and that there are, in addition to those, one Italian merchant vessel, one English, one United States, and one vessel belonging to Nicaragua.

## EXECUTION OF JENNINGS ESTELLE.

At 5 o'clock P.M., on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., 2d Lieut. Jennings Estelle suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by being shot on the Plaza, for the murder of 2d Lieut. Charles Gordon, in the guard house, in the city of Granada, while acting as officer of the guard.

Estelle had been previously arrested for shooting Thomas Edwards, and was when he committed the unfortunate act for which he suffered death, a prisoner confined to his quarters. He had a fair and impartial trial, and the gentlemen who sat in judgment upon him gave him every opportunity to establish a defence, but in this he utterly failed. The deed was committed without any provocation, or without any aggravating circumstance. He was sentenced to be hung; but the commander-in-chief caused it to be so far mitigated as to allow him to be shot.

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the execution. Estelle walked with a firm step by the side of a reverend father of the church, who prayed with him and for him from the guard house to the place of execution.

When he arrived at the spot where he was to breathe his last, he requested that his hands might be untied, as he wished to address the crowd. This request being granted, he spoke in a firm unflinching voice. In his speech he asked the forgiveness of the officers and soldiers of the Nicaraguan army. Voices responded from the crowd, "God forgive you."

While in prison he wrote the following address, which he requested to have published:

GRANADA, Sept. 15th, 1856.

These are the dying declarations of Jennings Estelle. I was born in Marshall, Tennessee, in the year 1833, and was raised, from my infancy, in Hinds County, Mississippi. I started to California in 1852. On the road I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shot him. I afterward shot a man of the name of Hays, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the same year I had a difficulty with Charles Robinson, and stabbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the States prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After getting in the last scrape I came to Nicaragua, and shot Thomas Edwards; I afterwards shot Charles Gordon. I must say that in all my difficulties I was not once in my right mind. Twice I have been forgiven, and hope to be forgiven for them all. I think there is a God in heaven that will, and can forgive; and he knows and I know that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. It was whisky and my crazy mind that did it. I say that I was not in my right mind when I did the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldiers, and I can die a happy man. I don't write this because I think that I ought not to die, for I think that my time has come and that justice has been done me. Fellow soldiers, remember what has brought me to this death—you all know it as well as I do. My humble prayer is that I may be forgiven.

JENNINGS ESTELLE.

His body, as soon as life was extinct, was put in a good coffin, and decently interred.

CURIOS.—A salute was fired in honor of

new flag on last Monday. The

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HORSES.—Persons who h

the vicinity of St. George or K

with the power of flying throu

witches, on a broom-stick, will say

by providing themselves with a horse

place. Horse-flesh has "riz" in the

Department.

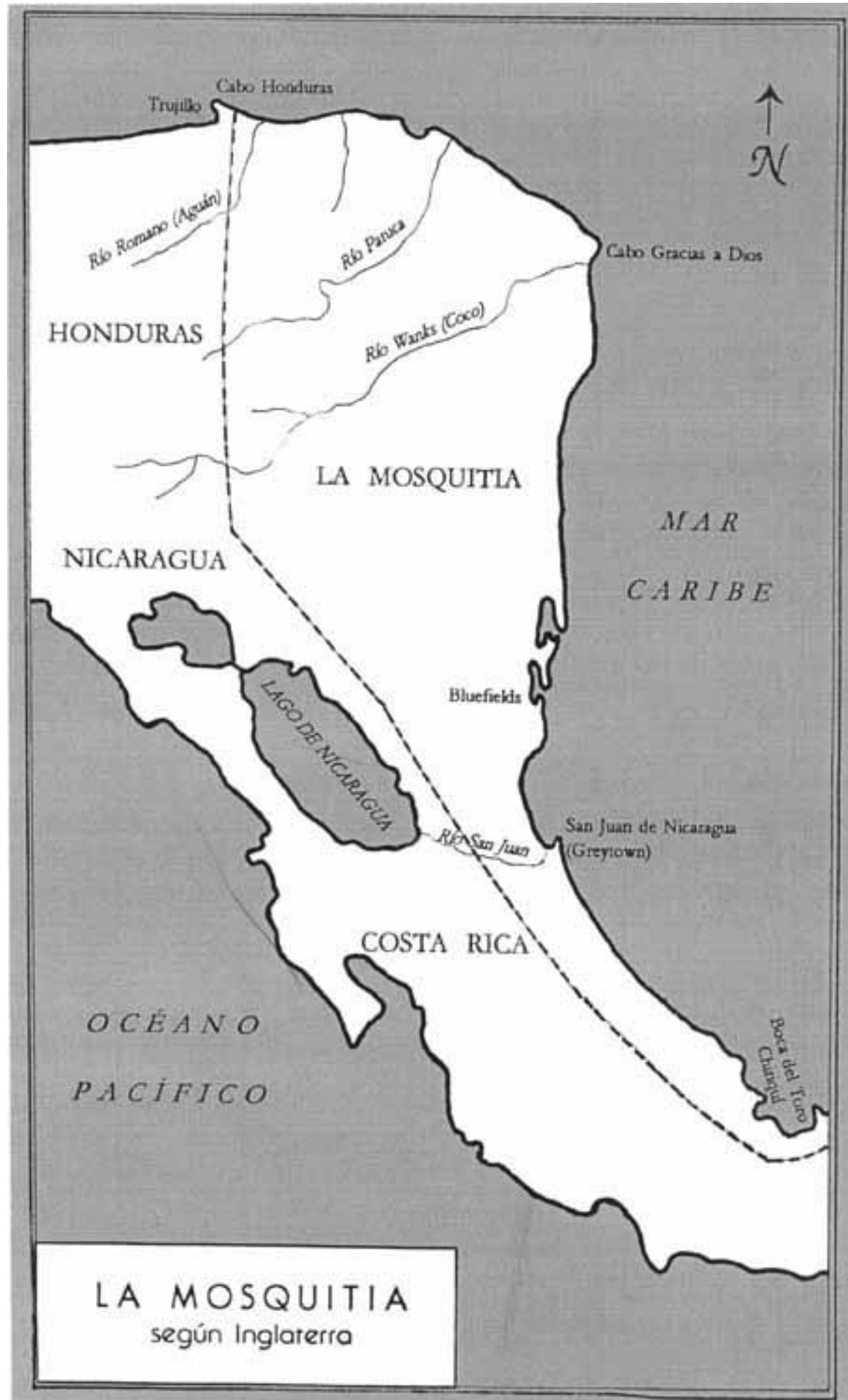
JALTEMA, CHURCH.—This edifice, which is no

undergoing repairs, may be distinguished by its

very white color from all other buildings in Gra

ada, at a distance of several miles, by passengers

coming up the lake.



El reino de La Mosquitia, según Inglaterra  
The Mosquito Kingdom, according to the British



**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 47

**Sábado, 27 de septiembre de 1856****Saturday, September 27, 1856**

EN PRIMERA PLANA en inglés y adentro en español, el decreto de Walker del 22 de septiembre declarando "todas las actas y decretos de la Asamblea Constituyente Federal como también los del Congreso ... nulos y de ningún valor", anula la ley federal que a raíz de la Independencia había abolido la esclavitud.

Al anular por decreto esta previa abolición Walker reinstaura de derecho la esclavitud en Nicaragua cumpliendo así con lo anunciado en "The Young South" el 14 de junio, que la misión de su "República" es la de expandir el sistema esclavista sureño.

ON THE FRONT PAGE in English and inside in Spanish, Walker's decree dated September 22d by which "All acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void", rescinds the federal law that had abolished slavery soon after independence from Spain.

On repealing by decree the previous abolition Walker reinstates the legality of slavery in Nicaragua, accomplishing what "The Young South" had announced on June 14th, that to expand the Southern slavery system is the mission of his "Republic."

**Extractos / Excerpts****NEWS FROM THE EAST.**

The steamer *La Virgin* arrived in this harbor on Tuesday, bringing up dates from New York to the 13th of September.

The *Virgin* also brought recruits to General Walker numbering 205 men.

284 (1)

BAPTISM AT SEA. —On the passage of the *Tennessee* to San Juan del Norte, the wife of Mr. Plewiozinsky gave birth to a boy, which was subsequently baptised by the Rev. Israel S. Diehl. The name given to the little fellow was William Walker Plewiozinsky. The mother is now in this city and the little namesake of the President is doing finely.

284 (3)

NEW ORANGES. —The first oranges of the new crop are just making their appearance on the Transit Line; and in a month the passengers by the route will probably be able to procure any quantity at almost any price. At present they are selling six for a dime.

284 (4)

SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY. —We call attention to the advertisement on our sixth page, advertising a sale of Confiscated Property on the first day of January next. We do not vary from the truth at all when we say that much of the property appraised in the advertised list is put at a price one third below what it will bring, and one half what it is worth. Speculators abroad will see that this chance is not allowed to go by default.

284 (3)

**OFFICIAL.****DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

**DECREES:**

All Acts and Decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void.

Given in Granada this, 22nd of Sept., 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

283 (2)

**DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.**

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes:

**DECRETA:**

Todas las actas y decretos de la Asamblea Constituyente Federal como también los del Congreso se declaran nulos y de ningún valor.

Dado en Granada a 22 de Setiembre de 1856.

GUILLERMO WALKER.

288 (3)

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada. Terms—Cash or Military Script.

[Long list of Haciendas and Houses with values ranging from \$200 to \$50,000].

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.

288 (1)

**PASEOS.**

Tenemos el gusto de anunciar á las bellas Señoritas de esta ciudad que dentro de pocos dias estarán bien abiertos y en forma de calles los dos caminos principales que conducen á la playa, siendo este un paseo bospertino alegre y delicioso. Allí pueden ir las niñas acompañadas de sus mamas á recibir la impresion agradable de la fresca brisa, así como á gozar del bello panorama que ofrese el hermoso lago.

290 (4)

Plaza del *mercado*: (provincialismo *tiangué*.) Algo desprovisto de viandas y de frutas se halla el mercapo en estos dias: no vemos en él las sabrosas piñas, ni el delicano nispero, ni el rico sapote. Deploramos tal indolencia. Solo las ciruelas abundan, y son dulces; pero ninguna Señorita le ha remitido al autor de estas locales ni un platico siquiera. Bien puede él comprarlas con su dinero, dirán ellas; mas él replica: mejores son las regaladas....

290 (4)

CONVICTED OF RAPE. —An old man named Blastelles, native of the country, was tried in Rivas last week before Judge Jackson, on a charge of rape and convicted. He was sentenced to five years hard labor.

287 (2)

ARRIVAL OF COFFEE. —For a week or two this market has been almost without coffee, and the price rose as high as thirty-five cents per pound. A schooner arrived in San Juan last Monday with a large quantity on board, which will supply the want and reduce the price.

287 (3)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

NO. 47.

## 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.

### 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.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
 Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
 J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
 Public Administrator, O. D.

Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36.) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.  
 One piece numbered (19.) nineteen in favor of Wm. Bayley for \$183.33.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY.  
 Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

### Recorder's Office.

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,

Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
 Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

### Tabor & Duffy,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
 Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.  
 OWEN DUFFY, }

### Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

### A DRUG STORE.

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

## OFFICIAL.

### DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
 Department of State and Interior Relations,  
 Granada, Sept. 22, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:  
 The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

Inasmuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic on the 30th day of April, 1838, declared the State free, sovereign and independent, dissolving the compact which the Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America:

Inasmuch as since that date Nicaragua has been in fact free from the obligations the Federal Constitution imposed:

Inasmuch as the Act of the Constituent Assembly decreed on the 30th of April, 1838, provides that the Federal decrees given previous to that date shall remain in force unless contrary to the provisions of that Act:

Inasmuch as many of the decrees theretofore given are unsuited to the present condition of the Republic, and are repugnant to its welfare and prosperity, as well as to its territorial integrity: Therefore, in virtue of the powers in him vested,

### DECREES:

Article 1. All Acts and Decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void.

Art. 2. Nothing herein contained shall effect rights heretofore vested under the acts and decrees hereby repealed.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada this, 22nd of Sept., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.  
 FERRER,  
 Minister of State.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,

Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

### Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.

1. 2nd Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.

2. Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard, weighs 170 pounds—Occupation, machinist.

3. George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.

4. James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

5. John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 pounds—Occupation, cooper.

6. Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.

7. Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

T. DOLAN,

Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.  
 Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-4

### "I COULD NA' GET MY LESSONS."

BY A SCHOOL GIRL.

I could na' get my lesson,  
 Wi' the book before my een,  
 For the thoughts o' canny Willie  
 Came a bobbin' in between.

And ilka work sae simple,  
 Had naught to Ellen mean,  
 For the thoughts o' canny Willie  
 Came a hobbin' in between.

Head frae top to bottom  
 Here many a page I ween,  
 In the thoughts o' canny Willie  
 Came a bobbin' in between.

And ilka leaf was pictured  
 Wi' Willie's winsome look,  
 And my thoughts were a' wi' Willie,  
 And nae upon my book.

### AN ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.

In the year 18—, I undertook the perilous journey of crossing the Plains on my way from the Atlantic States to California. Our company was composed of nine persons. Among the number was Bill Johnson, formerly a hunter and trapper of the West.

At the close of a beautiful day in May we found ourselves seated around a blazing camp fire upon the banks of the Little Blue River, some two hundred miles from St. Joseph, Missouri. Some of the company had spread a blanket upon the grass, and were busily engaged in a game of cards, while myself and Bill Johnson were eagerly discussing the propriety of having an antelope hunt on the succeeding day. We soon came to the conclusion that we would spend the next day in hunting, as our train was going to stop for several days to recruit our animals. I cannot say that I enjoyed a fine slumber that night, because I was anxious that morning should arrive, for I expected rare sport on the coming day. The much wished for morning came at last, and after dispatching a hasty breakfast, and informing our comrades that we should return by sunset, we departed with our rifles on our shoulders.

For three hours we travelled in a southerly direction from the camp without seeing any game at all, and being somewhat tired and disappointed, we concluded to seek shelter from the rays of the burning sun, and take a short rest. Following up a ravine a short distance, we came to a sink or hole, some twenty feet deep; the sides of which were of solid rock, and almost perpendicular. Carefully examining this curious spot, we at length discovered an excavation in the wall just large enough to admit a man with ease. This was soon accomplished, and we found ourselves in an apartment about nine feet square, with walls of solid rock. This we thought would afford us the desired shelter, and we were just comfortably seated when my companion hastily sprang to his feet, saying:

"Be silent! I hear a rustling in the grass, which is probably caused by an elk or antelope. You stay here," and seizing his rifle he stole cautiously down to the end of the ravine. He was soon lost to view among the shrubbery which skirted the ravine, leaving me alone to meditate on the probable cause of the noise we had just heard. But I was startled and surprised by seeing my companion come running toward the cave with anxiety and alarm plainly depicted upon his countenance.

"Injuns!" he exclaimed, as he rushed into the cave.

Then he commenced blocking up the entrance with loose stones and fragments of rock which lay scattered around. This awakened me to a sense of the danger we were in, as at that time the Pawnee Indians were known to be hostile to the whites, butchering all who fell into their hands. To my inquiries of how many there were, my companion replied:

"There are two mounted on fleet horses, armed with rifles and bows, and most hideously painted."

Our enemies were probably aware of our place of refuge, for instead of coming up in front of the cave, they crept cautiously around to the edge of the sink, and stationed themselves out of reach of our rifles, but so as to command the entrance to our subterranean retreat. Their persons were out of view, but by their shadows on the opposite wall we could note their manœuvres.

They evidently thought there was but one of us, but at that they did not deem it prudent to make a bold attack in front, for by so doing they would expose their persons to danger; therefore they chose the less dangerous plan of starving us to death, compelling us to surrender or shooting us if we attempted to escape. Thus, in a manner, we were completely in the power of these savages, unless by some stratagem we could manage to escape. But soon as night set in and spread her mantle of darkness over the land, making our situation more dismal than before, my companion took his station at the entrance, ready to give the savages a warm reception if they made an attack.

I was not capable of enduring such hardships as my companion, therefore he advised me to seek that repose I so much needed while he watched

the manœuvres of the enemy. I laid down upon the hard floor of the cavern, and soon fell asleep. I intended to relieve my companion in guarding about midnight, but so soundly did I sleep that the dawn of day was just breaking in the east when I awoke.

Stiff at his post stood the old hunter without a visible trace of fatigue or suffering upon his manly countenance. With the exception of the lone shriek of the coyote in the distant hills, all was silent without, and I, thinking the coast clear, was about to pass out, when my companion pulled me back, and in a low whisper, said:

"Do not move, now is our most dangerous time, but I will fool 'em yet, da-an 'em!" And immediately placing his hat upon the muzzle of his gun, he slowly moved it through the entrance. The Indians, who were on the lookout, perceiving it, mistook it for his head and fired, two balls piercing the crown of the hat. Dropping it, we supposed the Indians would show themselves. But not so. My companion seeing this scheme was about to fail, commenced making horrible groans, as one in mortal agony. This the savages took to be a sure indication that their balls had taken effect, and giving a yell of triumph, which demons might have envied, they rushed out in full view.

"Fire!" cried my companion, and the next moment the sharp report of our rifles rang through the cavern, while our enemies, giving a simultaneous bound, fell with a crashing sound upon the bottom of the sink—each one a corpse!

Placing the dead bodies in the cave, we mounted our enemies' horses, and were soon galloping into camp, to the gratification of our friends, who supposed we had fallen into the hands of the merciless Pawnees.

And now, though years have passed, and the manly form of Bill Johnson is laid in the silent grave, I respect the memory of him as a brave man and true friend in the hour of peril.

INOPPORTUNE QUOTING OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES.—British authorities in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge DANIELS, of Virginia, used to tell us how, with great glee, when a young man, on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when the English squadron, under Admiral Cockburn, were ascending the Potomac river, burning and plundering the villages along its banks; a negro man was arraigned for the murder of one of his own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for his escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr. Daniels's defence of his client, quoted from British authorities, showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, bang! bang! went the cannon from the British squadron. Daniels rose to answer, and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause, turning it completely over against him.

"Gentlemen," said he to the bench, "the prosecuting attorney quotes on this occasion from British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room except himself so dead to feelings of patriotism as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when British cannon are shaking the very walls of this court-house to their foundation? I pause for a reply."

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney: "Look here, Mr. —, you had better strike a bee-line from this court-house with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the Court! British authorities be d—d."

The prosecuting attorney was struck all in a heap at these extra-judicial proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSISSIPPI EDITOR.—The Yazoo (Miss.) American Banner is owned by Mrs. HARRIET N. PREWETT. This lady has secured the services of a "political editor," whom she thus announces.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the American Banner that Mr. John T. Smith, an able writer and zealous American, who has been connected with the Mississippi press for fourteen years, has been engaged to take charge of the political department of this paper during the canvass. Mr. Smith, though a remarkably courteous and amiable gentleman, has fought five duels, killing his man every time. He brings into the political canvass, beside a general stock of political information and zeal for the cause, two Bowie knives, one of Parson Beecher's Sharpe's rifles, two six shooters, and sundry canes and shillelals, not to speak of two pair of brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception by the press gang.

P. S. Mr. Smith brings into the service a ferocious pair of whiskers and a diabolical moustache, which will carry dismay into the ranks of the adversary. He has not yet arrived at his post; his daguerreotype, by the way, may be seen at GRAY'S, taken in the infinitesimal style of that artist.

N. B. Challenges received from P. A. M. to P. M.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 27.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

George W. Haller, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. D, Second Light Infantry.  
 First Lieutenant R. A. Johnstone, promoted Captain Co. A, First Rifles.  
 Second Lieutenant W. H. Mathews, promoted First Lieutenant Co. A, First Rifles.  
 Surgeon R. T. Royston, promoted Surgeon with rank of Major.  
 Charles A. Waters, appointed Captain Co. A, New York Volunteers.\*  
 Chas. Rakielewicz, appointed Captain Co. B, New York Volunteers.\*  
 Lewis E. Grant, appointed Captain Co. C, New York Volunteers.\*  
 Hiram Russell, appointed Captain Co. D, New York Volunteers.\*  
 M. F. Nagle, appointed First Lieutenant Co. A, New York Volunteers.\*  
 F. Lawton, appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, New York Volunteers.\*  
 A. McK. Pitman, appointed appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, New York Volunteers.\*  
 A. Struller, appointed First Lieutenant Co. D, New York Volunteers.\*  
 James S. Judge, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. A, New York Volunteers.\*  
 G. Von Hill, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, New York Volunteers.\*  
 Wm. Northedge, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, New York Volunteers.\*

Those marked with a (\*) belong to the newly arrived recruits, and have not yet been assigned to any Battalion.

## RESIGNATIONS.

Captain M. E. Bradley of the Isthmus Rangers has resigned.  
 Colonel John B. Markham, resigned his position on 20th September.

## NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The steamer La Virgin arrived at this harbor on Tuesday, bringing up dates from New York to the 13th of September.

The Virgin also brought recruits to General Walker numbering 205 men.

Major Heiss, who went from this Republic some time since as bearer of despatches from the American minister to his government, returned on the Virgin. He is in good health, and reports most favorably of our prospects in the east. The Rev. Israel S. Diehl, also came passenger on the steamer, and will remain in this State until the next steamer from California.

We are informed by the passengers that before the Tennessee sailed from New York, on the 13th of September, the steamer Calhoun had been engaged to sail on the 9th, with five hundred men; but the Custom House officers libelled her as unseaworthy, which subjected the company to the necessity of hiring another vessel. In the delay therefore, between the sailing of the steamers, a portion of the recruits went into the country and could not be collected in time for the next boat. We shall, however, have these men by the next steamer. A large amount of ammunition will also come down by the steamer Texas, expected about 4th of next month.

By the New York Herald we learn that the Central American difficulty which has caused so much diplomatic embroglio between England and the United States, has been finally adjusted to the satisfaction of Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. The terms of the settlement stipulate that Ruatan and the Bay Islands shall be returned to Honduras, and that the Belize shall be assigned to its original limits and awarded to the British government. This portion of the treaty operates on Guatemala, depriving that State of all but fifty miles front on the Gulf of Mexico. We shall now see how Carrera and his brother Indians will look upon this peculiarity of British friendship. The Mosquito question is to be settled by a complete abandonment on the part of England of any protectorate over the half breeds along the Gulf coast of Nicaragua. The Indians are to retire on to reservations similar to those assigned to savage tribes in the United States; and this government is to give them an annuity which must be fixed by arbitrators. Thus our brother Jonathan settles the affairs of his neighbors without as much as saying "by your leave." Greytown is to be surrendered to this State.

The Presidential election seems to be the all-absorbing question. Buchanan still has the lead, but the Fremont men are not disheartened. We consider Mr. Fillmore almost without a chance,

and it would probably be most unfortunate for Nicaragua if such was not the case.

The Spanish fleet which sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz, had returned without making any demonstration. The chance of a war between Spain and Mexico seems to be considerably less.

The government of Panama has determined to levy a tax on the United States mails passing through that territory; and in the Presidential election, which has taken place before now, Calvo, a man favorable to the whites, was being opposed by a native who was hostile to all classes except those a shade darker than himself. In the event of the election of Calvo, the darkeys threatened to put their man in by brute force, in which event it was thought the city of Panama would be pillaged, and all the Americans massacred. The St. Mary, sloop-of-war, was in port, however, and her guns would tell a different tale, we think.

The news from Europe and the balance of the world, is uninteresting. In Mexico, Comonfort is banishing a number of prominent citizens suspected of being traitors. The law allowing freedom of religion was defeated.

## FROM MASAYA.

Brig. Gen. Fry and Staff left this city Friday morning, to take command at Masaya, in the event the enemy should determine to advance. We despatched a special correspondent along, from whom we received this morning the following despatch:

(Special Correspondence of EL NICARAGUENSE.)

MASAYA, Sept. 26th, 1856.

Friday, 5½ P.M.

General Fry and his Staff, and Col. Thos. F. Fisher arrived here this morning at eight o'clock. During the day they have repeatedly expressed much disappointment at the present dullness of this place. They expected to find a greater stir than we are likely to have for some time in this very peaceful, loyal, and orderly city. The gentlemen who compose the Nicaraguan army in this place are in excellent spirits, and are prepared to give the very warmest kind of a reception to all who may do them the honor of calling upon them from Granada, or any other part of the world. Through some strange freak, for which I cannot account, the soldiers have become affected with piety, and are in constant attendance at the large church in the plaza. Their devotions have not been confined to praying alone, but, like the pilgrims of old, they have erected some good works in the vicinity of the sacred edifice, which will serve for future wonder and admiration.

Yours in peace and quietness, VOLCANO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN GRANADA.

On Thursday night, the Pioneer Theatre, was opened in Granada. Several members of the stage, who have wandered off from the east to take part in the drama of Nicaraguan independence, concluded on a bit of by-play of their own, and arranged a company to give recitations, songs, dances, and do up the routine of theatre life in regular fashion. Mr. Carter, with sundry supernumeraries not mentioned in the bill constituted this original band; and adopted Thursday night on which to introduce themselves to the public. The room was crowded, and in the reserved seats we noticed several ladies. The music was selected from the army band. Taken as a whole, the performances were well given, and as a matter of course frequently encored. The dancing was excellent.

The most peculiar feature of the occasion was the trait it brought out in the American people. Thursday was an exciting day in the city, as reports were abroad that the enemy was already at Nindirí, seventeen miles from town, and a fight was expected at Masaya in the morning. But few could doubt these reports, and every preparation was made to send out reinforcements if any advantages were lost by our forces at Masaya. Despite all these circumstances, calculated to inspire every one with serious thought, a theater was organized, and the eager throng poured into it as if no apprehensions were felt in the garrison. It was the same, too, last October, when our forces attacked Fort San Carlos. While the firing was going on, some one entered the saloon of the steamer, where a ball was in progress, and informed the dancers that the firing had commenced. "That's their business," said the dancers, and the ball went off within sound of a battle.

We hope the Pioneer Theatre will continue its usefulness.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LETTER FROM PINEDA CITY.

PINEDA, Sept. 24th, 1856.

Editor Nicaraguense:—Supposing that the doings of San Juan del Sur would be acceptable news to you, I have determined to give you an inkling of events here since the death of your esteemed correspondent Cyrus, who has paid that debt which all are bound to pay.

The first thing that attracts our attention here is hearing every morning the O yes! O yes! of the Marshal of the Court of First Instance, opening Court. It sounds strange, but still cheering, as it gives us hopes that this country so long sunk in the depths of Revolution and retrogression, is now advancing by these signs to hold the place that God and Nature assigns to her—the Paradise both as to Nature and to every other good thing that belongs to the world.

Our Hon. Judge here well befits the place he holds. Dignified, upright and just in his Court, he upholds its dignity with a firm and steady hand and although a little irregular in his habits at first, he has nobly redeemed himself, since by his course of conduct, under the difficulties he labored when he first came here, very few men would have established so uniform a course of proceedings, founded in good sense and a proper appreciation of law. Although young, he shows a profound and erudite mind, as regards the law.

C. C. Nukerck, our Governor, and Collector of Customs, has earned himself a truly praiseworthy reputation. Popular with the natives of the country, he still holds the place amongst the adopted citizens, as being a polite and dignified gentleman, one that is well qualified to hold the offices he now has.

One of our friends here contemplates shortly to proceed to England, to place capital here sufficient to work the gold mines in his possession. The extent of these mines is not known, but their riches are almost fabulous. Success to him. I hope that he may reap all the benefits of his public spirit, and become that envied creature—a millionaire.

We have still another welcome addition to our society here—Wm. Moody—one who lends wit and glowing words to his conversation, which shortens time and makes us feel as if we were brought back to the halcyon days of youth. Nothing new here—slight interludes of labor, and these of well won enjoyment, after the money earned. More in the next.

NOMME DE PLUME.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Diehl, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of California, will deliver a Lecture on Temperance to-morrow evening, after parade, in front of the Convent of San Francisco. The garrison is respectfully requested to be present; and our word for it—there will be no harm done if every American in Granada should drop around at the hour, about half-past five.

After the address, a Temperance Society will be formed, and before Mr. Diehl leaves, he proposes to establish a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—We call attention to the advertisement on our sixth page, advertising a sale of Confiscated Property on the first day of January next. We do not vary from the truth at all when we say that much of the property appraised in the advertised list is put at a price one third below what it will bring, and one half what it is worth. Speculators abroad will see that this chance is not allowed to go by default.

BAPTISM AT SEA.—On the passage of the Tennessee to San Juan del Norte, the wife of Mr. Plewiozinsky gave birth to a boy, which was subsequently baptised by the Rev. Israel S. Diehl. The name given to the little fellow was William Walker Plewiozinsky. The mother is now in this city and the little namesake of the President is doing finely.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Israel S. Diehl, a gentleman well known all over California, for his untiring exertions in the cause of temperance, arrived in this city by the last steamer. Mr. Diehl, we are pleased to say, is a friend of Nicaragua, and expresses a high opinion of the country.

RAINY.—It was feared by some that our wet season was going to turn out a rather dry affair, but the way the liquid has poured down the past three or four nights will, we expect, dispel the notion.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. Titus, Public Administrator, has established his office in the corner room on the plaza next door to the El Nicaraguense.

## MARCY'S NOTE ON PRIVATEERING.

Mr. Marcy's dispatch in reply to the proposition in the Paris Treaty to abolish privateering in future wars between maritime nations, is attracting much attention in Europe, and nearly all the organs of the commercial interests in England award it high praise. The following extracts from an article in the London Star, a Cobdenite journal, will show how the American view of the question is regarded by the English trading classes:

WHAT ARE OUR SHIPOWNERS ABOUT?—A diplomatic negotiation is going on between the French and American governments, (to which we were the first to call attention,) involving the interests of every man owning property at sea. The question at issue is—whether, in case of war, capital afloat shall enjoy the same exemption from spoliation as it does in civilized countries ashore—a question affecting, above all others, a maritime country like this, which is said, on good authority, always to have from sixty to eighty millions worth of property at sea.

It will be recollected that at the Congress at Paris the following declarations were agreed to by the great powers represented there:—

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.  
 "2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.  
 "3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag."

And it was agreed, at the instance of Count WALEWSKI, that these resolutions should be offered for the concurrence of other powers not represented in Congress. The French Government have in consequence made a communication to that of Washington upon the subject, and the detailed answer of Mr. Secretary MARCY has just been given to the world. The American Foreign Secretary at once gives his adhesion to the second and third resolutions, and claims credit to the American Government for having been the first to advocate them. With respect to the first point, abolishing privateering, an interesting argument is given to show that to put down the robbery of private individuals on the sea, by privateers only, and leave the savage practice to be still perpetuated by Government ships of war, would be only a simulated act of justice and humanity on the part of great naval powers, and would leave those nations which do not keep up a large naval force in a worse comparative position than at present. The American Secretary winds up his argument (which we advise everybody to read for himself, and not allow his newspaper to read it for him) with this important announcement, that the President authorizes him to propose to add to the declaration of the Congress of Paris the following words:—"And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerents, except it be contraband of war."

We ask again,—have not our shipowners and foreign merchants something to say in favor of this proposal? Why should these propositions in the interest of an improved humanity come from the United States, and not ourselves? And why should it be left to France and America to come to an agreement on so obvious a case of individual right and justice, and then force England into a reluctant acquiescence, as has been already the case with the second and third resolutions above referred to? Is it because we are really, with all our boasting, more under the dominion of the ideas of the middle ages,—of feudalism on shore and buccaneering at sea,—than any other civilized people?

We shall be prepared to show that it is more for the interest of the merchants and shipowners of this country, than of any other, to accept the American President's additional clause, provided we are to adopt for our rule the second and third of the Paris resolutions.

NEW ORANGES.—The first oranges of the new crop are just making their appearance on the Transit Live; and in a month the passengers by the route will probably be able to procure any quantity at almost any price. At present they are selling six for a dime.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. J. W. Auston has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Granada, in place of Mr. Charles Callahan, so unfortunately killed at the fight of San Jacinto.

☞ An exchange remembers seeing a bill in a shop window, a few years ago, which ran precisely thus: "These premises to let on a lease—one hundred and fifteen feet in length."

NOT DEAD.—The report that Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the authoress, had died in Europe, is contradicted. It is said she is now living in Boston, and has never been in Europe.

☞ A prospectus of a Joint Stock Company entitled "the Costa Rica Railroad Company," has been issued in Liverpool, and shares are already taken to the extent of £200,000.

DIED.—On the evening of the 21st inst., Mr. EDWIN DAVIDSON, of brain fever, aged 20 years, formerly from California.

☞ Western papers please copy.



PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

I never complained in my life. Bricks are not apt to complain, although, they sometimes suffer under such a weight of injustice as would make the tiles of ordinary persons rise with indignation.

But this unfortunate report was spread by the Captain with whom I have lately had a quarrel, in the hope that he would inherit all the property which I have so carefully collected during my stay in the Republic, and which consists of one camp stool, two boxes of matches, and the bottle in which we kept our stock of aguardiente.

Wishing to relieve the people from fresh exactions of horses for the use of the Army, and taking into consideration that in various parts of the Republic, as well as in the possession of individuals, there are a large number of animals belonging to the Government; in virtue of his authority

I had not ceased wondering at the efforts my friend had made in my behalf, and expressing my thankfulness, when a note was put into my hand, from the Captain, requesting me to meet him immediately at the well known house of "Terms Cash," where prompt settlements usually take place.

The weapons were produced without delay—tossed up for the first shot—the Captain won, and took such a swig as convinced me it was going to be no easy fight. He handed me the weapon across the table—he knew how Bricks could use it—determined not to disappoint him, and savagely drained its contents to the very bottom.

"Reload, old skin flint," said the Captain. "Terms Cash," growled the landlord as the fatal

weapon was again placed in our hands. The Captain made a desperate effort to discharge its contents—failed—handed it to me—it was as dry as a powder horn in a second. I could see that the Captain began to turn a little pale, (which stood close to him,) while I preserved my equanimity in the spirit of conciliation.

A "FARMER'S BOY" in Barren county advertises for a wife. He says: He wants to know if she can milk And make his bread and butter, And go to meeting without silk, To make a "show and flutter."

"WANTED—An able bodied person to hold my wife's tongue, she and I being unable to keep it still."

OFFICIAL.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 50. REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Department of State and Interior Relations, Granada, Sept. 23, 1856.

Article 1. All horses and mules belonging to the Republic, shall be delivered to the Government for the use of the Army, through the Prefects, sub-Prefects and Alcaldes of the respective towns, within fifteen days from the publication of this decree.

Article 2. Any person who shall have in his possession any of the animals indicated in Article 1st, and shall not deliver up the same within the specified time, shall be judged as a thief and punished with all the rigor of the law.

Article 3. The Government will protect all individuals who shall denounce the retainers of said animals, and will punish with the same severity those who being informed of the unlawful possession of any animals shall not communicate the same to the proper authorities for the apprehension of the offender.

Article 4. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, Sept. 23, 1856.

WM. WALKER. To the Minister of War, Gen. Mateo Pineda. By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

GILBERT TITUS, Public Administrator, Oriental Department. September 27, 1856. Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.

BATTALION NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

COMPANY A.

- CHARLES A. WALTERS—Captain, M. F. NAGLE—First Lieutenant, JAMES S. JUDGE—Second Lieutenant. 1 C. Armstrong, 26 James Morrow, 2 Robert Acher, 27 E. W. Moosman, 3 Fred. Abott, 28 H. McLord, 4 Henry Adams, 29 William Manning, 5 Richmond Burns, 30 Henry Manning, 6 G. Blair, 31 Charles Prohlington, 7 Thomas Burns, 32 Henry Rodman, 8 F. B. Chrissy, 33 William Byan, 9 Mich. Considine, 34 A. Roth, 10 Isaac Clark, 35 Thomas Stewart, 11 Richard Doe, 36 James Smith, 12 Charles Dougherty, 37 P. Shannon, 13 A. S. Fairchild, 38 W. G. Turner, 14 John Fitzgerald, 39 G. C. Van Houten, 15 Thomas Gibbons, 40 James Welsh, 16 John Haskins, 41 H. W. Wheeler, 17 John Heruassy, 42 John Welsh, 2nd Sergeant, 18 William Harris, 19 George Howard, 20 William Jackson, 43 James Warrin, 21 William Kaylor, 44 James Racker, 22 E. R. F. Latson, 45 Patrick Everett, 23 Samuel Leonard, 46 John Corcoran, 24 John Moony, 47 J. F. Taylor, 3d Sergeant, 25 Henry Mowray,

COMPANY B.

- CHARLES RAKIIEWICZ—Captain, F. LAWTON—First Lieutenant, G. VON HILL—Second Lieutenant. 1 John Colbrig, 24 John Lenz, 2 Charles Wenzel, 25 Charles Lupus, 3 Joseph Sauer, 26 Philip Meyer, 4 Franz Neier, 27 Charles Moosfield, 5 Charles Krauss, 28 Augustus Muller, 6 John Axt, 29 Chas. Mazewsky, 7 John Beyer, 30 B. Martin, 8 Edward Bibra, 31 Robt. Newmann, 9 John Bruns, 32 Charles Peters, 10 John Dietz, 33 Chas. Roschere, 11 William Fliegel, 34 Edward Rhein, 12 Theodore Fick, 35 Joseph Schem, 13 Julius Frank, 36 T. Schrempff, 14 Henry Felz, 37 Charles Scriba, 15 William Giesson, 38 Charles Schmidt, 16 E. Henken, 39 Theodore Swevert, 17 Joseph Hoene, 40 C. G. Staehli, 18 Oscar Henritsch, 41 J. Schermasser, 19 J. Kuperfchmidt, 42 Dion Straub, 20 Leopold Klothbe, 43 Emile Seibt, 21 Edward Knndig, 44 C. Ummerlin, 22 T. Krothenhauer, 45 Ferd. Wessenberg, 23 Arthur Hopper, 46 Edward Wilke, 47 Otto Weher.

COMPANY C.

- HIRAM RUSSELL—Captain, A. MCK. PITTMAN—First Lieutenant, WM. NORTHSIDGE—Second Lieutenant. 1 Patrick Butler, 24 H. F. James, 2 Thomas Brooks, 25 Edward Craft, 3 Samuel Brown, 26 Thos. King, 4 P. Connelly, 27 James Lovelace, 5 Thomas Carroll, 28 James Landreth, 6 William Charles, 29 Patrick Larrigan, 7 Geo. Carpenter, 30 H. F. Miller, 8 D. Cornollan, 31 W. G. Martin, 9 Edward Corey, 32 J. W. Loughlin, 10 Edward Clark, 33 Wm. McCarthy, 11 John Denham, 34 Pat. O'Donnegan, 12 W. Davidson, 35 Thomas Pidgeon, 13 Dennis Elliott, 36 William Rose, 14 Patrick Everitt, 37 J. A. Smith, 15 M. Taney, 38 Charles Smith, 16 R. W. Forman, 39 Thos. Winters, 17 John Foote, 40 John Barnacle, 18 Alfred Gray, 41 Oscar Cromroy, 19 Ben. Hardin, 42 J. Lyster, 20 James Haynes, 43 D. W. Wilkins, 21 J. Henderson, 44 J. W. Austin, 22 Charles Gehrels, 45 D. Cook, 23 David Jobnes, 46 Thomas Fitzgerald.

COMPANY D.

- LEWIS E. GRANT—Captain, A. STRULLER—First Lieutenant. 1 Otto Wucke, 23 Henry Ponce, 2 Emil Barrera, 24 Wm. Sommer, 3 Herm. Schmidt, 25 Dan. Schrade, 4 P. Buile, 26 John Vitta, 5 C. Bauman, 27 F. Consigne, 6 John Dumas, 28 Francis Cousone, 7 T. R. Doln, 29 Phil. Bramagan, 8 S. Dariff, 30 W. P. Copland, 9 Theodore Ditt, 31 Henry Isaacs, 10 Henry Dallon, 32 Phillip Leondra, 11 Anton Gabeltzt, 33 Jos. Schugman, 12 F. Grantz, 34 Fred. Dirkop, 13 Theo. Heronaren, 35 James Muller, 14 S. Harnheim, 36 Wm. Gannelly, 15 Pierre Justirre, 37 John Hargen, 16 Leop. Kroztowsky, 38 James Finnegan, 17 Robert Kempf, 39 J. J. Schuyler, 18 Jules Leblaud, 40 James Dale, 19 Henry Merteors, 41 James Hall, 20 Charles Prentz, 42 — O'Neal, 21 Henry Paulson, 43 W. M. Agate, 22 G. Pazzi, 44 Pat. J. Rivers.

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in the city of San Juan del Sur, on the 10th day of October next, all the property belonging to the estate of S. Worden, deceased. The property consists of one house, and several articles of personal property.

List of Letters

- Remaining in Post Office, in Granada. Sept. 27, 56. Alvares, J M, Ayula, Monia A, Brown, Geo M, Bonsall, Chas D, Brinson P P, Barclay Huffy, Bobadi Maria y, Berry, E, Bela, Don F, Bingoryne, Brown, Geo, Benelle, D J, Boardman, F A, Bell, Z F, Bowman, Wm, Cole Sam, Cassat, Sam R, Coop-r Thomas, Clark Albert, Christophle, Monsuir, Campbell, Capt, Clark, E H, Coleman J T, Cogswell, G W, Conklin, B K, Castellon Don Francisco, Cowley, Pat, Coventry, John, Carpenter, Courtarde, Don Bernado, Cooper John, Cabrera E, Campen Cha, Colman M W, Castillo M, Dick, Jas, Dulton, H J, Dyer P, 2 Donalds, O M, De Frewer, J W, Dickson, H, Dunn, Thomas, Donally, W B, Doherty, T, Duvall, F M, Deshon, J J, Eisrutuck, Pablo, Evans, E B, Fisher, Jas T, 3 Fitzgerald Jas, Farnum, J C, 2 Faysoux, C J, Graham, B R, 2 Geilach S, Giddon, J T, Gregory, G A, Guenero R, Gaskill M, Guttschalk C, Goodman W H, Giobins, Gilmore, Stph, Gilmore, Thomas, Gauffreaw, Do G A, 4 Gray, A, Hou, J W, Hume, W W, Hagan, P, Hoey, E T, Hutchings, Wm J, Hobbs, Sas T, Harris Chs, Hooker, Clark, Johnston, L, Johnston, A, Johnston, R A, Jones, Isaac, Knapp, T F, Kip, Ostor, Klumph, J E, Kelch, John, Littlefield, Wm, McKay, M H, Morris, J W, McMullen, Jno A, Mackie, Robt, Mims, J R, Merill, Jas M, Mendel, T, Mims, J R, Mook, Wm, Morales, Pedro, Mayer, Jno, Mirlen J J, Moor, Fred, Martin, Robt, Marsh, H, Menow, Wm T, Myers, Enrique, Mosley, T A, Mundel, D, Moore, J G P, McMaun, H J, Mylord Juan, Nag, R B, Orosco, J A, Pelion, Lon Luis, Patterson, Luis, Palacios Enriquez, Polomano D, Pamberton, John, Pemberton, Thos, Pickersgill, R W, Parton, Oba, 3, Quintara, M, Rue, Paul, Ruth, John, Ronalds C. L, Roux, L, Ragg, J H, Rucker, O H, Sturges, G A, Smith, T B, Sanders, E J, 2 Sweeney, Jas W, Schunders, T H, Scherrin, Hugh, Snyder, Dr J H, Schlessinger, Esq, Spaun, A, Sullivan, J, Swan, Joo R, Sanford, F G, Shed, Chs, Sturtz, Jacob, Tinescale, M L, 2 Towns, Asa C, Temple, T & S, Towsley, L D, Treminio, Y, 2 Tompkins, W A, Tognacca, Terry, C M, Uoter, F M, Vega, Don C, Watkins, Lewis D, 2 Williamson, W H, Weeb, R M, White, Wm, Ware, Edw, 2 White, Sam, Williams, A V, Wayne, Geo, Weight, Thos, Wood, N F, Willson Jno H, 2 Wall, A, Williams, A V, Wynes, A, Walsh, Jas B, B. P. CRANE, Postmaster-General.

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY. Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store: Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes. TERMS: CASH.

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with IVV, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE. Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 27.

## TRANSIT ROUTE.

After a long suspension, the Nicaragua Transit Line seems to be reviving to a renewed activity. Notwithstanding the combination of untoward events which have marred its usefulness and darkened its prospects, its natural and geographical advantages will assert themselves to command the travel from the east to the west. The commercial and nomadic peoples have been engaged for the last three centuries in endeavors to find the easiest and nearest route to India; and as successive navigators have achieved the triumph of securing the vast trade of that almost unknown orient, so then their country has for a time held the supremacy of the seas. Tyre, founded upon an island, sent its trade into the mysterious east, and therefrom drew the wealth that rivalled Solomon's. Antioch and Nineveh, Bagdad and Smyrna, with their camel trains, secured a fabulous wealth from the trade of India; and Thebes with its hundred gates, had no foundation for its extent but the passing commerce that traversed the deserts to reach the Mediterranean. When Alexander founded his favorite city, and called it after himself, he exhibited all the qualities of a statesman and a merchant, for he saw that the wealth of the world he had sought to conquer passed out into the western seas through an Egyptian port, of old as well as of late. It therefore runs, that all nations have labored and fought for that great market; and when Alexandria declined, and Venice and Genoa yielded their fortune to Portugal, she rose in power only to wave before the slow and persevering race that reclaimed Holland from the waste of swamps and waters. Then Albion, from her wave rocked shores, asserted a claim to the east; and as the coral builds his reef, so she cumulated strength on strength in that densely peopled world, until now her subjects are counted in greater numbers than peopled the world when the Macedonian founded his kingdom on all the dynasties that held sway when his victorious legions crossed the Indus. And yet the right is not settled. Daring men still explore around the Arctic seas for a new and nearer channel; and bold men with money and intellect, assail a very continent to cut a route from one ocean to the other, that ships may pass right on to the markets of Canton, Calcutta, Nankin, and Jeddo. Money has taken the place of arms, shrewdness has vanquished strength, and we have the struggle between England and America for a monopoly of the Pacific trade. Annexation and increased steam facilities are being used by the British East India Company to keep that control they have won by so much blood, treasure and dishonor; while American energy is competing in an hundred ways to divide and finally to conquer a mastery of the trading perquisites coming out of the commerce of China, Hindostan and Tartary.

By a decree published three weeks since, the Government of Nicaragua ceded all its rights to the Transit route and all the property used on the line, embracing warehouses, etc., together with whatever lands the company may need to carry on its business, and also the macadamized road from Virgin to San Juan del Sur. The consideration paid for this property and the grant was four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the company bound itself to establish ocean steamers on both sides of the continent. It is also bound to transport government mails, troops, etc., free of charge, and to pay into the treasury of the State a certain price for every passenger, and so much per centage on its profits. The grant extends for twenty-one years, and is given to perfectly responsible parties who are willing to make the Nicaragua route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean better than any other. The company is already aware of the receipts and expenditures of the old Accessory Transit Line; and it is also fully informed as to the necessities of the enterprise. New steamboats are wanted on the lake and river to conduct a transportation, which will be larger than any ever known in the State; a railroad will be required on the San Juan river, or else certain improvements will have to be made on the stream itself; convenient wharves and commodious warehouses are necessary to accelerate shipments and protect goods; protection for life and property must be guaranteed; good accommodations must be established on the line of transit; regular, comfortable and swift steamers, with accommodating officers, should be placed upon the ocean routes; and a quick and easy land carriage furnished from

Virgin to San Juan. With all these advantages, and the company will be blind to its own interests if they are not adopted, the Nicaraguan route will soon become the established and favorite line of travel by the people going from California to the eastern states of the Union.

In conformity to these necessities, patent to every mind, the company has already commenced work; and a large number of hands are now busy along the whole extent of the line making those things straight which were heretofore objectionable. Under a competent director, in the person of Col. McDonald, the most efficient system of works ever originated or carried on the State, are now being hurried to a completion. There no longer exists any necessity for landing the passengers at Virgin Bay in boats, but the steamers run alongside and moor to the wharf. At San Juan, a store-ship has been sunk just inside the point, a short distance from the shore, and laborers are busy building a solid wharf so as to connect the sunken ship with the shore. Hereafter the ocean steamers will run alongside of a wharf which not only serves the purposes of a landing, but will also operate in some degree as a break-water to the harbor. The road is being put in the most complete repair. Drains are dug on either side to lead off the water; stones are laid where time and use have damaged the macadamized track; uneven places are being leveled down; harriers are erected where the traveler is exposed to fall over any of the declivities; and in a few days the road will be completely renewed between the lake and the ocean. A large number of animals are being fattened up and trained for the travel across; and the wagons and ambulances are repainted and many of them are replaced with new vehicles. The hotels at both ends of the line, and also at San Carlos and Castillo are being put in order, and in San Juan the accommodations will be better than ever. In Virgin Bay the landlords will commence improving immediately after the transit of the next passengers. Even the natives look more lively and hopeful, and are quite industrious in the cultivation of fruit and the raising of chickens.

On the lake, we are told, new improvements will be made in the steamboats. The next steamer will probably arrive at San Juan about the 4th of October, and after her passengers are crossed, the San Carlos will be overhauled and turned into a North river or Mississippi river boat, with cabins and comfortable accommodation for cabin and sea-erage passengers. She will be so altered too, that meals can be furnished on board, thus doing away the "starvation system" so much complained of under the Vanderbilt regime. One or two new boats will be upon the river, and as soon as the route is thoroughly organized, the contract for a railroad on the river around the falls will be let out, thus obviating any necessity in the lowest stage of the water, for any lighting or walking around the falls. All these various improvements, are in contemplation under the superintence of Capt. Scott, whose well known energy and ability are a sure guarantee of their completion if once commenced.

When these matters are attended to, and peace is thoroughly restored to the State, the Nicaraguan route must become not only the nearest and quickest, but decidedly the most pleasant one to travel over. Americans and Europeans will find here a race of people in command whose habits they understand, and whose liability they appreciate and endorse, and whose ability can not be gainsaid. Besides, it will traverse a state filled with the most attractive scenery, memorable for its revolutions, and curious for its rare antiquities. The savant will find in Nicaragua matter of study, the historian will gather material for his labor, the tourist will catch such scenes as Italy cannot surpass, and the invalid will find a climate in which sickness is almost unknown. Hundreds of persons traveling east and west, will make it a point to remain over one or two trips to explore a country unrivalled for its beauty and rolling in untold wealth. Speculation can point to no wider field for investment than is here offered to capital; and wealth will see innumerable of spots on which it can lavish thousands of dollars to create a home and a residence that could not be surpassed in the far-famed chateaus that deck the Rhine or lend enchantment to the lakes of Central Europe.

**HISTORY OF NICARAGUA.**—We continue to publish in the Spanish portion of our paper the history of Nicaragua written in 1752, by Padre Augustin Morell. It is only interesting as a part of the record of those old times of which we have but few writings, and will assist the future historian in making his book reliable in regard to the state of this country in the eighteenth century.

## ESTATES FORFEITED IN THE RIVAS DISTRICT.

In our issue of last week, speaking of the estates forfeited in the Rivas Department, we adverted to the fact that there was a great similarity in the whole, and that the greatest difference was in the situation, and appearance of the ground. The great object among the natives of this country appeared to be to make every thing of the same kind look as much the same as possible. And this goes to show their want of creative genius. Under such a mode they could advance but little, for instead of exercising their intellectual faculties in endeavouring to improve upon the present, as the people of the United States do, they contented themselves following after what was already done. They do not originate, but merely imitate. But from the nature of things they could not make every thing precisely the same in appearance. Some haciendas are small, and others large. They vary from a few hundred acres, to several square miles in extent. Of the smaller there are but few better situated, or more desirable than the

### PITAL,

Which is distant from the city of Rivas only about one mile and a half. The road which leads to it is in most excellent condition throughout the entire year—and its vicinity to the market affords its proprietors facilities of taking advantage of any favorable change in the price of their products. The road to the Pital estate, from Rivas, is like a path in a flower garden that has been allowed to run wild; it is lined with beautiful shade trees, and fruit grows wild along the entire distance.

Like many other haciendas about Rivas the Pital has been of late somewhat neglected. It is entered from the main road through an arched gateway which, with very little attention might be made quite ornamental. In front of this gate, and about fifty yards from the road stands a large house which is at present uninhabited, and in the rear of this, distant about thirty yards is a still larger house, apparently in good condition, occupied by the natives who work upon the estate. This house has a corridor along its entire front. As it faces upon the North, and as the house is at an elevation a person may sit at the front door all day without being at any time in the sunlight.

The elevation upon which the larger house stands is a ridge which slopes away at the other side, towards the cacao plantation. The space intervening between where the cacao grows, and the houses would answer admirably for a garden.

The name of the Pital here described stands first on the "List of the Haciendas of Cacao in the Department of Rivas," published in El Nicaraguense. It belonged formerly to Juan Jose Ruiz. The cacao part is entered by a barred gate at the right hand corner of the enclosure in which the houses stand. The trees look in very good condition, and the grounds upon which they grow are tolerably clear from weeds. Through the center runs a stream of water, which drains the whole hacienda, and which, in dry seasons might be made available for irrigating purposes.

There are about fifteen thousand cacao trees upon the Pital, between the ages of eight, and twenty years. A large crop of fruit has been gathered from them during the season just ended.

### CANDELARIA.

This valuable hacienda, late the property of José Antonio Lopez, is situate at a distance about two miles from the city of Rivas. It is a very desirable property from the fact that all the trees upon it are very young, yet all bear fruit. There is upon it, a large number of the plantain, and banana trees; the soil is very rich, the undulations of the surface favorable to the highest state of cultivation, and the estate is in good condition. There are, upon it twenty thousand, four hundred and thirty-five trees, all of which are only about eight years of age. The trees alone are, therefore, worth nearly twenty-four thousand dollars.

### PARAIZO.

The hacienda of Paraizo, formerly belonging to Juan José Ruiz is situate at a distance of about two miles from Rivas. It is one of the most pleasantly situated haciendas in the State. It has been kept in excellent care, and contains seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety six casas, which range from six, to eighteen years of age. Each casa contains two trees. Through this excellent hacienda runs three fine streams, which afford a never-failing supply of water. There are two houses upon it; one, which is called the cacao house is large, new, and in good condition. The fruit grown upon the Paraizo is of first quality, and the crop gathered for the season just ended was very large. This estate is valuable especially as the trees are all in their prime.

### ESPERANZA.

This fine hacienda, owned formerly by Patricio Rivas and Sons, is situate about a mile and a half from the town of St. George, or about three miles from Rivas. The road to it from St. George is a very delightful one to travel, and the houses are so plentiful upon its sides that a person scarcely suspects he has got out of the limits of the town when he arrives at this estate. There appears to have been much care bestowed upon the planning and arranging of this fine farm.

A large new house, in very good condition, stands directly in front of a gate through which the hacienda is entered from the road. This house is surrounded by a large field which extends back some three hundred yards. Along the entire boundary of this field is a row of young cocoa nut trees, whose broad fern-leaf branches, waving to and fro, present a very picturesque appearance. At present there grows in this field a large quantity of corn, and other useful vegetables. The field is level, and appears to be admirably adapted for garden purposes. There is an excellent well of water in the rear of the building, near the back door.

The hacienda of Esperanza contains about twenty thousand cacao trees, some of which have only just begun to bear fruit; but the persons who have been left in charge of the farm have not used the diligence necessary for keeping the estate in good order; hence weeds are springing up among the trees, the fences do not appear in the best order, and the whole estate has a somewhat neglected appearance.

### CITY PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

In the city of Rivas there is much property that has reverted to the government through the treasonable actions of the late proprietors. Some of this property is situated in the very center of the city, and is admirably located for the purposes of business. There are other houses, and lands in retired places, and better adapted for private dwellings. The house of

#### RAFAEL PAIZ

fronts the east side of the large, unfinished, stone church. The house appears to be in a very good condition for tenants. It has attached to it a large yard which is well fenced. The house has a very extended front, having no less than four doors on the side next the church. It is built upon a corner of the plaza, and has a door and window upon the street at its upper end. Upon this street stands, also, the frame of a good sized building, which, with very little cost might be made a very snug dwelling house. There is, already, a good roof of tiles upon the frame, the casements of the doors and windows are in, the timbers are strong, and very good materials have, so far, been used in its construction.

On the south east corner of the plaza is a large house which was formerly the property of

#### JOSE ALFARO.

It also fronts to the large church, and has upon its front side six doors, and three windows. It is, at present, unoccupied. There is attached to it a large garden, which with little labor would produce sufficient garden vegetables for the support of a large family. It is pleasantly situated for a private residence, and its proximity to the plaza renders it a good business location.

One of the most noticeable places in the city of Rivas is

#### THE GREAT MART.

It occupies the entire northern end of the plaza—fronting the large church—and has been partially burned. Judging from the extent and magnitude of its ruins, it must have been the largest pile of buildings in the city not devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. The part now standing is occupied by the natives as retail stores, in front of which women expose fruit and other commodities for sale, as they do along the range of houses in Granada, in the center of which stands the barracks of the native regiments.

At first a person is apt to deplore the ruin of such fine buildings, in such a good position; but upon a second thought it will be apparent that, in this case, it is rather an advantage. The location is too valuable to allow, for any great length of time, an adobe to stand upon it, hence the trouble and cost of tearing down so much rubbish has been rendered unnecessary. Before long American enterprise will erect, upon the site of the Great Mart of Rivas, a great hotel—for which it is admirably adapted—or some large public hall which will serve at once as an ornament to the city, and a source of great revenue to its possessor.

There are, also, many other houses in the city of Rivas which to describe separately would occupy too much space, but which are as good as the best houses in any of the Spanish towns. Some of them would make excellent hotels, many of them are already fitted up as stores, and others—as good as new—are superior as places of private residence.

[Communicated.]

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS ON TEMPERANCE.

I have for many months been witnessing the scenes occurring in Nicaragua, some of which have caused enthusiasm and delight, while others were of a painfully melancholy character.

It is with the hope of rendering the latter less frequent that I have undertaken to pen these lines. No changes concerning this army have escaped my observation. No influences have been brought to bear upon its soldiers that could in any way interfere with their health and happiness, or retard the progress of the enterprise in which they so nobly enlisted and have so bravely sustained, have been allowed to pass without reflection. I have not been an idle observer; for in many of these scenes I have participated ex necessitate, I have felt the same almost irresistible influences, and, until now, have remained in silence. There are many disadvantages under which we have labored, and of these I shall mention but one, the only one, to which could have induced me to venture my feeble sentiments upon the sea of publicity. If they are wrecked, it is but a trifling loss; should they reach their destination and accomplish the object for which they are hazarded, the consolation of having benefited the public will more than compensate me.

This disadvantage which is to be the subject of the few remarks I have yet to make is, Intemperance.

The mere mention of it is almost sufficient, for why should I attempt to enumerate and elucidate the evils originating from the use of ardent spirits? Every day adds to the number, and its horrible effects are rendered more and more apparent. Recall the past if you would have proof of the ruin it has occasioned in Nicaragua, visit the guard-house, go to the grave-yard, where sleep many of your noblest and bravest comrades, who fell victims to this horrible vice.

Many causes have been assigned for their deaths, yet every reflecting mind must perceive that intemperance is the truly principal cause. I do not deny that many have died of fever and cholera, but if you would trace their history back to the first moment of their illness, you will find that nine out of every ten were either intoxicated or had been dissipating a very short time previous to the attack.

Ask the prisoner at the guard-house why he is fettered, the almost invariable response is, that "I was inebriated," and he even has the audacity to offer this pitiful excuse for having perpetrated a crime that the devil himself would blush to own. Intemperance is the greatest curse that has ever befallen man. Statistics have even proved it more destructive than the sword, and I regret to say that such is the case in our own little army. It is the only barrier, now, between General Walker and his ultimate triumph, were it removed he would soon have the gratification of knowing that he was placed far above the reach of his enemies; where in quietude, the gradual increase of honors and of wealth would enable him to build a monument to fame, more durable than any ever affected by mortal heroism. Not he alone would be rewarded, for you, soldiers, who have shared his toils and dangers, would alike share his glory and the luxury of his success.

Soldiers, you have undergone many hardships, you have travelled manfully the path of danger, you have surmounted many obstacles, but until you have conquered rum, difficulties will continue to rise, the waves of trouble will roll higher and higher, and thus procrastinate the glorious victory, that is to establish a quiet and permanent government. Let me entreat you to abandon the habit at once; do not take it even in moderation, for this leads to ebriosity. Some men argue that with them it is a constitutional necessity. This is a mistake; it is not conducive to health. Nature has not so constituted us that it is indispensable for us to introduce a poison into the system, in order to preserve health. Any man conversant with the effects which liquor produces upon the animal economy, can at once see the sophistry and absurdity of such an argument. It is a stimulant and I admit that there are cases of disease in which it may be used to advantage, but there are only two or three cases where it has a decided advantage over all other remedies. It is taken by some on account of its exhilarating qualities; it is rue that at first it sharpens the intellect, that is it excites, it stimulates the mental as well as the physical man; but all stimulating beyond the natural standard of health, must be followed by a dejection equal to the amount of excitement that has been produced. I do not intend to argue this question in a medical point of view, because almost every man knows from experience how

a drunken man feels when the liquor has "died out of him" (to use a common phrase) you too well remember the languid countenance, the great lack of physical energy, the inability to exert the powers of the mind, occasioned by the narcotic property this article possesses, which renders the brain comatose. All this you well know, but you do not know the morbid condition of a drunkard's stomach, could you see it once (and vomit heartily, as I believe you would) I think you would hardly feel inclined to follow in his footsteps.

Now, soldiers, if you wish to attain happiness, if you wish to fill responsible positions, if you wish to gain the respect of every man, if you wish to promote the enterprise in which you have enlisted, if you desire to gladden the heart of your Commander-in-Chief, you have but to resolve within yourselves that you will drink no more, and in less than one month you will exclaim, "mirabile dictu," for your accomplishments will be wonderful indeed. To all who lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are exceptions to the general rules, and continue to hug the delusive phantom to their bosoms, I would say take heed of the awful warnings you have so lately had.

ORMOLU.

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—Who has ever traveled over the road from Rivas to Virgin Bay or San Juan, and not felt called upon to "cuss" the chattering monkeys that infest the woods on the line of his passage. If dogs, yelping and snarling at night, under the very window of a sleeping room, disturb a subject of the ennui, some idea may be formed of the vexation to which the victim was subjected whose business carried him beneath the bending trees that meet and lace above the road to Rivas. We remember traveling along that section once when an enemy might be looked for in every bush, and although every noise was a danger and every shot from our revolver a fearful loss, still the temptation was too great, and before Rivas was made, every charge had been used in settling accounts with the grinning chattering monkeys overhead. Then, to kill one was profitless, and many squeamish people thought the country ought to pass a law against the wanton destruction of monkeys. We differed in opinion but our mind has since undergone somewhat of a change. The monkey trade is a useful one, and ornamental too. It is useful, for at present when a poor devil about San Juan finds himself in want of a breakfast and without the money to pay for it, he takes his gun and a short trip in the woods supplies him, (if he is any thing of a shot,) with half a dozen monkey skins, and these he can sell, according to quality, at from three dimes up to nine dimes apiece. Several persons in San Juan are engaged in purchasing these skins and sending them to France, where they sell for fifteen dimes apiece. They are there converted into a very delicate skin and are returned to us in the shape of gloves at two dollars a pair. In Brazil this trade is carried on extensively, and it is estimated that the annual export amounts to \$100,000. We have probably thrown out a hint in the above item that may furnish some man with the means of a livelihood.

COFFEE CROP.—A large number of the estates confiscated in the Rivas Department are known to have considerable groves of coffee trees on them; but we are told that for the past two years, owing to the unsettled condition of the State, the coffee has not been gathered. At present the new crop is just beginning to ripen, and in a few weeks we shall see this market supplied with a good article of coffee of native growth. The coffee tree grows with but little cultivation, and blossoms in three years after being planted. A farm can be very easily extended by removing the plants which grow up around the roots of the first bearing tree, and one ranch we know of on which there is at present but one thousand trees, could in two years be made to grow fifty thousand. We have now no data on which to found an estimate of the quantity of coffee grown in this State; but we can safely say that Nicaragua, in two years, could be made to export the article.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A young Cuban named Isidro Poilon, formerly attached to the Department of State under Don Fernin Ferrer, accidentally shot himself at Masaya. He was attempting to lift his gun from the ground, when the cock caught in the stirrup and exploded the charge. He was a very amiable young man, could talk English, French, Italian and Spanish with fluency, and was therefore much needed.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.—An old man named Blastes, native of the country, was tried in Rivas last week before Judge Jackson, on a charge of rape and convicted. He was sentenced to five years hard labor.

[Correspondence of Masaya Herald.]  
LETTER FROM MANAGUA.

MANAGUA, Sept. 16, 1856.

Our city is not celebrated for its magnificence or the splendor of its social festivities: its volcanic ranges, its beautiful lake—with its mournful whistlings at the dewy hour of eve—are the only sights which bring joy to the eye, or feeds the soul with music. We now and then scare up something to relieve the dull tedium of sameness with which we are mentally oppressed, and one of these happenings occurred on the evening previous to Col. McIntosh's departure from this post to assume command at Masaya. It was wash-day, and the fates smiled upon us; we were paid our wash-money and we smiled, too. Thereupon we determined to have a fete—a regular supper—in compliment to the Colonel. A contribution was levied and most gallantly responded to; a sufficiency of funds having thus been raised, a committee was despatched in search of the catables, and forthwith chickens, eggs, chocolate, and that indispensable article to grace the board—tortillas, were speedily furnished.

The committee here appeared and reported a small amount of funds on hand, which, by acclamation, was voted to be spent in aguardiente. This last and most agreeable addition having been received, the ball opened: the catables were soon "turned in," amid much good humor and a cart load of jokes. This over, the cloth was removed, and the aguardiente next claimed our attention; and you may depend upon it, it was attended to according to the most acceptable rules of Gunter or Hoyle, as you like.

Capt. Mullen here rose and stated the object of the convocation of the officers was in order to tender to Col. McIntosh, this manifestation of the esteem and respect entertained for him, and to meet him in a social gathering. He moved that Dr. Callahan be appointed Chairman and Lieut. Andrews Secretary. The officers having taken their seats, toasts were next in order.

Capt. Mullen gave—Col. McIntosh: though absent at Masaya, he will be remembered in Managua. This was replied to in the most pleasing manner by Col. McIntosh, with

The absent Commander of Managua—Major Waters.

Lieut. T. W. Andrews, in behalf of the Rangers, gave—May every Ranger prove a Waters, and their chargers never need watering.

Lieut. Sherman—Our Friends at home.

Captain Mullen—The entire Army of Nicaragua, separated by space and circumstances—is united in principle and sentiment—the regeneration of Central America to its original unity and strength.

Col. McIntosh—Our absent Col. Jacques—may he accomplish the object of his mission.

Song—"Switzer's Song of Home," by Lieut. Andrews.

Lieut. Dulaney—Mrs. Dusenbury, the pioneer American lady to Mount Masaya.

Dr. Callahan—The success of the infant paper—the "Herald." Responded to by Col. McIntosh.

Lieut. Andrews—The gallant Maj. Crane—may he never feel lead in his crane-uni, or get into "deep water."

After many other excellent toasts—for which we are unable to find room—the Colonel withdrew, but the tide continued to flow in the same way, and we all went home in the morning, believing that we had a good time, with the wish that we may meet again—that this is only the Herald of many more of the same sort. Adieu, T. W. A.

RECEPTION OF A NICARAGUAN OFFICER.—The Albany, New York, papers state that Captain J. McCardle, of the Nicaragua Army, who was wounded at the battle of Rivas, and who is now absent on furlough, arrived in that city and met with a public reception. At the City Hotel he was addressed by Recorder Paddock and made a happy response. Captain McCardle deserved so favorable a reception for his valiant conduct on the field of Rivas.

SIGNS OF PEACE.—If any Department of this State is loyal to the present state of affairs, it must be the Meridional, if outward evidences afford us any right to come to a conclusion. On Thursday morning last, five marriages took place in the church, and the next day seven happy couples were tied together in the same place. Connubial speculations seem to have inspired the population in that vicinity with the strongest desire to live together.

SEAMEN.—The Lake steamer San Carlos, Capt. Errisson, arrived in this harbor last Monday. She left in a few hours for Virgin and returned again on the next day. The San Carlos is one of the most pleasant boats to travel on we have ever encountered, and her officers deserve the greatest credit for the cleanliness observable in every thing on board.

ARRIVAL OF COFFEE.—For a week or two this market has been almost without coffee, and the price rose as high as thirty-five cents per pound. A schooner arrived in San Juan last Monday with a large quantity on board, which will supply the want and reduce the price.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure the other day of receiving a visit from Mr. St. Levy, the editor of the Masaya Herald. His appearance is so comfortable that we infer the Herald is prospering. Great place that, Masaya.

THEATER FELLOWS.—Some genius down east has turned the present revolution in Nicaragua to some account by writing a Drama upon the subject, entitled, "Nicaragua or Gen. Walker's Victories!" It has had a great run in Philadelphia. We give the caste as it was lately performed on the 26th of July, at Purdy's National Theatre, Philadelphia:

N I C A R A G U A

Or Gen. Walker's Victories!!!

JUAN CASTELLO, a young and ardent Democrat..... Mr. J. H. Allen, JEFFERSON SQUASH, a roving Yankee... G. L. Fox. GEN. WALKER, the hope of Freedom... S.B. Wilkins. Col. Buckeye, a member of his staff... S.W. Bradshaw. Gen. Valle, a native Ally..... De Silveria. Ivory Black, a superior Nigger..... A. Cushman. Hans Pikelubb, a dealer in Schnapps... H.F. Stone. Native Allies, Filibusters, &c.

LEGITIMISTS AND SERVILES.

Gen. Guardiola, of the Nicaraguan Army... Oakley. Maj. Ponciano, 2d Granadian Regt.... Mitchell. Don Villamena, an implacable Spaniard.... Reed. Cranberry Cockles, a conceited Cockney... Hampton. Gen. Mora, President of Costa Rica..... Pike. Deriugues, in the pay of Villamena..... Beane. Padre Lesurga, a benevolent Priest..... Brown.

Nicaraguans, Costa Ricans, Niggers, &c. CHRISTINE, betrothed to Castello.... Mrs. Nichols. PAULINA, with song of "I won't die an old Maid"..... Mrs. Jones. Nicaraguan Women, Niggers, &c. In the course of the piece,

A new Spanish Dance—"Il Trovatore"..... Miss Henrietta Lang. And previous to the piece

A NEW MEDLEY FILLIBUSTER OVERTURE.

Introducing the following airs: "Star Spangled Banner," "The Girl I leave behind me," "Columbia, the Pride of the Ocean," "Hail to the Chief," "Sprig of Shillelah," and "Yankee Doodle," arranged by W. T. Peterschen, Musical Director.

SUBBUBS OF GRANADA—Review of the Servile Forces—Revolt of the Troops and downfall of Guardiola—March of the Filibusters and their Native Allies—Interior of the Padre's House—Exterior of Pikelubb's Grocery—Field of Death, Granada—A Military Execution—The last words of a Patriot—Attack of Walker's Forces—Flight of the Citizens—Rescue of Juan Castillo—Desperate conflict and conquest of Granada.

THE GRAND PLAZA, Granada—Market Morning—Enthusiastic devotion of the People to General Walker. "The Gray Eyed Man of Destiny." Nicaraguan Pas Seul by Miss Henrietta Lang—View on the Border of Nicaragua—March of the Costa Rican's against the Walker, Rivas Government—Apartment at Castillo's Residence—The Midnight March—Prayers of the Innocent—A Woman's Despair—Terrific Combat—Abduction of Christine—Rage and Despair of Castillo—Song, "I won't die an old Maid," Mrs. W. G. Jones. DUETT—"Joys of Wedded Life," by Mrs. W. G. Jones and Mr. G. L. Fox.

EXTERIOR OF THE OLD JAIL AT RIVAS. Escape of the Prisoners—Combat between Castillo and Villamena—The Alarm Bell Rung—Arrival of the Guard—Danger of the Lovers—Timely appearance of the Filibusters and death of Villamena.

A view near Rivas—outskirts of Rivas—Determination of Gen. Walker to attack the Costa Ricans—Enthusiasm of his followers—The town and suburbs of Rivas—Heroism of Gen. Walker—Sanguinary struggle for the possession of the Church—Desperate charge by the Americans aided by their native allies.

Terrific Carnage—Route and Flight of the Serviles—Explosion of a Powder Magazine—Defeat of the Costa Ricans—Triumph of American Arms, VICTORY OF RIVAS! GEN. WALKER'S TRIUMPH!

A good story is told of an officer in the American army, during the war of 1812-'14 who was and is still, more accustomed to the use of the sword than the pen. While stationed on the Lake frontier, two of his soldiers, brothers, by the name of KENNEDY, usually called KANNADY, deserted. The officer of whom we are speaking, wrote an order, and issued it to a subaltern, to take a file of men, and proceed to a place named, and take the two Canadas. The order was peremptory, and not to be trifled with. The officer looked at his instructions, and prepared to obey them, but he remarked that he did not believe he could take more than one of the provinces without a reinforcement!

AMERICAN RIFLES FOR ENGLAND.—An order for 25,000 American rifles, with the Minie sight and knob for the "lock bayonet," is in course of execution at the extensive works at Windsor, Vt., and is now probably half completed. Another order for 10,000 Sharpe's rifles, also on account of parties in England, is in course of fulfillment at Colt's factory in Harford.

From a recent issue of the *Panameno* we observe that Costa Rica has consented to join the Columbian Federation. The boundary between that country and New Granada was satisfactorily arranged by General Herran, without any territory being lost to the latter country.

It is said that, at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Birminghampton, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the President of the day, offered the following toast:

"The women of the Revolution—mothers of men and patriots. The women of to-day—hoop! hoop! hurrah!"

SAN FRANCISCO.—During the last seven years, fourteen hundred murders, it is said, have been perpetrated in and about San Francisco, and the city itself has been burned down seven times.





militar bien ejecutado, tomó esta plaza el 13 de Octubre á las seis de la mañana sin efusion de sangre. En Rivas y la Virgen, habia ya peleado dos veces contra fuerzas muy superiores. Se le presentaron todos los que tenian participio en la guerra: les dió garantías sin mas condicion que la de no tomar parte contra sus fuerzas. Se reunió la Municipalidad y dispuso mandar comisionados cerca del Jeneral Corral que permanecia en Rivas á la cabeza de una fuerte division, como en efecto fueron inmediatamente á proponerle arreglos de paz. Se nombró Prefecto de este Departamento al Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer. Corral tan pronto como supo la toma de esta plaza, se puso en marcha con toda su fuerza para Nandaime y allí se le incorporó Estrada, P. Joaquin Chamorro y otras personas menos notables. Los comisionados, encontraron en ese pueblo á Corral, quien en lugar de atender á su mision y contestar, les impidió que volvieran, llevándolos consigo á Masaya.

Corral desde Nandaime se dirigió al Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en esta ciudad; amenazándolo con no ser responsable de lo que pudiera sucederle en la entrada de sus tropas en ella. Otros comisionados que habian ido por agua á Rivas tampoco produjeron ningun resultado. La perspectiva por parte de los contrarios no daba visos de arreglo ni de paz y mas bien se advertia en todo falacia y hostilidad. El Jeneral Walker pulsó el estado de las cosas y mandó capturar á los principales lejitimistas. Poco despues recibió un refuerzo de patriotas y reclutas americanos y al mismo tiempo supo el asesinato á sangre fria perpetrado en inofensivos pasajeros que se dirijian á California por la via de tránsito establecida y la muerte de una Sra. y su hija por un cañonazo de San Carlos sobre un vapor de la Compañia de transporte. El Jeneral creyó que estaba en el caso de hacer sentir al enemigo un castigo condigno por barbaridades tan diabólicas y mandó fusilar á Mayorga, notificando al mismo tiempo á Corral que permanecia en Masaya: que si en el dia no venia á arreglarse para ajustar la paz, dictaria las medidas indispensables á fin de poner término á la desastrosa guerra que sufría Nicaragua: en el siguiente se presentó el Jeneral Corral y se ajustó el tratado de 23 de Octubre que todos conocen: los presos fueron puestos en libertad.

En consecuencia se organizó el Gobierno en que fué Presidente Provisorio don Patricio Rivas. Unos dias despues de planteada la nueva administracion, restablecida la paz, cuando se trabajaba para tranquilizar los ánimos inspirando confianza á todos y regularizando todo procedimiento, apareció un traidor. Habia sido nombrado Ministro de guerra el desgraciado Jeneral Corral y funcionaba en su cartera alabando la generosidad con que se comportaba el Jeneral Walker, cuando fué convencido del horrible crimen de traicion: se le juzgó y fué fusilado. El Gobierno dirigió luego una circular á los demas Estados de Centro-América invitándolos á la union: no tuvieron ni la urbanidad de contestar.

Entre tanto el Estado de Honduras habia sido conquistado por las tropas de Carrera y en tales circunstancias llegó á esta ciudad el Jeneral Cabañas solicitando auxilio para recobrarlo como su lejítimo Presidente. Dos años habian pasado de hostilidades y ataques de Carrera contra Honduras, á su modo acostumbrado, talándolo todo y sin ningun derecho ni pretexto para hacerle la guerra, y al fin fué tomado. El Jeneral Cabañas habia mandado al Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua durante el asedio de esta ciudad, repetidos auxilios, y se consideraba con derecho á obtener los que solicitaba contra el salvajismo introducido en Honduras, por reciprocidad y por la justicia de su causa, y lo hubiera conseguido, si la situacion de esta República lo permitiese. Nicaragua estaba amenazado por el mismo Carrera, por Mora, por el Ministerio del Salvador y apenas sabiendo de una guerra intestina que la habia destruido: el auxilio para no es-

ponerlo debia ser competente, y con sentimiento general, no pudo accederse á la pretension del Jeneral Cabañas. El movimiento de las fuerzas de Nicaragua sobre Honduras en aquellas circunstancias, era intempestivo y ruinoso á la buena causa, á toda luz; como lo justifican la invasion de Costarica y los acontecimientos posteriores. El Jeneral Cabañas despues de haber sido tratado aquí por el Gobierno y el Jeneral en Jefe con las mayores consideraciones, regresó á las fronteras del Estado del Salvador.

Este Gobierno dirigió al de Costarica un comisionado con instrucciones para arreglar amigablemente la cuestion de limites, que fué bruscamente rechazado por aquel gobernante y á continuacion el Presidente Mora declaró la guerra á Nicaragua muy confiado en las fanfarronadas de Carrera y creyendo á este ya sobre nuestras fronteras, invadió esta República á la cabeza de un Ejército de tres mil hombres, y se introdujo hasta la ciudad de Rivas: ocupó á los pueros de San Juan del Sur y la Virgen. En todos estos puntos, para no olvidar la costumbre servil y ser fiel imitador de su digno colega el Salvaje Carrera, cumplió exactamente sus instrucciones: incendió cuanto pudo, saqueó y asesinó á inocentes vecinos americanos, sin respetar al bello sexo. El Jeneral en Jefe del ejército hizo entónces un rápido movimiento á la cabeza de 500 valientes: sorprendió al enemigo en el mismo Rivas y castigó bien sus atrocidades, dejándolo cubierto de oprobio y poniéndole fuera de combate una tercera parte de su fuerza. En seguida la mano de Dios completó la destruccion del Ejército enemigo con la peste y Mora se puso en fuga precipitada, abandonó los restos de su ejército que se hallaban en el estado mas lamentable, los cuales lo siguieron en dispersion y maldiciendo á quien los habia conducido á la guerra mas injusta contra esta República. El hospital del ejército de Costarica fué abandonado á la generosidad del Jeneral Walker, quien dispuso lo conveniente á fin de atender y curar á los enfermos. Mora llegó á San José conduciendo el cólera, á experimentar las consecuencias de su torpe procedimiento: la indignacion pública se pronunció contra él, y ha tenido que redoblar sus esfuerzos para mantenerse en el poder, desterrando á muchos y estableciendo el terror, al mismo tiempo que cree alucinar á aquellos pueblos con arengas y manifiestos llenos de hipocresia y perfidia.

El Gobierno Provisorio de esta República se trasladó á la ciudad de Leon á fines de Marzo dejando á su Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer, comisionado en los departamentos de Ote. y Mdia. para cumplir sus instrucciones, y el desempeño de toda su administracion al Jeneral en Jefe. Mandó un Comisionado al Gobierno del Salvador que no fué admitido en su carácter oficial, tolerándole que permaneciese como particular en aquel Estado. El Gobierno de Honduras habia reconocido al de esta República y por entónces guardaba silencio, mientras los gabinetes de Guatemala y Costarica, seguan con sus destemplados gritos pretendiendo alarmar á Centro-América y echar las masas sobre Nicaragua, á pretexto de tener en su servicio á un Jeneral americano cuya presencia les quita el sueño. Los pueblos que conocen bien que sus verdaderos enemigos son los que se han apoderado del mando de los Estados á fuerza de maldades y de sangre, los mismos que hace tanto tiempo oprimen al pais y lo aniquilan para enriquecerse, los mismos que han convertido á Centro-América en un campo desolado donde solo se ven huérfanos que lloran á sus padres y ancianos sin el apoyo de sus hijos, los mismos que se complacen en su obra de destruccion y retroceso, presentando al mundo nuestra patria como un objeto de compasion, cuando debia aparecer mas floreciente: los pueblos repetimos, que ancian por la paz y por ver realizados los inmensos beneficios de la independencia y que por una larga esperiencia saben que sus gobernantes actuales son el único obstáculo para disfrutarlos; han per-

manceido impacibles y quietos al llamamiento de sus opresores, á pesar de los esfuerzos del servilismo para mandarlos al sacrificio y prolongar mas y mas su sistema de esterminio.

Esta República comenzaba ya á caminar á su reorganizacion. No tenia enemigos en su seno y las mejores esperanzas producidas por la paz interior y el respecto impuesto al exterior por nuestro bravo Ejército, daban la mayor confianza en un porvenir alhagueño, oyendose con desprecio los sarcasmos que los serviles de Guatemala, el gabinete del Salvador y el de Costarica, dirijian contra la Administracion de Nicaragua, contra el Jeneral Walker y contra los americanos que acababan de salvar á estos pueblos de la anarquía y de batir bizarramente á un ejército invasor.

Por fin y despues de tanto ruido de los serviles, pudo Carrera mandar hasta Nacame una fuerza de 600 hombres y otra igual poco mas ó menos, logró Dueñas mover del Salvador mas tarde. Este fué el parto de los montes. Pero estaban ya puestas en juego las maquinaciones del servilismo y se redoblaron en privado segun parece, los esfuerzos y los ofrecimientos de proteccion al ministerio del Sr. Rivas con tal de que se declarase contra el Jeneral Walker. Nadie imaginaba ni podia pensar en que se verificase una traicion tan depravada y sin ejemplo, llena de estupidez al mismo tiempo; por los mismos que habian sido tan favorecidos y de quienes debia esperarse eterna gratitud á sus salvadores: parecia imposible que una maldad tan vil y torpe fuese acogida por hombres que como funcionarios y como simples ciudadanos por su propia dignidad y honor debia repugnarles, mayormente si se detenian un momento á pensar en las fatales consecuencias de un procedimiento tan negro y brutal que tanto afecta á los pueblos. Apoyarse en enemigos declarados para traicionar á sus amigos, es un hecho incalificable. ¿Puede realizarse? Veámoslo.

Nos será preciso hacer algunos detalles al referir los sucesos que se han verificado ultimamente y nada nos importa que nuestros enemigos nos tachen de parcialidad: estamos en el caso de puntualizar hechos de que hay centenares de testigos, nuestra mira es grande y muy distante del pensamiento miserable de alhagar personas. (Se Continuará)

MISCELANEA.

Por via de Panamá hay noticias de Sidney en Australia hasta 1.º de marzo último. Tambien aquella provincia eclipsada ahora por su vecina, pero donde se hizo el primer descubrimiento de oro, da indicios de aumentar sus rendimientos. Durante los meses de enero y febrero las escoltas del gobierno trageron bajo registro de las minas ó lavaderos 15,000 onzas del precioso metal contra solo 10,000 onzas en igual período de 1855. Esta subida de un 50 p. contribuye á robustecer la creencia de que podemos contar sobre inagotables tesoros.

—El magnifico cuartel de Daoud Bajá en Constantinopla, convertido en hospital para los franceses, ha sido totalmente destruido por el fuego, escapando á duras penas de las llamas los dos mil enfermos y heridos que habia dentro. Los ingleses parecen haber sido mas afortunados, ó mas cautos, pues mientras á los franceses se les han quemado en la capital turca dos hospitales ellos ningun incendio han sufrido.

—En Manchester (Inglaterra) hubo á fines de mayo un mecing de los encenigos del tabaco en que se adoptaron resoluciones declarando que las propiedades de nuestra preciosa plantas son altamente perjudiciales al sistema humano.

CIEÑFUEGOS.—En el fomento leemos. Entierro.—Pocos se han verificado en esta villa tan concurridos como el que tuvo lugar el dia 2 del corriente de D. Pedro Joaquin Acebal (Q. E. P. D.) Un numeroso gentío acompañado al cadáver hasta el mismo cementerio y de este modo tributaron al desgraciado padre que en lo mas florido de su edad abandonó su infeliz esposa ó hijos la mejor prueba de la amistad y estimacion que le profesarán.

VAPOR SAN CARLOS.

El miercoles veinte y cuatro del corriente, por la tarde, entró en este puerto el vapor "San Carlos," conduciendo doscientos y pico de individuos de tropa procedentes de Nueva York, y algunas otras personas. Trajo tambien varios pertrechos de guerra, entre ellos cuatro morteros.

Cartas recibidas de personas fidedignas, nos anuncian que hay ya contratadas—mil familias—colonizadoras, de cuyo número se embarcarán trescientas inmediatamente para esta, y aun creemos que deben haberlo verificado á esta fecha. Cada individuo encarrado de una familia viene provisto, segun las condiciones del contrato, de un Arado, y de todos los útiles necesarios para la agricultura y mejor cultivo de la tierra. Damos esta noticia con un placer indefinible, por cuanto que este es un elemento verdadero de prosperidad y riqueza pública, y única medida salvadora de las naciones decadidas. Celebramos de nuevo la eficacia de nuestro gobierno, que sabe tan bien aprovechar el tiempo y llevar á cabo cuanto conduce á la felicidad del pais, por mas obstáculos que haya que vencer. En este mismo número sale un artículo sobre inmigracion, que ya estaba en caja cuando recibimos estas noticias; que de no ser así, lo hubieramos alargado mas.

Deben tambien haberse embarcado en Nueva York, el dia veinte y cuatro para ingresar en el ejército de esta República, quinientos hombres de tropa, que muy en breve estarán entre nosotros.

En el próximo número daremos noticias detalladas de todo, y una revista de los nuevos que nos traen los papeles.

—Dicese que pronto tendrá lugar en Paris una reunion de los ratinos franceses y argelinos para tomar en consideracion la conveniencia de trasladar al domingo la observancia del dia del Señor, que como es sabido practican los israelitas el sábado.

—El ejército Turco bajo el nuevo pie de paz constará de 100,000 hombres, de los cuales 25,000 serán cristianos.

AVISO.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de la los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infrascrito cuerpo de comisionados.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.  
Juan Dias Palos Negros Hacienda de cacao.  
Antonio Mairene Casa y Tierras.  
Juan Tardencia Iden.  
Francisco Segovia Id.  
Jacinto Sarreas Id.  
Policarpo Selaya Id.  
Francisco Rodriguez Casa y Tierras.  
Telesfor Rojas Hacienda de campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de don Rafael Pasoz.

Casa en San Juan del Sur.  
Juan Bazon, Wilson Exchange

DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.  
Dr. Francisco Barberona Una Casa  
J. de Jesus Flores Hda. de Santa Lucía, En el Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Isidro Flores Hacienda San José distrito de Tipitapa.  
Camilo Jarquin Casa en Tipitapa.

Tudas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infrascrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS.  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.  
Cuerpo Comisionados.  
John Mylard, Procurador  
Domingo Selva, Escribano.  
Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

*Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustín Morell en 1752.*

(CONTINUA.)

POSOLTEGA.

Está á dos leguas escasas del antecedente: tiene por su titular á San Juan Bautista, tiene asiento en un llano alegre pero montuoso. Una Iglesia con su Capilla mayor de bóveda, aunque desgraciada en el arco toral por el mencionado terremoto: el cuerpo de tres naves; la principal sobre horcones, y las dos paredes de cal y piedra, el techo de tablas y teja. Su coro alto, y encima de él tres companitas: ocho altares, los siete con sus retablos y frontales algo deslucidos; pero con moderada decencia, especialmente el mayor, donde se halla un baldoquin nuevo de plata con sus espejitos que lo agracia: la sacristía se está fabricando, por que un temblor de tierra la derribó el año pasado: la habitación del doctrinero es de adoves y teja, con una sala: cuatro aposentos, y sus corredores: acompañé un presbítero de la misma Religión. Las demas casas, así de los ladinos, como de indios son de paja, y componen el número de 102 metidas en el monte: las familias de 154, y las personas de todas edades el de 651: hay cuatro parcialidades que se intitulan: Posoltega, Guesana, Abangasquilla y Moyugalpa: están sujetas á un solo alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal. Pagan de tributo 319 pesos un real. Asegúrase, que en lo antiguo estos dos pueblos, los de Quesalguaque, y Telica eran bastantemente numerosos: compruébanlo las Iglesias de los dos últimos, y del primero, que pueden servir en cualquiera poblacion de nombre: la que tiene el segundo se fabricó ahora dos años; pero á espaldas de ella se hallan unas paredes de la antigua, que se arruinó con un terremoto, y segun los vestijos que han quedado, era igual á las otras tres.

POSOLTEGUILLA.

Este Pueblo, Positeguilla, y el de Chichigalpa son administrados por un Religioso Mercenario. Dicta de Posoltega como medio cuarto de legua. El titular es la Concepcion: su Iglesia de teja sobre horcones, y sus paredes de embarcados dislocados y para caerse: el altar mayor que es el único, tiene algun ornato; pero lo demas está muy indigente: dos campanillas en cuatro palos, y un cementerio de estacas, como todos los posteriores: 62 casas en un sitio llano, pero muy sucio de monte y 92 familias de indios, y personas 426 de todas edades, con su alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal. Pagan de tributo 462 pesos 2 reales.

QUESALGUAQUE.

A las tres leguas del anterior se halla Quesalguaque, cuyo titular es San Pedro: tiene su asiento en un llano alegre, pero montuoso. El clima humedo y muy calido, y el agua azufrada. Veinte y seis casas, 37 familias y 175 personas ladinos é indios, un alcalde, alguacil mayor y dos rejidores, y el tributo anual que pagan se reduce á 68 pesos y cinco reales. Su Iglesia muy capaz, de tres naves: la principal sobre horcones, y las laterales sostenidas de paredes de cal y piedra. La Capilla mayor es hermosa y de bóveda. La sacristía reducida y ambas se hallan rajadas con un temblor de tierra que acaeció la noche del 7 de Marzo de este año, cinco altares: en el mayor está colocada la Majestad Sacramentada: todos carecen de adorno, y la Iglesia necesita enteramente de reparo. La administracion de esta feligresía y la de Telica corre á cargo de un Cura clérigo, cuya renta total llegará á 500 pesos: se extiende el curato á 5 leguas de longitud, sobre cuatro de latitud, y en ellas hay dos hatos, otras tantas chacaras y algunas labranzas.

TELICA.

A una legua de distancia de Quesalguaque, se halla Telica. Antiguamente era pueblo de indios: hoy se compone de unos pocos, que han quedado y de ladinos: atribuyese la extincion de los naturales á lo mal sano del agua que beben, por ser azufrada. Los ladinos están sujetos á los alcaldes de la Ci-

dad de Leon, que se halla á dos leguas: los indios se gobiernan por un alcalde y por un rejidor, y pagan 30 pesos 7 y medio reales de tributo. El terreno que ocupa es algo montuoso, llano, y alegre: el clima humedo y muy calido. Las casas son de paja, esparcidas entre árboles frutales, sin concierto alguno. Y llegan á 66 las familias á 81 y las personas á 306. La Iglesia, cuyo titular es Santiago, consta de un cañon capaz, sacristía y portada con dos campanas pequeñas, cubierto todo de teja: y las paredes son de adoves, con un cementerio de palos: lo interior de la capilla mayor se halla adornado de una colgadura pintada; que la agracia. Hay cuatro altares: en el principal está el sagrario y una imágen de Cristo Crucificado, que se intitula "El Señor de los milagros" por los muchos que usa con los moradores del pueblo y comarca: tiene su retablo y frontal de madera, dorado, y á los lados dos arañas de plata para las luces: los tres restantes son pobres.

SAUCE.

Distante 17 leguas de Telica se halla el Sauce, que es un Pueblo que tiene por titular al Señor de Esquipulas, y su situacion está en un valle de monte bajo, alegre fresco y saludable: compónese de indios y ladinos: estos carecen de Juez: aquellos tienen un alcalde y rejidor y pagan su tributo en los pueblos de donde son originarios. Los bohicos se reducen á 31 las familias á 73 y las personas á 377. La Iglesia es una casa grande con su sacerdote y altar, sin las indecencias que en otras he notado. Su Cementerio de palos, y en cuatro altos cubiertos de la misma paja, dos campanas medianas. Ultimamente el territorio de la administracion de este Pueblo y de la villa se termina, pasadas seis leguas, que juntas con las que tiene hace 24 de longitud: su renta llegará á 350 pesos, y los hatos de ganado mayor á 55, con algunas labranzas y chacaras.

(Se Continuará.)

No basta solamente la fertilidad de los terrenos, ni la riqueza natural de que estén dotados, para hacer la de una nacion, ni proporcionarle al hombre las comodidades que desea, y no solo desea, sino que necesita á virtud de su estructura y caracteres particulares con que le formó la providencia, absolutamente distinto de los demas seres.—Necesario es que una mano civilizadora guíe y dirija á los pueblos, inculcándoles amor al trabajo, y enseñándoles las vias que conducen á lo que llamamos riqueza pública.—Opinan algunos economistas, que no es el pueblo mas rico aquel en que la madre tierra brinda á sus habitantes mayores elementos de subsistencia, si por su indolencia, incuria y apatia no se aprovechan ni utilizan aquellos medios: nada importa que haya abundantes minas de metales preciosos, si estas no se explotan; ni que sembrado un grano de trigo dé veinte, si no se le siembra.—La industria unicamente proporciona al hombre con alguna profusion los artículos que le son precisos, y otros que sin ser indispensables al sostenimiento de la vida, son el barómetro que marca el grado de adelanto de una sociedad, distinguiéndola de otra embrutecida.—Menerse es pues, que el hombre impena su improbo trabajo y desarroye conocimientos y actividad ejercitándose en los principales ramos de industria, á saber: agrícola, fabril y comercial, tan esencialmente necesarios, que sin la concurrencia de cualquiera de ellas, no puede un estado llegar al grado de esplendor y riqueza á que todos aspiran. Podrá sostenerse sin la industria fabril ni la comercial; pero que resulta de ello? Que se constituye forzosamente en perpetuo tributario de estráños traficantes que vienen á recoger los productos de ese estado, y dejan en cambio sus manufacturas y artículos, dándole un precio subidísimo, y por consiguiente haciendo decrecer el valor de las especies que se llevan.—¿Y qué diremos del país que no se ejercita en ninguna de esas ramas de la industria? Que permanecerá en el país tiene mas adelantado que el resto, por la fer-

tilidad de sus terrenos, por su fecunda vegetacion, por la inmensa variedad de maderas esquisitas; y finalmente por la abundante produccion de granos de todas clases, viandas de todas especies, y frutas de todos los climas? ¡Esto es profundamente sensible!

Localizando la materia, observaremos con dolor, que en este país privilegiado, donde llena de encanto se detuvo la mano de la Providencia, yase aun virgen la naturaleza, y todo es silvestre, sin cultivo ni cuidado y sin ningun género de industria.—Que pensabais hacer de esos inmensos bosques de cedros, cedros y otras muchas clases de maderas valiosas, mientras que cien familias laboraban en la miseria? Qué pensabais hacer de esos pingues terrenos, que acaso no han sido jamas vicitados, sino por algun pobre indigena, donde se dan silvestres toda clase de frutas esquisitas de todos los climas, y toda especie de viandas y granos? Bien lo vemos: habeis sido arrastrados por el torbellino de las discordias intestinas, y la omnipotencia revolucionaria os ha hecho descuidar, no solo la agricultura, sino hasta la educacion de vuestros hijos. ¡Este es el mayor mal que puede afliir á un pueblo, y Nicaragua lo ha experimentado en todo su rigor durante una larga y no interrumpida serie de años!

Al fin, dichosamente, por un instinto providencial llamasteis vosotros mismos al General Walker en vuestro socorro, el que sin oír otra voz que la de su conciencia, y animado de la única idea del bien de la humanidad, corrió á vuestro auxilio, y os dió la paz que deseabais, triunfando heroicamente, bien lo habeis visto, de aquella turba de anarquistas y revolucionarios por costumbre. Vosotros mismos le colocasteis en la primera magistratura del Estado, y vuestras esperanzas no serán defraudadas. Diganlo sinó, la infinidad de decretos expedidos hasta la fecha, todos de conocida utilidad y bienhechora influencia, entre los cuales fugura el relativo á la inmigracion extranjera, que nos ha sujerido este artículo, y que no nos causaremos de repetir, es la fuente verdadera de la riqueza de los pueblos.

Removidos los motivos que habia de discordia, y bajo la égida de leyes protectoras, con todas las garantías necesarias vendrán en lo adelante muchas familias colonizadoras, que importarán con sus personas, su trabajo, sus artes y su industria, y harán florecer la agricultura que es la mejor esperanza de Nicaragua, y florecerán tambien todos los demas ramos de riqueza que son infinitos. Del profundo decaimiento y postracion en que la dejaron las revoluciones, la colonizacion extranjera es el único remedio que puede darle animacion y vida, y por eso celebramos en el presente artículo el decreto que trata de los inmigrantes; añadiendo, que enantas garantías y ventajas se ofrezcan á los colonizadores, por muchas que fuesen, nunca serian excesivas, puesto que la colonizacion es la que nos ha de importar la riqueza y la felicidad.

NOTICIAS LOCALES.

Accidente desgraciado.

Un accidente casual acaba de arrebatarnos de nuestro seno al por muchos títulos estimable jóven Cubano don Isidro Peilon, en el florido abril de su vida y en el apogeo de su juventud y lozanía. Dotado de muchas virtudes que forman el verdadero mérito del hombre, unia á estas cualidades una buena educacion y un natural amable que le captaban el aprecio de los que le trataban. Tenía una inteligencia clara y despejada; poseía los idiomas Inglés, Francés, Italiano y Castellano, que era el gusto, ademas de otros conocimientos de gusto que constituyen un jóven de buena sociedad.

Era jefe de Seccion del Ministerio de relaciones, destino que desempeñaba satisfactoriamente, y muy á gusto del Sr. don Fermín Ferrer Ministro del Ramo, en cuya casa vivía, y quien le estimaba mucho.

Yendo para Chontales en la expedicion voluntaria que salió en dias pasados de esta ciudad, se le cayó el som-

brero como á distancia de cuatro leguas: se apeó á cojerlo y al montar otra vez se preparó la llave del fusil con las ramas de un árbol, se disparó, le entró la bala por el pecho y le dejó muerto.—Lamentamos la muerte prematura de nuestro amigo, tanto mas, cuanto que la virtud es rara en los jóvenes de su edad. ¡Seale la tierra lijera!

PASEOS.

Tenemos el gusto de anunciar á las bellas Señoritas de esta ciudad que dentro de pocos dias estarán bien abiertos y en forma de calles los dos caminos principales que conducen á la playa, siendo este un paseo besperertino alegre y delicioso. Allí pueden ir las niñas acompañadas de sus mamas á recibir la impresion agradable de la fresca brisa, así como á gozar del bello panorama que ofrese el hermoso lago.

Plaza del mercado: (provincialismo *tian-gue*.) Algo desprovisto de viandas y de frutas se halla el mercado en estos dias: no vemos en él las sabrosas piñas, ni de delicano rispero, ni el rico sapote. Deploramos tal indolencia. Solo las ciruelas abundan, y son dulces, en verdad; pero ninguna Señorita le ha permitido al autor de estas locales ni un platico siquiera. Bien puede él comprarlas con su dinero, dirán ellas; mas él replica: mejores son las regaladas.—Garciloso decía: fresca y sabrosa, mas que la fruta del cercado ajeno.

*Un hijo que se halla ausente de su querida madre por el espacio de siete años tiene hoy el indecible placer de felicitarla en el aniversario de su nacimiento.*

Adorada madre mia

Para quien la suerte dura

Solo deparó amargura

Un hijo triste en tu dia;

Llena el alma de aficcion.

Del fondo del corazon

Alza sus ruegos al cielo,

Y le pide con anhelo

Tenga de si compacion.

Oh! ya el rigor de la suerte.

Contigo tan inhumana

Cambie su fiereza insana

Y pueda feliz yo verte

Mas sino venga la muerte

Y aniquile mi existencia.

Pero no que en mi vehemencia

Pido al cielo mas dolor

Por que vivir es mejor

Si gozo de tu presencia.

Juan M. G. Tejada.

Aviso.

Se venden dos mil tejas de superior calidad. Ocurrase á la Prefectura del departamento donde informarán.

IMPORTANTE AVISO.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.





Iglesia de El Realejo en 1977, 120 años después de Walker  
The church at Realejo in 1977, 120 years after Walker



El río Gil González, de aguas casi quietas en 1977,  
sitio del vivac de Walker el 10 de abril de 1856

The Gil Gonzalez river, almost still waters in 1977  
site of the filibuster bivouac, April 10, 1856

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 48

**Sábado, 4 de octubre de 1856****Saturday, October 4, 1856**

AL ENTRAR OCTUBRE el mensaje del Presidente Juan R. Mora al Congreso de Costa Rica llena tres columnas en primera plana, en inglés. En las páginas interiores las noticias del día, siempre en inglés, pintan color de rosa la situación de Walker y sus filibusteros: Todos en excelente salud en Granada y Masaya; reforzados con el arribo de nuevos reclutas y pertrechos; los aliados descorazonados desbandándose en Managua; un agente secreto de Vanderbilt arrestado en Granada; un tratado de amistad entre Estados Unidos y Nicaragua ratificado por Walker; el Reglamento de la Marina de Nicaragua emitido por Walker; la lista de las propiedades confiscadas que se subastarán el primero de enero de 1857 para que los filibusteros los adquieran con vales. De todo lo anterior, sólo el decreto ratificando el tratado sale también en español.

IN THIS FIRST OCTOBER ISSUE the Message of President Juan R. Mora to the Representatives of Costa Rica fills three English columns on the front page. Inside the news of the day, also in English, paint with rosy hues the situation of Walker and his filibusters: All in excellent health in Granada and Masaya; reinforced with the arrival of new recruits and weapons; the allied forces disheartened and dispersing in Managua; a Vanderbilt secret agent arrested in Granada; a Treaty of Friendship between the United States and Nicaragua ratified by Walker; the Rules and Regulations of the Navy of Nicaragua issued by Walker; The list of confiscated property to be sold at public auction on the first day of January, 1857 for the filibusters to acquire with Military Script. Of all this, only the decree ratifying the treaty is published also in Spanish.

**Extractos / Excerpts***NEWS OF THE DAY.*

... We are in receipt of reliable news from the northern section of the State, and feel ourselves qualified in stating that the forces in arms against the existing Government have become disheartened, and are now in full retreat. Emboldened by the passive action of the Executive, they advanced at one time as far as Managua; but as the rainy season draws to a close, they manifest a strong disposition to disperse. Our forces will probably take the field on the commencement of the dry season, which will set in about the 1st of November. Afterwards we cannot reasonably calculate on any very strong opposition being made to the re-establishment of peace in the Republic. Delay has fought our battles well.

...  
One company of the Second Infantry, Capt. Grant, left this city yesterday for Masaya. The boys looked and felt well as they went out of town singing merrily.

On the occasion of the recent flag presentation, in reply to a sentiment in his favor, the American Minister replied that he would assure the Republicans of Nicaragua that the warmest feelings of amity were entertained by his Government in favor of a stable government in this State. As a matter of course, this declaration was received with shouts of applause.

The Ordnance Department is actively engaged in fitting out and mounting a sufficient number of guns to constitute a good field-battery. Five cannon are now ready for active service, timbered and well cased, on good American wheels. Besides these, other pieces, ranging from 24 down to 6 pounders, have been refitted so as to serve as a defence for the garrison of this city. Howitzers are daily in anticipation when we shall have a field park superior to anything ever seen in Central America. Mortars and a large amount of shell are expected by the next arrivals. The reinforcements by the last steamer furnished good artillerymen for the service in a body of soldiers just from the Crimea.

A man arrived by the last steamer, who was fortunate enough to procure a commission as captain, having developed himself as an enemy of the State, was cashiered and shipped to other parts. Mr. Vanderbilt will find himself outwitted in all his undertakings against the Republic when General Walker can have a chance to handle him or his agents.

The health of the President and all his cabinet is good, Gen. Walker has never been confined to his room but three days since his advent into the State. The army is in excellent health, and after a period of acclimation, all the citizens are enjoying the most salubrious state of body and mind.

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Arrival of the Steamer "La Virgin."  
...this morning at her wharf in Granada, and brings with her one hundred men for the Nicaraguan Army.

292 (1)

THE WALKER HOUSE. —Among the many Americanized institutions in Nicaragua, there is none that more forcibly reminds us of home than the hotel known as the Walker House. It is situated upon the grand plaza . . . The table is always loaded with all the luxuries the country affords. G.W. Holden, the proprietor, is known everywhere as the best of all public caterers . . . The bar is always supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and segars . . .

292 (1)

Dr. Augustus Post  
TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.

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Dr. Augustus Post  
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened  
A DRUG STORE  
*Nearly opposite the San Francisco Convent.* Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1856.

NO. 48.

## 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

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Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2d Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
 Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Arm

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
 Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
 J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
 Public Administrator, O. D.  
 Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.  
 One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm Bayley for \$183.33.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY.  
 Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

### Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in the city of San Juan del Sur, on the 10th day of October next, all the property belonging to the estate of S. Worden, deceased. The property consists of one house, and several articles of personal property.

J. PRIEST,  
 American Consul.  
 San Juan del Sur, Sept. 25, 1856. td

### Recorder's Office.

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,  
 Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
 Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

### INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JUAN R. MORA TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COSTA RICA.

*Honorable Representatives:*—The spectacle which, at the close of 1855, Costa Rica presented in her juvenile growth was a gratifying one. Concord and friendship with our sister republics and foreign countries; order, peace and prosperity in the interior; guarantees for all, our population doubled, instruction generalized, wise laws established, commerce augmented, agriculture from day to day improving, cities aggrandized, public roads constructed, the State revenues increasing, and in every thing our people advancing with a regular and firm step in the path of prosperity.

The industrious spirit of the Costa Ricans, their love of order, their respect for property, and the constant harmony existing between the nation and government, were producing these happy fruits, when external events, apparently disastrous to Central America, perhaps propitious to it according to the mysterious plans of Providence, occurred to interrupt this peaceful and happy progress. You are all familiar with the scandalous events in Nicaragua, by which all Central American patriots have been aroused to a vigilant solicitude. In spite of our constant principle of neutrality, the grave circumstances and imminent dangers which have been threatening us since the close of last year decided public opinion to pronounce itself, to wage war against a band of adventurers, who, rapidly increasing in number and strength in the midst of our States, are everywhere spreading alarm, and to rescue Nicaragua enslaved by them, and protect the existence and repose of our beloved country against these felonious attacks.

Well aware of the dangers which surrounded us, in concurrence with the governments of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, and supported by a unanimous national feeling, I convoked you, on the 25th February last, to make you acquainted with our situation, in presence of those adventurers, who, daringly provoking us, subjugated a neighboring State. Sharing my own convictions, you vested me with ample powers to make war against them. At my call our valiant and brave youth hastened to enlist themselves under the national banner. Then all was enthusiasm, rejoicings and patriotism. It was the first time that, in Central America, a war, not condemned by reason and humanity, was undertaken. Thus our decision was highly applauded both at home and abroad. The enemy, long since resolved upon assailing us, blinded by haughtiness and the unaccountable scorn with which he regarded us, invaded our territory; there the first blood was spilt, and in Santa Rosa our arms won the first laurels in the disastrous defeat and flight of the filibusters. Provoked, invaded and triumphant, it was neither honorable nor possible for us to wait for auxiliaries or allies. We continued our victorious march, and on the 9th of April, we were masters of the ports of San Juan del Sur and La Virgen, and of the important city of Rivas. A month after leaving this capital, the key of the transit between the Atlantic and Pacific was in our hands, and the highway of filibusterism was broken up. On the 11th of April, Walker, with his army, attacked us in Rivas. Victory—at first given to him by an accident—was reconquered by our brave soldiers with an incomparable courage, and Walker was forced to fly, at the dawn of the 12th, with the relics of his disbanded army.

The necessity of taking care of our wounded, and of waiting the reinforcements we had sent for, in order not to abandon the Interoceanic Transit line, obliged me to retard our victorious march, remaining in Rivas till the end of April, when the cholera morbus, suddenly appearing in the ranks of the Costa Ricans, spread death and desolation amongst them. Of the allied forces we had no news. It would have been rash for us either to advance or to stay in that infected city, destitute of all resources and just at the commencement of the sickening season of rains. We were, therefore, obliged to retreat, postponing the end of the campaign, but leaving our terrified enemies duly chastised, and at a great distance from ours, their barbarian haughtiness humbled, the Nicaraguans encouraged and grateful, and our national honor safe.

During this untoward retreat we had to lament painful losses, illustrious victims whom the cholera morbus carried off amidst the rugged mountain paths, where all kinds of help were wanting.

Grave accusations have been set up by our adversaries, but we are enabled to meet them all in a triumphant way. If experience, foresight and military knowledge were rare in an army freshly recruited and never broken to the hardships and difficult art of war—only to be acquired in prolonged campaigns and bloody battle fields—courage, endurance, abnegation and valor attained amongst our troops the height of heroism. Where were to be found our eminent tacticians and captains? In what warlike enterprises could our countrymen have studied the science and genius of war? What more could be demanded from extemporized chiefs and soldiers than the generous sacrifice of their tranquility, their interests, their domestic joys and their existence? I, myself, who always took part in their sufferings and their joys, their privations and their enthusiasm, feel proud in speaking of that army before the national

representation. That army of husbandmen and artisans, that army of peaceful and honorable land owners, has conquered, in this holy war against the usurpers of Central America imperishable laurels. It has given an example and a lesson to our friends and to our enemies, and but for this unanimously applauded example, but for these repeated triumphs, not a single shot would have been fired in defence of our invaded Central American rights. Nicaragua would not be in arms, as it is to-day, against aggressors; two parties which seemed to be irreconcilable would not be seen fraternally embracing each other. The military forces of the State would still linger in their homes; and, later, they and we would have to deplore the unhappy error of having persisted in a cowardly and stupid indolence.

Let us now return to the bosom of our families. All of you know well and grievously the mournful scenes these populations have presented. The cholera morbus was raging in the cities and over the country. People sank into mortal apathy; farms, houses, and even whole villages were abandoned; everywhere reigned desolation and death, and on every hand were heard cries of despair and horror. This was the saddening spectacle the country presented during the six weeks this terrible plague was raging.

My worthy colleague, Vice President Don Francisco Maria Oreainuno, then succumbed to the violence of the epidemic. God has permitted such a terrible scourge; let us submit to this judgment, and render ourselves more worthy of a better destiny.

At last the cholera morbus has disappeared; society reassumes its former animation; the deep discouragement caused by the fortunes inherent to war, and still more to this fatal epidemic, is fading away. Although we have to deplore the aberrations of a few citizens who conspired against the legal order and tranquility of the republic under such afflicting circumstances, we must thank Providence who has saved us from the horrors of the plague and the evils of anarchy.

All things reassume gradually a grateful aspect; confidence is again reviving; the commercial movement is becoming general; our fields are again covered with fine plantations, which promise a rich harvest; the husbandman and the artisan return to their labors and speculations. With faith and perseverance, with union and industry, little is wanting, if we except the irreparable individual losses which the cholera morbus has inflicted on us, to enable our country to present the same grateful and prosperous spectacle which it exhibited at the close of 1855.

Our valiant soldiers will soon be paid their entire arrears. The revenues, which were all but paralyzed again begin to flow in. With their aid we shall fulfill the obligations contracted in consequence of the war and of the epidemic, and defray the most urgent expenses of the country. With economy, probity and patriotic spirit all things will resume the beneficent march we were following, and even the horizon of Central America seems to clear up, owing to the resolute and independent position taken by the fusion government of Nicaragua and the movements of our brethren and allies against the filibusters.

A treaty concerning boundaries, commerce and navigation has been concluded in this city between Costa Rica and New Granada, which will forever put an end to the vexed question which was pending between the two republics, and lay the ground for a lasting alliance which may be fertile in happy and great results, not only for both peoples but for all the Spanish American States.

Our relations with the other Central American republics are becoming more and more intimate, as they ought to be between allied people. The policy of isolation and indecision is no longer to be tolerated amongst us. On the existence of one State depends that of all the others, we must mutually take an interest in and share our good and bad fortune. The blow which strikes one will reach all; isolation would be a cruel error, inaction a crime, disunion certain death to our weak nationalities. A family pact must unite us all, and introduce harmony in whatever concerns just and useful relations; a congress of plenipotentiaries ought to represent, unite and protect the interests of our dismembered nationality. It is necessary that no mean egotism, no intolerent blindness should make us seek our particular profit in the misfortune of others; we must convince ourselves that oblivion of and pardon for all errors are indispensable. Neither governments nor people, yielding to miserable jealousy, prejudices and antagonism, or personal hatred and ambition, must deceive themselves on that essential truth that only on good faith, mutual justice and liberty, and the regenerating union of the Central American people depend their political existence and the future of the race which, to-day, with just titles, is in possession of the privileged territory extending from Mexico to New Granada.

Friendly relations unite us with all European and American countries; and if it is certain that the recent events in Nicaragua, perfidiously perverted, have induced the respectable Cabinet of Washington to make some reclamations, it will, better informed of the facts which have caused its alarms in regard to us, be the first to do justice to the rectitude of our acts. Deceived by false information, but using its right, the government of the

United States deem it convenient to recognise the intrusive, fantastical and impossible government established by crime in Granada. We, using likewise our right, do protest against such recognition, involving a grave danger for the Central Americans and holding out a stimulus and guarantee to filibusters. Both the last events in Nicaragua and those which preceded them have turned the scales, to the profit of our principles and reclamations. The sympathies of all good men are with us. It is only amongst hordes of slaves and Caribs that a people like that of Costa Rica would be refused the sympathies they deserve in defending, with the blood of their sons, their rights, their independence, their homes and their liberty, and the life of an allied people tyrannized over by a band of adventurers.

Honorable Representatives,—direct all your thoughts to the grave circumstances in which Costa Rica and the whole of Central America are involved. It is a new epoch which dawns on us, an immense revolution which has begun. If, until now, the blood and the forces of Central America have been wasted in fratricidal wars, fertile only in tears and devastation, to-day a war of regeneration and independence has begun. The reaction has commenced, and may become fertile, noble and inspiring. In the presence of counties a hundred times more advanced; we are no longer allowed to be exceptions to the universal movement. The geographical position of Central America brings it in continual contact with other nations, and, in particular, with the most active, enterprising and daring the world has ever known. Costa Rica, which is lying between two oceans, between the two isthmuses, the most important for the general commerce, with a rich and extended territory, cannot and must not live isolated from that impetuous current which is amalgamating and transforming all around her; the powerful and youthful civilization of North America, with its assimilating and absorbing tendencies, has already begun the fearful struggle with an antiquated colonial civilization, in which our impoverished and neglected countries are slumbering. If the spirit of enterprise in one, that of annexation in others, and that of rapine in many, involves for all of us an imminent danger, who can be ignorant that the most terrible peril consists in our disunion, in our miseries, in the abundant sources of our natural riches, in the want of means of communication, of population and of political and social progress in our precarious nationalities.

Nations who do not progress must succumb. Individually, mankind is doomed to death; but, the human race, aided by liberty, advances to universal harmony and civilization. Nations who want to live must advance with faith, perseverance and intelligence. If they retrograde in the path marked out for them, they will be worthy of their doom, however severe it may be. Let us not be frightened by the truth, let us avow it, and let us break with all the vanities and prejudices of the past.

No, let us not blind ourselves; let us give up our sterile idiosyncrasies, our ephemeral titles and pomp; let us, as far as the character of our people permits, share the general progress; let us constitute, on a solid basis, our society; let us strengthen our unity, order and liberty.

Let us unite for the purpose of rendering tyranny and license impossible—union is force and independence. Let us establish peace, justice and progress in the interior; thus we shall acquire sympathy and respectability amongst the great nations who to-day look down upon us with scorn and pity. If patriotism, faith, liberty, the noble ambition of knowledge and fame have produced illustrious peoples, heroes and martyrs, isolation, dismemberment, selfish interests and mean egotism have produced barbarism, slavery and death.

When people and governments close their eyes before the rays of the South, when turning in a vicious circle, they stick to rotten doctrines; when they do not struggle to emancipate themselves from antiquated and unwarrantable traditions, when they do not understand the changes effected by the marvellous working of centuries, when they do not join the generations which progress and actively contribute to the immortal work of mankind, the torrent of civilization carries them away like straw; a stronger, more fortunate and intelligent people put on their necks an opprobrious yoke, and the victor causes their crimes to be expiated by ignominy, slavery and blood.

Therefore, let us not be deceived; and let us join all our physical and moral forces to save the Central American nationality and family from the disastrous shipwreck which is threatening them. Let us confide in Divine Providence, but never forget the precept: "Aid yourself and God will aid you."

It may soon be necessary to make fresh sacrifices by augmenting the force which is watching our western frontiers. Perhaps the moment is not distant when it will be indispensable for us to join our well tried troops to the army of our allies, who are at present fighting for the common weal. If this should be so, I hope and trust that my voice will be heard by all good Costa Ricans. Then, as now and always, I shall not yield to any one the most enviable of all glories, that of devoting myself, as a citizen or as first magistrate, in peace as in war, to my country, shedding my blood if it should prove necessary, in defence of its laws, its honor and its independence. JUAN R. MORA.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 4.

## Latest News.

### Arrival of the Steamer "La Virgin."

The Nicaraguan mail steamer arrived this morning at her wharf in Granada, and brings with her, as nearly as we can learn, one hundred men for the Nicaraguan army.

We have files of papers from San Francisco up to September the 20th. Every thing in that city is quiet, and things have assumed their ordinary routine.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived at San Juan yesterday, bringing with her eleven hundred passengers, one of the largest numbers ever brought in one trip.

We regret to learn that Captain Williamson of Co. "G" 2nd Light Infantry, fell overboard off the La Virgin, on her trip up last night, and was drowned. He was an estimable man, and a good officer.

We learn from one of the officers of the La Virgin, that the steamer San Carlos will be here this afternoon with the baggage of the late arrivals.

The La Virgin goes down the river San Juan immediately for the New York passengers, who are now due at Castillo.

Among those who arrived from California we are pleased to notice the names of Col. E. J. Sanders, of First Rifles, and Col. Kewen.

**THE WALKER HOUSE.**—Among the many Americanized institutions in Nicaragua, there is none that more forcibly reminds us of home than the hotel known as the Walker House. It is situated upon the great plaza, thus commanding the best view of all of interest that is transpiring in the city, and affords to business men and strangers the greatest convenience for transacting their business without delay, and enjoy, while doing so, all the comforts of a home. The table is always loaded with all the luxuries the country affords. G. W. Holden, the proprietor, is known everywhere as the best of all public caterers, and as the most obliging host in the State. The bar is always supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and segars; and we would advise those who do not know the almost infinite variety of "fancy drinks" which can be made up from "original packages," to call at the Walker House and experiment thereon. To the elegantly and tastefully arranged bar, there is attached a spacious billiard-saloon, where gentlemen of leisure do congregate to amuse themselves and discuss the topics of the day. In the rear of the premises are extensive yards and gardens, in which persons may lounge with their friends in the enjoyment of "the fragrant weed," secure from the heat by the shade of beautiful fruit trees peculiar to this country. Citizens or strangers who do not patronize the Walker House cannot fully understand the epicurean resources of Nicaragua. As both the English and Spanish languages are spoken fluently by the persons in charge of it, all classes will find it to their advantage to extend to it their patronage.

**DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—The First Division of the Sons of Temperance ever heard of in Nicaragua, was permanently organized last Tuesday evening. Mr. DIEHL, J. W. P., of California, granted a Charter, and donated a very handsome regalia, together with a banner. The Division organized by electing the following officers:

W. P. T. A. Moseley.  
W. R. T. Dolan,  
R. S. S. D. McChesney,  
R. R. S. A. T. S. Anderson,  
F. S. A. McK. Pittman,  
T. A. H. Jones,  
C. C. A. Bachman,  
R. C. Jno. Hall,  
I. S. Mat. Maloy,  
O. S. Thos. Stewart.

**TEMPERANCE BANNER.**—Mr. Diehl presented the Temperance Society of this city with a neat little flag, last Tuesday evening. The banner is inscribed with the triangle and the usual mottoes. Singular to say, though the device of the temperance folks is a six pointed star, this banner was accidentally painted with a star containing only five points. As a matter of course it was made before the flag of the Republic now changed, for Mr. Edgely of New York, wrought it two months ago.

### PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

On the evening of the 31st of September, on the plaza of Granada, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, the 1st Rifle Battalion of the Nicaragua Army—the oldest battalion in the service—was presented with a handsome Nicaraguan flag, with the device of the five volcanoes, by Alexander C. Lawrence, of the city of New York, through Col. Geo. B. Hall, late of the same city. After the evening parade had been concluded, and the other regiments dismissed, the First Rifles were ordered to remain on the plaza. A crowd of citizens formed a semi-circle which extended from the extreme right, to the extreme left of the battalion. The military band performed a lively air at the conclusion of which Col. Hall advanced a few paces, and presented the colors with the following very appropriate address:

Col. F. B. Anderson, commanding First Rifles: Sir—You will recollect Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., of the city of New York. You will also remember his friendly greeting to you, on your last arrival there. The interest he displayed in the glorious cause of liberty to Nicaragua, and his appreciation of the gallant services of General Wm. Walker, and his brave compatriots in arms. Among the ranks of the Battalion which you have the honor to command, are those who first fought and suffered in the great cause in which we are now engaged, and who receive the warmest sympathy and best wishes for success by the citizens of New York.

The great ability, the nobleness of nature, and indomitable energy of our Commander-in-chief, makes success a certainty, and the establishment of a permanent and peaceful government to Nicaragua.

This flag was sent to me by Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., through the hands of Capt. Charles A. Walters. I have received it from him, to present to the 1st Rifles in the name of Mr. Lawrence, hoping the gift will be duly appreciated: accept it, Colonel—for your Regiment well deserves it.

When Col. Hall had concluded, a company of the First Rifles were ordered a few paces to the front, to receive the flag, and when it was placed in their charge, Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, in the following words, returned thanks:

COLONEL:—It is with feelings of proud satisfaction I receive from your hands so acceptable a present.

In the name of the Battalion, which I have at present the honor to command, I return sincere and heartfelt thanks to the esteemed donor for so noble a gift, and to you Colonel, for the flattering manner in which it has been presented.

Say to Mr. Lawrence in the name of the First Rifle Battalion, how highly we esteem his beautiful gift, tell him it shall accompany us on every march, and be our companion on every battle-field, that to us it shall be a beacon to light our way to victory; in the hottest of the fray and the foremost ranks of battle shall it flutter to the breeze; and while one heart in this battalion pulsates, no enemy's touch shall ever pollute it; tell him that fighting beneath its folds shall inspire us with redoubled courage, and teach us that our way is onward, conquering and to conquer.

When this speech was ended the battalion was dismissed, and while the band played appropriate music, marched off, proudly waving their banner to the breeze.

In the evening the officers of the First Rifles invited their fellow officers of other battalions, and their citizen friends to an entertainment in the spacious Hall opposite the Post Office. At half-past 6 o'clock Col. Anderson took his seat at the head of the table, and Capt. R. A. Johnson acting as Secretary, the gentlemen assembled were reminded of the occasion which called them together by Col. Anderson, who said:

GENTLEMEN:—We have assembled this evening to welcome by a social gathering

the advent among us of our esteemed comrades, the New York Volunteers, and to mark with our highest esteem, and deepest remembrances the day on which we received our first Battalion Colors. We will, therefore, now proceed to drink

#### THE FIRST REGULAR TOAST.

"Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., of New York—a worthy son of the State whose motto is "Excelsior." We will esteem this beautiful gift as a present from Democracy to Progress."

Col. Hall responded in a very happy manner. He felt sure that the banner could not be entrusted to better or braver hands, and assured those present that the donor Mr. Lawrence, who had already shown such zeal in the prosperity of Nicaragua, would devote himself to its interests with renewed energy, and hope.

2d. "The Great American Eagle—which in its soaring flight, was the first to acknowledge this new star in the firmament. [Pointing to the star lately adopted in the flag of Nicaragua.]"

John Tabor, Esq., of El Nicaraguense, was called for, and responded. He alluded, happily, to how, by its great powers of vision, the American Eagle had discovered stars as soon as their light reached us. It was quick in seeing the Lone Star of Texas—the Star of Cuba—and therefore, the Star of Nicaragua could not escape its eye.

3d. "The Hon. John H. Wheeler—U.S. Minister—the able exponent of American Republicanism."

Col. Wheeler was called upon to respond. The Colonel was, as usual, eloquent and pointed. He alluded to the past struggles of Americans in this country; how they had passed the dark hour of their days; how all was now bright and cheering. He said that the star of their hope had arisen to lead them on in the path destiny had marked out for them; and assured the gentlemen that the Government of the United States desired nothing more than to see a permanent Government established and the blessings of peace restored to Nicaragua.

4th. "The Hon. Pierre [Soulé]—The chivalrous advocate of freedom. We shall hail with joy the day when he again returns to us."

Response by Capt. Frazer, acting Judge Advocate General. The response was very eloquent, and reflected honor upon him who gave it, as well as upon him in whose honor it was delivered.

5th. "Col. George B. Hall—Long may he wave."

The Colonel returned his thanks in a few words. He would not make a speech, as he was anxious to get through the last regular toast:

6th. "Col. Ph. R. Thompson—Adjutant General of the Nicaraguan Army."

The Colonel arose, and in his peculiar and pithy style, made a speech of two words—Advance—Progress.

The speakers of the above toasts and responses were frequently interrupted by loud applause, which oftentimes amounted to enthusiasm.

Col. Anderson now announced that the regular toasts were concluded, and that if there were any who desired to volunteer toasts, they might do so:

#### FIRST VOLUNTEER TOAST.

"The National Democrats of Nicaragua." [Much applause.]

Señor Pedro Selva, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, returned thanks. He felt proud that he belonged to that party. He was proud of it when he was joined with his countrymen in endeavoring to carry out its principles; and he also felt proud that to-day he was engaged with the Americans in carrying those principles into triumphant success.

2d. "Major Wm. K. Rodgers—Our talented and indefatigable Sub-Secretary of Hacienda." By Capt. Leonard. [Drank with loud applause.]

3. "The Survivors of the Battle of San Jacinto." By Col. Hall. [Applause.]

Responded to most happily by Capt. Frazer. We regret our space will not admit his remarks.

4. "The Health of Capt. Frazer—The future Chief Justice of Central America." [Loud applause.]

The Captain returned thanks.

5. "Donna Sabina Selva—The lady whose care of the wounded of Rivas is deserving of immortality." [Applause.]

6. "The Press of Nicaragua." By Capt. Johnstone. [Applause.]

Owen Duffy was called upon to respond to this toast:

He said that he felt thankful for the honor of being called for to respond to such a sentiment. He looked upon the press of Nicaragua as being one of the most effective aids to the cause in which all present were engaged and to which they had devoted themselves. The press of Nicaragua may not have such an extensive patronage as some of the leading papers of other countries, but there is no paper in any country that fulfils its mission more nobly. There are some who may affect to despise the press of Nicaragua, because it is not numerically so great as that of London or New York journals; but right and truth are not always with the greatest number. When Christ began first to be heard, he was alone; but now half the world is judged by his words, because he spoke the truth. And laboring in the cause of truth, the press of Nicaragua will yet convince the world of the righteousness of the cause in which we are all engaged. In connection with the "Press of Nicaragua," he would mention one whose name will be as familiar to the remotest generations as it is now in the legislative halls of the greatest nations of the earth:

7th. "Gen. William Walker—who though small in stature, grasped with Titanic strength the Five Volcanoes, and bent them into a Five-Pointed-Star."

[Loud and enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged into "three times three."]

8th. "Capt. Johnstone—To whose keeping the flag presented this evening is entrusted." [Applause.]

To which Capt. Johnstone replied:

The gentleman has said that your flag was placed in good hands to guard this precious treasure entrusted to my care. I will ask you, gentlemen, to gaze with me for an instant upon its folds and see what instructions we may receive from the view. Observe that pure white ground, and we are taught that purity of principle and consistency of purpose alone will insure us success. See that beautiful blue ground, and we think of naught but the bright, azure firmament above us. See the device encircled in that ring, and we observe pictured the upheaving of the elements—nature, tired nature, bursts her narrow bounds and opens by convulsive efforts her subterranean recesses to breathe the pure air of heaven. What a lesson have we there, gentlemen. The device tells us the history of the past—the people of this country, groaning under the yoke of her aristocratic oppressors, burst from their bonds and throwing off the shackles of their tyrants. For ages they had slept in chains and darkness, and now they rise and vindicate their rights—now they desire to breathe the pure air of victory.

Let us gaze again, gentlemen, and we behold a glimpse of the rising sun. How true to historical facts is the device—how prophetic of the future. Let us go back one year and take a retrospective glance. Let us look first, at Rivas, and we there find a cloud obscuring the light; yet it is but for an instant. We are at La Virgin, and a sunshine bursts through the clouds—a shout of victory goes up, and the immortal "Fifty-Six" have struck their first decisive blow. Granada follows; and the sun still serenely smiles on the little band of freemen.

Events since that period are well known to you all. Victory followed victory; and the small speck of light will ere long break forth in noonday-fulgence, and shed her lustrous rays ever the whole expanse of Spanish America.

To my charge, then, gentlemen, has been consigned the colors of our battalion and this great emblem conveying so many prophetic morals. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that that trust will never be betrayed. Your assertion shall be verified. No enemy's touch shall ever pollute it. Pure and unspotted as I have received it shall it pass from my hands. And in the bright vistas of the future, I can plainly perceive victory perched upon that banner.

In conclusion, I give "Future Nicaragua."

9th. "Col Mark B. Skerrett—the Second Colonel of the First Rifle Battalion." By Col Hall. [Cheers.]

The gallant Colonel responded by returning thanks for the honor, and expressed a hope that before long he would have an opportunity of fighting by the side of the Rifles. In conclusion, he proposed:

10th. "The Bullets of the Rifles and the Bayonets of the Infantry." [Loud cheers.]

11th. "Col. E. J. Sanders." By Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson. [Drank with applause.]

12. "Adjutant Lathrop." By Lieut. Moore. [Drank with cheers.]

13th. "The Minister of Hacienda—Wm. K. Rogers." By Col. Frank Anderson.

To which the Minister returned his thanks.

14th. "The New York Volunteers." [Drank with thundering applause.]

At the close of the entertainment, the following, from The "Soldiers of the First Rifle Battalion," was read:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the First Regiment of Rifles, N. A., commanded by Lieut. Col. Frank P. Anderson, are hereby tendered to Alex. C. Lawrence, of Newark, N. J., for the favor bestowed upon them, through Col. Geo. B. Hall, Commissary General, in the presentation of the splendid Regimental Colors, received this day.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Lawrence, through the Adjutant of this Regiment.

The entertainment then concluded. It passed off in the most happy manner, and all who had been present, as they passed quietly home, expressed themselves highly delighted.

[ OFFICIAL ]

A TREATY

OF

Friendship, Commerce and Navigation,

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity! Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, it seems good for the security, as well as the encouragement, of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between the United States and said Republic, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation.

For this purpose, they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States; John Hill Wheeler, Minister resident near said Republic; and His Excellency Dep. President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Señor Don Sebastian Escobar, and Señor D. Augustin Avilez; who, after having communicated to each other, with full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens, on the one part, and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens on the other.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the Territories of the United States and the Territories of the Republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce.

The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally

the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

In like manner, the respective ships-of-war and post-office packets of the two countries shall have the liberty, freely and securely, to come to all harbors, rivers and places to which other foreign ships-of-war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter the same; to anchor, and to remain there, and refit; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

By the right of entering places, ports and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage. This article, in no manner, shall be so construed as to derogate from the privileges granted by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Accessory Transit Company.

ARTICLE III.

It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the preceding articles to treat each other on a footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce or navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may grant hereafter, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of the other nation shall have been gratuitous; or, in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importations into the territories of the United States of any article, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua of any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, or of the Republic of Nicaragua, to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the Republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V.

No higher nor other duties or payments, on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues, or pilotage, of salvage, in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaraguan vessels; nor in any of the ports of the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports of vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, of any article, being the growth, produce and manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaragua vessels, or in the vessels of the United States; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the Republic of Nicaragua of any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua to the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in the vessels of the United States or Nicaragua.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of the United States shall have full liberty in all the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua to manage their own affairs themselves, as permitted by the laws; or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please as Broker, Factor, Agent or Interpreter, nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities, than those employed by Nicaraguans; nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyers and sellers, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares or merchandise imported into, or exported from the Republic of Nicaragua, as they shall see good, observing the Laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua, under the same conditions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in said countries respectively, for the prosecution

and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ in all cases, the Attorneys, Advocates or Agents of whatever description whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the Ports, the lading and unloading of ships, the safety of the merchandise, goods and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, testament or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties, shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native citizens, and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens; submitting of course to the local Laws and Regulations of each country respectively.

This article does not include the retail of merchandise, but this shall be regulated by the Mercantile Laws of each country. If any citizen of either of the two high Contracting Parties, shall die, leaving a will legally authenticated, it shall have due and full effect, and the legacies under said will, shall be allowed to take, hold, and possess any estate real or personal, under said will. If any citizen of either of the two high Contracting Parties, shall die without a will, or testament, in any of the territories of the other, the Minister or Consul, or other Diplomatic Agent of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such Minister or Consul, or other Diplomatic Agent in case of absence,) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the Laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the Authorities of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The citizens of the United States residing in Nicaragua, or the citizens of Nicaragua residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country, hold and possess, by purchase, marriage or descent, any estate real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the Laws which now exist, or may be enacted in this respect.

2. The citizens of the United States residents in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of Nicaragua residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced (or compulsory) military service whatsoever, by land or sea; from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war. But they shall be obliged in the same manner as the citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

3. Nor shall the property of either, of any kind, be taken for any public object without full and just compensation to be paid in advance; and:

4. The citizens of each of the two high Contracting Parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside; with the condition that they duly observe the Laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form, be approved, and admitted to the Government to which he is sent; and either of the high Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls, such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents of Nicaragua, and Consuls, shall enjoy in the territories of the United States, whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities as are, or shall be allowed to the Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations, and in like manner the Diplomatic Agents, and Consuls of the United States in Nicaragua, shall enjoy according to the strictest reciprocity whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities, that are or may be granted in the Republic of Nicaragua to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place, between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property, and a safe conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of a rupture all such citizens of either of the high contracting parties who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption in the full enjoyment of liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals, or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure, or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies

shall never be confiscated, sequestered nor detained.

ARTICLE XII.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge of asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions or the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity and given all favor and protection, for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua that upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities respectively made, they will deliver up to justice all persons of either country who may seek an asylum or concealment within the territories of the other, charged with the crime of murder, or assault with an intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or rape, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or burglary, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money; or the embezzlement of public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party. Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive may be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority upon complaint made on oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence or criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, the evidence be sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the executive authority, that a warrant may be issued for the surrender of such fugitive.

The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Sec. 2. That when any person accused of the crimes mentioned on this treaty shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the state where he has sought an asylum or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of the treaty, until he shall have been tried, and shall have been acquitted of such new crime, or shall have received the punishment due to such crime.

ARTICLE XIV.

If any one or more of the citizens of either party, shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby. Each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

Sec. 2. If (which indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated, or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other, a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused, or unreasonably delayed.

ARTICLE XV.

The two high contracting powers, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force, for the term of twelve years, from the day of the ratifications, and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter or reform this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the twelve years. If no such notice be given, then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the same time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter, reform, or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within the space of eighteen months, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua, Central America, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. Signed,  
JOHN H. WHEELER,  
SEBASTIAN ESCOBAR,  
AGUSTIN AVILEZ.

LAKE NICARAGUA.—The lake has risen four feet this season, and it is supposed that it will rise before a month two feet higher.

Lost.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.

J. C. O'NEAL.

Granada, October 4, 1856.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 4.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Douglass J. Wilkins, appointed Captain. Padre P. Rossiter is appointed Chaplain of the Army, with pay and emoluments of Captain. Oscar Cromroy appointed Captain Company C, Second Infantry.

Lieutenant J. H. Finney, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, promoted Captain and assigned to command of the Transit Rangers.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Douglass J. Wilkins resigned his commission as a Captain in the army.

Captain L. Englehart resigned his commission as a Captain in the army.

The order appointing Charles A. Rakielewicz, Captain has been revoked.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Second Lieutenant and Adjutant Newton L. Webb, granted leave of absence for sixty days.

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. McDonald, Second Rifles, granted leave of absence.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer sailed Thursday to connect with the New York mail at Greytown.

Maj. Heiss goes out by this steamer as the Envoy of this Republic empowered to ratify the treaty entered into between Nicaragua and the United States.

By a perusal of our files, Eastern readers will perceive that we have been engaged in two skirmishes since the last news was transmitted from Central America. In both of these fights the enemy kept the field, but retired in a day or two after, leaving their wounded to be taken by our forces. From the report of the fight of San Jacinto, as given by the traitors themselves, they lost fourteen killed and thirty-two mortally wounded. Sixty-five were slightly wounded, and in the retreat of the remainder, the sick and disabled were left to take care of themselves. Such was the fight at San Jacinto.

In our regular paper will be found a list of confiscated property offered for sale on the 1st day of January next. We hope our Eastern exchanges will give this sale all the circulation possible.

Under the auspices of Israel S. Diehl, Grand Worthy Patriarch of California, a movement on the subject of temperance has been commenced in this city, which promises to work great good. Many officers and a great number of soldiers have joined the society, and already a Division of the Sons of Temperance has been organized, called "Nicaragua Division No. 1." It numbers fifty members. We are gratified to say that there is some probability of Mr. Diehl becoming a resident of this Republic. He is well pleased with the appearance of everything, and we have no doubt his mission in this State will be productive of great good.

We are in receipt of reliable news from the northern section of the State, and feel ourselves qualified in stating that the forces in arms against the existing Government have become disheartened, and are now in full retreat. Emboldened by the passive action of the Executive, they advanced at one time as far as Managua; but as the rainy season draws to a close, they manifest a strong disposition to disperse. Our forces will probably take the field on the commencement of the dry season, which will set in about the 1st of November. Afterwards we cannot reasonably calculate on any very strong opposition being made to the re-establish-

ment of peace in the Republic. Delay has fought our battles well.

After a virtual suspension, since the death of the lamented J. A. Ruggles, Wines & Co.'s Express is again reorganized, and commenced operations yesterday, under the management of A. M. Hinkley, a gentleman who has already won largely of the public confidence. Mr. Charles H. Norris, chief book-keeper of the Express in New York, arrived in this city on the last steamer, and has ever since been engaged in regulating the condition of the concern in this State. He leaves to-day for California, to look after the business of Wines & Co. in that State, and will return to New York, via Nicaragua, in December next. We congratulate the public that the Express is again in operation in this State.

One company of the Second Infantry, Capt. Grant, left this city yesterday for Massaya. The boys looked and felt well as they went out of town singing merrily.

On the occasion of the recent flag presentation, in reply to a sentiment in his favor, the American Minister replied that he would assure the Republicans of Nicaragua that the warmest feelings of amity were entertained by his Government in favor of a stable government in this State. As a matter of course, this declaration was received with shouts of applause.

The Ordnance Department is actively engaged in fitting out and mounting a sufficient number of guns to constitute a good field-battery. Five cannon are now ready for active service, timbered and well cased, on good American wheels. Besides these, other pieces, ranging from 24 down to 6-pounders, have been refitted so as to serve as a defence for the garrison of this city. Howitzers are daily in anticipation when we shall have a field-park superior to anything ever seen in Central America. Mortars and a large amount of shell are expected by the next arrivals. The reinforcements by the last steamer furnished good artillery for the service in a body of soldiers just from the Crimea.

A man arrived by the last steamer, who was fortunate enough to procure a commission as captain, having developed himself as an enemy of the State, was cashiered and shipped to other parts. Mr. Vanderbilt will find himself outwitted in all his undertakings against the Republic when General Walker can have a chance to handle him or his agents.

The health of the President and all his cabinet is good. Gen. Walker has never been confined to his room but three days since his advent into the State. The army is in excellent health, and after a period of acclimation, all the citizens are enjoying the most salubrious state of body and mind.

ASSIGNMENT TO BATTALIONS.—The four companies of new recruits recently arrived have been assigned as follows, by General Order No. 173:

Company A, Capt. Walters, to 1st Infantry.  
Company B, Capt. Rakielewicz, to 2d Infantry.  
Company C, Capt. Russel, to 1st Infantry.  
Company D, Capt. Grant, to 2d Infantry.

The letters of companies A and C will be changed to B and G of the 1st Infantry, and companies B and D will be lettered C and F 2d Infantry.

FIRST AND SECOND LIGHT INFANTRY.—By General Order No. 173, the Battalions of Light Infantry will hereafter be designated as the First and Second Battalions of Infantry, (of the Line,) and will be drilled in the Infantry movements according to Scott's Tactics.

CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANIES.—The three companies of the Second Rifles have been consolidated into two companies, under the direction of Major Caycee.

### MORA'S ADDRESS.

In another column will be found the address of Juan R. Mora to the Costa Ricans. It is a document which appears to have been written without much care, and like many other effusions of Central American writers, it is smooth and polished upon the surface, while it contains within many irregularities and contradictions. As a historical document it is of no value, further than to show the consciousness under which the President of that Republic labors of the inferiority and backwardness of the people over whose destinies he temporarily presides.

He begins by a most unworthy and egotistic perversion of the facts of the beginning of the war with Nicaragua, and a most unblushing laudation of what he calls his triumphs.

People here and throughout the world will, no doubt, wonder that they never before heard of the "accident" which led to the success of the forces under Gen. Walker. Such a circumstance as the battle at Virgin Bay, for instance, where forty-six Americans and one hundred and twenty natives defeated, after several hours hard fighting, seven hundred Costa Ricans, is a thing which Mora quietly attributes to an "accident," and disposes of it in one short sentence. The singular anomaly of calling Americans barbarians in one part of his message, and exhorting his countrymen to look up, as an example, to the "civilization of North America, with its assimilating and absorbing tendencies," in another, is a feature which cannot be overlooked, and shows how conscious Mora is of the superiority of Americans as a people.

After a careful perusal, we cannot find in President Mora's message anything which would lead us to infer that Costa Rica is in a prosperous condition, or that her people are contented. On the contrary, we find, notwithstanding its boasting tone, that the country is without means; that agriculture has been neglected; and that an internal convulsion threatened to break furiously over the whole land. This is, however, attributed to the deplorable "aberrations of a few citizens who conspired against the legal order and tranquility of the Republic." And with a prayer of thanks to Providence for saving the State from the evils of anarchy, the rebellion is passed over, like the "accident" to which he before alluded.

This singular document, while it denounces Americans, holds them up as models; acknowledges what it claimed as a victory to be a disastrous defeat; and, deploring the prostration into which the country has been thrown by the first campaign, exhorts the Costa Ricans to prepare for another which must prove much more disastrous. The message has no connection with itself; it displays neither political ability nor grasp of intellect; nor will it confer more honor upon Mora as a statesman than his late efforts at war have as a general.

### LETTER FROM ST. GEORGE.

St. GEORGE, Sept. 27, 1856.

[Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

MR. EDITOR:

Since you left us we have been having great times. When you left all was calm and quiet, and continued so up till Tuesday last, when a perfect avalanche of reports poured on us, setting our little garrison on their points. Such a scouring of muskets, oiling locks, overhauling caps, testing cartridges, running hither and there—the guard on the alert closely scrutinizing every native that passed, as if every one was a spy and carried the word to enemies around us. But, thank God, that excitement has passed away, the idea of the enemy having the temerity to attack us has exploded, and now, instead of stern alarms, it has turned to merry-makings. This day was ushered in under the most auspicious circumstances—first we heard from Costa Rica—there was no possibility of an attack, at least at present, from that quarter, and then the glorious news of the New York recruits, and finally a report reached us that the enemy had pulled up stakes in Managua and were off for parts unknown. The General immediately gave orders for a salute, which was admirably done by Captain Williamson's artillery. During the firing a beautiful circle was wafted across the Plaza to the delight and surprise of the natives. The evening was occupied by a social meeting of the officers at the General's headquarters, when some brilliant toasts were done, of which I will give you more in my next, and the night wound up by a ball at the General's, which passed off very delightfully. In the meantime the town was illuminated in every part, and bonfires and rockets closed the scene.

ANCIENT.

### PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

A new era has burst upon us with a brilliancy surpassing the polish upon a pair of patent leather shoes or the glitter of a bayonet in the sunlight. The Goddess of Poetry, in her sublime flights, has descended upon the tiles of our Granada houses, and having folded up her wings and arranged her toilet, as a respectable woman should, when among strangers, let herself out for an evening to amuse and instruct, as the Costa Rican Mora would say, us "outside barbarians."

Previous to the performance, she came around to where Bricks was discussing the merits of a Spring chicken with the Captain:

"How do you do, Bricks?" said she, as she tapped me familiarly on the back.

"Pretty well, I thank you," said I, inviting her at the same time to take a seat and a piece of the breast, or a leg.

"The drumstick is my favorite, and this is not a bad one," said she, as she picked at the bone.

"It's a Shanghai that we imported expressly for the mess!" I replied with a little more modesty than truth.

Here the Captain blushed, and she smiled, and I felt as if I had put my foot in it; and in the endeavor to take my foot out of it, I unfortunately upset the table, and poured the contents of a coffee-pot and soup-bowl into her lap.

"There, now, you've done it!" said she, with a frown that made me want to get under the table. But in an instant she recovered her self-possession and said:

"Now, Bricks, I am about to give a performance to-night, and as you have spoiled my costume, I insist upon it that you come and give an accurate account of it to the public.

And so saying, she slipped a handsomely printed card into my hand, upon which the words "Reserved Seat" were printed. Before I could even say "Thank you," she was off.

"By the red-five-pointed star, she's a mighty fine-looking woman; but I can't say much for her taste in leaving me out of the invitation," said the Captain, as he took hold of the broom to sweep the spilled soup off the floor.

At half-past 7 precisely, Bricks was in a "Reserved Seat," filled with the importance of his duty and the necessity of recording accurately the historic event of which time would in a few moments be delivered.

When the lady left me she must have told some other person of my little mis-adventure: and he, unable to keep a secret, came forward before the performance began to make excuses about the costume—the very thing she had appointed Bricks to do. He did not advert to the soup-bowl, but stroking his chin complacently, pulling vigorously at the corners of his moustache, and thrusting his hands feelingly into his pockets, begged of the audience to overlook deficiencies, and reminded them that the performance was gotten up to amuse as well as to accomplish something else not then explainable. Found he wasn't fully posted, and awaited further developments. The red curtains were pulled aside and *Othello* appeared upon the stage.

He had not been long enough in this country to have tanned black, or even get decently tanned; but the trifling matter of color was not to be taken into consideration. As *Othello* lived in the middle ages, and was somewhat of a filibuster, Bricks has always held him in the highest esteem.

There has always been a dispute as to the style of dress worn by the Moor, and Bricks is willing to risk his critical reputation in the assertion that he had no supernumerary dry-goods about him. At any rate, a shirt, with no buttons at the neck band, and a pair of pants were good enough for him—not to mention the shoes and stockings. It is more than probable, however, that his wardrobe consisted of an assortment of rags which he tied around his waist, or pantalons which he rolled high up on his legs. If not so, why should old Squire Desdamona make such a fuss about him marrying his daughter?

But any deficiency in the costume was more than made up by the appropriateness of the stage decorations. The chamber in which the "most potent, grave and reverend signors" sat was draped with French, German, American and Nicaraguan flags; and it was probably a sight of the latter which inspired *Othello* with the courage to address the old fogies around him so boldly. The antiquity of the music, too, was beyond doubt, as nothing of a more modern date than "Carry me back to old Virginia" was played upon the occasion. This taken into consideration, with the fact that the music slid as softly and sweetly out of



the leading clarinet as if it had soaked in the bilge-water of Noah's ark, was sufficient to convince the most careless observer of the pains taken to "preserve the unities." Othello brought down the house, but it soon got up again.

When Othello and Iago appeared, the agony began. Iago poured a tale into the ear of Othello which had the effect of so weakening the neck of the latter gentleman that it was in great danger of falling off backwards. Iago squeezed his fists, and Othello's head went still further back. Then Iago grinned, and Othello, raising his hands, endeavored to show how far he could bend backward without falling. Othello exits; Iago struck an attitude and exited after him; and the audience joined in and began to exit also.

A deep and tragic dialogue then took place between the Colonel of the regiment to which Bricks has the honor to belong and Richard III of England, and I must confess that I felt proud to see Young America take the shine right out of the old aristocrat. Old No. III entered, looking as if he had been dictating on catnip tea the week previous:

Richard—"Now is the winter of our discontent"

Colonel—"Made glorious summer"

Richard—"By this sun"

Colonel—"Of York."

Richard—"And all the clouds that lowered o'er our house,"

Colonel—"In the deep bosom"

Richard—"Of the ocean"

Colonel—"Buried."

Richard—"If the Colonel don't stop, the performance can't proceed."

Colonel—"Well, you said 'the clouds had lowered o'er your house'—I'll help you raise 'em up."

Richard—"Then I must go on under difficulties."

Colonel—"I paid for a front seat, and I should like to see the clouds go up."

Richard vamped, and the Colonel endeavored to do up "Fisher's Hornpipe."

A genteel-looking young gentleman, dressed in black, of the name of Hamlet, next appeared on the stage. It seems that Mr. Hamlet and the Colonel had been formerly acquainted. They recognized each other immediately, and, as old friends should do, endeavored to assist each other. The scene began thus:

Hamlet—"To be or"

Colonel—"Not to be,"

Hamlet—"That is"

Colonel—"The question."

Hamlet—"Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer"

Colonel—"I've heard him in California."

Hamlet—"The stings and arrows of"

Colonel—"Outrageous fortune,"

Hamlet—"Or take up arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing"

Colonel—"End 'em."

Here the Colonel began to look as if he meant it, Hamlet laughed very dryly, the curtains closed, the audience encored the Colonel, and he concluded the soliloquy in a manner suited to the occasion.

Next appeared Macbeth, who had also been at one time in California, for the Colonel knew him:

Macbeth—"Is this a dagger I see before me,"

Colonel—"I guess you don't see no dagger."

Macbeth—"With the handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee!"

Colonel—"Well, why don't you catch it?"

Macbeth—"I see thee still, and yet I have thee not!"

Colonel—"I should like to see you catch it!"

Macbeth—"Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible to feeling as to sight,"

Colonel—"I paid for a front seat, and I should like to see you catch it!"

Macbeth—"Or art thou but a dagger of the mind?"

Colonel—"Well, you said you'd catch it; but I don't see that you've got it."

And Mr. Macbeth continued to say that when the (old cathedral) bell tolled, he would call upon a certain Mr. Duncan; and the Colonel continued to insist that he had paid for a front seat, and was bound to keep it until the end of the performance.

The Colonel played his part most admirably, and vindicated the histrionic abilities of Young America in a manner so well appreciated by the audience that they kept up a continual uproar of applause. It is difficult to tell which of the gentlemen was the better performer; but Bricks is strongly inclined to yield the palm to the Colonel. He is a star of the first magnitude. Nor are his talents adapted exclusively to the heavier parts, for some one attempted to dance a hornpipe, but the Colonel "knocked the spots" off him in less than a minute by taking a few steps of a jig. He received repeated calls before the curtain; and

when, at the conclusion, he addressed the audience, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Thus ended the first American theatrical performance in the capital of Nicaragua.

FROM EUROPE.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(From Daily News, August 15.)

The Bay Islands, until their recent erection into a separate colony or settlement, all through the recent English despatches, have been treated by Great Britain as dependencies of Belize, and no other claim has ever been set up. Yet this claim, it now appears, from the letter of Sir George Grey was undreamt of in 1836, six years after the seizure of the island of Ruatan by Colonel Macdonald, the superintendent at Belize. The letter, which is annexed, is the clearest definition that could be desired of the boundaries of the British possessions on the coast of Honduras:

"Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst, inquiring, on behalf of the Eastern Coast of Central America Company, 'what are the boundaries claimed by his Majesty's government for British Honduras or Belize,' and I am to acquaint you, in answer, that the territory claimed by the British crown, as belonging to the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras, extends from the river Hondo on the north to the river Sarstoon on the south, and as far west as Garbutt's Falls on the river Belize, and a line parallel to strike on the river Hondo on the north and the river Sarstoon on the south. The British crown claims also the waters, islands and cays lying between the coast defined and the meridian of the easternmost point of Lighthouse Reef. I am, at the same time, to warn you that the greater part of the territory in question has never been the subject of actual survey, and that parties who should assume the topography of the remoter tracts, and especially the course of the rivers, upon the authority of maps, would in all probability be led into error. I have, &c.

GEORGE GREY.

Downing Street, 23d November, 1836."

Now, the Bay Islands are situate sixty miles to the eastward of the meridian of Lighthouse reef, and consequently are, by the showing of the British government, not within "the territory claimed by the British crown as belonging to the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras." And if not then included within such territory, how have they since become so? That is the question.

The London Daily News, speaking upon Central American affairs, in anticipation of a speedy settlement of the questions which have of late excited the attention of England and the United States, says:

The real question ought not to be one of antiquarian research, whether Belize did or did not belong to the viceroyalty of Yucatan, and whether Bay Islands were or were not dependencies of Belize. The world and its affairs are past such inquiries. The inquiry which all mankind is concerned in is, how to get a neutral and a free route made across Central America. The best contribution England can at present make towards its solution is to hand the Bay Islands, on terms compatible with its honor, and the protection, safety and good government of those who have on British instigation settled there, over to the State of Honduras; Honduras, on its part, giving to England guarantees in respect of their population, and in respect to the neutrality and freedom of the railway, to promote which England makes so substantial a contribution. That route once accomplished and constructed, and Greytown established as a free port and independent republic, under the protection of the maritime powers, England will have done more to promote and extend the commerce and civilization of the world than she could by pertinaciously defending a defective title at Ruatan, or obstinately adhering to an obsolete protectorate over Mosquitia.

The London Herald grows wrath upon the settlement of the Central American question, and thus discourses:

Our exemplary Government have actually made a present of the Central American question to the United States, and surrendered to the threats and bluster of President Pierce and his colleagues the undoubted rights and certain of the possessions of the British Crown. It has actually been resolved to abandon the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, or to render it completely nominal, and so deliver over that unhappy race to the tender mercies of Walker and the Nicaraguans—to submit to such a "rectification" of the boundary of the Belize as shall suit the views of the American Government, and to surrender the island of Ruatan (perhaps also the other Bay Islands) to the Republic of Honduras. Such, we may inform our readers, is the simple and very creditable manner in which Lord Palmerston's Government has settled the very serious questions involved in our recent dangerous dispute.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A general court-martial convened in this city on Wednesday morning. The following officers composed the court: Capt. Geo. W. Leonard, Capt. R. A. Johnston, Capt. Chas. A. Walters, Capt. H. Russel, Capt. Grant, 1st Lieut. R. A. Latimer, and 1st Lieut. R. P. Gardner. Assistant Judge Advocate M. A. Frazer acted as Judge Advocate General on the occasion.

[ OFFICIAL ]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

NAVY OF NICARAGUA.

ARTICLE 1. The commanders of all ships and vessels of war belonging to the navy, are strictly enjoined and required to show in themselves a good sample of virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination; and be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all such as are placed under their command, and to guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices, and to correct all such as are guilty of them, according to the usage of sea service.

ART. 2. Any officer or other person in the navy, who shall be guilty of oppression, cruelty, fraud, profane swearing, drunkenness, or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, shall, if an officer, be cashiered; or suffer such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge; if a private, he shall suffer solitary confinement not exceeding twelve days; but if the offense require severer punishment, he shall be tried by a court martial, and suffer such punishment as said court shall inflict.

ART. 3. Every commander, or other officer, who shall, upon signal for battle, or on the probability of an engagement, neglect to clear his ship for action, or shall not use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle, or shall fail to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously, such offender shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge; or any officer neglecting on sight of any vessel or vessels of an enemy to clear his ship for action, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge; and if any person in the navy shall treacherously yield, or pusillanimously cry for quarters, he shall suffer death on conviction thereof by a general court-martial.

ART. 4. Every officer or private who shall not properly observe the orders of his commanding officer, or shall not use his utmost exertions to carry them into execution, when ordered to prepare for, join in, or when actually engaged in battle, or shall at such time basely desert his duty or station, either then or while in sight of an enemy, or shall induce others to do so—every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as the said court shall adjudge.

ART. 5. Every officer or private who shall, through cowardice, negligence or disaffection, in time of action, withdraw from, or keep out of battle, or shall not do his utmost endeavor to afford relief to ships belonging to Nicaragua, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as the said court shall adjudge.

ART. 6. The commanding officer of every ship or vessel in the navy, who shall capture, or seize upon any vessel as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit them unmutulated to the Commander-in-Chief, or agent appointed to receive them; together with a complete list of the officers and men entitled to a share of the capture, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 7. No person in the navy shall take out of a prize, or vessel seized as a prize, any money, plate, goods, or any part of her rigging, unless it be for the better preservation thereof, or absolutely necessary for the use of any of the vessels of Nicaragua, before the same shall be adjudged lawful prizes by a competent court; but the whole, without fraud, concealment, or embezzlement, shall be brought in, and judgment passed thereon, upon pain that every person offending herein, shall forfeit his share of capture, and suffer such further punishment as a court-martial or the court of admiralty in which the prize is adjudged, shall impose.

ART. 8. No person in the navy shall strip of their clothes, or pillage, or in any manner maltreat persons taken on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 9. No person in the navy shall give, hold, or entertain any intercourse or intelligence to or with any enemy or rebel, without leave from the President of Nicaragua, the head of the Naval Department, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, or the commander of the squadron, or, in case of a vessel acting singly, from his commanding officer, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 10. If any letter or message from an enemy or rebel, be conveyed to any officer or private of the navy, and he shall not, within twelve hours, make the same known, having opportunity so to do, to his superior or commanding officer; or if any officer commanding a ship or vessel, being acquainted therewith, shall not, with all convenient speed, reveal the same to the commander-in-chief of the fleet, commander of a squadron, or other proper officer whose duty it may be to take cognizance thereof, every such offender shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 11. Spies, and all persons who shall come or be found in the capacity of spies, who shall bring or deliver any seducing letter or message from an enemy or rebel, or endeavor to corrupt any person in the navy to betray his trust, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 12. If any person in the navy shall make, or attempt to make, any mutinous assembly, he shall on conviction thereof by a court-martial, suffer death; and if any person as aforesaid, shall utter any seditious or mutinous words, or shall

conceal or connive at any mutinous or seditious practices, or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, or being witness to any mutiny or sedition, shall not do his utmost to suppress it, he shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 13. No officer or private in the navy shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer, or strike him, or draw, or offer to draw, or raise any weapon against him, while in the execution of the duties of his office, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall inflict.

ART. 14. No person in the navy shall quarrel with any other person in the navy, nor use provoking or reproachful words, gestures or menaces, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 15. If any person in the navy shall desert to an enemy, or rebel, he shall suffer death.

ART. 16. If any person in the navy shall desert, or shall entice others to desert, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge; and if any officer, or other persons belonging to the navy, shall receive or entertain any deserter from any other vessel of the navy, knowing him to be such, and shall not, with all convenient speed, give notice of such deserter to the commander of the vessel to which he belongs, or to the commander-in-chief, or to the commander of the squadron, he shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, or be punished at the discretion of a court-martial. All offences committed by persons belonging to the navy while on shore, shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been committed at sea.

ART. 17. If any person in the navy shall knowingly make or sign, or shall aid, abet, direct, or procure the making or signing of any false muster, or shall execute, or attempt, or countenance any fraud against Nicaragua, he shall, on conviction, be cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of any future employment in the service of Nicaragua, and shall forfeit all the pay and subsistence due him, and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial shall inflict.

ART. 18. If any officer or other persons in the navy, through inattention, negligence, or any other fault, suffer any vessel of the navy to be stranded, or run upon rocks or shoals, or hazarded, he shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 19. If any person in the navy, sleeps upon his watch or negligently performs the duty assigned him, or leave his station before regularly relieved, he shall suffer death, or such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge; or if the offender be a private, he may, at the discretion of the captain, be put in irons not exceeding twelve days.

ART. 20. The crime of murder, when committed by any officer, seaman, or marine, belonging to any public ship or vessel of Nicaragua, without the territorial jurisdiction of the same, may be punished with death by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 21. The officers and privates of every ship or vessel appointed as convoy to merchant or other vessels, shall diligently and faithfully discharge the duties of their appointments, nor shall they demand or exact any compensation for their services, nor maltreat any of the officers or crews of such merchants or other vessels, on pain of making such reparation as a court of admiralty may award, and of suffering such further punishment as a court may adjudge.

ART. 22. If any commander, or other officer, receive, or permit to be received, on board his vessel any goods or merchandise other than for the sole use of his vessel, except gold, silver, or jewels, and except the goods or merchandise of vessel which may be in distress, or shipwrecked, or in imminent danger of being shipwrecked, in order to preserve them to their owners, without orders from the President of Nicaragua or the Navy Department, he shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, and be incapacitated, forever afterward, for any place or office in the navy.

ART. 23. If any person in the navy waste, embezzle, or fraudulently buy, sell, or receive any munitions, provisions, or other public stores; or if any officer or other person knowingly permit, through design, negligence, or inattention, any such waste, embezzlement, sale, or receipt, every such person shall forfeit all the pay and subsistence then due him, and suffer such further punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 24. If any person in the navy unlawfully set fire to, or burn any kind of public property not then in the possession of an enemy, pirate, or rebel, he shall suffer death. And if any person in any other manner destroy such property, or shall not use his best exertions to prevent the destruction thereof by others, he shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 25. Any theft not exceeding \$20, may be punished at the discretion of the captain, and above that sum as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 26. If any person in the navy, when on shore, plunder, abuse, or maltreat any inhabitant, or injure his property in any way, he shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 27. Every person in the navy shall use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend, and bring to punishment all offenders, and shall at all times aid and assist all persons appointed for this purpose, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 28. Each commanding officer shall, whenever a seaman enters on board, cause an accurate entry to be made in the ship's books of his name, time and term of his service; and before sailing transmit to the secretary of the navy a complete list or muster-roll of the officers and men under his command, with the date of their entering

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

New Printing Press.—Mr. Merwin Davis, of New York, has invented a new printing press, expeditious in its operation, and of cheap cost. The bed of the press, which is fast, is mounted on a strong column, oscillating form, fixed bearings through the intervention of a crank and connecting rod. The bed consequently moves in a circular path. By this arrangement the necessity of a "track" for the bed is obviated, and a considerable amount of friction is avoided. The bed being counterbalanced, its momentum is overcome without jar or unsteadiness. The impression is produced by the segment of a cylinder, which also oscillates from a fixed point. In printing, the cylindrical surface of the segment and the plain or flat surface of the bed move forward in concert, being geared together to prevent slurring; but they disengage on the completion of the impression, and permit the segment to return, with the printed sheet, to its starting point in advance of the bed, which moves forward until the whole form has passed under the inking rollers.

G. H. WINES & CO'S. NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA EXPRESS!

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building. G. M. HINKLEY, Agent. Granada, October 4, 1856.

GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

G. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.

Script taken for commissions. Office in the Post-Office Building. Granada, October 4, 1856.

David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beachor's store:

Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Maekerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: CASH.

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS. Together with TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN, CHARLES CALLAHAN, JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS, Public Administrator, Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856. Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

Table with 5 columns: Class of Property, Name of Estates, Property of, Remarks, Value. Lists various properties like Hacienda de Cacao, House in Rivas, etc., with owners and values.

T O T A L \$753,000

Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaimé and Derionto, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Octubre 4 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 consecuenta, 1 50

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 27, de 1856.

Señor Prefecto de

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

Conciderando que el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, requiere que las de bidas ratificaciones sean canjeadas en la Ciudad de Washington dentro del término de dies y ocho meses despues de firmado; por tanto en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se ratifica y establece por este decreto, en todas sus condiciones el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, entre Nicaragua y los EE. UU. de América.

Art. 2.º Se autoriza al Sr. John P. Heiss, ciudadano debidamente naturalizado de esta República, para el canje de las ratificaciones de la misma de parte de Nicaragua conforme á las condiciones que oestablece el art. 17. de dicho tratado.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan—Dado en Granada á los 27. dias del mes de Setiembre de 1856.

Guillermo Walker.—Al Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores, Ld. don F. Ferrer

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos esperando recibo su atento servir.

FERRER.

Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustin Movell en 1752.

(CONTINUA.)

LEON.

La tarde pr. fin del dia 11, de Setiembre del año pp. llegué a esta Ciudad: fui recibido en ella con demostraciones públicas de veneracion y regocijo: todos los estados y moradores se esmeraron en obsequiarme: su patron y titular es Santiago y tenido dos asientos: el primero á la falda del Volcán y Cerro de Momotombo. La desgraciada muerte acaecida al segundo Obispo Don. Fr. Antonio Valdivieso, el dia 16, de libro del año 1549, la redujo á estado tan calamitoso, que sus vecinos solo pensaron en abandonarla: repetidas veces acudieron por licencia a la Chancilleria de Guatemala, y siempre se les denegó: cansados pues de sufrir las plagas que llovian sobre ellos, se resolvieron sin este requisito á desamparar el terreno que ocupaban, y fijar el pié en otro, libre de los trabajos que experimentaban. Efectivamente, á los dos de Enero del año 1610. Salieron de aquel sitio, con el estandarte real enarbolado: llevávalo Pedro de Munguia Mendionca, alferes mayor, que entonces era. Caminadas nueve leguas hacia el Poniente, hicieron alto, y el alferes mayor instantaneamente á seguró su estandarte en un pié de Guacimo: alli se delineo la plaza, se sacaron calles, y la nueva poblacion comenzó á levantarse. Este es el segundo asiento en que la Ciudad de Leon ha permanecido hasta el presente.

A los 75 años de la nueva fundacion, los moradores de ella padecieron otro golpe mucho mas terrible que todos los pasados: parece que los Yngléses filibusteros tomaron tierra en el Estero de Da



Paula: hallare en el mar del Sur á siete leguas de esta Ciudad, y fueron sentidos de uno de los dos hombres que atallaban aquel Puerto: paso aceleradamente á ella, á dar la noticia: y en ves de ser creído, se le arrestó y aun se pensaba en azotarlo con publicidad. Esto Sucedió la mañana del 21, de mes de Agosto del año de 1685. Presto se desengañaron los incredulos; por que á las once del mismo día el enemigo se entró en la plaza: su arribo fué tan subitaneo que no hubo mas tiempo que de tocarse la caja por la suegra del capitán. Al eco se juntaron cincuenta hombres con tal desmayo, que apenas fueron acometidos, cuando los cuarenta y nueve se entregaron á la fuga; el restante hizo su deber, hasta que, despues de muchas heridas fué aprisionado. El enemigo saqueó á la ciudad y redujo á cenizas la catedral, convento de la Merced, el hospital y muchas casas principales. Retiróse en fin, sin mas perdida que la de un hombre, que cayó en manos de los nuestros.

Estos se aplicaron con prontitud á la resdificacion de las casas sobre el mismo terreno. En la mayor parte es llano, y en algunas tiene sus quebras que los degraçian. Los pantanos en tiempo de agua y el polco en el de seco fastidian lo bastante: el clima es seco, y tan calido en el verano, que desde el medio día hasta las doce de la noche, corre un ambiente que huele á fuego: atribuyese no solo altura en que se halla; sino tambien á tres volcanes que son, el ya mencionado Momotombo, el de Felica y el del Viejo: el primero como á nueve leguas al Oriente, el segundo á tres al norte, y el tercero á once hacia el occidente. El resto de las demas horas dá sus treguas parespurar. Siempre sin embargo, la incomodidad que se padece es grande: por este motivo se necesita de discreta precaucion para aplicarse á los papeles y estudio; el que eccle en algun modo, presto siente el golpe de la salud, arroja sangre por la boca, y queda inhabilitada para toda la vida. Los truenos y rayos en el invierno eran tan continuos y terribles, que no habia valor para resistirlos: pretenderse que de dos años á esta parte, han escaseado y depuesto su furor. Yo á lo menos no he experimentado tempestad, que esceda los terminos de comun. Los terrenos en fin, se explican á veces con tal impetu y duracion que muchos dejan las habitaciones, y se retiran á los que forman de paja llamadas galeras. Estas tachas tan gravosas se hacen tolerables con las provisiones de boca, que son abundantes y baratas. Las aguas tambien delgadas y provechosas: el Cielo despejado y alegre, y por ultimo, el temple en medio de sus pensiones es tan saludable, que se halla autorizado de muchas canas y edades muy avanzadas.

La poblacion se compone de nueve Iglesias, es á saber; la Catedral, San Francisco la Merced, San Juan de Dios, San Juan, San Nicolas, el Calvario, San Sebastian y San Felipe. Hay Palacio Episcopal, Colejio Seminario, casa de ayuntamientos, contadurias, sala de armas y de particulares.

La Catedral ocupa la cuadra Oriental de la plaza mayor, su fachada es vistosa, y promete mas de lo que encierra: comienza pr. la torre que cae al lado izquierdo, siguen despues las fabricas de la misma Iglesia y sagrario, aquella queda en el medio, y esta cae hacia la mano derecha, todas con tan bella union y armonia que respiran gravedad y hermosura; súbese á ellas pr. tres gradas de ladrillos, y estos continuan cubriendo el suelo hasta la misma pared. La elevacion y latitud, de la torre es mediana, adornanla 5. campanas grandes y pequeñas de buen sonido, con un reloj de horas y medias, que se oye en toda la ciudad: hallase rajada la frente Oriental, y sin su antiguo lucimiento; á cauza de que un rayo la maltrato, dando con el chapitel en tierra. La Catedral debe su construccion al prisionero que se le tomó al inglés el año de 1685.: consta de tres naves, con paredes de cal y canto y arqueria de ladrillo: el techo es de madera y teja: por la parte interior está pintado de diversos colores y sembrado de estrellas doradas: el mismo ornato tienen las molduras de las llaves y soleras, las armas pontificias y reales y una efigie de Santiago, situadas en el arco toral del coro: este tambien gosa del propio distintivo sobre madera tallada: es muy reducido y no guarda reglas: un ornato

pequeño cae encima de él hacia el lado derecho. La longitud de la Iglesia de Oriente á Poniente se compone de 57. varas, su latitud de norte á Sur de 22. y la altura de nueve y media, en ella hay tres altares, que son el mayor y colaterales: dios en cinco capillas que la circumbalan; sus títulos: las Animas, Concepcion, Carmen, Rosario y Sagrario: todas juntas con la del bautisterio y sacristia, que pr. ahora sirve de sala capitular, se comunican pr. las naves. La del Rosario tiene un retablo nuevo dorado, con su púlpito, puerta al cementerio; y la capacidad que basta para poderse celebrar en ella las festividades de su obligacion. La del Sagrario es de ladrillo cal y canto, con su canon y media naranja, pintada y dorada pr. dentro: el retablo ocupa el frente que cae á él: consta de tres cuerpos, y en ellos hay doce efigies y pinturas de Santos: á las espaldas queda la Sacristia algi. pequeña: esclusa esta, consta la capilla de 22. varas de largo, ocho y media de ancho, y once y media de alto: el de la media naranja se estenderá hasta dios y seis: tiene tambien puerta á la plaza, su púlpito y tres altares. En conclusion se una pieza tan primorosa pr. su fabrica y amplitud, que la Catedral mas seria, se desdenaria de tenerla á su lado. Solo esta Capilla y la del Rosario merecen atencion; todo lo demas compasion extrema: en cualquiera parte que se registre, no se encuentra otra cosa que indecencias y faltas, aun de lo mas preciso, que sobra en las parroquias. En efecto sus escaseses son tales, que necesita de todo para remediarse.

La cauza de ellos no es otra, que el deseo que se tuvo hacia su mayor adelantamiento. Contemplóse, que la Catedral padecia el defecto de ser algo obscura: que el presbiterio, sobre esta tacha, tenia la de su estrechez, con dos ambores de madera y talladores, las sillas de los Ministros, que dificilmente las manejan los que sirven al altar, y finalmente que lo numero del pueblo pedia de justicia otro templo mas espacioso: no sé, sin embargo si se encontrarían con la particularidad tan apreciable que goza al presente: en el dilatado espacio de 67. años, que se numeraron desde su fundacion, ha permanecido indemne contra la furia de los terremotos: con ellos las Iglesias restantes del obispado, ó han venido á tierra, ó han padecido ruinas. Solo la Catedral le Leon se ha libertado de estos estragos. Deliberóse la construccion de otra mas primorosa y capáz: un maestro mayor de arquitectura, fué conducido para la fabrica de ella. El primer paso que se dió, fué a razar enteramente la Capilla del Sr. Crucificado y sacristia, que estaba sucesivamente unida á la tersera de la mayor, comunicabáse con ella y entre sí constaban de 14. varas de lonjitud, añadidas estas á las 57. que han quedado se componia entonces su total de 71. varas. Sobre estas ruinas se tiraron unas lineas muy desproporcionadas: hacíase preciso derribar el cuerpo principal, naves y Capillas, tocando tambien alguna parte de la del sagrario: en una palabra, era necesario perder todo lo hecho, que importaria mas de cien mil pesos, y costear otro edificio tan vasto, que hasta doscientos mil se consumirían en perfeccionarlo: los fondos efectivos para la practica de esta idea se redujeron á seis mil pesos que la Iglesia tenia: despues en virtud de real provicisco, se le adjudicaron los escusados, noveno y medio de las parroquias de Cartago, Granada, Segovia y Realejo: todo lo referido y demas caudales de fabrica se han invertido desde el año de 47. en esta obra: el primer cuidado era promoverla, sin atender ni aun á cojer las goteras: por este motivo, en fin se alla la Iglesia desnuda y necesitada de un todo.

Las de san Francisco y la Merced son de tres naves, techos de teja y de mediana capacidad: la primera tiene seis altares, y la segunda cuatro: sus coros altos, sacristias, claustros, celdas y oficinas bajas de la misma materia, correspondientes á seis ú ocho religiosos que por lo ordinario las habitan; todas se hayan necesitadas de reparo, y sin caudales suficientes para esponder y adornar algunos de los altares, que no están con la decencia devida. Las campanas se hallan sobre la porteria y coro. La de san Juan de Dios es muy baja, pequeña y maltratada; tiene tres altares, en lo interior una sala nueva, en

que existen cuatro ó cinco pobres: las demas oficinas son pocas, estrechas y tan desrotadas, que en todas llueve: hasta la del prior, que es el unico religioso, que hay, no se escepciona de este trabajo; las campanas caen sobre la porteria. La de san Nicolas se compone de tres naves, la principal sobre horcones y hay tres altares. Las cuatro restantes son de un cuerpo con solo un altar que es el mayor: todas en fin son de adoves, carecen de torre y del ornato correspondiente para su decencia.

El Palacio Episcopal tiene su situacion en la esquina de la cuadra, que cae al lado derecho de la mismo plaza: está contigua al sagrario, sin mas division que la calle es bajo, de adoves y teja, con dos balcones y cierto aire de respeto, que lo distingue de las demas casas: componese á 14. piezas: con algunas pinturas, mosas doséles, colchas de seda y hasta 60. sillas, bien tratadas. La sala principal y oratorio son las mayores, y de una capacidad bastante: las demas tienen la respectiva á sus destinos; en el numero de ellas está el refectorio; pero no las otras oficinas ordinarias para el servicio, todas salen á un claustro ancho y cuadrado, que comunica gran desahogo: en el centro tiene su jardin con una pila y diferentes flores, que recrean con su vista: en el traspatio su coche y caballeriza: en efecto nada le falta para ser digna habitacion de un prelado, sino la renta con petente para el mayor adorno y subsistencia de esta maquina.

El seminario hace frente á la catedral y está en la esquina de la cuadra occidental de la misma plaza. Erigióse á los 15. de Diciembre de 1680. por el Obispo don F. Andres de las Navas y Quevedo, bajo del título y patrocinio de san Ramon Nonnato: su fabrica es de adoves y teja; su longitud, que corre de Oriente á Poniente de 72. varas; y su latitud de Norte á Sur de sesenta y media: en ellas hay 11. piezas, á saber: un oratorio, sala y cuarto del rector; cinco para los Colegiales, y las tres restantes para oficinas; todas estrechas, y tan maltratadas algunas, que para mantenerlas en pié, se ha hecho preciso el apuntarlas. Tiene un rector sin renta, maestro de gramatica y Catedratico de moral con 200. pesos cada uno, pagaderos de la mal caja; y ocho colegiales sin mas asistencia, que comida y cena, con algun escases: esta proviene, de q. aquel Obispo fundador no arregló la contribucion á lo dispuesto por el Santo Concilio de Trento: lo que unicamente dispuso fué, que los Curas de la Diócesis pagasen cada año; unos á dios pesos, y otros á doce: hizosele merced de 200. pesos de los tributos de Nindirí, y el total de uno y otro ramo 580. pesos cuatro reales. No bastante para la mantencion de los pocos individuos que existen en él, y mucho menos para el reparo de las fabricas y demas cosas necesarias para su servicio y ornato. La cuarta episcopal y capitular, con los restantes beneficios y capellanias quedaron sin pension alguna, y de este modo han permanecido: en suma, el colejio solamente lo ha sido en el nombre; y por este motivo ha rendido poca utilidad á la Catedral, á la Provincia y á la juventud: prueba mas convincente de todo lo referido es, que los que quieren aprovechar en las letras se vén precisados á abandonar sus casas, y hacer costos accesivos para ir á Guatemala, que dista 200. leguas, en solicitud de estudios formales.

FRANCIA.—Luis Napoleon trata de hacer nombrar regenta de su hijo á la Emperatriz. El proyecto de ley se remitió al Senado, que lo discutió en sesion secreta.

En él se ordena que á la muerte del Emperador suba al trono la Emperatriz y gobierne con anuencia de un Consejo de Regencia compuesto de las personas que designará el Emperador en un pliego sellado. Los diarios del gobierno están discutiendo el proyecto.

A última hora (junio 21) dicen de Paris que el Monitor contiene un decreto creando un estado mayor especial para la inspeccion del ejército y el comisario. Tambien publica el proyecto de regencia del Senado. Dice que la Emperatriz será regenta y tutora de su hijo durante su menor edad, pero no podrá contraer segundas nupcias durante la re-

gencia. En caso de muerte de la Emperatriz la regencia coresponderá al principe mas anciano de Francia y así á los demás principes en orden de sucesion hereditaria, y en último caso al consejo de regencia que elija el Senado. Dos y medio millones de francos se habian reunido para el fondo de inundados.

AVISO.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion, en virtud de la los decretos de 22. de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.  
Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.  
Juan Tardencia, Id.  
Francisco Segovia, Id.  
Jacinto Sárrreas, Id.  
Policarpo Selaya, Id.  
Francisco Rodriguez, Id.  
Telefor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.  
Estoevan Sandino, Id.  
Santiago Morales, Id.  
Casa en San Juan del Sur:  
Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."  
Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:  
Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.  
Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.  
J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucia, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la Republica de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.  
Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

IMPORTANTE AVISO.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL, }  
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL, }  
Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.  
Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.  
Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.



## CONCLUDED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

time, and terms of their service annexed; and shall cause similar lists to be made out on the first day of every second month, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy as opportunities shall occur; accounting, in such lists or muster-rolls, for any casualties which may have taken place since the last list or muster-roll. He shall cause to be accurately minuted on the ship's books the names of, and times at which any deaths or desertions may occur, and, in case of death, shall take care that the purser secure all the property of the deceased, for the benefit of his legal representatives. He shall cause frequent inspections to be made into the condition of the provisions, and use every precaution for its preservation. He shall cause the rules for the government of the navy to be hung up in some public part of the ship, and read once a month to the ship's company. He shall cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed, with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon shall so advise, and shall direct that some of the crew attend them, and keep the place clean; and if necessary, shall direct that cradles, and buckets with covers be made for their use. And when his crew is finally paid off, he shall attend in person, or appoint a proper officer, to see that justice be done to the men and to Nicaragua, in the settlement of the accounts. Any commanding officer offending herein, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 29. No commanding officer, shall, on his own authority, discharge a commissioned or warrant officer, nor strike, nor punish him, otherwise than by suspension or confinement; nor shall he of his own authority, inflict a punishment on any private beyond twelve days confinement, nor shall any officer who commands by accident, or in the absence of the commanding officer (except such commander be absent for a time by leave) order or inflict any other punishment than confinement, for which he shall account on the return of such absent commanding officer. Nor shall any commanding officer receive on board any petty officers or men turned over from any other vessel to him, unless each of such officers or men produce to him an account, signed by the captain and purser of the vessel from which they came, specifying the date of such officer's or man's entry, the period and terms of service, the sums paid, and the balance due him and the quality in which he was rated on board such ship. Nor shall any commanding officer, having received any petty officer or man as aforesaid, rate him in a lower or worse station than that in which he formerly served. Any commanding officer offending herein, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 30. Any master-at-arms, or other person of whom the duty of master-at-arms is required, who shall refuse to receive such prisoners as shall be committed to his charge, or having received shall suffer them to escape, or dismiss them without orders from proper authority, shall suffer in such prisoners' stead, or be punished otherwise at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 31. All crimes committed by persons belonging to the navy, which are not specified in the foregoing articles, shall be punished according to the laws and customs in such cases at sea.

Art. 32. Court-martial may be convened as often as the President of Nicaragua, the secretary of the navy, or the commander-in-chief of the fleet, or the commander of a squadron, while acting out of the Republic of Nicaragua, shall deem it necessary; but no general court-martial or court-martial shall consist of more than thirteen, nor less than five members; and as many officers shall be summoned on every such court as can be convened without injury to the service, so as not to exceed thirteen, and the senior officer shall always preside; the others ranking agreeably to the date of their commissions; and in no case where it can be avoided without injury to the service, shall more than one half the members, exclusive of the president, be junior to the officer to be tried.

Art. 33. Each member of the court, before proceeding to trial, shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such, is hereby authorized to administer:

"I, A. B., do swear (or affirm,) that I will truly try, without prejudice or partiality, the case now depending, according to the evidence which shall come before the court, the rules for the government of the navy and my own conscience; and that I will not by any means divulge or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of court, unless required so to do before a court of justice in due course of law."

This oath or affirmation being duly administered, the president is authorized and required to administer the following oath or affirmation to the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such:

"I, A. B., do swear, (or affirm,) that I will keep a true record of the evidence given to and the proceedings of this court; nor will I divulge or by any means disclose the sentence of the court until it shall have been approved by the proper authority; nor will I at any time divulge or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court, unless required so to do before a court of justice in due course of law."

Art. 34. All testimony given to a general court-martial shall be on oath or affirmation, which the president of the court is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person shall refuse to give his evidence as aforesaid, or shall prevaricate, or shall behave with contempt to the court, it shall and may be lawful for the court to imprison such offender at their discretion; but the imprisonment in no case shall exceed two months. And every person who shall commit wilful perjury, on examination on oath or affirmation before such court, or who shall corruptly procure, or suborn any person to commit such wilful perjury, shall and may

be prosecuted by indictment or affirmation in any court of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua, and shall suffer such penalties as are authorized by the laws of Nicaragua, in cases of perjury, or the subornation thereof. And in every prosecution for perjury, or the subornation thereof, under this act, it shall be sufficient to set forth the offence charged on the defendant, without setting forth the authority by which the court was held, or the particular matters brought, or intended to be brought before the said court.

Art. 35. All charges on which an application for a general court-martial is founded, shall be exhibited in writing to the proper officer; and the person demanding the court shall take care that the person accused be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest. Nor shall any other charge or charges than those so exhibited be urged against the person to be tried before the court, unless it appear to the court that intelligence of such charge had not reached the person demanding the court, when the person so to be tried was put under arrest; or that some witness, material to the support of such charge, who was at that time absent, can be produced; in which case, reasonable time shall be given to the person to be tried, to make his defense against such new charge. Every officer so arrested is to deliver up his sword to his commanding officer, and to confine himself to the limits assigned him, under pain of dismissal from the service.

Art. 36. When the proceedings of any court-martial shall have commenced, they shall not be suspended or delayed on account of the absence of any of the members, provided five or more be assembled; but the court is enjoined to sit from day to day, Sunday excepted, until sentence be given. And no member of said court, shall, after the proceedings are begun, absent himself therefrom unless in case of sickness, or orders to go on duty from a superior, on pain of being cashiered.

Art. 37. Whenever a court-martial shall sentence any officer to be suspended, the court shall have power to suspend his pay and emoluments for the whole or any part of the time of his suspension.

Art. 38. All sentences of courts-martial which shall extend to the loss of life, shall require the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, and no such sentence shall be carried into execution, until confirmed by the President of Nicaragua; or if the trial take place out of Nicaragua, until confirmed by the commander of the fleet or squadron. All other sentences may be determined by a majority of votes, and carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet, or officer ordering the court, except such as go to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, which are first to be approved by the President of Nicaragua.

Art. 39. The President of Nicaragua, or when the trial takes place out of the Republic of Nicaragua, the commander of the fleet or squadron, shall possess full power to pardon any offence committed against these articles after conviction, or to mitigate the punishment decreed by a court-martial.

Art. 40. Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President of Nicaragua, the secretary of the navy, or the commander of the fleet or squadron. But such courts can not consist of more than three members, who shall be commissioned officers, and a judge-advocate, or person to do duty as such; and such courts have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and punish contempt, in the same manner as courts-martial. But such court shall merely state facts, and not give their opinion, unless expressly required so to do in the order for convening; and the party whose conduct shall be the subject of inquiry, shall have permission to cross examine all the witnesses.

The proceedings of courts of inquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the president of the court and judge-advocate, and shall, in all cases not capital, or extending to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, be evidence before a court-martial, provided oral testimony can not be obtained.

The Judge Advocate, or person officiating as such, must administer to the members the following oath or affirmation:

"You do swear (or affirm) well and truly to examine and inquire, according to the evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality or prejudice."

After which, the President shall administer to the Judge Advocate, or person officiating as such, the following oath or affirmation:

"You do swear (or affirm) truly to record the proceedings of this Court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing."

Art. 41. In cases where the crews of the ships or vessels of Nicaragua shall be separated from their vessels by the latter being wrecked, lost, or destroyed, all the command, power and authority given to the officers of such ships or vessels shall remain and be in full force as effectually as if such ship or vessel were not so wrecked, lost, or destroyed, until such ship's company be regularly discharged from, or ordered again into, the service, or until a court-martial shall be held to inquire into the loss of such ship or vessel; and if, by the sentence of such court, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall appear that all or any of the officers and men of such ship's company did their utmost to preserve her, and, after the loss thereof, behaved themselves agreeably to the discipline of the navy, then the pay and emoluments of such officers and men, or such of them as shall have done their duty as aforesaid, shall go on until their discharge or death; and every officer or private who shall, after the loss of such vessel, act contrary to the discipline of the navy, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial in the same manner as if such vessel had not been so lost.

Art. 42. All the pay and emoluments of such officers and men of any of the ships or vessels of Nicaragua taken by any enemy who shall appear, by the sentence of a court-martial, or otherwise to have done their utmost to preserve and defend their ship or vessel, and, after the taking thereof, have behaved themselves obediently to their superiors agreeably to the discipline of the navy, shall go on and be paid them until their death, exchange, or discharge.

Art. 43. The proceeds of all ships and vessels and the goods taken on board of them which shall be adjudged good prizes, shall, when of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be the sole property of the captors; and when of inferior force, shall be divided equally between the Republic of Nicaragua and the men making the capture.

Art. 44. Prize money belonging to the officers and men is distributed as follows:

1. To the commanding officers of fleets or squadrons, or single ships, three-twentieths; of which the commanding officer of the fleet or squadron has one-twentieth, if the prize be taken by a ship or vessel acting under his command; and the commander of single ships, two-twentieths; but where the prize is taken by a ship acting independently of such superior officer, the three-twentieths belong to her commander.

2. To Sea-Lieutenants, Captains of Marines and Sailing-Masters, two-twentieths; but where there is a Captain, without a Lieutenant of Marines, these officers are entitled to two-twentieths and one-third of a twentieth, which third, in such case, is deducted from the share of the officers mentioned in Article No. 3 of this section.

3. To Chaplains, Lieutenants of Marines, Surgeons, Purser, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Master's Mates, two-twentieths.

4. To Midshipmen, Surgeon's Mates, Captain's Clerks, Schoolmasters, Boatswain's Mates, Gunner's Mates, Carpenter's Mates, Ship's Stewards, Sailmakers, Masters-at-Arms, Armourers, Coxswains, and Coopers, three-twentieths and a half.

5. To Gunner's Yeomen, Boatswain's Yeomen, Quartermasters, Quarter-Gunners, Sailmaker's Mates, Sergeants and Corporals of Marines, Drummers, Fifers, and extra petty officers, two-twentieths and a half.

6. To Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, and all other persons doing duty on board, seven-twentieths.

7. Whenever one or more public ships or vessels are in sight at the time any one or more ships are taking a prize or prizes, they all share equally in the prize or prizes, according to the number of men and guns on board each ship in sight.

No commander of a fleet or squadron is entitled to receive any share of prizes taken by vessels not under his immediate command, nor of such prizes as may have been taken by ships or vessels intended to be placed under his command before they have acted under his immediate orders; nor can a commander of a fleet or squadron, leaving the station where he had the command, have any share in the prizes taken by ships left on such station, after he has gone out of the limits of his said command.

The weekly navy ration is as follows:

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 3 pounds of pork,     | 14 ounces of sugar, |
| 4 do. beef,           | 1½ do. tea, or      |
| 1 do. flour,          | 7 do. coffee,       |
| 1 do. rice,           | 14 do. cheese,      |
| 98 ounces of biscuit, | 1½ pints of beans,  |
|                       | 1 pint of vinegar.  |

In cases of necessity, the daily allowance of provisions may be diminished or varied, at the discretion of the senior officer present in command; but payment is to be made to the persons whose allowance shall be thus diminished, according to the scale of prices established for the same. The commander must report to his commanding officer, or to the Navy Department, the necessity for the same, and give to the Purser written orders, specifying particularly the diminution or reduction which is to be made.

## Valuation of the Weekly Quantity.

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 3 pounds of pork, at —c. per pound, | \$ |
| 4 do. beef, do. do.                 |    |
| 1 do. flour, do. do.                |    |
| 1 do. rice, do. do.                 |    |
| 98 ounces of biscuit, do. do.       |    |
| 14 do. sugar, do. do.               |    |
| 1½ do. tea, do. do.                 |    |
| 7 do. coffee, do. do.               |    |
| 14 do. cheese, do. do.              |    |
| 1½ pints of beans, do. per pint,    |    |
| 1 do. vinegar do. do.               |    |

Averaging \$— per day, or weekly, \$

All persons "attached to vessels for sea service" are entitled individually to one ration per day, and no more.

Every commissioned, or warrant officer of over twenty-one years of age may, at his option, commute the entire ration, provided it be made for not less than one month.

The messes of a ship's crew may, with the sanction of the commanding officer, commute daily or weekly one or more entire rations, for not less than one month, (unless sooner detached or entitled to a discharge;) the commutation to be paid by the Purser at such times as said commanding officer shall deem fit.

The annual pay of the officers of the Navy of the Republic of Nicaragua is as follows:

Senior Captain—At all times, when in service, \$3,500; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$3,000.

Other Captains—When in command of squadrons on foreign stations, \$3,000; when on other duty, \$2,500; when off duty, \$2,000.

Commanders—When attached to vessels for sea service, \$2,000; when attached to navy-yards, or on other duty, \$1,800; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$1,500.

Lieutenants—Commanding, \$1,600; on other duty, \$1,400; waiting orders, \$1,200.

Assistant Surgeons—Waiting orders, \$900; at sea, \$1,200; after passing and found qualified for promotion to Surgeon, \$1,100; at sea, \$1,500; when stationed at navy-yards, hospitals, rendezvous and receiving ships, \$1,200; after being passed and stationed as above, \$1,500.

Surgeons—For the first five years after the date of commission, \$1,800; for the second five years, \$2,000; for the third five years, \$2,500; for the fourth five years, and from twenty years' service reward, \$3,000.

Passed Midshipmen—On duty, \$1,200; waiting orders, \$1,000.

Midshipmen—When attached to vessels for sea service, \$600; when on other duty, \$500; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$400.

Clerks, Boatswains, Gunners, Sailmakers, Carpenters, when on duty, \$700; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$500 for ten years, and \$600 after.

Officers temporarily performing the duties belonging to those of a higher grade receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade while actually so employed.

No officer is put on furlough but at his own request; and all officers so furloughed receive one-half only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

The Purser in the Navy of Nicaragua are to be appointed by the President of the Republic. Every Purser, before entering on the duties of his office, must give bonds faithfully to perform the duties of Purser in the Navy of Nicaragua.

To his Excellency Gen. WM. WALKER:

The foregoing is most respectfully submitted to your consideration for approval.

Your most obedient servant,  
JULIUS DEBRISOT,  
Captain Nicaragua Navy.

At Sea, August 17, 1856.

Approved, Granada, August 26, 1856.

WM. WALKER, President.

## DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(No. 51.)

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Exterior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

Whereas, the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and Nicaragua concluded at Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1855, requires ratifications thereof to be exchanged at Washington City, within eighteen months of the signing of the same; therefore, in virtue of the powers in him vested,

## D E C R E E S :

Article I. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Nicaragua and the United States, concluded at Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1855, is hereby ratified and confirmed in all its parts.

Art. II. John P. Heiss, a duly naturalized citizen of this Republic, is hereby authorized to exchange ratifications of the same on the part of Nicaragua, according to the terms of Article XVII of said treaty.

Art. III. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada this 27th day of September, 1856.

WM. WALKER,  
To the Minister of State in the Department of Exterior Relations, Don Fernin Ferrer.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

## Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator,  
Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.  
Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

## Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

## A DRUG STORE.

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Tabor &amp; Duffy,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, }  
OWEN DUFFY, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.



Estuario de El Realejo en 1977, donde Walker desembarcó por primera vez en Nicaragua en 1855

The landing at Realejo in 1977, where Walker set foot the first time in Nicaragua, in 1855



La calle del embarcadero de El Realejo en 1977, donde William Walker pisó por primera vez tierra Nicaragüense en 1855

El Realejo's Wharf street, in 1977, over which William Walker entered into Nicaragua in 1855

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 49

**Sábado, 11 de octubre de 1856**

LAS NOTICIAS ESTE SÁBADO 11 DE OCTUBRE oscurecen el horizonte a Walker y sus filibusteros. En inglés, "Our Foreign Relations" [Nuestras relaciones externas] anuncia que el gobierno de Washington se niega a reconocer al de Walker, y ahí mismo EL NICARAGUENSE se ve obligado a admitir que los ejércitos aliados han avanzado hasta ocupar Nindirí (cuando en realidad ya desde el 2 de octubre ocupan también Masaya). Aunque el redactor pretende esforzarse por "dar la verdad, para que nuestro periódico sea una fuente confiable para los historiadores en el futuro", de inmediato falla al ocultar la toma de Masaya por los aliados nueve días antes. En el editorial "What We Are Striving For" [Por lo que nos esforzamos], el filibustero sin sonrojarse pretende ser "el único misionero práctico del evangelio desde los días de San Pablo o San Patricio", y "haber ya hecho más por la causa de la civilización en Centroamérica que todas las prédicas que se han hecho aquí desde los días de Colón". El Tratado entre Estados Unidos y Nicaragua, publicado en inglés la semana anterior, sale ahora atrasado en la Parte Española, ya cuando no hay relaciones entre ambos países y sin advertirles a los lectores de habla hispana que el gobierno de Washington le niega el reconocimiento al de Walker.

**Saturday, October 11, 1856**

THE NEWS ON THIS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856 darken the horizon on Walker and his filibusters. In English, "Our Foreign Relations" announces that the Government at Washington declines to recognize the Walker Government, and therein EL NICARAGUENSE is forced to admit that the allied armies have advanced and occupied Nindirí (when in fact they have also occupied Masaya since October 2d). Although the writer pretends to "seek to give the truth, that our paper may hereafter become reliable as a reference for the historian," he then and there falters when he fails to report the occupation of Masaya by the Allies nine days before. In the editorial "What We Are Striving For," the filibuster writer without blushing alleges that the filibusters are "the only practical missionaries of the Gospel since the days of St. Paul, or St. Patrick; and we have already done more for the cause of civilization in Central America, than all the preaching that has been done here since the days of Columbus." The Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, published in English the previous week, now comes out belatedly in Spanish when relations have been broken between both countries and without telling the Spanish speaking readers that the U.S. Government does not recognize the Government of Walker.

**Extractos / Excerpts****WHAT WE ARE STRIVING FOR.**

Americanism in Nicaragua is but the genius of Anglo-Saxonism reduced down to practice. Without hesitation, or exaggeration, we can say that, we are the only practical missionaries of the gospel since the days of St. Paul, or St. Patrick; and we have already done more for the cause of civilization in Central America, than all the preaching that has been done here since the days of Columbus.

301 (1)

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS. —Col. E. J. Sanders brought down from California seventy recruits. They all look like men of the right stripe.

301 (4)

MORE RECRUITS. —Col. Jack Allen arrived on Monday last with near one hundred recruits.

301 (4)

ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION. —Two brass howitzers, a large number of Minnie muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition arrived on Monday last on the *San Carlos*.

300 (4)

SHARP SHOOTERS. —A regular corps of sharp shooters has been organized in each battalion. The best marksmen in every company are selected and then armed with a Minnie musket. By this arrangement a body is organized who may be relied on to kill a man at one thousand yards, three shots out of five.

301 (1)

**OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.**

A telegraphic despatch to the Eastern papers from Washington City announces that the Government of the United States declines to receive any Minister from this Republic until affairs become more settled in Nicaragua. In our last paper, we announced to the world that the enemy had retired from Managua. We thought they had retreated on Leon. In this we were mistaken, as Ballerosa soon countermarched, and after our paper was printed, we were somewhat surprised to learn that the enemy was at Nindirí —a small town the other side of Masaya. We do not intend to circulate such reports as the one mentioned, and therefore our candor makes the correction. We seek to give the truth, that our paper may hereafter become reliable as a reference to the historian; and if we should unfortunately publish any statement which may turn out untrue, we hope to be excused therefor, as we shall do it unknowingly. But as we said, the United States Government desires to see the Government of Nicaragua in command of the State; and, therefore, until the foreign invaders and local traitors who now hold a portion of the Republic are driven out, we are likely to remain without an acknowledgment at Washington City.

We shall not quarrel with Mr. Marcy on this point, for it is a foregone conclusion that we are to have the State in a very short time from this date, and therefore he only delays his action for a few days. The General has only rested quietly until the weather would allow him to move; and as that time is near by, we are safe in saying that the day is certainly close at hand when the army will take up its line of march with force sufficient to drive all disaffection from the Republic. With every interest demanding that he should do it, who can doubt but that he will do it; and when he has done it, we may be expected to be admitted to a full communion with the great Republic of the North. For the past few months, we have been warring against a hostile force from Guatemala and San Salvador; with the elements themselves; and with a powerful monied combination in New York. All the internal and external foes of the State have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the Government stands firmer than it ever did. With two thousand men capable of bearing arms, with all the improved means of warfare, with a better knowledge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every juncture, and with renewed confidence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State. It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated.

300 (1)



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

NO. 49.

## 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.

### Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster General, Nicaragua Army.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator, O. D.  
Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36), thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.

One piece numbered (19), nineteen in favor of Wm Bayley for \$183.33.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY.  
Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

### Recorder's Office.

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c, for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required, by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,  
Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

### Tabor & Duffly.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.  
OWEN DUFFY, }

### PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

After a long residence, a man will get tired of living in one place, however beautiful it may be. Adam, no doubt, eat the apple on purpose to get put out of Paradise. He had been in it so long that he knew all the musquitoes by their different countenances; and it is, therefore, no wonder that he should want to "get up and get."

And so Bricks made up his mind to turn his back a few days upon Granada, whose beauty is only excelled by its handsome appearance, and take a "peep" at some less favored locality.

Engaged a state-room on the A No. 1, copper-bottomed and fastened, fast-sailing, clipper-built, square-rigged, fore-and-aft and fortunate yacht "Jewel," commanded by the gallant, daring, adventurous Captain Tardy, who, when he gets started, continues going till he stops. The "Jewel" makes regular trips between Granada and anywhere a person wants to go, and starts the instant she begins to make sail, without waiting for anybody.

Being warned of the skittishness of the "Jewel," and how hard it is to hold her in, Bricks thought it advisable to get on board a few hours in advance. This he did; and fastening himself on the deck like the rider of the famous horse Mazeppa, told the engineer to "let her rip!"

The hour for starting arrived. Held on to my hat with both hands, and set my feet against the mizzen-top-gallant-jib-boom of the mainmast, so that she couldn't slip from under me. Looked around and saw a man endeavoring to perform some slight-of-hand tricks, by balancing the mouth of a bottle, full of liquid, upon his lips. Felt uneasy—thought a little exercise with the bottle would settle my stomach. Last minute for the start was at hand; Jewel began to tremble in every timber.

"Lash her up!" exclaimed a voice from the royal-top-gallant-cat heads. No use lashing a free horse, thought Bricks, afraid to speak above his breath.

"Eye, eye!" responded a voice, and fearing that some accident might happen his optics, Bricks tied a handkerchief over his face.

The "Jewel" became so frisky that she would not allow her rudder to be shipped—sensible Jewel—and the start was postponed until two hours earlier next day. Thus two hours would be saved, which, considering the value of time in this country, was not to be despised.

Next day, at the time appointed, the word was given to start; but by a mere accident some person discovered there were no sails. Journey postponed two days longer; but we would start six hours earlier, and thus gain nearly half a day by a delay of two days.

Off at last! Granada fades in the distance, and Monobacho stands in bold relief. Dinner announced. First try some soup; ship heaves awfully; try to drink out of a bowl; a sudden lurch throws the contents in and about my vest pocket. Bound to have some soup; Jewel kindly volunteers assistance, by rearing up and throwing me head foremost into the soup-pot. Soup disposed of; attack the beef; wait for a favorable opportunity to engineer a piece to my mouth; thought the time had arrived; another lurch jerked my mouth out of the way; succeeded in throwing my meat into the mouth of the man who sat behind me. After several days hard wishing to be on shore, we made the lengthy, sandy, bungoey beach of Saint Hawkey.

The St. Hawkians are the jolliest, rollickingest, hospitablest and fandango-dancingest people in the meridional hemisphere. Fandangoes every night; went to one, and fell dead, deeply, desperately, devotedly, despondingly, deplorably in love! Could contain myself no longer; chartered a high-pressure stern wheel bungo to bring me back to Granada, where I would endeavor to forget my unfortunate passion, by driving off the musquitoes, and discussing with the Captain the best method of keeping our neighbor's chickens from getting into our pots of boiling water and serving themselves up for our dinners.

Got up steam by engaging four natives to hold on to the end of an oar, which they succeeded in

holding as quietly as possible. Human nature is nearly the same every place; and all the difference between the natives and Americans is that, the latter are always devising ways by which they can proceed faster, while the former exert all their skill in endeavoring to go slower.

Wind blew a gale, which very nearly upset us—bungo ran into the eye of the wind in revenge—wind blew—bungo luffed—wind shifted—bungo drifted—waves high—bungo dry—slipped a sea—couldn't see—course see-saw—saw sea course—of course saw sea—terrific squall—awful bawl from one and all—rain did fall, and overhaul both great and small, in our little yawl.

After much suffering at the thought of how my beautiful Tortilla would have been pained, had she known what I endured, I arrived safely again at Granada, much to the regret and disappointment of my anxious friends, who, with praise worthy forethought, prepared my epitaph in anticipation of any catastrophe that might happen. Have been at home some weeks, but distance only "lends enchantment to the view;" "absence makes the heart grow fonder." I can, therefore, never forget her. If Bricks should die suddenly, a post-mortem examination would surely reveal to the world the image of a Tortilla engraved upon his stomach.

Found the following remarkably correct description of her this morning under my pillow. As it is a one-horse affair, it must have been written during a night-mare:

The beautiful Tortilla is  
Three feet without her shoes.  
Bricks's neck was, at first sight of her,  
In a strong bymenal noose;  
Her feet were short and flattened,  
Her countenance sedate;  
Although she was not very tall,  
Her circumference was great.

Her hair, in golden tresses,  
Would have hung down at her back;  
But, as wool, it curled too tightly;  
And it's color was jet black,  
The eyes of my Tortilla  
With the fire of love did burn,  
Surrounded with a zone of white,  
Like the planet called Saturn.

The marks of genius in her face  
Were like a road that's rutty;  
And her nose, ye Gods! her nose was like  
A holy piece of putty.  
Her mouth—what can I liken't to?  
Why nothing else, by gosh,  
Than a gash in a large pumpkin,  
Or a cut across a squash.

Her breath, oh dear! the thought of it  
Makes my head-ache with pleasure;  
It was stronger than a steam engine  
Of forty-horse—low-pressure  
Its perfume was as thrilling  
As a cabbage going to seed,  
Or a string of ripened onions,  
Or tobacco—fragrant weed.

But her robe was too seraphic  
For a stern Nicaraguan winter,  
For like the soldiers in the ranks,  
She'd only "dress up in the center"  
Oh, beautiful Tortilla!  
I can never forget the day  
When, at your feet upon the sand,  
A-coaxing you I lay.

And how I sat imploring you,  
Till my eyes of tears were full;  
Then I swore I loved you harder  
Than the kick of a mail bull.  
Ner how you gently, softly laid  
Your burning hand in mine,  
And, with accents soft and musical  
As the grunts of any swine.

You said: "My dearest Bricksy,  
(Your eyes the while a fountain,  
My heart's as big with love of you  
As Onitepo Mountain."  
"But the notion, dear, of being yours,  
My loving heart'll shooke;  
My purse you know is empty,  
And you have, my dear, no 'rocks."

"But I love you, notwithstanding.  
Indeed, I can say with truth,  
That my love for you much harder is  
Than alligator's tooth!"  
Then the sweet Tortilla fainted,  
And she kicked, and groaned, and cried.  
Like a person taking comfort  
On a bed made of cowhide.

Here a cataract of sympathy  
On my senses fell appealing,  
And her beautiful form was soon revived  
By the vigor of my feeling.  
The hearts and souls of others may  
Be touched by magnetic bands;  
But when Bricks does any feeling,  
He does it with his hands.

### STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The passengers leaving New York on the 5th of October for California expect to meet the steamship Orizaba at San Juan del Sur. She is now in daily expectancy at that port; but there is no certainty of her arrival before about the 15th or 20th. We are indebted to the Alta California for the following description of the Orizaba.

The Orizaba is represented by our New York correspondent as a fine ship of 1900 tons, and is about two years old. We append the following interesting description: Length on deck, 265 feet; beam 36 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; diameter of wheel 32 feet; diameter of cylinder 66 inches. In the steerage, the entrance to which is hardly distinguishable from the cabin in point of style, there are berths for 590 persons, and also standees for 60 others. The second cabin is divided into 35 state rooms, (a new feature for second cabin passengers on this coast,) each containing berths for six persons. On the deck there are 30 state-rooms; and in the main saloon 26—making in all, 56 first cabin state-rooms, and a total sleeping accommodation for 1,028 passengers. The dining, or main saloon, is very commodious; sets two tables, and may be made to hold another. The paints and ornamental work in this cabin are of maple and rosewood, with a profuse amount of gilt work, rendering the whole one of the finest afloat. The extreme aft is reserved for ladies and communicates by folding doors with the main saloon. The rooms are commodious, and each berth furnished with life-preservers, in case of accident. The curtains and drapery are of the richest kind, while the toilet-stand is conveniently arranged and well furnished also.

The vessel has an ice house of 30 tons capacity, and carries 18,000 gallons of fresh water in iron tanks. The utmost precaution—in fact, all that human ingenuity has yet invented—to prevent fire, has been taken; and four of Francis's largest sized (mammoth) life-boats, in addition to two large-size quarter-boats, form a portion of her equipment in the hour of need. All the houses on deck are so arranged that there is a constant current of air passing through from stem to stern, thus keeping the ship well ventilated. The steerage is aired by large port-holes, which, of course, remain open in fair weather, and with the wind-sails, will impart a sufficiency of fresh air to preclude any sickness or disease generating on board. The cabin has a draft both lengthwise and across the beam. A choice of promenades, on the main or upper deck, is given passengers, and either is unbroken for nearly the ship's length. The Orizaba has a single beam engine of great strength and power; and as an evidence of her speed, we will merely mention the fact, that in the month of February last, on a trip from New Orleans to New York, (which occupied 6 days 2 hours,) she ran in one day no less than 380 miles, which, considering the season, was truly remarkable. She burns 28 tons of coal per day at her average speed, and can easily run to San Juan del Sur in nine days, or a little over, including stoppages. Her model is pronounced by builders to be unsurpassed for sailing qualities, and the writer of this can testify to her seaworthiness, having successfully passed through one of the worst gales which ever blew off Cape Hatteras, on the Atlantic coast. Altogether the Orizaba is a ship of which the Pacific coast may be proud, and we bespeak for her a large share of popularity and patronage. It is expected she will bring up the passengers leaving New York October 5th, via Nicaragua. Her officers, are as follow:

Captain, E. L. Tinkpaugh; Purser, Hatch; 1st officer, A. S. Gardner; 2d officer, Thos. Minor; Chief Engineer, A. M. Covert; 2d do. Gilbert Fowler; Storekeeper, D. W. Styles; Steward, Horatio Plank; Agents, C. K. Garrison & Co.

Mrs. Henrietta Harden died in St. Mary's Co., Maryland, a short time since, having attained it is said, the rarely precedented age of 118 years. The Leonardtown Beacon says she was the widow of a revolutionary soldier, and as such applied for a bounty land warrant, under the act of Congress; but owing to the loss or destruction of the marriage records of that early period, and the fact that there was no other person living in the country old enough to bear testimony to such a fact, the old lady was unsuccessful in her application being unable to prove her marriage.

ALLEGED RETIREMENT OF MAZZINI FROM PUBLIC LIFE.—The Risorgimento of Turin, of the 30th, states that Mazzini has issued a circular to his agents declaring his intention of withdrawing entirely from politics, and leaving London for New York, or some other city of the United States. His agent at Turin, Advocate Bettini, has been instructed to sell the property he possesses in Piedmont.

FRENCH INDEPENDENCE.—The Red Republicans, exiles from France, met in New York on the 22d of September, to celebrate the sixty-fourth anniversary of the French Declaration of Independence, in 1792.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 11.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Leslie promoted 1st Lieutenant Company A, Rangers.

E. C. F. Hosse appointed Captain of Engineers, and placed in command of the Sappers and Miners. Clayton Sinclair, Co. B, 2d Rifles, appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Rifles.

Max Malydorff appointed Capt. Co. C, 2d Infantry.

N. Trapp, Co. C, First Infantry, appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Rifles.

E. H. Cross, Co. B, 2d Rifles, appointed 2d Lieut. 3d Rifles.

Wm. B. Hite, Co. B, Rangers, appointed 2d Lieut. and assigned to Ordnance Department.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. R. S. Williams resigned his commission on the 8th Oct.

### TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. J. W. Andrews, of the Rangers, permanently transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. E. C. Hart, permanently transferred from the Ordnance Department to the 2d Rifles.

### OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A telegraphic despatch to the Eastern papers from Washington City announces that the Government of the United States declines to receive any Minister from this Republic until affairs become more settled in Nicaragua. In our last paper, we announced to the world that the enemy had retired from Managua. We thought they had retreated on Leon. In this we were mistaken, as Ballerosa soon counter-marched, and after our paper was printed, we were somewhat surprised to learn that the enemy was at Nindirí—a small town the other side of Masaya. We do not intend to circulate such reports as the one mentioned, and therefore our candor makes the correction. We seek to give the truth, that our paper may hereafter become reliable as a reference for the historian; and if we should unfortunately publish any statement which may turn out untrue, we hope to be excused therefor, as we shall do it unknowingly. But as we said, the United States Government desires to see the Government of Nicaragua in command of the State; and, therefore, until the foreign invaders and local traitors who now hold a portion of the Republic are driven out, we are likely to remain without an acknowledgment at Washington City.

We shall not quarrel with Mr. Marcy on this point, for it is a foregone conclusion that we are to have the State in a very short time from this date, and therefore he only delays his action for a few days. The General has only rested quietly until the weather would allow him to move; and as that time is near by, we are safe in saying that the day is certainly close at hand when the army will take up its line of march with force sufficient to drive all disaffection from the Republic. With every interest demanding that he should do it, who can doubt but that he will do it; and when he has done it, we may be expected to be admitted to a full communion with the great Republic of the North. For the past few months, we have been warring against a hostile force from Guatemala and San Salvador; with the elements themselves; and with a powerful armed combination in New York. All the internal and external foes of the State have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the Government stands firmer than it ever did. With two thousand men capable of bearing arms, with all the improved means of warfare, with a better knowledge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every juncture, and with renewed confidence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State. It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated.

A foregone conclusion as this must be admitted, it becomes interesting to consider in what position we stand towards the world at large. Are we still an isolated State, friendless and derided by the great nations in whose hands the "balance of power" is said to rest? Or are we one of the peoples whose voice may be heard counseling on national law and national rights? The foreign relations of a State at all times command the

gravest study of its governors. So many delicate interests always exist abroad, that second only to the internal welfare and peace of its people, a State should make it her effort to extend to other nations the benefits of her amity and her commerce. And in return, she will share the advantages arising from the trade and society of every people who may have sought to give either in the way of knowledge or exchange. This is peculiarly the duty of Nicaragua, for she is a stopping-place where merchants must rest, in their passage from East to West. Twelve days from Liverpool to New York; twenty-one days from New York to San Francisco via Nicaragua; and thirty-five days from San Francisco to Canton—making a trip of sixty-eight days from Europe to Asia. Here is a direct saving of one hundred days over the old route around the Cape of Good Hope; and when a line of steamships is added from San Francisco to Canton, the trip may be made in fifty days—equal to a passage ten years ago across the Atlantic. And looking ahead to the time when a direct line shall run from Canton to Liverpool, via this Isthmus, who can estimate the number of travelers we may accommodate, or the number of nationalities whose citizens will pass beneath our protection. In this connection, it is impossible that we should remain strangers to the great trading people of Europe; and as our intimacy grows into strength, it will become a necessity that they should recognize the independence of Nicaragua, and that we should confer upon them the benefits given to the "most favored of nations."

The late treaty negotiated between this Republic and the United States gives to the latter advantages which must operate very powerfully against other nations. The trade of Nicaragua, even as she is now, is no trivial matter in commerce; and it will not be long before English merchants will feel that they are losing ground on this side the Atlantic. It is not to be presumed for a moment they will allow this to continue, and particularly in favor of a growing and formidable rival, if their influence can prevent it. We shall have in the heart of English society soon, a powerful influence urging the negotiation of treaties with us; and we shall see Liverpool traders looking to the advantages offered by our exports. Nicaragua is without ships, and therefore foreign bottoms must do her transportation; and it is not reasonable that Europe will quietly yield all the tonnage of Nicaragua to Yankee skippers. Besides, the export of chocolate, sugar, indigo, valuable woods, peltries, &c., is something to claim the attention of sagacious merchants; and if Englishmen do not perceive the drift of so much trade, they will have forgotten half their knowledge. The same reasons and arguments which apply to England will operate, though less strongly, on France.

With all these lights, it is impossible that our foreign relations should long remain as they are. Interest and amity, which govern the world, both combine to force from Europe a direct communication with this young State. To say that she will not, is to accuse her of being both blind and obstinate; and in the present race for the benefits of foreign trade, such perversity of disposition is not to be dreamed of. The slightest chances are watched with eagerness by the great rivals for the mastery of the seas; and the lead of the United States is but one way of compelling rival traders to visit this coast. If America is long tolerated in any exclusiveness in Central America, how many years will elapse before she will extend her advantages.

Apart, however, from considerations of interest, we consider that England has placed herself in a position where she must either recognize the existing government of Nicaragua, or she will have to fly from the late treaty negotiated between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon. She has agreed to surrender Mosquitia to this Republic, and this compact is made with the United States. When the day of settlement arrives, to whom will she deliver up the port of San Juan, if not to the *de facto* government of Nicaragua. The United States has recognized the government now in existence, and it will neither be wise nor politic in England to raise the question of validity as to the true executive of Nicaragua. Lord Clarendon cannot run off into Guatemala after Vega, into Honduras for Estrada, into San Salvador for Rivas, or into the Sandwich Islands for any other pretended President of Nicaragua; but he must take the State as she finds it, and as the American Government has recognized it, with Gen. Walker as the President *de facto* and *de jure*. When England cavils at the real government of this Republic, and recoils from the ratification of her treaty, she raises a technicality

which must not only be decided against her, but which must convict her of coquetting with the solemn objects of a treaty. She does not undertake, in her treaty, to surrender San Juan to any particular President, nor to any particular form of government, but to the State of Nicaragua, be that State a Republic or a monarchy. And when she applies to Nicaragua for the ratification of said treaty, she must receive her answer from the power of the country, be that power represented by a King or a President. The United States having acknowledged us as sovereign, cannot enter into any discussion calculated to impeach her own act; and, therefore, when England cavils as to who are the proper parties to exchange ratifications with, she raises a question calculated not only to cut off communication, but to insult the United States. We do not conceive it to be possible, then, that Lord Clarendon can raise this doubt; but we rather incline to the opinion that his far-reaching sagacity as a statesman—as a nobleman desirous of securing all the current benefits for his government—as a man too wise to resist the conclusion of our ultimate success—has urged him to adopt this diplomatic action, that in the end he may be justified in acknowledging the existing government of Nicaragua. Watching from his Cabinet the intrigues of France to secure for herself the influence and aid of Spain, he can but perceive how essential it is that England should draw around her the constitutional governments of North America.

France is becoming too deeply engaged in continental intrigues, to maintain a firm and cordial friendship with her great opponent across the channel; and it is not uncommon, now that the Crimean war has ended, that the English papers and English statesmen should insist upon the fraternity of feeling which ought to exist between Great Britain and America.

With these triple inducements of interest, rivalry and jealousy, we do not waver much in asserting that the chances of a speedy acknowledgment of our nationality by Great Britain, and afterwards by the German Powers, are not few; and that in the end we hope to be admitted at all the courts of Europe as a power of the earth.

### PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

President Comonfort, of Mexico, not content with establishing the liberty of the press and the superiority of the civil over the military authorities in that Republic, has also published a decree respecting foreigners, which exhibits the loyal and progressive spirit of the man. We find this decree in the *Extraordinario*, of August 13, and condense its provisions as follows:

Foreigners, citizens and residents of Mexico, may acquire and hold rural and city property on the same terms as natives, with the exception that they cannot acquire immoveable properties within twenty leagues of the frontier, without the previous consent of the Supreme Government. Natives are privileged, however, in the acquisition of city property over foreigners. Property owned by foreigners under this law shall not be exempt from the imposts levied by the Mexican Government on the properties of its citizens; and all owners of real estate are barred from pleading any other rights than those of a native, in opposition to such imposts. Foreigners may be forced to do military duty when the security of property and the peace of society in the settlement where they live require it. They can further become citizens by making petition through the local peace officers to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The above are the terms of the law, and it will readily be perceived that they offer great inducements to settlers; and we undertake to say that could the national sentiment of the Mexican Republic be brought to comprehend the benefits its Executive would confer upon the State, it would not only ratify the decree with rejoicing, but would even modify some of the stringency exhibited in its features. For years the Spanish American States have degenerated; for years they have grown less populous, less wealthy and less respectable. The cause of all this has been the want of stability; and until an element is introduced into the country capable of conserving the public peace and instituting order, the same cause will go on producing the same effect. The wealthiest men in Mexico have been slowly deserting her for the past ten years; and we are not amiss in saying that three thousand gentlemen, with three millions of money, have left that Republic in five years for the more certain, though still precarious, benefits of a settlement in Spain. Mexico has never offered peace or protection to her citizens, for she has robbed the rich and oppressed the poor. Yesterday one partizan was in

authority, and he levied contributions upon his enemies, because, said he, they were traitors to the State; to-morrow an opposition chief holds the reins of power, and he robs those who robbed the others, because, forsooth, they were enemies to the Republic. And then again the army made a Dictator in Santa Anna, and he spoliated all classes, the church included, and drove the peasants into his legions. Wealth was taken, and the source of its renewal suspended. Confidence was destroyed; money buried or sent beyond the seas, and industry paralyzed. In fact, to say the worst, the history of Central America might be plagiarized from the revolutions of Mexico. In both countries the inhabitants have been gradually turning themselves out of another Eden; and now they look back at what they have lost, and as they mourn, the angel with the flaming sword stands in their rear to keep them from returning through the gateway they have left.

The action of President Comonfort is but a spasmodic in the dissolving career of a nation. He has attempted to stay the downward march of his land and race; and to do this, with an enlightened mind, he attempts to enforce into the State an element which will make steadfast and orderly the police and government of the people; but he will fail, and with him will go down the nationality. He cannot introduce Americans as inferiors to his countrymen, for our people will not submit to it; he dare not introduce them as equals, for the natives will not allow it; he will not introduce them as superiors, for her patriotism will not bear it. Therefore, we consider it a political impossibility that the decree which we give can ever benefit that falling people. We had almost written State, but while God permits Mexico to continue as she is—with a climate, soil, position and health such as she has to-day—it will be impossible that she should go under. The race that governs now may and will give place to a different blood; but Mexico must continue to be a land fruitful in all that is capable of making a nation great. It only requires another people; and if we read the times aright, there comes "the man" who will redeem from revolution and from shame the land made glorious by the memory of Cortes.

### THE NATION'S FRIEND.

It is with the deepest sense of regret that we announce the illness of Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister. On the night of Wednesday he came home at a late hour and went to bed in apparent good health. In a short time he was seized with cramps, and five painful spasms followed in rapid succession. These left him senseless, and all occurring before medical assistance could be had. In a few moments Doctors Royston and Callahan were called in, and powerful remedies were at once administered. Throughout the night and during the next day, his life was suspended by the brittlest thread; but by continued assistance, rendered cheerfully by ladies and gentlemen, he was alleviated into a gentle sleep, after which the danger was considered as almost over. He is at present convalescent, and with his constitution, we may hope to see him about in a very short time. During the short period in which the real danger existed, the utmost solicitude was felt in the city, and among all classes, for Col. Wheeler has not only been the nation's friend, but he has endeared himself to the people.

HOMICIDE.—William Jones, orderly sergeant to Major O'Neal, on Thursday last, shot a soldier named Charles Wood, in the head, killing him almost instantly. Jones was in the Bella Union, when Wood entered and commenced abusing him in the most violent manner. In the heat of passion, Jones drew his revolver. As Wood jumped out into the street, the shot was fired and the fatal deed performed, the ball entering the eyes of the deceased, passing through the brain and coming out on the top of the skull. Jones was arrested, and is now confined in the guard house.

ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION.—Two brass howitzers, a large number of Minnie muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition arrived on Monday last on the San Carlos. The howitzers are being mounted rapidly and will be ready to move with the army. The Minnie muskets have been distributed about in the different battalions, and a set of sharpshooters formed in each company.

POLITICAL.—The Whig National Convention met at Baltimore, U. S., and ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson for the Chief Executive officers of the American people.

**WHAT WE ARE STRIVING FOR.**

There was a period in the short, but eventful time that Americans have been in Nicaragua when they were branded, by the puritanic people of the East, as little better than the brigands of the European middle ages, or the buccaneers that infested the coasts of Central America during its transition from savage to half-civilized life. Some were even bold enough to denounce us as pirates, and men who had no higher, or more ennobling purposes than to rob the weak, and to oppress those who could not resist our power. Why they should think so we could not devise; for they never published their reasons with their opinions. They certainly did not see any thing in the actions of Americans in this country to justify such an accusation. They seemed to overlook the stern fact that we, having received our earliest training after the manner of themselves, arose to manhood under the purifying influences of the same religion, and having instilled into us from the first dawn of our perceptions the great principles of American republicanism, could not do otherwise than entertain the deepest regards for the broadest liberty of the individual.

President Walker, in his inaugural address, says—"To allow the utmost liberty of speech, and action compatible with order and good government shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. \* \* \* While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual, and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of modern civilization, shall be the object of primary importance."

These are the principles which, not only guide the chief of this Republic, but which have guided the body politic of Americans since their arrival in this country. The worst enemy to our peace, and quiet in this country cannot point to a single instance in which Americans here have so far forgotten themselves as to commit any act which would reflect upon the high state of civilization of their friends, and brothers, and countrymen at home.

There may have been here, as there are, and must be in every community, individuals so unfortunately organized as to allow their passions to triumph over their better judgment. But the effects of their folly has been felt only by their own countrymen. In all instances and at all times Americans have treated the natives of this country with a magnanimity not known among the natives themselves.

Americanism in Nicaragua is but the genius of Anglo-Saxonism reduced down to practice. We are here through the same impulse, or instinct that impels the English to push their colonies to the remotest corners of the earth, and that induces the American in the United States to shoulder his axe, and his rifle and penetrate the depths of the forest, and open vast wildernesses into the broad daylight of civilization. We are here bringing with us the Magna Charta and trial by jury of our fathers, and the ballot-box of our brothers; and we are here fulfilling, for the first time, the Divine prophecy—"Whole nations shall be converted in one day."

Without hesitation, or exaggeration we can say that, we are the only practical missionaries of the gospel since the days of St. Paul, or St. Patrick; and we have already done more for the cause of civilization in Central America, than all the preaching that has been done here since the days of Columbus. Nicaragua has already received from Americans such a push onward, that, if every one of us were to leave to-morrow, it would be a long time before the Spanish retrograding tendency could drag her back into the social, political, and moral darkness from which we have rescued her.

**SHARP SHOOTERS.**—A regular corps of sharp shooters has been organized in each battalion. The best marksmen in every company are selected and then armed with a Minnie musket. By this arrangement a body is organized who may be relied on to kill a man at one thousand yards, three shots out of five.

**GEN. HORNBY'S COMMAND.**—On Tuesday last the Virgin brought up from St. George, the entire command under Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby, making an addition to the garrison of 150 men.

**THE ORIZABA.**—This steamer arrived in San Juan del Sur on Wednesday. She will remain at that port until the passengers arrive by the next steamer from New York.

**TARGET SHOOTING.**—For the last three days the different companies in the two Rifle Battalions have been engaged in target exercises. The shooting of all the companies was highly creditable.

**ROMANCE OF WAR.**

To those who have never been participators in a campaign, war appears to be full of horrors. Their minds dwell upon bloody conflicts; and visions of carnage are always before them when their thoughts dwell upon the life of a soldier in active service. But war, with all its disagreeable surroundings and evil results, often times opens up the pathway to more enjoyment than can occur in the dull round of a less active life. The spirit which arises when hostile hosts are about to engage in combat is properly curbed until the occasion arises; and in its stead, the truest of friendship and the happiest of good fellowship is cultivated. It is but natural that, where many men are mutually dependent upon the prowess and bravery of each other, a strong chain of brotherhood should bind them. In this, the Nicaraguan Army, beyond all others, affords the best instance of

----- "Friends now fast sworn,  
Whose double-bosoms seem to wear one heart,  
Whose hours, whose beds, whose meals and exercise  
Are still together; who are twin, as t'were, in love inseparable."

The First Rifle Battalion of the Army is the oldest, and on this account, appear to claim the right of setting an example to their equally brave companions of other battalions of the jollity of a soldier's life. Being officered by men who

"Have sold their fortunes at their native homes,  
Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs,  
To make a hazard of new fortunes here.  
In brief, a braver choice of dauntless spirits  
Than have been wafted to this shore  
Did never float upon the swelling tide."

They care not for prospective dangers, but like true philosophers and men of understanding, turn the present to the best advantage.

When it was understood that the rebels of the North were marching toward this capital, the First Rifles were ordered from their quarters, as an advance-guard of the Nicaraguan Army. They encamped at the Jalebá Church, on the outskirts of the city. Fortunately the ground surrounding their present position is level and grassy. The facilities for dancing in the locality are too great to escape the ever-watchful eyes of the Rifles, and their hammocks were scarcely swung when a "dance on the green" was got up. They are too gallant to keep to themselves so much enjoyment. Invitations were immediately issued to the ladies and gentlemen of Granada, as well as to their brother officers.

A dance on the green by moonlight would tempt St. Anthony himself. We need not say, therefore, with what alacrity the invitations met with compliance.

Before the moon had fairly "spread her horns," figures were gliding rapidly to and fro, and ladies on horseback began to arrive. The dear creatures looked in the partial gloom full of most bewitching beauty, which a stronger light, if any thing, augmented.

----- "Night  
Shows stars and women in a fair light."

The gipsy hat, coquettish riding-jacket, and the tantalizing impudence of the clouds, which would sometimes cast a shade of uncertainty over their fair faces, rendered the scene one of intense interest. Dancing was, of course, the order of the night;

----- "And when  
Music arose, with its voluptuous swell,  
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again;  
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Dancing, with all its desirableness, does have, at times, a slight exhausting tendency; but the Rifles are the last in the world to forget the necessities of the "inner man." In a commodious room, at a convenient distance from where the dancers danced, a board was spread with a profusion of viands; and when beverages were required, some were furnished, which exhilarated, but did not intoxicate.

Col. E. J. Sanders and Lieut. Col. F. Anderson controlled the entertainments so well and so pleasingly, that were it not they are already known to excel in the military profession, and have both, with their swords, carved a niche for themselves in the Temple of Fame, we would be inclined to advise them to devote themselves to a carving of an entirely different and less adventurous nature. But the pleasure we enjoyed is somewhat mingled with a regret for those who could not enjoy "a dance on the green" with the enviable fellows whose good fortune it is to lead the First Rifle Battalion.

**LADIES.**—The lady of Maj. Potter, of the Ordnance Department, came to Granada, by the last steamer, and we are happy to say expects to make this her future home.

**THE BAY ISLANDS.**

The white folks settled on the Bay Islands, about which so much diplomacy has been expended between the United States and Great Britain, do not seem disposed to submit to the late Convention concluded between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon. After a long enjoyment of the English rule, which not only ensured justice but was a shield of safety, they have no idea of being transferred to the tender mercies and incompetent authority of the savage Guardlola. They are about right, for the only prospect of a change in their situation is for the worse. Under the rule of Honduras they will not only be subjected to the petty tyranny of a half-breed Indian, jealous of their superiority and apprehensive of their power; but they will be exempt from anything like protection from the wrongs that stronger powers may see fit to practice upon them in their individual capacity. Feeling all their disadvantages, they very naturally object to any amalgamation with the government of Honduras. The following extract from a correspondent of the New York Herald, dated at Ruatan, August 19, will show how the people there look upon the Convention, and how they are likely to act in the event the treaty is ratified without any consultation with their sentiments:

A report having spread on Ruatan that the British government was going to deliver the colony of the Bay Islands to their original possessors (the State of Honduras,) it has caused considerable excitement, and the President of the Legislative Assembly called a general meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty on the subject.

There was a numerous assemblage at this meeting, which took place at 11 o'clock on the 18th inst.; and previous to any resolutions being passed, many individuals expressed, in very strong terms, their sentiments on the matter. A colored gentleman, holding a high office on the island, declared that he would never consent to any petition being sent to the British government, for it had already oppressed the people too much; and if the government gave them up, he was willing and able to take up arms to defend themselves from the invasion of the Hondurenos. Several others followed in the same warlike strain, which seemed to the taste of the meeting. It was also proposed that the surplus revenue should be devoted to the purchase of arms and ammunition; others said that if they were left neutral the Hondurenos would leave them in the quiet possession of the islands, as the Nicaraguan emigrants, under the command of General Walker, were likely to give them full employment.

It appeared that the meeting was called to show its loyalty and attachment to the British crown, but it had quite an opposite effect, for the feeling is that the taxation that is imposed for the benefit of useless officials might have been saved had they been permitted to remain independent and neutral, "not colonized in direct violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty."

Many suggestions were offered, but that which seemed the most feasible was made by one of the residents—that in the event of the colony being evacuated by the British they should send to President Walker, seeking his alliance and requesting him to send a body of troops to garrison the island, for any government was better than that of Honduras.

Emigration is setting in to the newly discovered gold diggings, situated on the coast of Honduras, at a river called Belfate, within thirty miles, westward, of the port of Truxillo, and about the same distance from the island of Ruatan. There are now about forty Germans and Americans at work; such are their prospects that they have given the place the name of New California. Ruatan is therefore likely to be the depot to and from the United States, as its excellent harbors offer great advantages for such a purpose, vessels being perfectly safe from north winds in the winter season.

**COMING STEAMER.**—The steamer Tennessee was advertised in New York to leave for San Juan del Norte on the 6th of October, which would make her five days out at present. Ten or twelve days is sufficient to make the trip, and we may therefore expect an arrival about Thursday next, with dates up to the 6th of October. It is supposed that the Orizaba will be at San Juan del Sur in time to take the passengers by the Texas through to California. After the Texas, the Tennessee is regularly posted to leave on the 24th, thus giving us two steamers this month from New York. Since the above was written the Orizaba arrived at San Juan del Sur.

**NICARAGUA GRAPES.**—We received a very large bunch of native grapes from J. De Brissot, Capt. N. N., which, although not quite equal in flavor to the best Rhenish, are, for an uncultivated fruit, of good quality. We have always been of opinion that Nicaragua would before any very distant day be the first vine growing country in the world—a notion the size, and flavor of the above mentioned bunch, strengthens.

**EASTERN PAPERS.**—We must apologise to Mr. Edward Cooper, Newspaper Agent in San Francisco, for not returning our thanks for the constant and copious supplies of Eastern papers which we continue to receive at his hands.

**ARRIVAL OF FELIX FROM SPAIN.**—Mr. J. H. Felix, the fellow-prisoner and fellow-convict of Estrampes, in Cuba, has arrived at New York from Spain, after enduring a long series of punishments. In the early part of last year, Senor Estrampes was garroted at Havana as a filibuster, and Mr. Felix, who had been *icomunicado* in prison for a long time with him on a similar charge, barely escaped with his life. Mr. Felix arrived in Cuba on the 28th of October, 1854, and having been arrested and tried, he was sentenced, on the 24th of March following, to ten years' imprisonment at Ceuta, and to endure the surveillance of the police at the expiration of that time.

In pursuance of this rule, he was shipped for Spain on the 1st of June, 1855, and landed at Vigo on the 31st of the same month. On the 18th of July following he was taken to Cadix, where he was kept until the 7th of August. From the prison at Cadix he was removed to Ceuta, and thrown into the stronghold called Hacho, and kept continually in chains. In the meantime, the friends of Mr. Felix in the United States were not inactive, and, after much effort, his pardon was granted by the Queen of Spain through their instrumentality, on the 22d of March last. Mr. Felix immediately left Spain and went to Gibraltar, from which place he took passage to Liverpool, and thence to the United States, arriving at Boston in the steamship Niagara, on the 6th of August last. Mr. Felix is a citizen of this country.

Mr. Felix is now in this city engaged as the Government translator.

**A MONSTER.**—Some gentlemen were amusing themselves yesterday afternoon by shooting at alligators at a short distance from the Granada wharf, and succeeded in sending a bullet through the brain of one. The monster soon gave up the ghost, and was rolled on the shore. His extreme length was about nine feet, and even in death he had a decided appearance of being an "ugly customer." Those who wish to study the anatomy of the "critter" will find him now lying on the beach.

**EXPRESS WAGON.**—Wines & Co., have sent out a neat express wagon, well painted, and quite a gay looking concern in this country where there are nothing but carts with wheels made by sawing off the butts of a tree, and punching a hole through the center for the axle-tree. It is now rigged up and the driver dashes through the city in a very aristocratic state of mind.

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE.**—We are indebted to the publishers and also to Wines & Co's Express, for copies of the above valuable monthly. Persons in this State who may wish to subscribe to Harper's, can do so through Wines & Co.

**WINES & Co.**—Mr. Hinkley, the accommodating agent of the above Express, has placed us in possession of our regular files of Eastern and Pacific exchanges. We hope to see the Express business thoroughly organized again.

**ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.**—Col. E. J. Sanders brought down from California seventy recruits, which have been mostly assigned to the First Rifle Battalion. They all looked like men of the right stripe.

**MORE RECRUITS.**—Col. Jack Allen arrived on Monday last with near one hundred recruits, under Capt. J. B. Green. Both Col. Allen and Capt. Green have returned from furlough.

**PERSONAL.**—We announce with pleasure the return of J. W. Fabens, to Granada, after an absence of three months to the Eastern States.

**List of Letters:**

Remaining in the Post Office; received since August 30, 1856.

|                    |                    |   |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Andreas, J J       | Lettlen, Curtis    |   |
| Anderson, Moses    | Lockwood, E C      |   |
| Alvarez, Dr. M.    | Mullen, J          |   |
| Blair, Charles     | Mahoney, C         |   |
| Brown, George      | Miller, D G        |   |
| Cody, Thomas       | McLuigan, J C      |   |
| Clark, S J         | Nag, R B           |   |
| Clondiez, Don      | Ottman, J D        |   |
| Cottle & Coasve,   | Palmer, J          |   |
| Craig, R R         | Post, F M          |   |
| Crowell, John      | Post, Dr. A.       | 2 |
| Cooper, Thomas     | Piper, Cal.        |   |
| Erickson, Capt.    | Swan, J R          |   |
| Fitzgerald, C C    | Stocum, Capt.      | 2 |
| Fitzgerald, George | Small, James       |   |
| Fisher, Benjamin   | Travilla, Chas. B. |   |
| Frank, M           | Taylor, A W        |   |
| Gottel, H          | Wright, A          | 2 |
| Gardner, R P       | West, —            |   |
| Gingan, John       | Wheeler, A H       |   |
| Haley, M           | West, Lieut. J S   |   |
| Hagan, Thomas      | Zarriga, José B.   |   |
| Joralman, Wm. C    |                    | 2 |

**Scott's Tactics.**

THE GENTLEMAN who borrowed from Col. Fisher's quarters the Second Volume of Scott's Tactics will please return it to the Colonel. My name is in the front of the book.  
Lieut. HENRY T. SHERMAN,  
oct11-It Co. E, Second Infantry.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 11.

## THE PANAMA OUTRAGE.

Some months ago, the American people heard with deep indignation that a barbarous crew of half-breed Indians, negroes and Spaniards had fallen upon the passengers of the steamer Cortes, bound from San Francisco to New York, and without warning, without justification, proceeded to kill and rob them, until night and exhaustion stopped the inhuman proceeding. Men, women and children were indiscriminately shot and robbed, and every atrocity was perpetrated calculated to awaken the wildest excitement where such news was read. On the highway of nations, on the transit route where thousands of people and millions of treasure pass every year, these hold and unlicensed acts of murder and robbery were committed; and the Government under whose eye they were done, and whose power should have been raised to prevent them, stood inactive by and allowed the scene to go on. New Granada offered no check to actions which must always brand her as the accomplices of thieves or the creature of imbecility. Panama stands detested as the hot-bed of unlicensed hybrids—half-breed, half-negro barbarians—cruel, ungrateful, degraded and still declining.

At the time of the outrage, the American people everywhere responded to the insult; and it was with difficulty parties were restrained from proceeding at once to take vengeance. Panama would soon have been too hot for the savages. Only the law of the United States watched over and shielded them. Private retribution is more speedy, though less certain than public satisfaction; and while the excitement lasted, there was great hope that a few citizens would revolutionize New Granada and annex it to Nicaragua. That hope failed; and in its place we were led to expect that the Government thus wantonly outraged would call the offenders to a swift and certain account. The United States had been insulted and injured by the violation of a treaty and the murder and robbery of her citizens. In this case, what course could she adopt but to make reclamations.

In the midst of political excitement, however, and while pursuing with engerness their various plans of private enterprise, the people of the United States forget and forgive great injuries. Their national character does not seem to be of any particular value, if its vindication interferes with their private occupations; and thus we see that this monstrous indignity, committed at Panama but a few months ago, has to-day almost escaped from public attention. The people were inflamed in the highest degree at its announcement; and Capt. Hollis was cheered from one end of the Union to the other for the prompt and decisive measures he adopted to frighten or fight the authorities of Panama into a decent apology and reparation for the lawlessness of their people.

The last mail brings news that the Panama difficulty is again undergoing discussion in the United States. Mr. Corwinne, who was sent out to demand atonement from New Granada, has returned to Washington. He has not been successful in his mission. The New Granadian Government still charges the first wrong on the passengers, although at confesses that the outrage which followed was not justifiable. It is willing to make reparation, but plays around the matter with indecision and delay. It frankly acknowledges itself to be powerless to prevent such outbreaks in the future, and at the same time suggests no means by which Americans crossing that route can be protected in their lives and fortunes. Although this is a humiliating acknowledgment for a State to make of itself, still it is nothing but what the world knew before. And although New Granada never publicly avowed its imbecility before, its present confession cannot sink it lower in the estimation of the world; for the outrage at Panama had brought the semi-civilized race of that country to a position where it must either make the confession or be drubbed into a respectful knowledge of the truth.

The matter has now resolved itself into the startling fact that the Government of New Granada is utterly incapable of protecting passengers by the Panama route, from the most atrocious acts of outrage. It is powerless to repress the savage and thievish instincts of the people over whom it exercises the right of government. And yet this public announcement is made by the Secretary of State as an excuse for one of the most brutal and cowardly out-ages with which this century is

marked. Twenty millions of dollars and forty thousand people pass over that route annually; and yet the State through which all this transit occurs is not capable of keeping its hybrid subjects from attacking life or plundering treasure, whenever a mob may determine on such lawless proceedings.

Mr. Corwinne suggests to the American Government that New Granada be made to guarantee protection to American passengers, and in the event of a refusal, that the United States take military possession of the Isthmus. These are the only two ways in which the difficulty can be settled; and as the confession of the Panama Minister precludes the adoption of the first, it is to be inferred that Mr. Corwinne officially recommends that an American military force be established on the Isthmus of Panama at the most convenient season. This proposition has startled President Pierce; has frightened Mr. Marcy; has delighted Messrs. Davis and Cushing; and, in a measure excited the universal Yankee nation. It is now only a question whether Buchanan will do it after the 4th of next March, or whether destiny shall stand still awhile, until New Granada applies for admission into the Central American Confederation. We are inclined to believe manifest destiny will "hold its horses" until the latter consummation.

## HOPE FROM EUROPE.

We publish in another column the terms of a treaty lately consummated between the United States and English governments, on the subject of Central America. The Bay Islands are to be delivered up to Honduras, the Belize is to be definitely surveyed and set apart for certain purposes, the two contracting parties agree to guarantee the neutrality of any ship canal or transit route across this Isthmus, and last, of all, the Mosquito protectorate is to be given up and all the gulf coast of Nicaragua returned into our keeping, provided this Republic will take care of his Mosquito Majesty and his subjects. As a matter of justice and humanity, this government could do nothing less, and therefore all doubt as to the assent of Nicaragua may be denied. If left to our own discretion, the Mosquito Indians would have been removed on to reservations, with an annuity, or else they would have been allowed to sell out their lands as they saw proper. We are, therefore, not going too far in saying that the terms prescribed in the treaty will be well received in this State. Some of the English papers are much enraged at the settlement, and accuse Lord Clarendon of surrendering to American braggadocio, by yielding all the points contended for on this side the Atlantic.

We do not consider this matter in the same light it is viewed by our English contemporaries; and we must counsel them to appreciate national issues with a juster sense, and it will then be apparent that nothing but what an English Court would adjudge, has been yielded in this treaty. When the history of the Mosquito protectorate is properly studied, it will become as plain as any other historical fact, that from the first the assertion of the protectorate was contrary to national law and public justice. It was never disputed that Spain was the original discoverer of the coast, that she always exercised authority over it as far as could be expected over a wild estate, and that when this country was known as Colombo, a harbor revenue was collected along the coast by the custom-house agents of the Spanish government. The United States does not pretend to exercise any such authority over a large portion of her frontier territory; and foreign nations might just as well deny her limits on the north, as that Great Britain should contend that because Nicaragua did not have a regular set of government officers in the department of Mosquitia therefore she had no territorial rights over that district. The law of discovery gave the country to Spain, and that is the oldest and best title to land on this continent. Spain took possession of this territory, collected revenue in it, and exercised what other attributes of sovereignty therein she could consistent with its wild and uncultivated condition. When Nicaragua became independent by the confederated action of the Central American provinces, she declared her boundaries to be co-extensive with those claimed by the Spanish viceroys, i. e., from ocean to ocean, leaving her northern and southern boundaries to be settled by treaty with her sister states. Spain struggled to resist the enfranchisement of her provinces; but finding opposition useless, at last gave over the struggle and acknowledged Nicaragua, or, in other words, Central America, to be independent. The acknowledgment was made without reservation, and therefore she abjured all claim to any portion of the territory known as Central America. Since

then she has not set up any right to Mosquito or any other territory on this Isthmus; and as no other government claimed any dominion here at that time, all the legal rights of Spain, and they were co-extensive with the Isthmus, descended to the States which succeeded her. It is true that England had invaded Nicaragua, and had encroached on the Mosquito shore; but she afterwards withdrew her invading force and agreed to cease all her encroachments. By treaty stipulations, her people were bound to withdraw from the territory known as Mosquitia; and although they did not do so, their obstinacy, nor her bad faith can not be relied on to prove a title which her own treaty stipulations, by direct inference, emphatically disapprove. When she agreed to withdraw Nelson from Castillo, when she stipulated that her citizens, then cutting wood on the Mosquito coast, should withdraw within such a length of time, she acknowledged the right of Spain to the territory; and as there has been no subsequent conquest or purchase of that province, either from Spain as the original discoverer, or Nicaragua as her successor, we cannot see on what ground England, or English papers, can base their objections to the treaty negotiated by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, which only surrenders Nicaragua a province so long detained from her in violation of law and national justice.

It is agreed in this treaty that it shall become a law so soon as ratifications can be exchanged between the two contracting parties, and the terms of the settlement shall be accepted by the Central American States. We are given to understand that the American Government will proceed to ratify the Convention as soon as possible; it will then be sent to Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua for acceptance, and its terms will then be carried out. Honduras and Nicaragua will no doubt accept the treaty, and commissioners will have to be appointed to perform those parts of the treaty which affect the two States. England will have to deliver up the Bay Islands to Honduras, and Musquitia to Nicaragua. Men will previously determine, however, what the Indians must be paid and how the details of the treaty can be carried out. We shall have to wait in all probability, five or six months before the whole settlement can be accomplished, and then our government will be in possession of Musquitia and the mouth of the San Juan river. According to statistics the revenue formerly derived to the government from the port of San Juan, amounted to an annual sum of from three hundred to five hundred thousand dollars; and as a natural sequence of its reversion to the present government, we may safely calculate on an increase of our national income, when the provisions of the treaty are consummated, of near half a million of dollars. We look forward with considerable interest to that important era.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FAYSOUX.—We have been shown a letter from Capt. Faysoux, of the schooner Granada, now engaged in the blockade of the ports of Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador, on the Pacific. The Granada sailed up the coast as far as the Bay of Fonseca, entering the harbor of Realejo, and inspecting the coast generally between LaUnion and San Juan del Sur. At Realejo a portion of the crew of the Granada went ashore, but instead of finding an enemy, every thing looked desolated, and from the report of the natives, it was presumed the enemy in arms against us had left Leon for other parts. Nothing of importance transpired on the Granada other than the above.

MEXICO.—A new constitution has been declared in Mexico. Its provisions are similar to those of the American Republic, although in some cases less tolerant. The freedom of religious opinion is not tolerated; otherwise the organic law is good. The press is to be free; the civil authorities are to be above military rule; private property and personal liberty shall be exempted from molestation; the people are to rule through the elective franchise; and the President and a single Senate is to govern the country in the name of their constituents.

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN MEXICO AND ENGLAND.—The last mail brings news that a British steamship had arrived at Havana, with orders to collect a fleet at that port, from whence the squadron would sail to the coast of Mexico. The object of this demonstration is said to be to enforce the payment of certain claims due the English Government; and in the event payment is not promptly made, an immediate blockade of the principal Mexican ports will ensue.

MILITARY ITEM.—Capt. John B. Todd, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, has resigned.

## A TRIBUTE OF HONOR TO THE FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

In the last issue of El Nicaraguense we published the presentation of a flag from Mr. Lawrence, of New York. This week we have the pleasure of placing on record the presentation of colors from ladies in California.

The circumstances are so peculiar as to infuse into it much romance. Col. E. J. Sanders, who appears to be the beau ideal of a soldier—gallant, brave, and courteous—returned from California by the last steamer. He had been to see his parents. The mother of such a son, and the sisters of such a brother, could not do otherwise than feel deeply interested in the noble cause in which he is engaged. They made with their own fair hands, of richest silk, a banner—the ensign of glory to the battalion, and an index to where he who lead it in battle might be found—and commissioned Col. Kewen to present it for them.

Although rich in material, the banner is plain, and without device. In its center, in the stars of the Volcanoes, or Red Star, are the words in golden letters—

PRESENTED TO THE  
FIRST RIFLE BATTALION  
NICARAGUAN ARMY,  
BY THE MOTHER AND SISTERS  
Of Col. E. J. Sanders.

After the Evening Dress Parade, the First Rifles were ordered to remain on the ground, Col. Kewen stepping forward from the crowd, bearing the banner, presented it with the following well worded address:

Lieut. Col. Anderson:

I am commissioned to present through you to the First Rifle Battalion, this beautiful banner, as a testimonial of the considerations of gentle hearts, for their worth and gallantry and signal heroism. It is not the donation of an artificial sympathy, nor the gift of a meretricious ostentation, but the genuine offering of the heart, in the revelation of its sublimest impulses.

Not in the echoing plaudits of men—not in the exulting shouts of sympathetic multitudes—nor even in the fascinating memory of his achievements, does the soldier experience the recompense dearest to his affections: the applause of men is a gratifying stimulant to ambition, but the noblest incentives, the sublimest passions, and holiest impulses that stir the warrior's breast, are drawn from a purer and diviner source of inspiration. In the days of chivalry, the knight competed in the tournament for a prize more treasured than the cheering acclamations of the crowd—the prize of a "favoring smile from beauty won." The Paladin of old, with shield embossed with some device of "ladye fair" wooed the perils of the battle field, and gloried in the fascinating charms of adventure. To wear some distinguishing memento of woman's favor, and do battle under the inspiration of woman's smile, was the essence, the ambition of the heroism of chivalry. Such inspiration, and such ambition belong to no age or clime, but are native and genial to the heart of man. The applause of woman is the echo of divine approbation, and the highest earthly compensation for noble deeds.

This magnificent ensign, Sir, is the creation of fair hands, and the gift of angelic hearts. It refutes calumny, and is the sublimest vindication of truth. It rejects the Vandalism with which your enterprise is assailed—identifies you with just and patriotic aspirations, and illustrates the fidelity of your zeal—the integrity of your heroism. Take it as a gift hallowed by a sister's love, and consecrated by a mother's prayer. Take it as a memento of hearts that respond with enthusiasm to the eager ambition of a chivalrous brother, a noble son, and spirited officer—the gallant Colonel of your Regiment of heroes. "With it or on it," said the Spartan mother to her boy, when presenting him with a shield, as he went forth to battle. The patriotism which inspired the maternal bosom of the Ancient is resplendent—illustrated in this offering of gentle nature, to the comrades in arms of an idolized son and brother. Let it be no holiday exhibition, but bear it with you on every field where danger threatens and honor woos; and if perchance amid the gloom of battle the wearied spirit should grow despondent, one glance at this precious ensign, and recollection of its fair donors, will reanimate the exhausted frame, and convert the darkness of despair into the sunlight of victory and glory of fame.

To which Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, receiving the colors, in behalf of the Battalion, returned thanks as follows:

Colonel Kewen:—I am no orator, Sir, and therefore incapable of responding as I would wish, to your truly soul-inspiring remarks: any words I can offer would utterly fail to convey the expression of my thanks to the kind donors, or the tumultuous feelings of pride and reverence with which I accept this beautiful—to us, holy banner; holy, as being the work of a mother and sister's hands; and that mother and sister those of our well-beloved and gallant commander.

Observe, Sir, the flashing eyes and heaving breasts of the men to whom this banner now belongs, and you may feel judge of the estimation in which it will be held, and the jealousy with which it will be guarded, as no holiday gift shall it be esteemed. Whithersoever we go, it shall accompany us, recalling to our minds the cherished remembrance of home and a mother's love, cheering us onward and nerving our arms to gallant deeds, while its presence in our ranks shall render us indomitable.

Col. Anderson delivered this reply with much grace; after which the Battalion marched off the Plaza, with their much esteemed gift floating gaily to the breeze.

**CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.**

The special correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from London, August 15, 1856, says:

I am happy to inform you of the definitive settlement of the Central American question, and hasten to present you the general terms of the adjustment.

It should be observed that, so far as Honduras is concerned, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Heran, Plenipotentiary of Honduras, in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist:

1. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce.
2. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) titles within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and
3. A Convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands."

The Convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands is that which, from the circumstance of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded in the United States as a flagrant violation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, first claims attention, and will excite much interest. The convention restores these islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British company, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

Article 1 sets forth: "Taking into consideration the peculiar topographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to the proposed inter-oceanic railway across the territories of Honduras, &c., therefore these islands are placed by mutual agreement under the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras."

The inhabitants already established there are

1. To govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by legislative, executive and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own regulations.
2. Trial by jury in their own courts.
3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.
4. Exemption from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own municipality, and collected for the treasury of the same, and to be applied to the common benefit.
5. Exemption from military service, except for their own defence.

"The Republic of Honduras also engages not to erect nor permit to be erected any fortifications on said islands, or on any others in the Bay of Honduras, nor cede such islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over them, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatsoever."

"Art. II. The contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to it."

This is the total of the convention touching the "Colony of the Bay Islands," which thus disappears from the list of British colonies and devolves to its legitimate owner, Honduras. The stipulations concerning religious freedom and trial by jury are thus forced on Honduras, and furnish the germs from which these eminently Anglo-Saxon ideas or institutions must soon spread to the main land—the sooner the better.

The second convention provides for the establishment of a board of three arbitrators—one to be named by the English Government, the second by that of Honduras, and the third to be chosen by the two thus named. He must not be a British subject, a citizen of Central America, nor of the United States. This commission is to hear and decide on all claims between British subjects and the Republic of Honduras, and its decision is to be final and without appeal.

The limits of Honduras are recognized as extending to Cape Gracias a Dios and the Rio Wanks or Legoria on the south; but if the Commission of Arbitration find that there are any Mosquito Indians in the territory above that river, they are to decide upon the time when such Indians shall withdraw from it, and the amount of the annuity meantime to be paid to them in consideration of such withdrawal.

Such are the terms of the arrangement between Great Britain and Honduras, and it will only require the approval of the Legislature of Honduras, which will be given, of course. It should be observed that the Government of France has agreed to the article guaranteeing the Honduras railway, as an appendix to the treaty with Honduras already existing. It is well understood that these guarantees secure an amount of public interest in this railway which ensures its speedy construction.

In respect to the remaining issues in the Central American complication, it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that the port of San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown) shall return under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, subject, however, to the same stipulations with the Bay Islands. The Mosquito sovereignty, so called, is to disappear forever, and the Mosquito Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined territory, within which they shall have, for a term of years, such possessory rights as are accorded to the Indians on the American "Indian Reservations." Meantime they are to enjoy a small annuity from the State of Nicaragua, to be fixed by arbitrators, who are to be appointed in the same manner with those charged with similar duties in Honduras.

**G. H. WINES & CO'S.  
NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS  
SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA  
EXPRESS!**

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.  
Office in the Post-Office Building.  
G. M. HINKLEY, Agent.  
Granada, October 4, 1856.

**GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.**

A. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.  
Script taken for commissions.  
Office in the Post-Office Building.  
Granada, October 4, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator,  
Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.  
Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

**Lost.**

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.  
J. C. O'NEAL.  
Granada, October 4, 1856.

**David Ismael,**

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:  
Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: CASH.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.**

Together with  
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened  
**A DRUG STORE.**  
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.  
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.  
A. GILLIS,  
Recorder for the Oriental Department.  
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**Tabor & Duffy.**

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.  
Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.  
Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.  
The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.  
Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

| Class of Property.      | Name of Estates.  | Property of             | Remarks.                   | Value.   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Rosario,          | José Antonio Lopez,     | Trees in full bearing,     | \$14,000 |
| Do. do.                 | Candelaria,       | Do.                     | Young trees,               | 10,000   |
| Do. Cattle,             | Las Cruz,         | Do.                     | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do.                     | A row of six stores,       | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao       | Pital,            | Juan José Ruiz,         | .....                      | 8,000    |
| and Indigo,             | Paraizo,          | Do.                     | .....                      | 14,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Jesus Maria,      | Do.                     | .....                      | 1,500    |
| Do. Indigo,             | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 8,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | San Francisco,    | José J. Arguello Arce   | Large adobe,               | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Do.                     | Abandoned estate,          | 600      |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Yndilacio Maleaño,      | .....                      | 2,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 10,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Pital,            | Francisco Guerra,       | .....                      | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 2,000    |
| House and lot in Rivas, | .....             | Do.                     | Row partially burnt.       | 10,000   |
| Houses in Rivas,        | Santa Fé,         | José M. Maleaño,        | .....                      | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Juan Davila,      | Do.                     | .....                      | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | .....             | Do.                     | Long row,                  | 7,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do.                     | Near Tolo—some wild lands, | 3,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | El Viejo,         | Felipe & S. Saenz,      | Old estate, near Rivas,    | 1,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Clemente Santos,        | Large adobe,               | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | .....    |
| House and property in   | .....             | .....                   | .....                      | .....    |
| San Juan del Sur,       | .....             | .....                   | .....                      | .....    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Felipe Aviles,          | .....                      | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                     | With wild lands,           | .....    |
| 3 Haciendas de Cacao,   | Salitre,          | F. & E. Carazo.         | .....                      | 27,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Jocote—La Galpa,  | Do. Lopez & B. Darce,   | .....                      | 7,000    |
| Do. do.                 | David,            | B. & José Caracas,      | Two-thirds of the estate,  | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | P. Rivas & family,      | .....                      | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Esperanza,        | José Alfaro,            | Containing 150 acres,      | 2,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Chitala,          | Do.                     | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Juan Agilar,            | .....                      | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Palmar,           | Pablo Torres,           | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Palmar,           | .....                   | .....                      | 3,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | U. Bustos & family.     | Near St. George,           | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do. do.                 | .....                      | 2,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | DeCerde & family        | .....                      | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Javia,            | Do. do.                 | .....                      | 500      |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | R. Paiz & family.       | On the Plaza,              | 1,200    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Las Lajas,        | Do. do.                 | Do.                        | 1,200    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do. do.                 | Shed,                      | 400      |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do. do.                 | .....                      | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Mercedes,         | Inocente Huete.         | .....                      | .....    |
| Sugar Estate and        | .....             | .....                   | .....                      | .....    |
| Aguardiente Distille-   | .....             | .....                   | .....                      | .....    |
| ry near Rivas,          | .....             | Pedro Chamorro          | .....                      | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do. do.                 | .....                      | 500      |
| Sugar Estate near Ino-  | .....             | Do. do.                 | .....                      | 1,200    |
| tapes,                  | .....             | Do. do.                 | .....                      | 50,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Mercedes,         | Pedro Joaquin,          | Field,                     | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Agua Agria,       | Dionicia Fernando,      | .....                      | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Chamorro & family,      | .....                      | 12,000   |
| Cattle Estate,          | Jesus Maria,      | Do. do.                 | 2,000 cattle, 300 horses,  | 15,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Do. do.           | Do. do.                 | 2,500 cattle, 300 horses,  | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | St. Rosa,         | Fulgencia Vega,         | .....                      | 15,000   |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 15,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | St. Jeronimo,     | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 4,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                     | Guadaloupe street,         | 1,500    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                     | Do.                        | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Nicacio del Castillo,   | Near Malaco,               | 4,000    |
| Coffee Estate,          | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Antonio Barbareno,      | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,400    |
| Stock Ranch,            | El Falacio,       | Do.                     | Near Granada,              | 1,000    |
| Plantain Walk,          | .....             | José Maria Estrada,     | .....                      | 2,800    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                     | Near Granada,              | 200      |
| Plantain Walk,          | .....             | Lino Ce ar,             | 400 cattle, 50 horses,     | 4,000    |
| House in Masaya,        | .....             | Do.                     | Near San Roque,            | 3,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Caracol,          | Do.                     | .....                      | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Luis Montiel,           | Near Vegas,                | 500      |
| Plantain Walk,          | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 4,500    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Narciso Espinoza,       | .....                      | 5,000    |
| 3 Houses in Granada,    | .....             | Maria Luisa Horan,      | .....                      | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | José Ubaou,             | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Malaco,           | Do.                     | Granada Hotel,             | 9,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Rosario Vivas,          | .....                      | 9,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Ponciano Coral,         | .....                      | 4,300    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Pelar Marengo,          | .....                      | 2,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 11,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | Carreta,          | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 200 horses,  | 1,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Do.                     | At Malaco,                 | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Fernando Cuzman,        | .....                      | 12,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | St. Teresa,       | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 300 horses,  | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Joaquina Horan,         | .....                      | 3,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Malaco,           | Do.                     | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Pedro Sequerra,         | .....                      | 12,000   |
| Houses in Granada,      | .....             | Yrena Horan,            | .....                      | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Heirs of J. L. Sandoval | .....                      | 9,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Remates,          | Felipe Cabezas,         | 1,500 cattle,              | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Miguel Gutierrez,       | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do. do.           | Do.                     | 500 cattle,                | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Pablo,        | L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa, | 2,500 cattle, 400 horses,  | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Merced,           | Leandro Selayo,         | 600 cattle, 50 horses,     | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Chilamatillo,     | Do.                     | .....                      | .....    |
| Stock Ranch,            | .....             | Dolores Lejarsa,        | .....                      | .....    |
| Do. do.                 | Quebrada Hond,    | Do.                     | .....                      | .....    |
| Do. do.                 | Ostquito,         | Do.                     | 2,500 cattle, 200 horses,  | 17,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Jacinto,      | Do.                     | 2,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Francisco and | Miguel Bolaños & Bros.  | .....                      | .....    |
| Do. do.                 | Las Maderas,      | Do.                     | 2,000 cattle, 200 horses,  | 14,000   |
| House in Granada,       | San Roque,        | Do.                     | 6,000 cattle, 500 horses,  | 41,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | .....             | Do.                     | .....                      | 6,000    |
| Do. do.                 | San Blas,         | Domingo Jarquin,        | 700 cattle, 100 horses,    | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Terrabona,        | Manuel Alvarado,        | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Corpus Christi,   | Manuel Garcia,          | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | San Antonio,      | Timoteo Lacayo,         | 800 cattle, 50 horses,     | 4,500    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Cito Mayorga,           | .....                      | 3,300    |

T O T A L..... \$757,000  
Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaimo and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

**JOHN MYLARD, MARSEAL.**



**GOLD IN HONDURAS.**—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Belize, Honduras, says:

Some time since I informed you that numbers of gold hunters were wending their way into the State of Honduras, in search of the precious metal. More recently I informed you that a company, called the Honduras Colonization Society, had come to this port, and from here had gone to the town of Truxillo, on their way to the mines in the department of Olancha, in the State of Honduras. On their arrival at Truxillo they found the natives very much alarmed, and greatly in dread of Yankee filibusters. They were obliged to land in small parties, and to deposit their arms in the fort, and wait in town for an order from the President of Honduras. As it took some time to get this permission, they, to pass their time, went to work, some at sign-painting, some at cabinet making, others at shoemaking, others at carpentering, and others went prospecting; and strange to say, on the coast, near the town of Truxillo, they discovered evidences of gold, and after very little trouble, and with but little labor, they found the ore itself in considerable quantities.

A merchant of Truxillo writes to me the gold is of a very fine quality, similar to that taken out of the southern mines in California, and is what is commonly called "shot gold." He also informs me that some parties have taken out lumps which weigh over an ounce, and that all who work there are doing very well. The work is done in the rudest way—without the aid of art, wit or science—yet the old women are averaging over one dollar each a day, while some of the men are earning from eight to eighteen dollars a day. This has waked up the sleepy natives, and great activity is at present manifested, where all were dead in indolence, idleness and laziness before. But your readers will perhaps say—"Why do not the Honduras Colonization Society work this mine, instead of going into the interior?" I answer: Report encourages them to believe that they will do much better at Olancha, where it is very healthy, while on the coast it is very sickly.

**New Orleans, commercially,** appears to be growing very rapidly. The domestic exports to foreign and coastwise ports, for the fiscal year just closed, amounted to \$110,353,436, which is an increase over the year ending 30th June, 1855, of twenty-six millions six hundred and eighty-five thousand and ten dollars. The increase in exports to foreign countries for the year reaches the extraordinary sum of \$24,859,411, or within a few hundred dollars of twenty-five millions of dollars, and an increase over the great year of 1853 of \$12,749,339. The domestic exports from New Orleans exceed those of New York for the same period of time. They are given as follows: New Orleans \$80,547,963; New York \$78,036,244; or over five millions greater from New Orleans than from New York. This does not look like New Orleans losing her commercial prosperity, in consequence of railroads over the South and West diverting trade to other Atlantic ports.

**TEXAS LEGISLATURE.**—The Legislature commenced its session at Austin on the 7th of July. On the 8th, the Governor transmitted a message, setting forth the necessity for action upon the code at this session, and also in reference to the sectioning of the public lands. Mr. Ochiltree has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives appropriating \$50,000 to promote peaceful emigration to Kansas.

**DR. JOHNSON** tried his hand at an epigram, and wrote:

"If the man who turnips cries,  
Cry not when his father dies,  
'Tis a proof that he had rather  
Have a turnip than his father."

Lord Chesterfield perpetrated something much better when he saw a full-length portrait of Beau Marsh placed between the busts of Newton and Pope:

"Immortal Newton never spoke  
More truth than here you'll find;  
Nor Pope himself e'er penned a joke  
More cruel on mankind."

"The picture placed the busts between,  
Gives satire all its strength;  
Wisdom and Wit are little seen,  
Eut Folly at full length."

Peter Pindar was without a peer in the art of epigrams, here are two of the best. The first "On a stone thrown at a very great man, but which missed him:"

"Talk no more of the lucky escape of the head,  
From a flint so unluckily thrown;  
I think very different, with thousands, indeed,  
'Twas a lucky escape for the stone."

The second was on the death of Lady M———'s favorite pig, and is exceeded by nothing in the annals of impertinence:

"Oh, dry that tear, so round and big,  
Nor waste in sighs your precious wind,  
Death only takes a single pig—  
Your lord and son are left behind."

This is an extract from an "Essay on the Understanding:"

"Harry, I can not think," says Dick,  
'What makes my ankles grow so thick.'  
'You do not recollect,' said Harry,  
'How great a calf they have to carry.'"

[Written for El Nicaraguense.]  
**AN APPEAL TO THE FILIBUSTERS**  
OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, IN BEHALF OF  
FREEDOM, WALKER AND NICARAGUA.

By Thos. G. Morrison.

Rise! Sons of Liberty, arise!  
Why would ye falter now,  
When deathless honors, dearest prize,  
May blossom on your brow?  
Your noble fathers fought of old,  
That Texas might be free;  
And gave their hearts' blood and their gold,  
To aid her liberty.

Rise! Sons of Liberty, arise!  
Renew the holy flame  
That, like a sunny halo, lies  
Around your fathers' fame!  
Behold, Nicaragua's cause  
Your chivalry implores,  
To shield her honor and the laws  
Now grafted on her shores.

Must she implore your help in vain,  
And see her sons dismay'd—  
Bow tamely to the tyrant's chain—  
Her liberties betrays'd?  
Oh, answer ere the hope departs,  
That cheers your kinsmen brave;  
Nor leave those true devoted hearts  
To meet a bloody grave!

Nor! never be it said that we  
Could sit supinely by,  
While men are struggling to be free,  
And see them vainly die.  
Each drop of gallant blood that's shed  
Shall awaken into life  
A hero to avenge the dead,  
And urge the battle strife.

Behold, their honor is your own:  
Then brighten it with fame,  
Nor leave it thus to bleed and groan,  
Or time must be the shame.  
I feel—I know your hearts are large,  
And long to see their might  
Triumphant in the battle charge,  
For glory and the right.

Then, rally! rally round the few  
Who've borne the battle's rage,  
For every one of them are true  
And worthy of a page  
In history; so that he who reads  
Of these devoted braves,  
May prize with pride their warlike deeds,  
And worship o'er their graves.

To arms! To arms! it is the hour  
To aid a cause that's just,  
And to see base Costa Rica's power  
With shame to bite the dust!  
Rise! Sons of Liberty, to arms!  
And thine the glory be  
To soothe a nation's wild alarms  
And give it liberty.

Louisville, (Ky.) May 15, 1856.

THOMAS H. BENTON has a way of telling a story that the wits of the day might be proud of, if they could beg or borrow it. But it is Benton's own, and he needs no copyright to protect him in his exclusive use of it. Reading some of his recent stump speeches, interspersed with frequent piquant passages of humor, we were reminded of a sudden explosion of his magazine of ridicule, when in the year 1841, the famous John Tyler Bank Bill was introduced into the Senate of the United States with the protracted title of "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

Instantly on the title being read, Mr. Benton exclaimed,  
"Heavens! what a name! long as the moral law. The people will never stand it. They can not go through all that. Corporosity! that would be a great abridgment, but still it is too long. It is five syllables, and people will not go above two syllables, or three at most, and they often hang at one. I go for short names. The people will have them, though they spoil a long good one to make a short one. There was a most beautiful young lady in New Orleans some years ago, as there always has been, and still are many such. She was a Creole; that is to say, born in this country of parents from Europe. A gentleman, who was building a splendid steamboat, took it into his head to honor this beautiful young lady by connecting her name with his vessel; and he bestowed upon it, in golden letters, the captivating designation of *La Belle Creole*. The vessel was beautiful, and the name was beautiful, and the lady was beautiful; but all the beauty on earth could not save the name from the catastrophe to which all long titles are subjected. At first they called her the *bell*—not the French *belle*, which signifies *fine* or *beautiful*—but the plain English bell, defined in Scripture as a tinkling cymbal. This was bad enough, but worse was coming. It so happens that the vernacular pronunciation of *creole* in the Kentucky waters is *cre-owl*; so they began up there to call this beautiful boat the *Creowl*. But things did not stop here. It was too extravagant to employ two syllables when one would answer as well and be so much more economical, so the first half of the name was dropped, and the last retained; and thus *La Belle Creole*—the beautiful Creole—galled up and down the Mississippi river all her life by the name, style, title and description of *THE OWL*." Roars of laughter in the Senate followed this story, and on went Benton with two or three more, but we will repeat but one of them; the last, and with which he concluded his remarks:  
"I do not pretend to impose a name upon this

bantling; that is a privilege of paternity, or of sponsorship, and I stand in neither relationship to this babe. But a name of brevity—of brevity and significance—it must have, and if the fathers and sponsors do not bestow it the people will, for a long name is abhorred and eschewed in all countries. Remember the fate of John Barebone, the canting hypocrite in Cromwell's time. He had a very good name, John Barebone; but the knave composed a long verse, like Scripture, to sanctify himself with it, and entitled himself thus: 'Praise God, Barebone, for if Christ had not died for you, you would be damned, Barebone.' Now this was very sanctimonious, but it was too long—too much of a good thing—and so the people cut it all off but the last two words, and called the fellow 'damned *B. rebone*,' and nothing else all his life after. So let this corporosity beware; it may get itself damned before it is done with us, and Tyler too."

THE BISHOP of Western New York has signally failed in learning to sing. At a recent ecclesiastical meeting, when the subject of church music was up for discussion, he related his own experience for the purpose of showing that it was not in the power of every one to become a live singer. He said that when he was a student in Yale College, he heard a sermon preached there which declared it to be the duty of every man to learn how to sing. He accordingly went to a singing master, who, after some lessons, gave him up, telling him, "Sir, you have no *ear*!" (Laughter.) Fearing, however, that it might be incompetency on the part of that teacher, he went to another, who tried him patiently for some time, but at length told him, one day, "My dear Sir, I do not wish to hurt your feelings; but really I do not think it is worth your while to go on: you have no *voice*!" (Laughter.) Still remembering the fervent exhortations of the sermon, and determined to try once more, he went to a third, who concluded his exertions at length with the testy, but perfectly correct declaration, "Sir, you have neither *voice* nor *ear*!" and never can learn music if you should live to the age of Methuselah!" (Long laughter.) So the Bishop gave it up as a bad job, and has never resumed the pleasing task of tuning his pipes from that day to this. We have heard some persons on the stage who were not as well advised in their youth as was the Bishop of Western New York.

A correspondent sends to the Drawer an epigram of his own; it is very fair, certainly from fair to middling:

CUPID AND HYMEN.

"When the young world was in its prime,  
Then love for itself was sought,  
But Cupid now, by lapse of time,  
Of former virtue hath left nought.  
Rich love is sought with much avidity,  
And Cupid merged in base cupidty."

"And Hymen, with his honored banners,  
Was not then sought for sordid lucre;  
Now naught will do but house and lands,  
Which makes our matches 'eau de sucre.'  
Alas! indeed, that all this love and honey  
Of matrimony should be matter of money!"

THE ruling passion strong in death had never a more impressive illustration than in the case of an elegant and much admired lady in the city of Paris. She was gently passing away from life under a malady that gave no hope of relief, and though she was both young and beautiful, she quietly yielded to the embrace of her destroyer. Several of her friends having called upon her one morning, she was sitting in her drawing-room and gayly conversing with them, when her maid entered and softly delivered a message in her ear. The invalid smiled,  
"It is my dress maker," said she, "who has called to fit me a new dress. Will you walk into my boudoir and see me try it on?"

What was the surprise and distress of her fair friends to see a shroud laid out upon the cushions. But it was, of course, a beautiful shroud of *bois de rose*, doubled, with white satin. She tried it, calmly admired its make, suggested here and there an alteration to improve its fit, and within a fortnight she was clad in it, taking her last ride to the house appointed for all the living.

"THAT neatest of all neat things in the Drawer, the story of the widow Lambkin, of whom Dr. Meadows took so much toll when they crossed the bridge on a sleigh-ride, reminds me," writes a Down East friend, "of one of our Maine young fellows, who thus describes his battle, and final victory, in a fair fight for a kiss of his sweetheart:

"Ah, now, Sarah dear! give me a kiss—just one—and be done with it."  
"I won't! so, there now."  
"Then I'll have to take it, whither or no."

"Take it if you dare!"  
"So at it we went, rough and tumble. An awful destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was

squat up in half of no time. At the next bout, smash went shirt-collar, and at the same time some of the head-fastenings gave way, and down came Sally's hair like a flood in a mill-dam broke loose, carrying away half-a-dozen combs. One plunge of Sally's elbow, and my blooming bosom-ruffles wilted to the consistency and form of an after-dinner napkin. But she had no time to boast. Soon her neck-tackling began to shiver, parted at the throat, and away went a string of white beads, scampering and running races every way you could think of about the floor. She fought fair, however, I must admit; and when she could fight no longer, for the want of breath, she yielded handsomely; her arms fell by her side—those long, round, rosy arms—her hair hung back over the chair, her eyes were half-shut, as if she were not able to hold them open a minute longer, and there lay a little plump mouth all in the air! My goodness! Did you ever see a hawk pounce on a robin? or a bee on a clover-top? Even so I settled; and when she came too, and threw up those arms, and seized me around the neck, and declared she would choke me if ever I did so again, and had a great mind to do it now, I just run the risk over again, and the more she choked me the more I liked it; and now she puts her arms around my neck, and puts her own lips in the way of mine every day, and calls me her John, and don't seem to make any fuss about it at all. That was a very sensible girl, and she makes a good wife too, as I am not ashamed to say any where."

Quite different, but not less satisfactory was the first osculatory experience of Dominie Brown. He had reached the mature age of five-and-forty without ever having taken part in this pleasant labial exercise. One of his deacons had a very charming daughter, and for a year or two the Dominie had found it very pleasant to call upon her three or four times a week. In fact all the neighbors said he was "courting" her; and very likely he was, though he had not the remotest suspicion of it himself.

One Monday evening he was sitting, as usual, by her side, when a sudden idea popped into his head.

"Miss Mary," said he, "I've known you a long time, and I never thought of such a thing before; but now I would like you to give me a kiss. Will you?"

"Well, Mr. Brown," replied she, arching her lips in a tempting way, "if you think it would not be wrong, I have no objection."

"Let us ask a blessing first," said the good man, closing his eyes and folding his hands. "For what we are about to receive, the Lord make us thankful."

The chaste salute was then given and warmly returned.

"Oh, Mary, that was good!" cried the Dominie, electrified by the new sensation. "Let us have another, and then return thanks."

Mary did not refuse, and when the operation had been repeated, the Dominie ejaculated in a transport of joy:

"For the creature comforts which we have now enjoyed, the Lord be praised, and may they be sanctified to our temporal and eternal good!"

History says that the fervent petition of the honest Dominie was duly answered; for in less than a month Mary became Mrs. Brown.

And now, while on this subject, we find a very fair retort which a young lady at Saratoga Springs sends to the Drawer. An impertinent youth had been amusing himself by exhibiting the following lines to some of the ladies at the 'States:

"Men scorn to kiss among themselves,  
And scarce would kiss a brother;  
But women want to kiss so bad,  
They kiss and kiss each other."

Whereupon Miss Carrie May penciled this reply on the back of an envelope, and left it for the fool's instruction:

"Men do not kiss among themselves,  
And it is well that they refrain;  
The bitter dose would vex them so,  
They would never kiss again."

"As sometimes on poor woman's lip  
Is applied this nauseous lotion,  
We have to kiss among ourselves  
As a counteracting potion."



**G. H. WINES & CO'S.**  
**NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS**  
**SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA**  
**EXPRESS!**

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.  
 Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 G. M. HINKLEY, Agent.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

**GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.**

M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.  
 Script taken for commissions.  
 Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
 CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
 JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
 Public Administrator,  
 Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.  
 Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

**Lost.**

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.

J. C. O'NEAL.

Granada, October 4, 1856.

**David Israng,**

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:

Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: Cash.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
 AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

**TIN, COPPER AND SIKRET-IRON**  
 AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.

A. GILLIS,  
 Recorder for the Oriental Department.  
 Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**Tabor & Duffy.**

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.  
 Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.

Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

**Parte Española.**

Sábado, Octubre 4 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

**DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.**

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 27, de 1856.

Señor Prefecto de

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

Conciderando que el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, requiere que las de bidas ratificaciones sean canjeadas en la Ciudad de Washington dentro del término de dies y ocho meses despues de firmado; por tanto en uso de sus facultades

**DECRETA:**

Artículo 1.º Se ratifica y establece por este decreto, en todas sus condiciones el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, entre Nicaragua y los E. E. UU. de América.

Art. 2.º Se autoriza al Sr. John P. Heiss, ciudadano debidamente naturalizado de esta República, para el canje de las ratificaciones de la misma de parte de Nicaragua conforme á las condiciones que oestablece el art. 17. de dicho tratado.

Art. 3.º Comuniquese á quienes correspondan-Dado en Granada á los 27. dias del mes de Setiembre de 1856. Guillermo Walker.—Al Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores, Ld. don F. Ferrer

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

A la sentida muerte de mi querido amigo el infortunado Don CARLOS CALLAHAN, Colector de la Aduana de Granada,

O D A .

Oh quien pudiera  
 Del trueno remedar la voz potente,  
 Cual siento el alma de pesares llena,  
 Y el animo abatido.  
 Mas, ay ! que entristecido  
 Esta mi corazon, triste y doliente  
 Con la muerte fatal del caro amigo,  
 Que aeabo de perder.  
 Cesen ya de correr  
 De mis preñados ojos ; las tristes, ay !  
 Lagrimas que causan, mi amargura,  
 Y aumentan mi tormento.  
 Cese, ay ! el sentimiento,  
 Que estos recuerdos a mi mente tray,  
 Y al hado eruel, que causa mi tristura,  
 Pueda yo resistir.  
 Mas, ay ! que yo el vivir,  
 Carga pesada es, é insoportable !  
 Cuando mi tierno, y leal amigo,  
 Deso ya de existir.  
 Do podré conseguir,  
 Otro amigo eual Carlos ; tan amable,  
 Que pueda su amistad partir eonmigo,  
 Cual Callahan hacia.  
 Mas, ay ! la parca impia,  
 De mi te reparó joven, lozano,  
 Pero su imagen, en la mente mia,  
 Vivirá eternamente.  
 Jamas irreverente,  
 A tu memoria te será este hermano.  
 Cual fiel en otro tiempo ser solia,  
 Su corazon será.  
 Oh, basta ! basta, ya !  
 Cese el tormento : venga mi lira !  
 Que queiro acompañar el sentimiento,  
 Que este pesar me inspira.

ROSEUDO PEREZ.

Granada, Octábrel de 1856.

**OFFICIAL.**

**TRATADO DE AMISTAD COMERCIO Y NAVEGACION ENTRE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAPUA Y LOS EE. UU. DE AMERICA.**

EN EL NOMBRE DE LA SANTISIMA TRINIDAD:

Habiendo tráfico Comercial establecido hace algun tiempo entre la República de Nicaragua y los EE. UU., ha parecido conveniente para la seguridad, como tambien para el fomento de sus mutuos intereses y para la conservacion de la buena inteligencia entre la mencionada República y los EE. UU., que las relaciones que ahora existen entre ambas partes sean reconocidas y confirmadas formalmente, por medio de un tratado de amistad, Comercio y Navegacion.—Con este objeto han sido nombrados los respectivos Plenipotenciarios á saber.

Por su Excelencia el Diputado Presidente de la Republica de Nicaragua los Señores Don Sebastian Escobar, y Don Agustín Avilez, y por el Presidente de los EE. UU. John Hill Wheeler, Ministro residente cerca de dicha Republica.—Quienes despues de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus plenos poderes y hallándolos en debida y regular forma han acordado y concluido los artículos siguientes.

**ARTICULO 1.º**

Habrà una perfecta amistad entre e Gobierno de la Republica de Nicaragua, y sus Ciudadanos por una parte, y los EE. UU. y sus ciudadanos por otra parte.

**ARTICULO 2.º**

Habrà entre los territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua y todos los territorios de los EE. UU. una reciproca libertad de comercio. Los Ciudadanos y súbditos de los dos paises, respectivamente tendrán libertad para ir libre y seguramente con sus buques y cargamentos á todos parajes, puertos y bias en los territorios, antes dichos á los cuales se permite y se permitirá ir á otros extranjeros, entrar en los mismos, y permanecer y residir en cualquiera parte de ellos, respectivamente; tambien para alquilar y ocupar casas y almacenes para los objetos de su comercio; y jeneralmente los comerciantes y traficantes de cada nacion respectivamente, gozarán la mas completa proteccion y seguridad para su comercio; estando sujetos á las leyes y estatutos de los dos paises respectivamente.

Del mismo modo, los respectivos buques de guerra y paquetes de correo de los dos paises, tendrán libertad para llegar franca y seguramente á todos los puertos rios y lugares, á que se permite ó se permitiere llegar buques de guerra, y paquete de correo de otras naciones, entrar en las mismas, anelar y permanecer en ellos, y repararse, sujetos spre. á las leyes y estatutos de los dos paises, respectivamente. Por el derecho de entrar en parajes, puertos y rios de que se hace relacion en este artículo, no está comprendido el privilegio del comercio de escala y cabotaje, que unieamente será permitido á buques Nacionales del pais donde se hiciere semejante comercio. Este artículo de ninguna manera se en tendrá que derogar los privilegios concedidos por la Republica de Nicaragua á la Compañia accesoria de tránsito.

**ARTICULO 3.º**

Siendo la intencion de las dos altas partes contratantes, el obligarse por los artículos presedentes á tratarse la una á la otra en los mismos términos que á la nacion mas favorecida, por el presente convienen mutuamente en que cualquier favor, privilegio, ó inmunidad de cualquiera especie que fuere, que en materias de comercio y Navegacion, haya concedido actualmente ó pueda en adelante conceder, alguna de las partes contratantes á los súbditos o Ciudadanos de otra nacion cualquiera, se hará estensivo á los súbd.

tos á Ciudadanos de la otra alta parte contratante gratuitamente; siempre que la consecion en favor de la otra nacion hubiere sido gratuita; pues siendo condicional, ental caso por mutuo convenio, se acordará una compensacion equivalente, cuanto sea posible y proporcionada así en el valor como en los resultados,

**ARTICULO 4.º**

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua, de cualquier artículos del producto natural, producciones o manufacturas de los territorios de los EE. UU., ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los territorios de los EE. UU. de cualesquier artículos del producto natural producciones o manufacturas de la Republica de Nicaragua, que los que se pagan ó paguen por semejantes artículos, euando sean producto natural, producciones ó manufacturas de cualquier otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos ó impuestos en los territorios de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes á la esportacion de cualesquiera artículos para los territorios de la otra, que los que se paguen ó pagaren por la esportacion de iguales artículos para cualquiera otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrá prohibieion alguna á la esportacion á importacion de cuales quiera artículos del producto natural, producciones ó manufacturas de los territorios de los EE. UU. para los dichos, ó de los dichos territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua, ó para las diehos, ó de los dichos territorios de las EE. UU., que no se estendiendo igualmente á todas las otras naciones.

**ARTICULO 5.º**

No se impondrán otras ni mas altas derechos ni pagos porrazon de toneladas, fonal, emolumentos de Puertos, práctico, derechos de Salvamen os, en caso de pérdida ó naufragio, ni por razon de algunas otras cargas locales en ninguno de los Puertos de los EE. UU. á los buques Nicaraguenses, sino los que únicamente pagan en las mismas, los buques de los EE. UU. ni en los Puertos de Nicaragua se impondrán á los buques de los EE. UU. otras cargas que las que pagan los Nicaraguenses.

**ARTICULO 6.º**

Se pagarán los mismos derechos de importacion en los territorios de los EE. UU. por los artículos de productos naturales, producciones y manufacturas de la Republica de Nicaragua, bien sean importados en buques de los EE. UU. ó Nicaraguenses; los mismos derechos se pagarán por la importacion en los territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua, de las manufacturas efectas y producciones de los territorios de los EE. UU., aunque su importacion sea en buques Nicaraguenses ó de los EE. UU.

Los mismos derechos pagarán y gozarán las mismas franquetas y descuentos concedidos á la esportacion para los territorios de los EE. UU., eualquiera artículo de los productos naturales producciones ó manufacturas de la Republica de Nicaragua, ya sea que la esportacion se haga, en buques de los EE. UU. ó Nicaraguense; y pagarán los mismos derechos y se concederán las mismas franquetas descuentos á la esportacion para la Republica de Nicaragua, de eualquiera artículos de los productos naturales, producciones ó manufacturas de los territorios de los EE. UU., sea que esta esportacion se haga en buques Nicaraguenses ó de los EE. UU.

**ARTICULO 7.º**

Todo comerciante, Comandante de buques y otros Ciudadanos de la Republica de Nicaragua, gozaran de libertad completa en todos los territorios de los EE. UU., para manejar por si sus propios negocios segun lo permitan las leyes, ó para eneargar su manejo a quien mejor les parezca, sea corredor, factor, agente ó interprete, y no se les obligará emplear para estos objetos a ninguna otra persona mas que las que se emplean por las Ciudadanos de los EE. UU.: ni estrán obligados á pagarles mas salario ó remuneracion, que en la que en semejantes casos se paga por Ciudadanos de los EE. UU., y se concederá libertad absoluta en todos casos al comprador y vendedor, para ajustar y fijar el precio de eualquiera efectos, mercaderias, y jeneros importados á es-

portadas de la República de Nicaragua, como crea conveniente, conformándose con las leyes y costumbres establecidas en el país, los mismos privilegios disfrutaran en los territorios de la República de Nicaragua los Ciudadanos de los E.E. UU. sujetos a las mismas condiciones.

Los Ciudadanos de las altas partes contratantes recibirán y gozarán recíprocamente de completa y perfecta protección en sus personas y propiedades y tendrán libre y fácil acceso a los tribunales de Justicia en los referidos países respectivamente, para la prosecución y defensa de sus justos derechos; y ostarán en libertad de emplear en todos casos, los abogados, procuradores o agentes de cualquiera clase que juzguen conveniente; y gozarán en este respecto, los mismos derechos y privilegios que allí disfrutaren los Ciudadanos nativos.

#### ARTICULO 8.º

Por lo que toca a la Policía de los Puertos, a la carga y descarga de buques, la seguridad de las mercancías, vienes y efectos, la sucesión de las propiedades personales por testamento, a de otro modo y al derecho de disponer de las propiedades personales de cualquiera clase o denominación por venta, donación, permuta, testamento o de otro modo cualquiera, así como también a la administración de Justicia: los Ciudadanos de las dos altas partes contratantes, gozarán recíprocamente los mismos privilegios, libertades y derechos, que si fueran Ciudadanos nativo, y no se los cargará en ninguno de estas punto, o casas, mayores impuestos o derechos que los que pagan o en adelante pagaren los Ciudadanos nativos, sujetos por su puesto a las leyes y estatutos locales de cada país respectivamente.

Este artículo no comprende la venta por menor de mercancías; lo que será arreglado por las leyes comerciales de cada país.

Si algun Ciudadano de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes, muriere con testamento, legalmente autorizado tendrá debido y completo efecto y los herederos y legatarios en virtud de dicho testamento, podrán tomar y poseer en virtud de la cualquiera propiedad mueble ó raíz. En caso que muriere algun Ciudadano de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes, sin haber hecho su última disposición ó testamento en cualesquiera de los territorios de la otra el Ministro, Consul ú otro agente Diplomático de la Nación a que pertenecía el difunto, y en caso de ausencia, el que representare a dho. Ministro, Consul ú otro agente Diplomático, tendrá el derecho de nombrar curadores que se encarguen de la propiedad del difunto, encauando las leyes del país lo permitieren, a beneficio de los legítimos herederos y acreedores del difunto; dando noticia conveniente a las autoridades del país.

#### ARTICULO 9.º

1.º Los Ciudadanos de Nicaragua residentes en los E.E. UU. y los Ciudadanos de los E.E. UU. residentes en Nicaragua pueden casarse con hijos del país tener y poseer por compra, matrimonio ó herencia cualquiera propiedad mueble ó raíz, sin cambiar por eso su carácter nacional, sujetos a las leyes vijentes en la actualidad ó que se decreten sobre el particular.

2.º Los ciudadanos de la República de Nicaragua residentes en los E.E. UU. y los Ciudadanos de los E.E. UU. residentes en la República de Nicaragua estaran exentos de todo servicio militar forzado (ó compulsorio) de cualquiera especie de mar ó de tierra, de toda contribución de guerra, exacciones militares, y préstamos forzados en tiempo de guerra. Pero estaran obligados del mismo modo que los Ciudadanos de cada nación a pagar las contribuciones legales, derechos municipales y cualquiera otra clase de impuestos y cargas ordinarias, préstamos y contribuciones en tiempo de paz, a que estan sujetos los Ciudadanos del país, en justa proporción a los vienes que posean.

3.º Ni las propiedades de ninguno de ellos de cualquiera clase serán tomadas para ningun objeto público sin que se les pague adelantado una plena y justa compensación; y—

4.º Los Ciudadanos de cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes tendran derecho ilimitado de ir a cualquiera parte de los territorios de la otra y en todas estas gozarán de la misma seguridad que

los Ciudadanos del país en que recidan, con la condición de que observen debidamente las leyes y reglamentos.

#### ARTICULO 10.º

Cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes podrán nombrar Cónsules, para la protección del comercio; que residan en cualesquiera de los territorios de la otra parte; pero antes que ningun Consul funcione como tal, deberá ser aprobado y admitido en la forma acostumbrada, por el Gobierno, a quien se dirije; y cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes puede exceptuar de la residencia de Cónsules aquellos puntos particulares, en que no tenga por conveniente admitirlas. Los agentes diplomáticos y los Cónsules de la República de Nicaragua gozarán en los territorios de los E.E. UU. de todos los privilegios exenciones é inmunidades concedidas ó que se concedieren a los agentes de igual rango de la Nación mas favorecida; y del mismo modo los agentes Diplomáticos y Cónsules de los E.E. UU. en Nicaragua, gozarán conforme a la mas exacta reciprocidad, todos los privilegios, exenciones é inmunidades que se conceden ó en adelante se concedieren a los agentes diplomáticos y Cónsules de la Nación mas favorecida, en la República de Nicaragua.

#### ARTICULO 11.º

Para mayor seguridad del comercio entre los Ciudadanos de las E.E. UU. y los Ciudadanos de la República de Nicaragua se estipula que si en algun tiempo ocurriese desgraciadamente una interrupción en las relaciones amistosas, y se efectuase un rompimiento entre las dos altas partes contratantes si concederán a los Ciudadanos de cualesquiera de ellas que esten dentro de los territorios de la otra, si residen en las costas, seis meses, y un año entero a las que residen en el interior para arreglar sus negocios y disponer de sus propiedades; y se les dará un salvo conducto, para que se embarquen en el Puerto que ella elijeren, aun en caso de un rompimiento, todos aquellos ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes que esten establecidos en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra en algun tráfico ú otra ocupacion tendrán el privilegio de permanecer y continuar en dicho tráfico ú ocupacion sin que se les interrumpa en manera alguna en el goce absoluto de su libertad y de sus bienes, mientras se conducen pacíficamente, y no cometan ofensa alguna, contra las leyes; y sus bienes y efectos de cualquiera clase que sean bien que esten bajo su propia custodia; ó confiados a individuos, ó al estado no estarán sujetos a embargo ó secuestro, ni a ningun cargo ó imposición, que la que se haga con respeto a los efectos a bienes pertenecientes a los Ciudadanos del país en que dichos ciudadanos residan de igual modo ó en el mismo caso ni las deudas entre particulares, ni los fondos públicos ni las acciones de Compañías serán jamas confiscadas, secuestradas ó detenidas.

#### ARTICULO 12.º

Los ciudadanos de la República de Nicaragua y los ciudadanos de los E. E. UU. que residan en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra parte gozaran recíprocamente en sus casas, personas y bienes, de la protección del gobierno, y continuaran en posesion de las garantías que actualmente tienen. No serán inquietados, molestados y ni perturbados en manera alguna, en razon de su religion, conforme al sistema de tolerancia establecidos en los territorios de las dos altas partes contratantes; con tal que respeten la religion de la nacion en que residan, así como la constitucion, leyes y costumbres establecidas. Tendrán tambien libertad de enterrar a los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes, que murieren en los referidos territorios, en sus propios cementerios, que podrán del mismo modo libremente establecer y mantener, y no se molestaran los funerales ni los sepulcros de los muertos de ningun modo ni por motivo alguno.

#### ARTICULO 13.º

En cualquier tiempo que los ciudadanos de las partes contratantes se vean obligados a refugiarse ó usitarse en los rios, bahias, puertos ó dominios de la otra, con sus buques comerciantes ó de guerra, públicos ó particulares, a causa de un temporal persecucion de piratas ó enemigos, ó necesidad de provisiones ó agua, seran

recibidos y tratados con humanidad, y se les concedera todo favor y protección para reparar sus buques, procurarse provisiones, y ponerse bajo todos respectos en estado de continuar su viaje sin obstaculo ó impedimento de ninguna especie.

#### ARTICULO 14.º

1.º Se conviene entre la República de Nicaragua y los E.E. UU. que por mútua petición de ellos, sus ministros, oficiales y autoridades, hechos respectivamente, entregaran a la justicia, todas las personas de cualquiera de los dos países, que se procuran asilar ó ocultar en los territorios del otro, que esten acusados de asesinato, asalto con intencion de cometer asesinato, ó pirateria, ó incendio, ó robo asolto nocturno de casa con robo, ó forzamiento de mujeres, ó falsificacion ó circulacion de papeles falsificados, ó fabricacion ó circulacion de moneda falsa ya sea acuñada ó papel moneda, ó malversacion de los fondos públicos, cometidos en la jurisdiccion de la otra parte; a condición de que esto deberá hacerse solamente con una evidencia tal de criminalidad, que conforme a las leyes del lugar en donde el fugitivo se encuentre, se pudiera justificar su aprehension y auto de pricion para el juicio, si el crimen ú ofensa se hubiera cometido en el; y los respectivos jueces ú otras magistrados de los dos gobiernos tendrán poder, jurisdiccion y autoridad por queja hecha bajo juramento de especial orden para la aprehension del fugitivo, ó persona a su acusada para que pueda ser llevado ante tales jueces ú magistrados respectivamente, con el fin de que la evidencia de criminalidad pueda ser oida y considerado. Si en tal audiencia la evidencia fuese suficiente para sostener el cargo, será deber del juez ó magistrado que lo examino, certificarlo a la autoridad ejecutiva con objeto de que pueda espedirse el decreto de entrega del fugitivo. Las expensas de tal aprehension y entrega serán costeadas por la parte que hace la demanda y recibe al fugitivo.

2.º Que cuando alguna persona acusada de los crimenes mencionados en este tratado, hubiere cometido un nuevo crimen en los territorios del estado en donde buscó asilo ó se le encuentre, tal persona no debera ser entregada en virtud de las estipulaciones de este tratado, hasta que haya sido enjuiciada y haya sido absuelta de dicho nuevo crimen ó haya recibido el debido castigo por él.

#### ARTICULO 15.º

1.º Si alguno o algunos de los ciudadanos de una ú otra parte infringiese algunos de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado, dichos ciudadanos serán personalmente responsables, sin que por esto se interrumpa la harmonia y buena correspondencia entre las dos naciones, comprometiendose cada una a no proteger de modo alguno al ofensor ó sancionar semejante violacion.

2.º Si (lo que a la verdad no puede esperarse) desgraciadamente algunos de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado fueren en alguna otra manera violados ó infringidos, se estipula expresamente que ninguna de las dos partes contratantes ordenará ú autorizará ningunos actos de repelia, ni declarará la guerra contra la otra por quejas de injurias ó daños, hasta que la parte que se crea ofendida hallar antes presentado a la otra una espesicion de aquellas injurias ó daños verificados con pruebas y testimonios competentes, exigiendo justicia y satisficcion, y esto haya sido negado ó deferido sin razon.

#### ARTICULO 16.º

Desesos los dos altos poderes contratantes de que este tratado dure cuanto sea posible, convienen que permanezca en completa fuerza por el termino de doce años, contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones; y cada una de las partes tendrá el derecho de notificar a la otra su intencion de terminar, alterar ó reformar este tratado a lo ménos doce meses antes de la conclusion de los doce años, sino se hace notificacion, entonces continuará obligando mas allá del termino referido, hasta que transcurran doce meses del dia en que una de las partes notifique a la otra su intencion de alterarlo, reformarlo ó derogarlo.

#### ARTICULO 17.º

El presente tratado será ratificado, y

las ratificaciones cambiadas en Washington, en el termino de diez y ocho meses, ó antes si fuese posible.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente soñando con sus sellos respectivos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Granada, Republica de Nicaragua, en Centro-America, a los veinte dias de Junio del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.

SEBASTIAN ESCOBAR,  
AGUSTIN AVILEZ,  
JOHN H. WHEELER.

#### AVISO.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas a confiscacion, en virtud de la los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

#### DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.

Antonio Mairenc, Casa y tierras.

Juan Tardencia, Id.

Francisco Segovia, Id.

Jacinto Sárrreas, Id.

Policarpo Selaya, Id.

Francisco Rodriguez, Id.

Te efor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, liando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

#### DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.

Estor van Sandino, Id.

Santiago Morales, Id.

Casa en San Juan del Sur:

Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:

Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y

Domingo Vega.

Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y

Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucía,

en el Distrito de Tipitapa.

Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito

de Tipitapa.

Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del termino de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, a fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,

JOHN H. MARSHALL,

JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.

Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

#### IMPORTANTE AVISO.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto a todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

#### OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto a todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

En la plaza frente a la casa de Gobierno.



Restos del vapor San Carlos en 1977 en Las Lajas, en la costa del lago  
entre San Jorge y La Virgen, frente a Ormetepe

Wreck of the San Carlos on the Lake, blown on shore by a norther in 1858  
at Las Lajas, between San Jorge and Virgin Bay



Ruinas del muelle de La Virgen, 1977  
Vestige of the wharf at Virgin Bay in 1977



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 50

Sábado, 18 de octubre de 1856

Saturday, October 18, 1856

EXCEPTUANDO UNA COLUMNA DE AVISOS EN ESPAÑOL, las ocho páginas de este número son en inglés, dedicadas en gran parte a las crónicas de las batallas de Masaya y Granada del 11 al 13 de octubre que hacen temblar en sus cimientos al enclave anglosajón de Walker.

Cuando el 12 de octubre las fuerzas aliadas centroamericanas atacan Granada, los soldados filibusteros que laboran de cajistas en el "Departamento Inglés" de la imprenta de EL NICARAGUENSE —Charles E. Cantley, William Buchanan, Frederick Kapp y P. A. Yarrington— se distinguen rifle en mano en defensa de la ciudad, y una bala centroamericana le fractura la pierna al director John Tabor. Owen Duffy, ex corresponsal en Granada del NEW YORK TRIBUNE, le echa una mano en la dirección, (y en el No. 51, del 25 de octubre, "Tabor & Duffy" aparecerán como "propietarios"). En la propaganda del periódico los titulares naturalmente proclaman gloriosas victorias norteamericanas, y en este número el editorial "A Theme for the Novelist" [Tema para un novelista] sigue exhibiendo de cuerpo entero la megalomanía de El Predestinado que personifica al Destino Manifiesto de su patria sureña estadounidense.

EXCEPT FOR ONE COLUMN OF ADS IN SPANISH, the eight pages of this issue are in English, given in great part to chronicling the battles from October 11th to the 13th at Masaya and Granada which shake in its foundations the anglo saxon enclave of Walker's.

When the Central American allied armies attack Granada on October 12th, the soldiers working as compositors of the English department of EL NICARAGUENSE —Charles E. Cantley, William Buchanan, Frederick Kapp, and P. A. Yarrington— rifle in hand distinguish themselves in defense of the city, and editor John Tabor has his thigh broken by a Central American musket ball.

Owen Duffy, former Granada correspondent of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE, lends him a hand, (and on #51, October 25, 1856, "Tabor & Duffy" appear as "proprietors" of the paper). In its pages, propaganda headlines naturally proclaim "Glorious American Victories", and in this issue the editorial article "A Theme for a Novelist" keeps on displaying full blown the megalomania of the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny who personifies the Manifest Destiny of his homeland, the South.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### THE FORCE THAT ATTACKED GRANADA.

We have taken considerable trouble in endeavoring to ascertain from prisoners and collect from other sources the exact force that attacked the city of Granada; and from what we can learn, there must have been here, when Gen. Walker arrived, over one thousand men. . . . To oppose this force there was a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under command of General Fry, and the idea of a retreat never entered the head of one of them. . .

308 (1)

### A THEME FOR THE NOVELIST.

Less than two years ago, a thought sprang up in the brain of a young man, sitting in his book-girt sanctuary, where he was wont to hold communion with the great and good of other times. He pondered upon it; he revolved it in his mind; he looked at it on all sides; he saw the obstacles that were in the way of carrying it into successful practice; he saw, too, the glorious results that might be achieved for his generation, if, in the mysterious order of God's providence, he should be permitted to triumph; and he resolved. Thenceforth, he belonged not to himself. There was a mighty purpose to be achieved, and he longed to be foremost in its accomplishment.

*"With the standard of the peoples,  
Plunging through the battle storm."*

The result is now a page of history. It is also a most suggestive theme for the novelist. . .

During the night and day of the 12th, these hundred and twenty stood at their posts, and when the sottish enemy, frenzied with their Bacchanalian revels, yelled and vomited forth their blasphemous threats, the watchword of "God and Liberty" rose clear and loud above them all, and was not unheard in Heaven. Many a "three times three" was given for William Walker, and not one doubted, that he, who has been ordained to redeem Nicaragua from a vile a tyranny as ever cursed a nation, would yet appear for their salvation. And the morning dawned at length, and the coward enemy were still at bay. Even as in the traditions of ancient Greece, the Gods were said to lend their aid in combat to sustain the right, so, it would seem, that the warrior angels had that night hovered round the little band upon the plaza, and watched with special care the dwellings of the sick and the asylum of the women, and they were not molested. . .

But, as Gen. Walker and "the boys" drew near the plaza, and saw still floating from the flag-staff in its centre, the device of free Nicaragua—in a white field, with azure borders, the red planet Mars— and thus knew that Nicaragua was still safe, the drum and fife struck up the homely old tune of Yankee Doodle. . . . One year previous, on that very day, the never-to-be-forgotten 13th of October, Gen. William Walker entered Granada for the first time, and this was his "second coming."

308 (3)

### INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES.

As the American soldiers approached the Jalteba church, the bullets from the guns of the enemy were flying so thickly that every person on horseback instinctively sprang to the ground, and got behind his horse for protection. Gen. Walker alone remained on his, giving orders to his men with about as much *sang froid* as of ordering a bottle of wine for his dinner; and it was not until he was repeatedly requested, by those about him, to dismount, that he did so. He seemed to be as regardless of the effects of a Minnie ball as if he were proof against them. Fortunately he did not get touched.

309 (3)

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.—We take pleasure in stating that the compositors of the English Department of El Nicaraguense office fought bravely in defence of our city. Their names are: Charles E. Cantley, William Buchanan, Frederick Kapp, and P. A. Yarrington. They showed that they could make good use of the "shooting iron," as well as the "shooting stick."

309 (4)

### OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Attack at Masaya.

### COUNTER MARCH ON GRANADA.

Two Glorious Victories in Two Days!!

310 (2)

Among the wounded we regret to announce John Tabor, proprietor of El Nicaraguense, whose leg has been broken above the knee by a musket ball.

311 (3)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1856.

NO. 50.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### A TWISTER.

A twister of twists,  
 Once untwisted a twist,  
 And the twist that he twisted,  
 Was a three twisted twist.  
 Now in twisting this twist,  
 If a twist should untwist,  
 The twist that was twisted  
 Would untwist the twist,  
 And the twist that was twisted  
 Would all be untwist.

### THE MAIDEN AND THE EMPEROR. (Translated from the German.)

There was once a poor man who dwelt in a hut, and gained a livelihood by begging. He had an only daughter whom heaven had gifted with extraordinary wisdom, and who, little by little, taught her father to speak so wisely, that one day when he had gone to ask alms of the Emperor, the latter was astonished at the wisdom with which he spoke, and demanded who had taught him to speak so sagely. The poor man replied that it was his daughter; and the emperor being very wise himself, and proud of his wisdom, resolved to put that of the poor man's daughter to the test. So he gave the poor man thirty eggs, and said:

"Take these to thy daughter, and bid her get them hatched into thirty pullets. If she refuse to obey, evil will befall her."

The poor man burst into tears, for he saw that the eggs had all been boiled. But when he reached home and told his daughter all that had passed, she bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, telling him that he need fear no danger. She then took a pot of water, put a handful of beans into it and placed it over the fire; and on the morrow when her father had risen, she gave him the boiled beans, and told him to take his spade and dig a trench in a certain field by which the emperor would pass as he went out hunting, adding: "And as the emperor passes by, take the beans and sow them in a trench, and say aloud, 'God be gracious, and grant that my boiled beans may spring up quickly.' Then if the emperor asks how it is possible for boiled beans to grow, reply that it is as easy for them to grow as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The poor man did as his daughter had instructed him. He took his spade and dug a trench in a field by the side of the highway, and when he saw the emperor coming, he began to sow his beans in the trench, and to cry:

"God be gracious, and grant that my boiled beans may spring up quickly!" When the Emperor heard these words, he stopped, and asked how it was possible for boiled beans to grow. Whereupon the poor man answered: "Gracious emperor, it is as easy for these beans to spring up, as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The emperor divined who it was that had arranged this stratagem, and, in order to try still more the maiden's wisdom, he gave her father a small packet of hemp, and said:

"Take this to thy daughter, and bid her make as many ropes as are necessary for a ship. If she refuse to obey, her head shall pay the forfeit."

The poor man was sorely troubled at these words, but he took the small packet of hemp, and returned to his daughter, weeping all the way. When he told his daughter what had passed, she again comforted him, and bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, and fear no danger. On the morrow when he had arisen, she gave him a little piece of wood, and said:

"Take this to the emperor, and say that if he will cut me out of it a spinning wheel, a loom; and

a shuttle, then will I do that which he has commanded."

The poor man did a second time as his daughter had instructed him, and when he had delivered her message, the emperor was more than ever astonished at her wisdom. He put her to a new trial; he took a drinking cup, and said to the poor man:

"Take this to thy daughter and bid her empty the sea with it, that the bed of the sea may be dry enough to grow corn. If she refuse to obey, both her head and thine own shall pay the forfeit."

At this the poor man was more terrified than ever. But when he returned home and told his daughter what the emperor had commanded, the maiden comforted him the third time, and bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, and fear no danger. And on the morrow, when he had arisen, she gave him a pound of tow, and said to him:

"Take this to the emperor, and say that if he will stop with it the mouths and springs of all the rivers in the world, then will I do that which he has commanded."

Again the poor man did according to his daughter's counsel, and when he had delivered her message, the emperor acknowledged that she was wiser than he was himself, and commanded that she should at once be brought before him, he said to her:

"My daughter, tell me what can be heard the farthest off?"

And she answered: "Gracious emperor, thunder and a falsehood."

The emperor then took his beard into his hand, and demanded of his counsellors how much it was worth. When they had all placed upon it a value, some a greater and some a less, the maiden said:

"Most gracious emperor, none of thy counsellors have answered well. The beard of the emperor is worth as much as three showers of rain in a dry summer."

These words delighted the emperor, who declared that the maiden had answered better than all his counsellors. He then asked her if she would become his wife, saying that he would only receive one answer. The maiden prostrated herself before him, and replied:

"Gracious emperor, it is thine to command, and mine to obey what thou hast commanded.—Let me ask of thee one thing, namely, that thou shalt give me a writing, written with thine own hand, promising that if it should ever be thy will to send me away, I may carry with me from thy castle whatever single thing I may love best."

The emperor gave her the writing which she asked, and then had her placed on his throne beside him.

For many summers the empress was the beloved of her husband, but in time it came to pass that he ceased to cherish her. He then said to her one day:

"I do not wish thee any longer to be my wife. Leave my castle and go wherever thou wilt."

She answered: "Illustrious emperor, I will obey thee. Grant me only that I may stay until to-morrow."

The emperor granted what she asked, and in the evening she poured some of the juices of a certain herb into a cup of wine, and presented it to him, and said:

"Drink, illustrious emperor, and be happy! To-morrow I go away, and to-morrow I shall be more joyful, than I was even on my marriage morn."

The emperor drank, and soon his eyelids became heavy, and he fell asleep. While he slept the empress had him lifted into a carriage which stood in readiness, and then conveyed him into a distant grotto, which she had long ago had prepared in anticipation of such an emergency. When the emperor awoke, and found himself in the grotto, he angrily demanded how he had come thither.

"I have had you brought here," replied the empress.

Then he asked her very angrily wherefore she had done this, adding, "Did not I say that thou shouldst no longer be my wife?"

The empress took out of her bosom the writing which the emperor had given her before her wedding, prostrated herself upon the ground, and answered, "It is true, illustrious emperor; but this writing which was written with thine own hand, accorded me the right to bring with me when I quitted thy castle, whatsoever I might love best. I exercised my right, and brought thee, most gracious emperor."

When the emperor heard these words, he vowed never to part from so faithful and wise a wife.

So he embraced her, and returned with her to the castle; and they two sat thereafter side by side upon the throne for many summers; and when the autumn came at last, death reared them both together, like a double ear of corn.

FRIDAY.—Friday is one of the luckiest days in the American calendar. On it Columbus discovered America; the Mayflower landed; George Washington was born, and Cornwallis surrendered—to say nothing of other auspicious events occurring that day.

### A SERF'S LOVE.

Some years ago, a Russian nobleman was traveling on special business, in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in early. His carriage rolled up to an inn, and he engaged a relay of horses to carry him on to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The innkeeper entreated him not to proceed; for he said there was danger in traveling so late,—the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wished to keep him as a guest; he said it was too early for wolves, and ordered the horses to be put to. He then drove off with his wife and his only daughter inside the carriage with him. On the box of the carriage was a serf, who had been born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was much attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no signs of danger. The moon shed her pale light, and brought out into burnished silver the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father: "What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?"

"O, nothing but the wind sighing through the forest trees," replied the father.

The child shut her eyes, and was quiet. But soon she said again: "Listen, father; it is not like the wind, I think."

The father listened; and far, far away, in the distance behind him, through the clear, cold, frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of. He then put down the window, and spoke to his servant: "The wolves, I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postilion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child had heard approached nearer and nearer. It was quite clear that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his wife and child. At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant: "When they come up with us, do you single out one, and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them, we shall get on."

As soon as he put down the window, he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large dog wolf at their head. Two shots were fired, and two of the wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them, and devoured them; and meanwhile the carriage gained ground. But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Again two shots were fired, and two fell, and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post-house was yet far distant. The nobleman then ordered the postilion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically into the forest and the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; but the post-house was still distant. At length the servant said to the master: "I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as well as my own self. Nothing now can save you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones." The nobleman renounced, but in vain. When the wolves next came up, the faithful servant threw himself against them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it, as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last fatal attack. But the travelers were safe! The next morning they went out, and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down

by the wolves. His bones only were there. And on the spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." "But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."— [Russian Sketches.]

SINGULAR CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The London *Times* narrates a series of occurrences in the town of Bedford, England, which greatly excited public curiosity and puzzled the wiseacres. On a recent night an alarm of fire was raised in that town, which was found to proceed from a house where the servants, in the absence of the family, had been thoroughly cleaning, with a view to rid it of vermin. In furtherance of this design recourse was had to fumigation by means of burning sulphur. The sulphur was duly ignited and the vessel placed in what was deemed a safe position—the middle of the room—and the room vacated. About two hours thereafter it was discovered that the sulphurous fluid had escaped from the vessel, fired the floor, and eaten its way through the boards. The fire was extinguished and all was deemed safe. This was on Tuesday night. On Saturday evening the head of the family returned, and on retiring to rest, and having innocently thrown his damp stockings on the carpet, what was his astonishment on seeing them ignite! Something like a panic seized the household, but at length their fears were pacified and they went to rest. The next day (Sunday) while the master was at church, fire was again discovered in the house. It was suppressed, but in the course of the day no less than thirty fires broke out in different parts of the house, in the presence of most respectable and intelligent persons. Says the *Times*:

"Every part of the furniture in every room of the house appeared to be charged with some mysterious, self-igniting gas. Smoke issued suddenly from cupboards, large and small, from almost every drawer, and even from boxes of linen and woolen materials, which had not been opened for some length of time prior to the Tuesday's fire. Some of the statements made before the Coroner are so startling as to be nearly incredible. One gentleman laid his handkerchief down upon the sofa, when it forthwith ignited. Another gentleman, while discussing the marvels of the day and washing his hands, discovered that the damp towels on the horse in the bedroom were on fire. A lady, anxious to prevent further mischief, had a short time previously examined a box containing articles pertaining to feminine wearing apparel, and pronouncing it safe had shut it up, but on going to remove it, felt that it was hot, and on re-opening it discovered the contents in a blaze; but it is impossible to enumerate all the strange fantasies played by this subtle and mysterious fire. Of course, suspicion was soon awake, but the closest investigation afforded no ground on which to rest the surmise of foul play."

On Monday the same phenomena, somewhat abated, reappeared, and it was found that the greater part of the property in the house was charred or burnt to tinder. A fire coroner held an inquest upon the subject, and all the above-mentioned incidents, with others, were deposed to. A lengthy investigation was had, but the evidence failed to account for the singular occurrences. The evidence of two medical gentlemen who had witnessed the phenomena indicated a most remarkable and important class of truths in chemistry. They were of opinion that the sulphurous fumes, in connection with the gas of the charred wood, had charged the entire house with inflammable gas, which, in case of friction, in others by electricity, had been from time to time ignited.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 18.

El Nicaraguense will henceforth be published by the firm of Tabor & Duffy.

## THE FORCE THAT ATTACKED GRANADA.

We have taken considerable trouble in endeavoring to ascertain from prisoners and collect from other sources the exact force that attacked the city of Granada; and from what we can learn, there must have been here, when Gen. Walker arrived, over one thousand men. Five hundred and fifty Guatemalians and San Salvadorians started, on Friday about noon, under command of General Savala, to attack this city. On their way down, or about the time they entered the city, they were reinforced by about two hundred Chamorristas, who had been known to be for some time in the vicinity of Tipitapa under the command of Bartolo Loco. This made an effective force of seven hundred and fifty men.

They must have been under the impression that Gen. Walker had left Granada almost wholly unprotected, and that the few who did remain in the city would not fight. In order, as it appears, to make their escape impossible, they divided their party in two. One kept position on the road leading to Masaya, and the other got between the city and the lake. The latter move would prevent our citizens from getting on board the steamer which was at no great distance from the wharf.

To oppose this force there was a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under command of General Fry, and the idea of a retreat never entered the head of one of them. As soon as it was ascertained the enemy were in the suburbs of the city, our men threw themselves into the strong points about the plaza, and defended them with such vigor that not one man of the great force against whom they fought dared to show themselves in the plaza, or at any place within range of their guns, except occasionally behind a strong barricade, or a thick adobe wall.

Our citizens held the large parochial church, the guardhouse, the armory and the house immediately opposite the armory, on the west side of the plaza. The Quartermaster's Department was also held by the employees of that establishment—eight in number—from the time the enemy entered the city until late in the night; and did not leave their position until the enemy had actually dug through a wall that surrounds their yard. Mr. H. W. Wyatt had the charge of this command, and certainly did his duty. By the gallant conduct of this little band, the books, and all in the establishment were saved from destruction.

The armory was, we believe in command of Col. Jones, and it could not be entrusted to the keeping of a braver or more intelligent man. He felt deeply sensible of the importance of his trust and nobly performed the part he was called upon to do. The house adjacent to the Armory was defended by Major A. Gillis, and a few men. The Majors courage and coolness in battle has justified the high opinion always entertained for him by all who knew him, and will cause every American in Nicaragua to sympathize with him on account of his wound, and wish for his speedy recovery. The defence of the Church, in which were several women and children, was under

the immediate direction of Brig. General Fry. The men in this edifice commanded both ends of the plaza, as well as the opposite side, and the bullet marks in the house within its range, in which the enemy had planted themselves is the best proof of the bravery of those who defended it. There was a small party in one of the towers that, from their position, were able to do much execution.

But, perhaps, the hottest of all the fighting was centered about the guard house. The position of this building rendered it open to the shots of the enemy from three sides. In fact shots could reach it and do deadly execution from all parts of the large plaza, as well as from nearly all parts of the lesser plaza of St Sebastian. Capt. Swingle of the Ordinance was very active in defence of this post, assisted most nobly by Theo. Lane. The latter gentleman is said to have proved himself on this occasion to be the very type of endurance and courage. While assisting in defending this post, the Hon. Thos. Basye received two wounds, neither of which is dangerous.

The hospital, too, was an important place, and was defended under the supervision of the Hon Judge Wilkins. This gentleman's military experience was now found of much advantage. Between the hospital and the Guard-House, on the opposite side of the Plaza of St. Sebastian, is situate the residence of Col. Wheeler, United States Minister. Its fortunate location saved it and the lives of all its occupants. The commander of the attacking forces was heard several times during the night, to offer large rewards to any person who would go and tear down the American flag which was in front of the Minister's door, but there was not one man found courageous enough to attempt the dangerous venture.

The enemy did not gain one single important position after they had been in the city two hours, and in their hopelessness they offered the most liberal terms to the citizens if they would lay down their arms, and surrender as prisoners of war. To this they invariably replied, "Americans never surrender," and with three cheers for General Walker, poured fierce volleys again into the positions of their enemies. Their assailants next tried to intimidate them by telling them that Gen. Walker had been beaten at Masaya, and that before many hours there would be a force of four thousand strong brought against them, and that those, flushed with their recent victory would easily overcome them, and murder every American man, woman and child they saw. But the reply "let them come: Americans never surrender," and three cheers for General Walker and another murderous volley, was what they got for their attempted deceit and duplicity.

In the morning the already large force of the enemy was augmented by about three hundred men from Masaya; making in all ten hundred, and fifty men. Many are of opinion there were as many as twelve hundred of the enemy here before General Walker returned. We have been, we repeat, particular in stating the number, and have taken especial care not to set ought down that we are not almost sure of. It is more probable that there were more, than less, than the numbers we give.

Nearly one-third of the entire force which came into Granada must have been killed. We have already buried about one hundred and fifty. During the first

day, and night, and early in the morning of the second they buried many of their own dead; as the freshly made graves in the yards indicate. They also threw such quantities of their dead into our wells as to almost fill some, and in several wells there must have been as many as a dozen. In some instances they threw their dead down privy vaults, and some of the ponds adjacent to the city were almost filled with dead bodies. We have, in addition to this great loss, between fifty and sixty prisoners, among whom is a colonel who was second in command. He has been allowed to go at large upon his parole of honor. He confesses himself astonished at the defence the Americans made here, and frankly admits the inferiority of his people as soldiers, and in point of intelligence. He had an interview with Gen. Walker, and nothing surprised him more than the General's appearance. "Instead of finding him" says the Colonel, "an immensely large filibuster whose appearance was about half man, and half alligator, I found him to be a small mild, modest-looking person of much refinement, and polished manners." The Colonel is of opinion that the disastrous defeat at Granada will prevent any more of his countrymen from coming to Nicaragua for the purpose of fighting against the Americans.

From all we can learn, General Savala has not now under his command more than two hundred of the large force he brought here with him, and those are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to leave him altogether.

## A THEME FOR THE NOVELIST.

There is a truth of history, and there is a truth of fancy. The worker does as wondrous things as ever flitted through the misty shadows of a poet's dream. What has been, if properly and vividly recorded, would startle us by the strong dramatic character of the incidents and scenes more than all the offshoots of the imaginative brain, whose vision rests only upon "the things that might have been, but never were." Compare the romances of brave Sir Walter with those of Bulwer, Sue and Dickens, all redolent with truth and nature; but while the latter teem with high resolves, noble aspirations, beautiful and holy sentiments, and the bravery and loveliness that has its home and dormitory in the heart and soul of the modest, courageous and self-denying, the former shows how all this is wrought out and stamped upon the century in great and glorious deeds.

"Each must work, as God has given,  
Hero hand and poet-soul;  
Work is duty while we live in  
This weird-world of sin and dole.  
Gentle natures, lowly kneeling,  
Lift their white hands up, appealing  
To the throne of Heaven's King;  
Stranger natures, culminating,  
In great actions, incarnating  
What another can but sing."

It is deeds, and not resolves and projects, that command the attention of the age. Less than two years ago, a thought sprang up in the brain of a young man, sitting in his book-girt sanctuary, where he was wont to hold communion with the great and good of other times. He pondered upon it; he revolved it in his mind; he looked at it on all sides; he saw the obstacles that were in the way of carrying it into successful practice; he saw, too, the glorious results that might be achieved for his generation, if, in the mysterious order of God's providence, he should be permitted to triumph; and he resolved. Thenceforth he belonged not to himself. There was a mighty

purpose to be achieved, and he longed to be foremost in its accomplishment,

"With the standard of the peoples,  
Plunging through the battle storm."

The result is now a page of history. It is also a most suggestive theme for the novelist.

How dramatic the events of the 11th, 12th and 13th of October. For a twelve-month, four States, with a population of nearly 2,000,000 souls, had been using their combined efforts to bring into the field an army to exterminate the Anglo-Saxon element in Nicaragua. Their march through the country to within twelve miles of the American Army; the sally of Gen. Walker to meet the braggart invaders; their defeat and rout at Masaya—this is already written by a worthy pen. How bold were these "Chapins," when they fondly deluded themselves with the belief that Granada was unprotected—that there were none in the old stronghold but women and children, the sick and wounded. How bravely they marched in, and how easily nine hundred surrounded one hundred and twenty! How ignominious their conduct as warriors—how ridiculous the result to them—how sublime to us! They did not get possession of the arsenal or magazine, but they robbed the houses and trunks of friend and foe alike. They loaded themselves with plunder, and the measure of their ambition was full. In vain during the night their bugle sounded a charge. Their coward souls refused to move, but instead, they skulked in the outskirts of the city; and they who dared not fight were not afraid to murder. Innocent unarmed men were placed against the wall and shot in cold blood—among them two professed servants of the Most High. Ah! little did the catiffs think, as they kicked His Word through the streets and trampled it in the mud beneath their feet, how, in one short hour, He would be upon them with a terrible vengeance, and sweep them away like grass before the sickle.

During the day and night of the 12th these hundred and twenty stood at their posts, and when the sottish enemy, frenzied with their Bacchanalian revels, yelled and vomited forth their blasphemous threats, the watchword of "God and Liberty" rose clear and loud above them all, and was not unheard in Heaven. Many a "three times three" was given for William Walker, and not one doubted, that he, who has been ordained to redeem Nicaragua from as vile a tyranny as ever cursed a nation, would yet appear for their salvation. And the morning dawned at length, and the coward enemy were still at bay. Even as in the traditions of ancient Greece, the Gods were said to lend their aid in combat to sustain the right, so, it would seem, that the warrior angels had that night hovered round the little band upon the plaza, and watched with special care the dwellings of the sick and the asylum of the women, and they were not molested.

Twenty-one hours had the fight continued, when the sentinels at the arsenal saw a cloud of smoke upon the far off hills, bounding the Masaya road. There was no mistaking that: "General Walker is coming!" was the shout. There was a pause—all eyes were turned toward Jalteba; and when, after a few minutes watching, "our boys" were seen desfilng with the precision of veteran troops down the terrace by the distant church, with no splendid uniforms glittering in the morning sunshine, and no inspiring strains o



martial music to urge them on, but with victory and defiance stamped on their mud-stained figures, and written on their waving banners—ah! then there was a shout went up from the arsenal that was echoed from the old parochial church, and rolled on and grew heavier at the Guard-house—a shout that carried hope and new life and tearful joy to the hearts of our families and friends, but such terror to the craven enemy that they could not fly, and fell, many of them in the pitfall they had dug themselves. There were some who heard it, and at first knew not its meaning—friends who were cut off and lying in their houses in momentary expectation of the assassin's knife. But, as Gen. Walker and "the boys" drew near the plaza, and saw still floating from the flag-staff in its centre, the device of free Nicaragua—"In a white field, with azure borders, the red planet Mars"—and thus knew that Nicaragua was still safe, the drum and fife struck up the homely old tune of Yankee Doodle; and those who knew not the meaning of the shout, knew the air that in other days had led their fathers from victory to victory.

One year previous, on that very day, the never-to-be-forgotten 13th of October, Gen. William Walker entered Granada for the first time, and this was his "second coming."

#### AN ADVENTUROUS PARTY.

Late on the evening of Sunday, the 12th, a party consisting of Major Rogers, Minister of Hacienda; Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General; Capt. Sammis, of the Quartermaster's department; Col. Lainé, one of Gen. Walker's Aids, and an escort of about fifteen Rangers, started from Masaya for the city of Granada. They had not advanced far when it became evident that it would be dangerous to proceed, and Maj. Rogers returned to acquaint the General of the fact. The remainder of the party encamped for the night. Before morning they were attacked, and though they defended themselves bravely, and succeeded in cutting their way through, they were, unfortunately, separated from each other. Col. Lainé was taken prisoner. Col. Fisher with two Rangers returned to Masaya, but discovering that Gen. Walker had returned to the assistance of Granada, they also retraced their steps to this place. On their way they met several large parties of the enemy, and were therefore obliged to make very circuitous routes. Col. Fisher with his two companions returned on Thursday morning. They were very much fatigued, having eaten nothing from the time they started from Masaya, until they arrived at Granada, except once where they happened to get to a small hut where there were nineteen women and children, and only one man. The Colonel placed a guard at the door to prevent the egress of any of the natives, and then provided something to eat for himself and men.

During the week several others of the party arrived. They reported Capt. Sammis dead, as they had seen his horse fall under him, and supposed that he had received a severe wound. But fortunately Capt. Sammis himself arrived in the city this morning. He had not been wounded, and had eaten nothing from the time he left Masaya until he arrived here, remaining without food about five days. Capt. Sammis is quite a young man, and one of the most promising officers in the army. There are now only four of the entire party missing.

#### SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!

We are informed by intelligent and loyal Democrats of this city, that when the late attack was made upon Granada, they gave up all hope for the city. Not knowing the character of the American people, and believing it impossible that one hundred and fifty men, and a portion of those infirm, could contend successfully against the heavy odds coming down upon us from all quarters, many of these people ran away to the mountains; and in some cases, we have heard of them being slaughtered in the woods whither they had gone for safety. When it is known that many of the emissaries of these brutalities were former residents of Granada, it can scarcely be credited that even savages would pursue their passions so far; but nevertheless it is a truth, that the most cold-blooded atrocities were performed on fleeing natives by men who were once their next door neighbors. There were but few engaged in these horrid tragedies, for we are justified in saying that out of a population of fifteen thousand, Granada did not furnish more than three hundred men to the ranks of the enemy; and those three hundred were only enemies because the Americans had introduced into Granada a plan of living without theft. It was once the privilege of the military officers in this city to "raise the wind" by the most questionable measures, and as a matter of course, when a better government was established under Gen. Walker, these titled thieves found their occupation gone, and therewith the chance of living a dissolute life. These were the traitors who came into Granada with patriotic cheers upon their lips; these were the men who promised to save the country—these were the men who claimed the evangelism of order—these were the men who loved Granada too well to see her in the hands of the present government, and yet live! What did they do? What were their works?

Coming into town at mid-day, by a foray upon their own countrymen they were soon fed. Their next move was for a whiskey shop; and at night-set, one-fourth of the attacking force was turned into the same set of drunken vagabonds that had been driven out of Granada just one year before. Their native instincts still hold mastery, although they were in front of danger and in the path of duty. At night, had not a large portion of the foreign force been constrained to remain sober, our small garrison might have gone forth and tied up with ropes the loafing rascals who came into this city to redeem it to order and good government.

But their system of "order" did not stop here. Those who did not get drunk, under cover of night resorted to robbery; and but few houses escaped unpillaged. Every thing capable of being carried away was stolen, not only from foes, but alike from friends. The poorest natives were forced to give up their money; and those who had none, in some cases were lashed. Trunks, boxes and every other place where goods or valuables might be had, were turned topsy-turvy; and when clothing could not be made useful, it was torn to pieces. For twenty one hours this continued, and we say it with all candor, the simple natives fled from it as from a pestilence. They ran into the woods, crept into corners, hid themselves in all kinds of places, and trembled until the plague was driven out. Those who saw the eager eyes that watched the Jalteba, when they heard that the Americans were coming, can bear testimony to the

fidelity of the people of Granada. Those who saw them make voluntary offering of refreshments to the exhausted soldiers, know how willing it was done. They had been robbed of almost every thing, except when the American guns could protect them; but of what was left, they gave with a willing hand.

Such facts as these are worthy to be studied by the world at large. Those who have slandered us without knowing of what they wrote, can weigh these evidences and then decide upon whom to cast the title of friends and protectors to the people of Nicaragua.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLES.

As the American soldiers approached the Jalteba church, the bullets from the guns of the enemy were flying so thickly that every person on horseback instinctively sprang to the ground, and got behind his horse for protection. Gen. Walker alone remained on his, giving orders to his men with about as much *sans froid* as if ordering a bottle of wine for his dinner; and it was not until he was repeatedly requested, by those about him, to dismount, that he did so. He seemed to be as regardless of the effects of a Minie ball as if he were proof against them. Fortunately he did not get touched.

Among the many narrow escapes from the enemy's shots, at the Jalteba, was Henry Walters, whose fine heavy-cased gold hunting watch arrested a ball which would otherwise have entered his groin. The bullet sank into the watch, but, save the jar such a shock gave his system, he received no injury. He has already fought in four battles under Gen. Walker, and was at the first taking of Granada.

One gentleman left the following card in one of the houses in which he took up a temporary residence:

JUAN OTTON DE OPPLEN,  
TENIENTE CORONEL  
De Artilleria.

The card was one of fine Bristol board, and indicated much taste in its execution. His pocket book was also left, as well as his commission signed by Carrera. Gen. Walker now holds the commission.

During the fight at Masaya several lances were taken from the enemy. In the hands of a person skilled in their use these may be very effective weapons, but they certainly seem to us of very little account. They are but a step in advance of the bows and arrows of the Indians of the North, and have long since been discarded by the nations that conduct a war in a scientific manner.

The handle of the lance is about twice as long and thick as an ordinary broom-handle; the lance on the end is an oval piece of iron, or steel, about four inches in length and about an inch and a half in its greatest breadth. In riding, they grasp the handle about its centre with one hand, and its lower end rests upon their right foot. Close to the head of the lance some had a little red flag, split in the centre like a swallow's tail.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.—A citizen, whose bravery during the late defence of this city was amply demonstrated by the saving of a wounded man from the very presence of the enemy, on hearing one of the "dagoes" cry out, "yo soy rifleiro," very coolly remarked that the fellow might be a rifleman, but his credentials were gathered in a different school from those known by that name in Kentucky. The Nicaraguan rifleman earns his reputation by successfully attacking trunks and winning other people's goods; while the Kentuckian has the honor to be a terror to all such rascals for the skill with which he drops them at the distance of one or two hundred yards.

THE DOG PRINCE.—This specimen of military caninity accompanied the troops to Masaya, and was always with the most advanced of the First Rifles. The howitzer was his favorite position, and the boys were afforded considerable amusement, amid the din of the battle, at the manner in which he would jump at an imaginary enemy when the gun was fired. Prince is regarded as *le fils de regiment* by the First Rifles.

A NEW IDEA IN WAR.—Our Rangers sometimes find lying in the woods, in the vicinity of the city, some of the Guatemalan and San Salvadorian soldiers, with their legs tied. These prisoners say they were thus tied by their officers in order to prevent them from running away in the fight. Verily, this is something new under the sun.

Col. SANDERS, in his report, says the whole of the officers and men of the First Rifle Battalion did their duty, and "it would be mockery to try to give one officer more praise than another. They were all willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the cause they were engaged in."

COL. JOHN ALLEN.—This officer was in command of the body of the Second Rifles with Major Cayce in the repulse of the Lancers, mentioned by our correspondent, and proved himself to be a brave man. After this engagement, he was ordered to assist Capt. Dreux and Capt. Green, in their position near the large plaza. The combination succeeded in repulsing the enemy several times during the day.

COL. MCINTOSH.—This efficient officer proved himself at Masaya well worthy of the position he occupies. He was always watchful and always ready to attend to his duty. His care for his wounded men is well worthy of notice. As soon as it was ascertained the enemy were driven out of Granada he immediately dispatched one of the Companies under his command to bring in the wounded of his Battalion from the scene of the conflict at the Jalteba.

CAPT. GREEN.—From the inability of one man to see the whole of a battle, the report of our "Special Correspondent" must be necessarily very defective. It appears that Capt. Green, of the Second Rifles, assisted Capt. Dreux, of the Second Infantry, to sustain his advanced position during the day, and acted very bravely. Lieut. Henry T. Sherman was wounded in the neck while assisting in the defence of this point. Sherman has not been able to speak since he received the wound. It is not likely to prove fatal.

CAPT. O'REGAN.—This gentleman charged into a house, at Masaya, full of the enemy, with his sword in hand, at such a rapid rate that his Company could not keep pace with him. Col. T. F. Fisher and Lieut. Page accompanied him, and had the house cleared of the enemy before the men arrived.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.—We take pleasure in stating that the composers of the English department of El Nicaraguense office fought bravely in defence of our city. Their names are: Charles E. Cantley, William Buchanan, Frederick Kapp, and P. A. Yarrington. They showed that they could make good use of the "shooting iron," as well as the "shooting stick."

OUR COMMISSARIAT FORCE.—Lieut. W. H. Buttrick, Lieut. J. S. West, Lieut. G. A. Hawley, Lieut. H. C. Wall, A. A. Corning and Capt. W. H. Lyons, behaved gallantly, and rendered efficient service in defence of Granada.

In the report of our special correspondent we mention Capt. Drew. The proper reading of the name is Dreux.

The following copy of a letter written by Mr. David H. Wheeler, the Agent of the American Bible Society, at Granada, seems, considering when it was written, almost prophetic. It is a clear, fair statement, and will excite much sympathy for his sad end. But "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and in the place of one Missionary killed by those savages, hundreds will yet pursue their goodly calling here in security:

GRANADA, Oct. 3, 1856.

To-day I took my books and went around and sold only one testament. Many said they had no money, and others said they would purchase after the "combat" was over. We are looking for the enemy every day, full three thousand strong, with some good officers and some very good soldiers. To this force Gen. Walker can oppose 1000 fighting men, together with what he may receive from California and New York, which may be 300 men. At present the enemy are strongly fortified at Masaya, only 12 miles distant. Gen. Walker is preparing to receive them, and there will be some hard fighting, but the Americans feel very confident of success. Perhaps prudence would have dictated that I should have left here on the eve of a battle such as is expected every hour, but I came when there was no enemy near and none expected, and my work is here and there will be many wounded and dying to care for, and I can do some good, certainly. True, I may be among the slain, for these men have threatened a war of extermination against all Americans, and if they should be victorious they will do as they have said. If I should perish, do the best you can for my family, for they are poor and will need all that can be afforded them. Should the enemy come and attack the city, I shall leave my books posted and money and effects in the hands of Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister. For reasons I need not name, the United States flag will afford very little protection to American citizens here.

Yours, truly, DAVID H. WHEELER.

J. C. BRIGHAM, Cor. Sec. Amer. Bible Society

"Hog or dog?—that's the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 18.

## COMBINATION OF ALL THE SPANISH AMERICAN STATES AGAINST THE WHITE RACE.

A Chilean newspaper, "El Diario," published at Valparaiso, which claims to be the "Organ of National Progress," in a long article published in its columns on Sept. 1, 1866, takes strong ground in favor of a combination of all the Hispanio-American States to resist what it calls the filibustering tendencies of the government at Washington, and the whole white race of North America.

But, before all things, says El Diario, comfort is necessary for those who are suffering in Nicaragua under the power of Gen. Walker. On the floor of the Chilean House of Representatives, ten members have protested against the leaning of the Cabinet at Washington, for the purpose of exciting an interest in the Hispanio-American countries, and in the hope of being the means of forming a protecting alliance by the unity of their race.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has presented to the Chief Executive power of that State, in a formal and decided manner, a request, that the Chilean legations accredited near the different governments of Central America, and all other Spanish countries on the Continent of North America, be instructed to obtain a complete knowledge of their attitude to fall into this view in the event of its probable success.

El Diario takes credit to itself for being among the first to advocate this scheme, and then conceives the idea that Chili will be made a great continental nation when the result has been achieved.

And it would not surprise us in the least, when the Americans have been "wiped out," the "universal Yanketonian" obliterated, and the whole white race brought into subjection by the Hispanio-Indian-Americans, that Chili will become a State of considerable importance.

In all circumstances, the platitudes of the El Diario would not deserve a notice, were it not for its pointing to the significant fact, that the half-breeds in the Isthmus entertain such a radical hatred to the whites, they are desirous for a war of races. On such a result we cannot have a second thought. "When the Gods destroy they first make used."

### DESPICABLE SUBTERFUGE.

We are informed by undoubted authority that, in order to induce the natives to enlist to fight against the Government and people of this country, the authorities of San Salvador and Guatemala obtain copies of El Nicaraguense, and reissue it, publishing decrees of the most absurd character, and circulate them as having come from President Walker.

The meanness, the dishonesty of such a proceeding puts it out of our power to comment upon it.

**THE MAGAZINE PISTOL.**—The "magazine pistol" is a new device in the line of firearms. From the description given, it appears that this pistol is so constructed, that after being charged with cartridges and caps, it can be fired fourteen successive times, as fast as the hammer can be cocked and the trigger pulled, placing it far ahead in capacity of any firearm of the same size ever invented. The revolving block and magazine can also be attached to a musket, fowling-piece, or rifle, giving them a capacity to fire sixty successive charges, with all the certainty and exactness that they can now fire a single charge.

The U. S. government has twelve large depots for arms, besides two national armories which manufacture them. In these depots there are 143,000 stand of small arms, guns, pistols, carbines, exclusive of the number issued to the arsenals of the various States, and the supply of the army.

**ANDREAS RELIC.** Among the presents brought from Rome to Paris, by Cardinal Patrizi, who was the Pope's representative at the christening of the royal babe Napoleon, is a relic said to be a piece of our Saviour's cradle, studded with diamonds. Our version of the Bible reads that he was cradled in a manger.

The editor of the New York American has heard of a bet, made a few days ago, which is something decidedly novel. Two politicians have bet each other a cord of wood—the loser to buy the wood, have it carried to the owner's house, saw it, and then take it in.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

## OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

### Attack at Masaya.

ROUTING THE ALLIED FORCES.  
COUNTER MARCH ON GRANADA.

## Two Glorious Victories in Two Days!!

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

As we informed our readers last week, the Allied forces having advanced from Managua, Gen. Walker ordered the garrison at that place, amounting to three hundred and fifty men, to fall back immediately on Granada, in order to allow the enemy to occupy that place. This they did; and it was the unanimous wish of every American in Granada that their apparent success would inspire them with sufficient courage to attack this city. Such an attack could be followed only by one result—a most disastrous defeat. The citizens—that is the persons not belonging to the army but engaged in trade and attending to the civil business of the State—formed themselves into a company to assist in the defence of this city, and participate in the glory of a victory.

But, as the enemy would not come, Gen. Walker, having received a reinforcement from the United States, as well as two mountain howitzers, and shanks, grape-shot, &c., advanced on to Masaya to give them battle.

On the 11th of October, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., Gen. Walker, accompanied by his staff, rode across the large plain of Granada to put himself at the head of the advancing column. The troops were formed into battalions at various places. As the General passed them, he was greeted with loud cheers.

On the level ground in the vicinity of the Jacocha Church, near to the quarters of the First Rifles, he halted until the troops ordered to march had all arrived. About twenty minutes only were consumed by this delay. The First Rifle Battalion was in the front. As soon as the General halted they took up their line of march, and passed, headed by a life and drum. The colors of the battalion were those that had but a few days previously been presented to them by the mother and sisters of the Colonel commanding them—E. J. Sanders. The Second Rifles and Infantry came on headed by the military band. On the colors of the Second Rifles were the words, "Victory or Death," a sentiment that might be read in the countenances of every soldier of the entire force as plainly as if it was written there. The First and Second Infantry followed those, and with the Minie's, with which they were lately armed, appeared like men who were fully equal to any emergency.

Each soldier of the entire command was served with rations for three days. They were in excellent spirits; they looked active and strong, and the manner in which they conducted themselves proved that they were under strict discipline.

The order to move forward was given; two companies of Rangers under the command of Major Waters, forming the advance guard. The First Rifle Battalion, commanded by Col. E. J. Sanders, were next.

Immediately after the Rifles, rode Gen. Walker and his staff. Among his staff officers were Gen. Carrascosa and Gen. Plonda. These were followed by the body guard of the General, who are distinguishable by their sky-blue uniforms, with red facings. In this party were, also, several gentleman volunteers.

Following the General's guard, were the pack mules, bearing ammunition, &c., and the two mountain howitzers, which were in charge of Capt. Swartz, and Lieut. Farron with the necessary number of men for their proper working.

After the artillery, marched the Second Rifles, Col. Jack Allen; the First Light Infantry, Col. John Markham; the Second Light Infantry, Col. I. McIntosh. All the latter were under the command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby. On the extreme rear were mounted Rangers.

There was but little of interest transpired on the march out. It rained a shower or two, and the men rested about midway to take something to eat. They were all in excellent spirits, and compared themselves to a large picnic party. The road in the vicinity of Granada was very difficult for pedestrians. While crossing over a very bad spot, some one requested Gen. Carrascosa to allow him to ride behind him on his mule; the General consented, but instead of getting astride, as he hoped, the person who applied for a deck passage, succeeded in pulling the General off his

mule. It was with much difficulty that he was saved from falling into the mud. The incident excited a laugh that ran along the entire line; and indeed men in good humor often laugh at a less ludicrous circumstance. The General's mule was not called upon to carry debris during the remainder of the distance.

The utmost good order was observed. There were no stragglers, nor were there any that appeared anxious to remain behind. Before entering Masaya, Gen. Walker ordered a halt, in order to allow every man to rest half an hour, and have all things put into the most complete working order. At about 10 o'clock, the entire force was encamped in the outskirts of Masaya.

The clouds which had hung loweringly during the afternoon, all cleared away in the early part of the evening. The moon—near its full—arose in splendid majesty, and by its light we could see at a distance of about seven hundred yards the roof of the upper church, which was, we supposed, in the morning to be the scene of a severe conflict. Everything in the city was as still as if a pall of death was hanging over it. Across the lake Masaya was distinctly visible, rising silently high into the clear ether in huge heavy volumes, the smoke from the volcano of Mount Masaya. Those of our soldiers who were not on piquet or other service, spread their blankets on the ground for a sleep, with as much apparent unconcern as if an enemy was not in the country.

The hum of voices in our camp had nearly subsided, and little could be heard above a whisper, except the sharp grinding of the molars of our horses which were tied in the adjacent gardens. Men lay gazing on the stars, and thinking, perhaps of some far distant one who might also have the same constellation in view, when their reveries were suddenly disturbed by the discharge of a piece of ordnance in the possession of the enemy. Every man was on his feet in an instant, with his gun in his hand. Every man saw our—Gen. Walker. He was reclining on the ground in front of a cane house, and while we were all "hobbling around" and dodging the Minie bullets, he lay, undisturbed, with the most provoking coolness. Some of us had never been in a battle, and amused ourselves, or, more probably, afforded amusement to others, by dexterously endeavoring to afford no obstruction to those missiles.

The Americans encamped on both sides of the road. In the centre of the street, where it was supposed the enemy would fire their cannon, there were not any persons allowed to remain. The fire of the enemy was promptly returned, but as some of our party had advanced, in order to take observations, close to their position, our men were ordered to cease firing, lest they should wound some of our party. In fact, one of us—Capt. Hooff—came very near falling by the fire of his friends; he advanced so closely to the enemy that he was not distinguishable from them, and had two bullets sent through his hat by our riflemen. This random shooting was kept up for two hours, but there was not any of the Americans killed. Four were wounded, one only of whom is dangerously so.

Parties of the Rangers and Lancers of the enemy came in contact several times, and the latter were instantly repulsed with loss. Once during the night a party of Lancers came up to the very door of the house in which a body of Americans were quartered, and freed their guns. Not one American was touched, but several of the enemy were made to bite the dust. One American boy, about fourteen years of age, who was with the soldiers, shot the bugler of the Lancers in this charge—a feat of which he felt very proud. The peculiar whistle of the balls as they passed over us proclaimed that the enemy were also furnished with large numbers of the Minie rifles.

About daylight on the morning of the 12th the battle began. The American forces were stationed on an eminence. The enemy were seen in large numbers at a distance of about five hundred yards. They fired upon us with a large gun, and seemed (it was too dark to determine their motions accurately) to be advancing under the cover of its fire. A bomb from one of our howitzers was thrown with nice precision in their midst; when the smoke cleared away there was not one of them in sight.

Our men, who had been some time standing in lines, were ordered to advance. They moved on about one hundred yards. The howitzers continued to throw shells until they got in sight of the church in the upper plaza. The First Rifles were now in sight of the church—a shell was thrown in the plaza, and the word was given to charge. With three loud cheers and the wildest enthusiasm, the Rifles ran down the slope, followed steadily by the remainder of the forces. The

enemy, unable to resist such a vigorous attack, fled in every direction. Company C, commanded by Capt. Dolan, had the good fortune to be the first in. Two of the General's aids, Mabon and Gist, accompanied them. The church and the houses surrounding it were entered in a minute. And when Gist returned and said, "General, the plaza is taken!" a loud shout of triumph rent the air.

It seemed impossible to have anything better planned, or more nicely executed than this attack. The soldiers were all as steady as if they were unconscious of the presence of an enemy. General Walker moved steadily on with the Rifles, and, with as much coolness as if conducting a game of chess, directed the movements of his men. The superior management of this attack will be appreciated, when we state that not one man was lost in gaining this strong point.

The soldiers were now allowed time to get ready their breakfasts. Several beehives were slaughtered. An abundance of cheese, eggs, tortillas and bread were found in the adjoining houses, and in one place bread was found, in an oven, which was just baked. It appeared from this that the enemy did not expect to be obliged to leave their quarters quite so soon as they did.

The taking of this plaza decided the fate of Masaya. We had now the advantage of a good position; and a vigorous assault in a few minutes would have placed the whole city in our hands. The soldiers requested permission to charge directly on to the large church in the center of the large plaza, but Gen. Walker would not permit them to run the risk of losing their lives.

During the morning several prisoners were taken, but they could not tell accurately the strength of the force that had been fighting with them. They are so little acquainted with arithmetic that their ideas of numbers appear to be confined to much or poco, but collating all they said, we came to the conclusion that there were somewhat over two thousand five hundred men defending Masaya. The American forces were between nine and ten hundred. We have not yet had time to find out the exact number.

In order to make our position clear, it may be as well to state that, there are three plazas in Masaya—two small ones, and one very large. In the centre of each plaza stands a church, and, as may be supposed, the edifice in the largest plaza is much the largest of the three. The three plazas and three churches are so nearly in a straight line, that a street running past the ends of the lesser churches would go through the middle of the larger church. A cannon ball fired out of the center door of either side of the central church would hit one end of either of the smaller ones. It will be apparent from this, also, that guns planted at the small churches would strike the center of the large church. The distance from the large church to the lower small one is about four hundred and seventy yards; to the upper small one—the one which Gen. Walker now held in possession—is about eight hundred yards. There are eight blocks of buildings between it and the large plaza. The blocks are about one hundred yards square, and are surrounded, for the most part, by thick adobe walls.

All the streets, so far as could be ascertained, at their junction with the large plaza, were strongly barricaded. The principal one—that leading from the church to the lower small one in the morning—was defended by at least one cannon. In the afternoon, when our men got so that they could see behind it, they said there were three. We had no cannons, and had only, in the shape of heavy ordnance, two mountain howitzers. Unfortunately the carriage of one of those broke, by the force of its own rebound, before the small plaza had been taken in the morning. It may be as well to state here, that the carriages upon which our howitzers were mounted, had been made with much haste, as their proper mountings had not been sent with them from New York, where they were purchased. But Lieut. Farron, who had charge of it, had it so rigged up in a short time that it did much service during the day. Before night the other one under Capt. Swartz, required some slight repairs; but it was at no time entirely unfit for service.

After the men had eaten breakfast, the sappers and miners were set at work in cutting through the walls, so as to allow an approach of our howitzers toward the central plaza. Thus by cutting through the middle of a block, the cannons of the enemy were rendered entirely useless, whereas we were enabled to throw our shells into their midst in perfect security.

While one portion of the sappers and miners were cutting a road through the block—which was in a straight line with and between the two churches—for the howitzers, and the First Rifle Battalion which accompanied it another detach-

ment of them were engaged in opening a way through the buildings and yards on the opposite side of the street, for the advance of the Infantry. When all things were ready the Rifles advanced in the way assigned them, and the Second Light Infantry assumed the offensive across the street. Both worked their way steadily forward, driving the enemy from house to house, from block to block neither at any time losing an inch of the ground they had gained. Col. E. J. Sanders, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Ashton, led on and directed their men with the utmost coolness and judgment. The voice of Sanders could be heard sharper than the whistle of a Minie, and louder than the report of its discharge. The Second Light Infantry, under the direction of Lieut. Col. McIntosh and Major Deussenbury, showed unexcelled bravery. They did not permit the Rifles to progress faster than they did, and in one instance the company commanded by Capt. Drew, was one whole block in advance. This Captain and his company fought so fearfully, and so bravely, that he was more than once surrounded by the enemy, and would not abandon his advanced position until the General had issued positive orders for him to withdraw.

The First Rifles, having the charge of the howitzers, and travelling in the most direct route, were watched by the lookers on, with great interest. As the howitzer, commanded by Captain Swartz, threw a shell into the enemy's ranks, they ran in and took possession. They thus fought all day. The enemy were lying dead in all directions, but, wonderful to relate, we lost only two men, and one of these was killed by being so close to the enemy that the bursting of one of our own bombs took effect upon him.

Capt. McChesney and 8th, with their companies, got at one time so far in advance that they were in danger of being hit by shots from men of their own battalion, while shooting at the enemy. A bullet hit a bunch of keys in McChesney's pocket, the shock of which caused him for a while to walk a little lame. His comrades laughed considerably at his expense, at intervals of the fight, on account, as they said, of the singular circumstance of a man being wounded in a bunch of keys.

A curious accident happened Capt. George Leonard of Co. B, First Rifles. He was in the thick of the fight, at the head of his men, when he dropped insensible upon the ground. A report reached Headquarters that he was dead. Shortly afterward rumor had it that he was not dead but had been shot in the mouth. The fact was he had not been touched; but a bullet passed so closely by his lips that it took the breath completely out of his body. After lying about ten minutes he recovered, and was so unconscious of the cause of his fall that he attributed it to a fit of apoplexy. Leonard is one of the "original fifty-six," and it gives us pleasure to add that the General showed an appreciation of his bravery by brevetting him a Major on the field.

There were only about four hundred and fifty men advancing, as already described, toward the enemy, the remainder of our force formed a reserve under Brig. Gen. Hornsby, and remained, for the most part during the day, near the position first gained in the morning to protect the rear. Gen. Hornsby, from his coolness and promptness on the field, seems to us a model officer.

The enemy had roads cut through the woods, and fields around Masaya, and tried several times during the day to surround us, but they were invariably driven back with loss.

Once during the afternoon a large body of Lancers attacked a detachment of our Rangers. They defended themselves bravely until a portion of the Second Rifles, under Major Cayce came to their aid, and repulsed the assailants with considerable loss. This same Major Cayce, who possesses as much bravery as there is any occasion for, has, from his long acquaintance with the habits of these people, as good an idea of their mode of warfare as any Field officer in the Nicaraguan Army.

Once during the day General Mendez rode across the plaza accompanied by his aids, within easy gunshot of the ladies. He got up so near as to be heard very distinctly giving them a hearty damning, and rode off again immediately. Several shots were fired at him, but it is thought he was not hit. He was dressed in a plain suit, but his aids were clad very gaily in scarlet, and had sufficient parti-colored ribbons floating about them to serve in the dress of a fashionable lady.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the First Rifles had reached the houses on the Plaza. Both them and the Infantry were anxious to charge the enemy in the large plaza, but this would not be permitted by General Walker. They could do it in the morning with much less loss.

Before night General Walker had taken up quarters about midway between the Churches. His staff were armed with Sharpe's carbines, and did good execution during the day in picking off some of the enemy. Among those who distinguished themselves as good shots were Col. Kewen and Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson.

Nearly all we fought against, except the Allies, were men who had been forced into the fight. The Rangers say their officers, several times during the day, beat them from behind cactus fences, with their swords, and thus compelled them to fire upon the Americans.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy rang bells and gave other demonstrations of having been reinforced. Night came. The Americans were on the edge of the large plaza. The firing gradually lessened, and at about 10 o'clock, it had almost entirely ceased. At this time, in addition to our two killed, we had fifteen men disabled by wounds. The enemy had killed on their side to our knowledge about one hundred men. There must have been many more killed by our shells in the large church and about it, of the number of which we could know nothing.

As soon as night came, they began to desert in large numbers. About midnight Gen. Walker received intelligence that a large body of the enemy were moving out of Masaya toward Granada. At three o'clock on the morning of the 13th, the American soldiers started in pursuit. But they were not overtaken until they had reached the Jaltaba Church in Granada.

It appears that as soon as Gen. Beloso, a San Salvadorian who is Commander-in-chief of the Allies—heard of Gen. Walker's approach he dispatched by a different road about six hundred men to attack Granada. He must have been under the impression that the capital had been left wholly unprotected, and that it would fall easily into his hands.

They arrived about 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 13th, and entered the city by two parts. They attempted to get into the plaza, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They then got into houses, and began to cut their way into the centre of the city.

There were only about one hundred and fifty Americans in Granada, including the sick in the hospital, and these, under Brig. Gen. Fry, held the city and fought against this great odds for twenty-one hours.

Many of the women and children were placed for safety in the large parochial church, and a few sought the protection of the house of the American Minister. But the American flag was no protection. Brave men and Mississippi rifles were all that saved them. The American Minister himself was at the time laboring under a serious illness; and were it not for the valor of his countrymen who would not see the stripes and stars defiled or dishonored, he, like other American citizens, would have been dragged from his bed and inhumanly butchered.

There were, unfortunately, some merchants and missionaries here who refused to take up arms, supposing that the flag of their country would afford them protection; but when the enemy found they could not enter the plaza, they went around to the houses of those persons, and murdered them in a shocking manner.

Among those who thus lost their lives was a Mr. Wheeler who had been sent here to distribute Bibles by the Bible Society of New York, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, and a Mr. Lawless, who had been a merchant here for some years.

They broke into the houses of citizens who resided beyond the protection of our guns, killed every person they saw who had a white face, and destroyed all the property they could. Twice they attempted to fire the houses, but did not succeed.

About 8 in the morning of the 13th—the anniversary of the day on which he first took Granada—Gen. Walker and his force were within gunshot of the Jaltaba church.

On a slight eminence in the road, the enemy had erected a barricade and placed a cannon. Those who came from Masaya here met a strong piquet of those already in the city, numbering probably a hundred, and they did certainly defend this spot with a spirit of desperation. Our men advanced to within fifty yards of them under a most galling cross-fire. At this point, so intensely hot was the fire that they were stopped for about twenty seconds. At this juncture Gen. Walker himself appeared at their head. The sight of him made them invincible. They charged like enraged lions, and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving their cannon on the field.

They then rushed into the city, attacking the places in which the enemy had fortified themselves,

and in less than three-quarters of an hour the whole opposing force was seeking for safety by hiding in the bushes, and endeavoring to escape from the city by every available source.

The numbers of the enemy killed in Granada is truly astonishing. In many of the houses they lay piled up in dozens; they were lying on the streets, on the door-steps, and in the out-houses. They were killed in large numbers in the bushes; whole bauge loads were killed while they were endeavoring to escape by the lake, and intelligence is every hour arriving of where tens, and twenties of bodies have been discovered in the yards. The guardhouse is already nearly full of prisoners, and others who have been endeavoring to escape, are being, while we write, continually brought in.

Among the wounded we regret to announce John Tabor, proprietor of El Nicaraguense, whose leg has been broken above the knee by a musket ball, and Major A. Gillis. We have not had time to collect a list of all the killed and wounded. This will, probably, appear officially.

The victories of Masaya and Granada have put us expect, a period to the war in Nicaragua. These who attacked Granada were not natives of this country. They boasted during the night that they were San Salvadorians and Guatemaltecos and that being such, we might as well lay down our arms at once, as they were unconquerable.

We blush to add that there were white men among them whose voices indicated that the United States of North America had been disgraced by giving them nativity.

The march to Masaya, spending the night without sleep, fighting all next day until morning, marching back, and gaining such a splendid victory at Granada, is, probably, the greatest test of American endurance and bravery that has ever occurred.

SECOND TARGET EXCURSION OF THE PIZERINCTUM GUARDS.

(Reported by "The Captain.")

The morning of the 32th proximo, was a morning that seemed lent to the world expressly for a target excursion. As old effulgence crept alamborously from his midst couch in the lake on the higher side of (hontales, his red eye tipped a knowing wink in the direction of Granada, as much as to say, "now then, Pizerinctums, the time that was to arrive, have arrive. Nature smiles upon her favorite sons, and to borrow an expression from Nap. the Emperor, whom you all so much resemble, "from the summit of the five volcanoes a thousand Greasers look down upon you to witness you shooting upon this ever to be memorable day. Selah." Of course the Pizerinctums were around. High Jinks, I regret to chronicle, was around early. Jinks said he had a bad taste in his mouth, which he attributed to a cold he caught in his right eye, while travelling in the Camden and Amby cars, seven years previous. Jinks also said that it was the early bird that caught the worm—alluded to a Mr. Smith who was an early riser, in proof of his statement, but did not say what worm Smith caught. Jinks made other lucid and appropos remarks, and finally compared himself to the lark, which I have read of in Blackwood's Magazine, as a bird of a disreputable character, who is often heard at dawn of day warbling Bacchanalian tunes, with the air of one who has been up all night.

Swillin Swigle next appeared on the Plaza, habited in his usual recherche style, a pretty good indication in his making up, of what wasn't at the Quarter-masters. Swillen Swigle always labors under the mental hallucination that he is the owner of a dog, and that he has dimes in his pocket to rattle, so he whistles occasionally the tune of Tatter Jack Welsh, which puts one in mind of sweet Agnes Robertson at Wallack's Theatre, and then strikes at attitude with both hands down, down, in the capacious depths of his empty pockets. Jinks says he would like to go round the world with Swillin Swigle, (Jinks's great forte is "going round,") "because," says Jinks, "we'd always have a wind, you know, and if the wind was ahead, we'd unship the bowsprit and rig it out over the stern by which nautical nomenclature we'd have a fair wind all the way." But Jinks, as already stated, was not very lucid in his reasonings on the morning of the 32d.

Next came the old friend of every body, who is anybody, Titas Bricks. The new comer accosted us on his approach with an observation, the originality of which could only have come from Bricks—"Gentleman," said this wonderful man, "it is a fine morning." While we were yet pon-

dering over the profundity of this remark, which came from him in the most off-hand, nonchalant manner imaginable, Swillen Swigle proposed a cock-tail at the Lone Star.

This done we breakfasted. I shall not dwell upon this repast. We had an excellent table, a cedar table I think, and we left it in accordance with the salubrious precept instilled into the mind of Bricks when quite young—"In the hey-day of existence as it were by a maiden aunt of fifty manners, "always rise from the table as hungry as when you sit down." On this occasion I think we rose a share hungrier. But the dinner, ah, the dinner. But first the target excursion.

At 10 o'clock A. M., to the sound of martial music the Pizerinctum's proceeded to the target ground—a beautiful lawn about three miles from Granada on the Masaya road, to which some mad wag has given the name of "Bohoken." Every native whether male or female, every mule, every hair-trunk on legs had to clear the track when the Pizerinctums with solemn tread and slow, presented to their optics, their "horrid front." At length we were there, and the target, the head of a whiskey barrel, with the "Gaceta Oficial de Costa Rica," pasted there-onto, being put in position—distance, nine and-a-half paces, the Captain, (myself, fair reader,) gave the order to blaze! I shall only give the result of the shooting of High Jinks, Swillin Swigle, and Titas Bricks. The others I regret to say, for the honor of my command, were but medium shots.

High Jinks—Thunderbum, first shot; gun found not to be loaded. Second shot—missed fire. Third shot—forgot the cap.

Swillin Swigle—Sharpe's Rifle, first shot—went off accidentally. Second shot—no ball in cartridge. Third shot—passed through the hat of a Pizerinctum, not 120 feet from target—short man fortunately.

Titas Bricks—Minnie musket. First shot; great whizzing heard—nothing seen of the ball. Second shot; dropped a monkey from the top of a tree, 40 feet above where the target would have been, if the target had been 40 feet to the right of where it was. Third shot—hit High Jinks in the knee cap.

The prize was of course carried off by Titas Bricks, being the only person who drew blood. The Pizerinctums then returned to the city amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the showering of roses in their path.

But, as I said before, the dinner; "for your man of war" says Carlyle, "is not wholly made of spirit, (it) but of clay and mud spirit mixed. He must have congeniality as well as glory to make him happy, and food and raiment (give ear, ye commissaries and quarter-masters) must be given him or he dies." So the Pizerinctums' proceeded to the Banquet Hall. Annexed is the bill of fare.

Soup—Fog, without seasoning.

Fish—None, (pronounced by the medical staff, injurious at this season.)

Bouillie—Leg of nothing; no turnips; mosquito haunch, without onions; cimex lectularius; sauce omitted.

ROAST—Omitted, (on account of the variety of side-dishes, sand-fly, fricaseed; centipede, en squillette; spider, à la mode the boiled dishes.)

DESSERT—No pies—no strawberry tarts—egg shells—not crackers—spoons—small knives.

PUDDING—Omitted.

DRINKS—Moonshine straight; morning dew, without; ice "returned"—i. e. warm water, rain water; well water; lake water; assorted water; promiscuous water; water; cold water (omitted.)

After the pangs of hunger were assuaged, and the more substantial viands had been removed, leaving only the egg shells, nut-crackers, spoons and small knives upon the table, with plenty of moonshine straight, and dew, without. (High Jinks attempted a pun upon this beverage, and said he thought the whole dinner might be styled a "do without," but High Jinks was frowned upon for the attempt, and was unsociable during the remainder of the evening.) After this proceeding, I say, and just as "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" was commencing—Reader, another time I'll tell thee all. The Pizerinctums are summoned to the Plaza, • •



## The Battles of the 12th and 13th of October, 1856.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from the reports of the officers in command of the various battalions. The confusion and delay in our office, caused by the late attack, and the unfortunate accidents which happened to Mr. Tabor, the editor-in-chief, put it out of our power to arrange the reports as under more favorable circumstances we should have done. The battles of the two days were so connected that it would be difficult to separate them on paper, and procure all the incidents.

The report of Colonel Sanders is full of interest, and bears out the statements of our correspondent, who, it would appear, followed the fortunes of the First Rifles. He says:

About 12 o'clock on the 11th they took their position in line, and the command was given to move forward. The men were in good spirits, and about 9 o'clock at night they encamped in the suburbs of Masaya. Shortly after lying down a skirmish took place between Col. Markham's regiment of First Infantry and a scouting party of the enemy, which lasted but a few moments, without any serious result. Between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 12th, the whole army took their position for battle, the howitzers in front, supported by the Rifle regiment. After advancing but a few yards, Capt. Swartz of the Artillery was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to throw a shell into a small plaza, and Company C, commanded by Capt. Dolan, charged and took possession of the church in the plaza, and the whole army soon followed, and commanders of regiments received their instructions from the Commander-in-Chief for further operations. The Sappers and Miners were ordered to go in advance, and supported by the Rifles cut their way into the main plaza, between two streets running directly thereto—the streets on the right and left being protected by the enemy with barricades, cannon and sharpshooters. After having cut half way through to the main plaza, the howitzers, commanded by Capt. Swartz and Lieut. Farren, were ordered to the support of the Rifles—and of those two gallant officers too much praise cannot be awarded, for their daring bravery and coolness in discharge of their duty. History has not a parallel. They fired a successful shot into an adobe building, where a large number of the enemy were resting securely behind barricades. On the smoke clearing away, Company B, commanded by Capt. Leonard, and Company G, commanded by Capt. O'Regan, with their gallant soldiers, took possession of the building, where they were charged upon twice by the enemy. Capt. Ewbanks took possession of the corner house on the right. The Rifles were then within seventy-five yards of the main plaza, when the gallant Swartz and Farren again came to their assistance with their guns. The enemy were in large force immediately in their front about this time.

The Commander-in-Chief having received information that Granada was attacked by a large force, and believing that a large portion of the force at Masaya had gone to aid in taking Granada, where the most of our ammunition was, he ordered a retreat from our position, and about 12 o'clock at night we were on our road back to Granada. After marching all night the glorious sun of the 13th of October rose in beauty and splendor—the anniversary of the first taking of Granada. When we got into the outskirts of the city we were received by a heavy fire from the enemy, but with a shout and yell we rushed on the city of Granada, which was again, on the same day, taken by General Walker.

Of the officers and men composing the Rifles, they did their duty well, and it would be mockery to try and give one officer more praise than another. They were all willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the cause they are engaged in.

About 11 o'clock, on the 12th, as stated by our correspondent, Col. Allen was ordered to assist a detachment of Rangers against a body of Lancers. The enemy was repulsed, and the following from his report will show how he and his men were engaged until they had fought their way to a peace:

The soldiers of my command advanced and received the fire of the enemy coolly, returning it with effect. After a few volleys had been exchanged the enemy left the road and retired, apparently satisfied. Major Cayce, though Field Officer of the Day, advanced with, and showed, as he invariably does, great coolness and firmness.

After the enemy retreated I returned to the Plaza St. Sebastian, when I received orders to support Capt. Dreux, 2d Infantry, and Capt. Green, of my command, who were warmly engaged near the main Plaza. I found on my arrival that Capt. Dreux had one private killed and Capt. Green several wounded. We were attacked in this place in front and on the left, but repulsed them several times from the latter position.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of both officers and men engaged here; they exhibited the greatest coolness and gallantry.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. Hornsby, with one Company of 1st Infantry joined us, and shortly after this we received orders from Your Excellency to fall back on the Plaza St. Sebastian, which we did in the best of order. Immediately on our arrival Capt. Green was ordered to assist Col. Sanders, where he remained until orders were given to concentrate on the Plaza St. Sebastian.

The position we occupied on the march from thence to Granada was in the rear of 1st Rifles and van of 2d Infantry.

13th. In the attack on the enemy who were stationed near the Jalteba Church, with one piece of cannon, a slight confusion occurred in the

troops who preceded us, which divided my command, throwing myself, Capt. Gore, Lieut. Hart, Lieut. Trapp and seven privates, almost in advance of the entire command, at which time we received orders to charge the cannon, having succeeded in which, and hearing firing in the Plaza, I ordered them forward. Major Cayce (by order of Gen. Hornsby) remained at this point with the balance of my Battalion to guard the dismounted howitzer.

From this place my small command advanced rapidly, and turning to the left one street from the Plaza, stormed the corner back of the Lone Star, where we killed a number of the enemy. Capt. Bell, who accompanied us in this charge, was wounded in the thigh.

We then proceeded under a hot fire to the Guardhouse, when Major Potter gave up his command to me. We fired a cannon from this point twice into Your Excellency's quarters, and once into the house occupied by Capt. Morris, then charged the latter place, our men gallantly carrying it. This was the last place, I believe, the enemy occupied in the city.

I am happy to state that no casualties occurred in my Battalion during this last battle. Major Cayce will give you a separate account of his proceedings with the remainder of the Battalion.

The command of Col. Allen was divided near the Jalteba Church. The following extract from the report made by Major Cayce is very graphic, and shows the way in which the enemy was handled by this gallant officer and his men:

In compliance with an order given by Brig. Gen. Hornsby, I led the Battalion towards the Grand Plaza, until opposite the ruins of the Mercedes Church, at which point I received an order to diverge to the north and dislodge a portion of the enemy who were at the time occupying the wall immediately in the rear of the building occupied by the Surgeon General. Having succeeded in crossing the street, (though under a most galling fire,) ten minutes sufficed to accomplish the dislodgement, and then indeed began the work of death, the enemy flying in every direction, receiving death at the hands of our unerring riflemen. Finding after a length, that more remained to oppose us, I ordered a march at quick time to the Plaza, and arrived just as the last of the panic-stricken foe were seeking in flight that safety which their vaunted valor could not secure them. In regard to the conduct of the troops, I must say to Your Excellency, that never in my life have I seen men more cool or gallant in their actions than the little party which I commanded.

In the report of the actions of the Second Light Infantry, Col. McIntosh says:

I would be doing injustice to a brave officer, did I not here mention the name of Capt. Robert Ellis, of the Rangers, for the fearless manner in which he exposed himself to the enemy's fire.

It was soon discovered that we were in danger from the shell thrown from our howitzers, which caused an order to be given for us to fall back to the small plaza. Companies A, B, C and D, of my command, were then stationed at different points and held as a reserve. Company E, under Capt. J. Dreux, was then thrown out on the left, to keep the enemy from making any move on Col. Sanders's command, which was nobly working its way through the centre street leading to the grand plaza. He was afterwards reinforced by Capt. Green, of the 2d Rifles. These two officers deserve great credit for the bravery they displayed. Exposed as they were, they fought their way nearly to the northeast corner of the plaza, and held their position under a hot fire until they were called off just before dark. I regret to inform you that Lieut. Henry T. Sherman, of Company E, was severely wounded whilst gallantly seconding the efforts of his Captain. Companies A and B acted as picket-guard during the day, and performed their duty to my entire satisfaction. At dark my battalion was posted on the two main streets leading into the plaza, and occupied a position in which they could do good service through the night, in case the enemy meditated anything in the offensive. Thus we remained until the order reached us to prepare to march for Granada.

Before going further I beg respectfully to state, that that portion of my battalion ordered to remain inactive throughout the day expressed great eagerness to be led into action and assist their comrades.

Returning, my battalion was posted on the extreme left, and when hearing Granada firing was distinctly heard; my men, though much jaded, moved with great alacrity, and manifested great eagerness to be the first into action. Their position could not admit of it, and we had no chance to take part in the contest at the Jalteba. As soon as that point was gained, however, and sufficient space made for us to come up, we immediately charged down the road. An order to halt and stand fast was received, for the purpose of protecting the rear, and was promptly obeyed, with the exception of Captains Bell and Grant's Companies, they advancing with such speed, and the firing was so deafening, that they could not hear the order, and so continued on in the general charge. These two officers behaved well; the former was wounded whilst at the head of his men. As soon as the danger from the rear was passed, I was ordered to advance with Companies A, B, C and E. They responded to the call with cheers, came up well, and did much execution. We entered the plaza and charged the enemy in different directions, with such impetuosity that they were quickly routed, scattering in all directions.

I cannot close this report without making favorable mention of Major H. Dusenbury and Capt. T. Henry. They rendered great assistance in preserving order among the men, and encouraging them in the field. The men composing my battalion acted in harmony, and obeyed my different orders promptly,

each one vying with the other as to who should do the most good service.

We also take pleasure in making the following extract from the official report of Col. Natzner:

I have the honor to report, on the evening preceding the day of the battle in Masaya, Major Dusenbury, as Field Officer of the Day, and Capt. Matzdorff, as Officer of the Guard, distinguished themselves by the greatest vigilance, activity and circumspection.

The Plaza of St. Sebastian being taken on the ensuing morning, and the 1st Rifle Battalion and part of the 2d Infantry Battalion advancing till within two blocks of the great plaza, Captains Leonard, Dreux and Green distinguished themselves by remarkable bravery and courage with their Companies.

Although the Artillery did not have all the efficiency expected, I cannot but acquaint Your Excellency of the most courageous and cool manner in which Capt. Schwartz and Lieut. Ferrand discharged their duties, which deserves high and full credit.

In the attack on Granada on the 13th inst., Your Excellency has seen very well, that the gallantry of the officers and soldiers, generally, left nothing to be wished for, although as regards discipline, the commanders of the respective Battalions and Companies did not keep their men enough together; but when our troops reached the plaza, having occasion to observe every one more particularly, I have to recommend to Your Excellency, Capt. Swingle, of the Ordnance Department, who being stationed before the Guardhouse, fought against the enemy in Your Excellency's and Narciso Espinosa's houses.

Lieut. Col. McIntosh and Major Dusenbury, likewise, behaved very bravely in two charges.

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from Gen. Fry's report of the defence of Granada:

At 1 o'clock P. M., the alarm was given and the enemy seen advancing. The garrison, consisting of a company of about 40 citizens, (under the command of Major Gillie) the wounded and convalescent in the hospital, and some men of the staff corps, having been previously instructed, occupied the range of buildings extending along the south and east sides of the plaza, from the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments to the Hospital. The guns had been placed as follows: One eighteen and one six pounder at the southwest corner of the plaza, one nine pounder at the Guardhouse, and one six pounder at the Hospital.

The enemy advanced in column along the street leading into the northwest corner of the plaza, and I ordered the nine pounder to be run forward and directed against them, which was promptly done, under the direction of Lieut. Crowell and Captain Hardy. At the first discharge, which was followed by three hearty cheers for Gen. Walker from the garrison, the enemy fell back, and making a circuit, advanced upon the Hospital, where they were held in check by the fire of the six pounder, under Capt. Swingle, which dismounted one of their guns, and by the force rallied by Major O'Neil. They then commenced a vigorous attack upon our rear from the east and south sides of the plaza, where they were gallantly met by the force along our whole line. The contest in the rear of the Guardhouse was particularly obstinate and maintained on our side by some fifty men under the command of Capt. Swingle, assisted by Captains Lewis and Pickersgill.

During the night and following morning, the enemy made several attempts to attack us in front, but were driven back by the fire of our artillery. Most of the American ladies and children were placed in the Church and in the house of the American Minister, in the rear of which I posted a guard of 15 men, under Lieut. Micou.

During the fight the enemy, through a deserter from our army, made a proposition to us to surrender, promising us protection, and stating that our army was defeated at Masaya. The answer was a shout of derision and defiance; and the battle continued until 10 o'clock the following morning, when it was speedily terminated by the entrance of the army under the Commander-in-Chief.

Thus for 21 hours a force of at least 900 of the enemy was repulsed by less than 25 men, in which number was included all the sick and disabled of the army.

Where there were so many instances of gallantry and good conduct, it is difficult to specify who were most deserving of commendation. Annexed is a list of officers, soldiers and citizens who were conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. Also a list of the casualties in my command, amounting to 7 killed and 10 wounded.

The loss of the enemy I am unable to report accurately, from the fact that during the night of the 12th they threw a large number of bodies into wells and other hiding places, and buried some. About 150 bodies have been discovered.

### EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJ. POTTER.

On Sunday, 12th inst., about 1½ o'clock P. M., standing on the corner of the Plaza, near the office of the Ordnance Department, saw a man mounted on a gray horse, galloping past the Jalteba church, followed directly after by some dozen or more men upon the run. Those standing near me thought it a courier from Masaya; directly the supposed courier returned, and soon after came back again with thirty or forty mounted men, passing the Jalteba church towards the northeast of the city. Suspecting that it was a party of Lancers from the enemy, I ran towards the church, as far as the office of the Adjutant General, when I was satisfied that it was a strong force of the enemy; went immediately to my house (the house formerly owned by Dolores Lajarsa) and sent my wife and children with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to the residence of Col. Wheeler, Minister from the U. S.

From my house I went immediately to the Ordnance Office, and there found Lieut. W. B. Hite, on duty, with two Sergeants and men; reported the approach of the enemy, and gave them such orders as I thought necessary, and then started to Minister Wheeler's to see if my family had arrived safe, and arrived at the corner of the Plaza, near the residence of Mr. Teller, just in time to check the charge being made by the enemy down the street for the Plaza, by killing the leader, who was gallantly leading the charge, much in advance of his men, running and shouting.

My first shot was with a Sharp's carbine, only wounding and staggering him against the house, and then rolled him into the street with my six shooter. I think this was the first man killed in the city. Mr. Hughes and several others saw this fortunate check, (it completely halting the charging party,) by which those working the nine pounder cannon were enabled to fire it.

I cannot speak in praise or commendation of the nine pounder cannon during the commencement of the attack—two of our own men were very seriously wounded by it. The charge on the Plaza was abandoned by the enemy; their force concentrated and made a vigorous effort to enter the small plaza by the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. There the enemy were gallantly held in check by Capt. Swingle with the six pounder cannon, assisted and covered by many citizens with rifles and muskets, encouraged and directed by Capt. Watkins. The brass field-piece brought to bear by the enemy at this point, was soon dismounted by the heavy and well-directed fire of Capt. Swingle, with the six pounder. His coolness and bravery cannot be too much praised.

Concluding that the hospital and guardhouse would require an additional supply of ammunition, I returned to the Ordnance office, on the way crossing the heavy fire of the enemy near the entrance to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and despatched two men loaded with ammunition for the hospital—one of them only reaching there, the other stopping at the guardhouse. In the meantime, the attack of the enemy being so strong and vigorous, and having no cover from which to hold and work the cannon, and there being no command to direct the movements in the vicinity, Capt. Swingle withdrew the six pounder to the cover of the guardhouse, about 5 o'clock, P. M. Those in the hospital remained in it under the direction of Capt. Wilkins, where they gallantly defied themselves until the reinforcement with the Commander-in-Chief arrived. Before the withdrawal of the six pounder to the guardhouse, Capt. Wilkins was very active in rallying the citizens to assist in covering the loading and working the cannon.

At 5½ o'clock P. M., I crossed from the Ordnance office to the church, alone, (not finding any one at the moment willing to cross the Plaza, with as much ammunition as I could carry in two haversacks; and soon after arriving there, was desired by Gen. Fry to take command of the defence of the front of the church.

From the commencement of the attack, the Express wagon, in use by the Commissary Department, had been standing in front of the house called the "Lone Star." After being desired to take charge of the defence of the church, I found a man (I regret that I am not able to give his name) who by my orders crossed the plaza and drove the wagon to the Ordnance office, and loaded it with ammunition, but from some cause unknown to me, did not return with it. The wagon was loaded in front of the Ordnance office nearly an hour—no one appearing to be willing to cross with it—when a Mr. Haynes crossed from the guardhouse and drove it over—a highly creditable performance. After making a careful examination of the church and premises connected, the force to defend it, &c., I placed Mr. J. L. Richmond, with men, in charge of the part called the "Dead House," its yard and adjoining apartments, in the quarters in the rear of the church, extending to the street below. "Capt. Kelly," Mr. Franklin, Robert H. Smith and three others, were stationed in the tower at the northeast corner, where they were of essential service, and their conduct is highly commendable. Others were properly stationed in the yards and apartments belonging to said quarters. The communication of the above mentioned quarters with the church was through a hole in the separating wall.

No regular attack was made upon the church or premises communicating. Capt. Lyons, of the Commissary Department, can give much information of those in the church, as he was there until the end of the attack. About 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Pickersgill came in from the guardhouse with the information that the force there was small; that Capt. Swingle was much engaged in the defence of the yard in the rear of the guardhouse, with bomb shells, using them as hand grenades, and making fuse to explode them from the artillery match rope, &c., and that some commanding officer was required there, or the place would be taken, as the enemy were making vigorous attacks on it from almost every side.

I was then directed by Gen. Fry to take command of the guardhouse, where I remained until the arrival of Col. Allen, on the 13th inst., who courteously accepted of my request to relieve me. I then assisted in the use of the six pounder on the quarters lately occupied by Capt. Morris, and in charging the enemy from those quarters. Capt. Wm. Lewis gave valuable assistance in the defence of the guardhouse, but was prevented from great activity by bis illness. He can give much information of the conduct of the men who defended the guardhouse. Chas. Richardson gave such assistance as his ill health would permit, and I can recommend the conduct of a Cuban, name unknown to me; I think he is a sub-Alcalde or Prefect. I have seen him often in an office near the "Lone Star" house. There were many there who behaved creditably, whose names are not known to me. I can highly commend the action of John Askton, a mechanic employed in the Ord.

nance Department; James Lambert, blacksmith in Ordnance Department, (wounded); The Lane, and one — Jones, under charges for murder was of valuable service—he crossing the plaza with messages to and from Lieut. Hite, and ammunition, at my request, several times. I would recommend him to the clemency of the President and Commander-in-Chief. James H. Longacre, a mechanic employed in the Ordnance Department, a very brave man, was killed; private Chs Smith, of Ordnance Department, also killed. In the guardhouse, one man, a member of the band, name unknown to me, was killed, and several wounded; among the wounded, was Capt. Green, of the Port. In the church I noticed the conduct of a Lieutenant, name unknown to me, whose conduct I think was cowardly—to say the least, unofficer-like. Mr. Hughes, from New York, was with me much of the time, and was quite cool and brave.

In regard to the defence of that part of the plaza occupied by the Ordnance office, I cannot say much from observation, as by the above report it will be seen that I was but a short time there.

The force there was the largest of any except that in the church, and was well conducted by Maj. Gillis, Capt. Baldwin, Mr. Belcher, and W. H. Wyatt, of the Quartermaster's Department, any of whom can give report in detail; but I fear that the gallant defence of the Quartermaster's office, and thereby eight or nine men under Mr. W. H. Wyatt, may escape notice and report. This quarter was so bravely defended until 8 or 9 o'clock, P. M., when retreat from it was made, that the enemy, after making entrance through the wall, were afraid to take possession. From such reliable reports as I have received, I think that he is deserving of much credit.

**List of Officers, Soldiers and Citizens of Brig. Gen. Fry's command, distinguished in the action at Granada, Oct. 12 and 13, 1856.**

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Maj. J. C. O'Neil,       | 1st Rifles.          |
| Capt. A. Swingle,        | Ordnance Dep't.      |
| Maj. H. L. Potter,       | "                    |
| Col. Alex. Jones,        | P. M. General.       |
| Capt. John Baldwin,      | "                    |
| Capt. R. W. Pickersgill, | Rangers.             |
| Capt. Wm. Lewis,         | Gen. Walker's staff. |
| Lieut. Crowell,          | "                    |
| Dr. Lundy,               | Medical Dep't.       |
| Dr. Briukerhoof,         | "                    |
| Dr. Scott,               | "                    |
| Dr. Stringer,            | "                    |
| Dr. Davis,               | "                    |
| Capt. Green,             | Capt. of Port.       |
| Sergeant Lamber,         | Ordnance Dep't.      |
| Wm. Tillman,             | "                    |
| James Lorgacre,          | "                    |
| John Ashton,             | "                    |
| John Yates,              | "                    |
| Mr. Haynes,              | Surveyor.            |
| Wm. Jones,               | Co. A, 1st Rifles.   |
| W. H. Wyatt,             | Q. M. Dep't.         |
| F. E. Archbold,          | "                    |
| R. W. Leake,             | "                    |
| W. Keily,                | "                    |
| M. M. Rainey,            | "                    |
| John Ryan,               | "                    |
| Thos. Chapman,           | "                    |
| John Irving,             | "                    |
| Thos. Mosely,            | "                    |
| H. Bunter,               | "                    |
| R. T. Siekles,           | Gen. Fry's Orderly.  |
| Maj. Gillis,             | Citizen.             |
| W. Teller,               | "                    |
| John Tabor,              | "                    |
| E. Thomas,               | "                    |
| J. L. Richmond,          | "                    |
| Capt. Wilkins,           | "                    |
| L. Hathaway,             | "                    |
| Mr. Kingswell,           | "                    |
| Mr. Smith,               | "                    |
| Mr. Raklewitz,           | "                    |
| Geo. Richards,           | "                    |
| Mr. Rosseter,            | Chaplain.            |

**LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.**

**List of Killed and Wounded, in Granada, previous to Gen. Walker's arrival, Oct. 13, 1856.**

**Killed**—Mr. Harley, musician; George Gaily, citizen; Mr. Yenable, Court-House. **Privates**, Co. B, 2d INFANTRY—Murray, Fredericks, Frank. Joseph Singleton, butcher.

**Missing**—Hinkley, Express Agent.

**Wounded**—Major Gillis, Capt. Baldwin, Dr. Scott, Chas. Sweetzer, John Tabor, Ed. El Nicaraguense; W. Teller, citizen; Ramundo Silva, citizen. **Slightly**—Carter, Capt. Hardy, Capt. Pickersgill.

**List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the First Rifle Battalion, Oct. 12th and 13th:**

- Company A—1st Lieut. Mathews, wounded slightly.
- Company B—Wounded, 1st Lieut. Latimer, 2d Lieut. Morris, Sergeant Rockfellow, slightly.
- Company C—Killed, Private Latz; wounded, Sergeant LeSueur; Privates, Lillis, Parmear, Latta, Jackson, Houchins.
- Company D—Wounded, 1st Lieut. Anderson; Privates, McCoy, Gordon, Singleton, Bride.
- Company E—Killed, Privates Reid, Hobbs; wounded, Resor, Hays.
- Company F—Killed, Private McClure; wounded, Privates Kerr, Bates.
- Company G—Killed, Sergeant Murry; wounded, Privates Brandis, Colliuon, Effinger, Blairon; missing, Drummer Forster.

**List of Wounded of the Second Rifle Battalion.**

- Company A—Private W. Cloud, slightly.
- Company B—Privates J. Boswell, slightly; F. Elser, do.; Mitchell, do.
- Company C—Sergeant Denson, slightly; Corporal Hoffman, do.; Privates, A. Fullerton, dangerously; Scuyler, do.; J. P. Miel, do. None killed.

**List of Killed and Wounded of First Infantry.**

Adj. F. W. Peters, wounded slightly. Company B—Killed, Private Wm. Manning; wounded, Sergeant A. J. Fairchild; Privates Pat. Gibbons, John Welsh, John Mooney, John Harkin.

Company C—Wounded, Corporal J. Evans. Company D—Killed, — Terry, Philip Elam. Company E—Wounded, Lieut. Wright. Company G—Wounded, Sergeant McLaughlin; Privates, R. W. Foreman, Denis Elliott, Charles Gehrels, Thos. Brooks, Dominick Connolan, J. A. Smyth.

**List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of Second Infantry.**

Company A—Wounded, Privates Read, dangerously; White, slightly. Company B—Killed, Private Frank; missing, Privates Frederick, Murray.

Company C—Wounded, Capt. A. Matzdoff, slightly; 2d Lieut. VonHill, do.

Company D—Wounded, Capt. Horace Bell, slightly; Sergeant Brooks, dangerously; Privates Boyde, slightly; Price, do.; missing, Private Amey.

Company E—Killed, Private Callahan; wounded, 2d Lieut. H. T. Sherman, dangerously; Sergeant Conklin, slightly; Privates, Thos. Clark, do.; H. B. Williams, do.; missing, Geo. Ryans.

Company F—Killed, Privates G. Kowlowskey, Philip Geonard, Pieric Bruie, Francisco Rian; wounded, Privates H. Smith, slightly; Thd. Herman, do.; missing, M. Hannigan.

**List of Killed and Wounded of Light Artillery**

Company A—Killed, Privates Theodoreven Krottenhauer, Frederick Dirhab; wounded, Capt. A. Schwartz, slightly; Sergeant Salumb Giles, do; Privates Fr. Straub, do.; Henry Malearub, do.; Theodore Dihm, severely.

**List of Killed and Wounded of Transit Rangers.**

Killed—Private Frederick Hall. Missing—Private Joseph Klumph, George Townsend.

**RECUPERATIVE POWER OF THIS COUNTRY.**

Nicaragua is so favored by climate, that it is one of the best countries on the globe to sustain a war. Its reproducing power is so great, no army need ever be at any loss for any great length of time for provisions. In cold northern climates, where nature rests for nearly half the year from the effort made during the other half, there have been instances in which large bodies of men, concentrated in narrow limits, have suffered for food, but in this country such an event cannot occur. Here every day is itself a Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Every day ushers into being the germ of our food, and every day brings large quantities to maturity.

In this country, also, where cattle require no care, where the material for their sustenance is so plentiful, and where there is no winter to reduce or impoverish them, an abundance is always at hand. As it an especial providence held a guardianship over this favored land, the great staples of true food, corn and beans, are always in season. Other fruit may be scarce at times, but these are never scarce; on these, with the never-failing supply of animal food, we can always depend with a certainty. These supplies are not confined to one place or department; the country abounds in them, and the greatest difficulty always experienced in obtaining supplies is the means of transport.

Sugar, which is no longer a luxury, but a necessity, is always very abundant in this country. The cane grows here so plentifully that at a short distance from Granada it is fed occasionally to horses. If this or any other article of food should be for a day or two difficult to obtain, on account of the market Indians being frightened by the late presence of their hereditary enemies among them, a day or two will assure them of the protection of the Americans, and luxuries will be again as abundant as formerly.

**HUMANITY TO OUR PRISONERS.**

It will probably astonish some of the barbarous wretches who murdered American citizens and Missionaries here without provocation, and in cold blood, when they learn that the wounded they left among us are being cared for and attended to with as much regularity and attention as the wounded of our own army. The wounded were at first put into the Guard-House along with the others. Gen. Walker had them removed to an hospital set apart for themselves, and active women have been employed to attend to their necessities. This forms a strong contrast with the manner in which the Americans have hitherto been treated who have fallen into the hands of the enemy. We call upon the civilized nations that are spectators of our struggles to note the difference.

PERFECTLY CLEAR.—"Fellow-citizens," said a Fourth of July orator, "I repeat the declaration, I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this house, who has reached the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through their brains centuries ago!"

[Communicated.]

**HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.**

One of the most barbarous butcheries was perpetrated on the persons of Lawless, Wheeler, Carson and Ferguson, during the recent attack on the city of Granada, ever recorded on the pages of history.

These four inoffensive men were deliberately taken from the house in which they had sought refuge, and murdered in cold blood.

Poor Lawless, a merchant who had resided in this country for five years, and always remained neutral, and claimed the protection of the United States, has fallen a victim to those bloodthirsty savages of Guatemala. But not content with murdering him, they mutilated his body with bayonets in the most shocking manner.

He was too good a man to live in this country. It was impossible for him to conceive that any people in this civilized age could be guilty of such an act. Ah, he was most wofully disappointed! He knew not that he had to deal with savages. How much it is to be deplored that he did not take the advice of his friends, and shoulder his musket in self-defence, against monsters that make no distinction.

The Rev. Mr. Wheeler was a missionary from the United States, a minister of the Gospel, who was engaged in distributing books and other sacred duties.

Americans, foreigners, Christians, will you suffer such outrages on humanity to go unpunished? The blood of the innocent cries for vengeance!

If the war against the Indians of North America was justifiable at that early day, how much more is this war justifiable, against a set of barbarians, who have not profited by the enlightenment of the age, and who can commit such monstrous atrocities.

What has been the treatment of the wounded and prisoners taken by Gen. Walker? The former were provided for in a humane manner; the latter treated as prisoners of war. Here would have been a fine opportunity for exercising the law of retaliation. But Gen. Walker chose rather to follow the dictates of humanity, and be governed by the enlightened principles of the age.

Shall this beautiful country, which is so far superior to North America, be allowed to remain in the hands of savages, who would morally prohibit immigration and progress? Here nature has done all that is necessary to human happiness, God has showered his blessings, and

"All, save the spirit of man, is divine." H.

**OUR ENEMIES DISPERSING.**

Intelligence, upon which we can rely, brought into Granada this morning, states, that the remnants of the Allied forces are preparing to withdraw from Masaya. They are sending their sick forward to Leon, and taking other preliminary steps for a speedy evacuation of Masaya. This is now, with them, a matter of choice; if delayed a few days, we are under the impression it would become a stern necessity.

**SAPPERS AND MINERS.**—Capt. Hesse, of this company, in his despatch says:

"I have to state that Henry O. Porter, whom I temporarily appointed 1st Lieutenant, behaved bravely as well in Masaya as on entering Granada. He was the only one to load the gun in the charge on the enemy beyond the Jateba Church, the Captain being wounded, and all the other men being either wounded or driven from it under the heavy firing of the enemy. Fagan and Loyd attended well to all orders, and fought well at Masaya and Granada. Mr. Latta was wounded in the execution of his duty. Mr. Johnson did his duty well throughout both actions, as also did Messrs. McKewen, and Maloney.

"Well, Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did you know my name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it!" "Thin, by the holy poker, if ye are so good at guessing, ye'd better guess the way to Burlington."

An editor asks, in talking of poetry and matrimony, "Who would indite sonnets to a woman whom he saw every morning in her night cap, and every day at dinner swallowing meat and mustard?"

The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator.

Ice is obtained by the red-hot process, thus:

A platina crucible is made and maintained red hot over a large spirit-lamp, and some sulphuric acid is poured into it from a pipette. This acid, though of common temperature, one of the most volatile of known bodies, possesses the singular property of remaining fixed in the red hot crucible, and not a drop of it evaporates; in fact, it is not in contact with the crucible, but has an atmosphere of its own interposed. A few drops of common water are now added to the sulphurous acid in the red hot crucible. The diluted acid gets into immediate contact with the heated metal, instantly flashes off into sulphurous acid vapor, and such is the rapidity and energy of the evaporation that the water remains behind, and is frozen into a lump of ice in the red hot crucible, from which, seizing the moment before it again melts, it may be thrown out before the eyes of the astonished observer.

We wish some of our enterprising readers would attempt the manufacture of ice in Granada. To the person who produces the first sample we will give a tip-top notice.

The Roman Empire in the zenith of its glory, did not contain more than three millions of square miles. The United States now covers more than this area, and is larger than Rome was when she was called the mistress of the world.

Respect for a woman, says a Frenchman, requires us never to doubt a word of what she utters; self-respect requires us never to believe a word of what she says.

**Lost,**

FROM the cantle of a saddle, on the 13th inst., within a mile of the city, a blue broadcloth CAPE, lined with black, with a black velvet collar. The Cape was rolled around a few articles of under clothes. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will leave it at this office. Granada, Oct. 15-3t

**Notice.**

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack. M. A. THOMAN Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

**Lost.**

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded. J. C. O'NEAL. Granada, October 4, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**  
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with  
**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON**  
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

**MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**Tabor & Duffy,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.  
JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.  
OWEN DUFFY, }

**David Israng,**

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Bechor's store:

Flour, White-sugar, Candies, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: CASH.



**G. H. WINES & CO'S.**  
**NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS**  
**SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA**  
**EXPRESS!**

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 A. M. HINKLEY, Agent.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

**GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.**

A. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.

Script taken for commissions.  
 Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
 Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
 CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
 JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
 Public Administrator,  
 Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.  
 Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
 Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
 J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
 Public Administrator, O. D.

Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.

One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm Bayley for \$183.83.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY.  
 Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,  
 Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
 Rivas, Sept. 3th, 1856.

**Scott's Tactics.**

THE GENTLEMAN who borrowed from Col. Fisher's quarters the Second Volume of Scott's Tactics will please return it to the Colonel. My name is in the front of the book.

Lieut. HENRY T. SHERMAN,  
 Oct 11-It Co. E, Second Infantry.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

| Class of Property.                                  | Name of Estates.               | Property of              | Remarks.                   | Value.   |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Rosario,                       | José Antonio Lopez,      | Trees in full bearing,     | \$14,000 |
| Do. do.   | Candelaria,                    | Do.                      | Young trees,               | 10,000   |
| Do. Cattle,   | Las Cruz,                      | Do.                      | A row of six stores,       | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao and Indigo,                       | Pital,                         | Juan José Ruiz,          |                            | 8,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Paraizo,                       | Do.                      |                            | 14,000   |
| Do. Indigo,   | Jesus Maria,                   | Do.                      |                            | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      | Large adobe,               | 8,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | San Francisco,                 | José J. Arguello Arce,   |                            | 18,000   |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      | Abandoned estate,          | 600      |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 5,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Yndilacio Malesaño,            | Do.                      |                            | 27,000   |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Pital,                         | Francisco Guerra,        |                            | 18,000   |
| House and lot in Rivas,                             | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 2,000    |
| Houses in Rivas,                                    | Do.                            | Do.                      | Row partially burnt.       | 10-000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Santa Fé,                      | José M. Malesaño,        |                            | 18,000   |
| Cattle Estate,                                      | Juan Davila,                   | Do.                      |                            | 5,000    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      | Long row,                  | 7,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Do.                            | Do.                      | Near Tolo—some wild lands, | 3,000    |
| Do. do.   | El Viejo,                      | Clemente Santos,         | Old estate, near Rivas,    | 1,000    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      | Large adobe,               | 10,000   |
| House and property in San Juan del Sur,             | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            |          |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Salitre,                       | Felipe Aviles,           |                            | 8,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      | With wild lands,           |          |
| 3 Haciendas de Cacao,                               | Jocote—LaGalpa,                | F. & E. Carazo.          |                            | 27,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | David,                         | D. Lopez & B. Darce,     |                            | 7,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | R. & José Caracas,       | Two-thirds of the estate,  | 2,500    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | P. Rivas & family,       |                            | 8,000    |
| Do. do.   | Esperanza,                     | José Alfaro,             | Containing 150 acres,      | 2,000    |
| Do. do.   | Chitala,                       | Do.                      |                            | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 500      |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Palmar,                        | Juan Agilar,             |                            | 10,000   |
| Do. do.   | Palmar,                        | Pablo Torres,            |                            | 4,000    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 2,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | C. Bustos & family.      | Near St. George,           | 3,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 2,000    |
| Do. do.   | Javia,                         | DeCerde & family         |                            | 2,500    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 500      |
| Cattle Estate,                                      | Las Lajas,                     | R. Paiz & family.        |                            | 1,200    |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      | On the Plaza,              | 2,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      | Do.                        | 1,200    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      | Shed,                      | 400      |
| Cattle Estate,                                      | Mercedes,                      | Inocente Huete.          |                            | 5,000    |
| Sugar Estate and Aguardiente Distillery near Rivas, | Do.                            | Pedro Chamorro,          |                            | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,                                     | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 500      |
| Sugar Estate near Inotapec,                         | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 1,200    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Mercedes,                      | Pedro Joaquin,           | Sold,                      | 50,000   |
| Do. do.   | Agua Agria,                    | Dionicia Fernando,       |                            | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Chamorro & family,       |                            | 8,000    |
| Cattle Estate,                                      | Jesus Maria,                   | Do. do.                  | 2,000 cattle, 300 horses,  | 12,000   |
| Do. do.   | St. Rosa,                      | Do. do.                  | 2,500 cattle, 300 horses,  | 15,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Do.                            | Fulgencia Vega,          |                            | 18,000   |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 15,000   |
| Stock Ranch,  | St. Jeronimo,                  | Do.                      | 1,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 15,000   |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      | Guadaloupe street,         | 4,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      | Do.                        | 1,500    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 3,000    |
| Coffee Estate,                                      | Nicacio del Castillo,          | Do.                      | Near Malaco,               | 4,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 5,000    |
| Stock Ranch,  | El Palacio,                    | Antonio Barbareno,       | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,400    |
| Plantain Walk,                                      | Do.                            | Do.                      | Near Granada,              | 1,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | José Maria Estrada,      |                            | 2,800    |
| Plantain Walk,                                      | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 200      |
| House in Masaya,                                    | Do.                            | Lano Ce ar,              | Near Granada,              | 4,000    |
| Stock Ranch,  | Do.                            | Do.                      | 400 cattle, 50 horses,     | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Caracol,                       | Do.                      | Near San Roque,            | 6,000    |
| Plantain Walk,                                      | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 500      |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Luis Montiel,            | Near Vegas,                | 4,500    |
| 3 Houses in Granada,                                | Do.                            | Narciso Espinoza,        |                            | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Maria Luisa Horan,       |                            | 5,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Do.                            | José Ubaou,              |                            | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Malaco,                        | Do.                      |                            | 4,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Rosario Vivas,           | Granada Hotel,             | 9,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 9,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Ponciano Coral,          |                            | 4,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Pelar Marenco,           |                            | 4,300    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 2,000    |
| Stock Ranch,  | Carreta,                       | Do.                      | 1,500 cattle, 200 horses,  | 11,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Do.                            | Do.                      | At Malaco,                 | 1,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Fernando Guzman,         |                            | 8,000    |
| Stock Ranch,  | St. Teresa,                    | Do.                      | 1,500 cattle, 300 horses,  | 12,000   |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 6,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Malaco,                        | Joaquina Horan,          |                            | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 1,500    |
| Houses in Granada,                                  | Do.                            | Pedro Sequerra,          |                            | 1,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,                                  | Do.                            | Yrena Horan,             |                            | 10,000   |
| Stock Ranch,  | Remates,                       | Hairs of J. L. Sandoval, |                            | 9,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Felipe Cabezas,          | 1,500 cattle,              | 3,000    |
| Stock Ranch,  | San Pablo,                     | Miguel Gutierrez,        |                            | 4,000    |
| Do. do.   | Merced,                        | Do.                      | 500 cattle,                | 2,000    |
| Do. do.   | Chilamutillo,                  | L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa,  | 2,500 cattle, 400 horses,  | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Leandro Selayo,          | 600 cattle, 50 horses,     | 6,000    |
| Stock Ranch,  | Quebrada Honda,                | Delores Lejarsa,         |                            |          |
| Do. do.   | Ostquito,                      | Do.                      |                            |          |
| Do. do.   | San Jacinto,                   | Do.                      | 2,500 cattle, 200 horses,  |          |
| Do. do.   | San Francisco and Las Maderas, | Miguel Bolaños & Bros.   | 2,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 17,000   |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Do.                      |                            | 20,000   |
| Do. do.   | San Roque,                     | Do.                      | 2,000 cattle, 200 horses,  | 14,000   |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Avilez & Chamorro,       | 6,000 cattle, 500 horses,  | 41,000   |
| Stock Ranch,  | San Blas,                      | Do.                      |                            | 6,000    |
| Do. do.   | Terrabona,                     | Domingo Jarquin,         | 700 cattle, 100 horses,    | 5,000    |
| Do. do.   | Do.                            | Manuel Alvarado,         | 500 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.   | Corpus Christi,                | Manuel Garcia,           | 800 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.   | San Antonio,                   | Timoteo Lacayo,          | 800 cattle, 50 horses,     | 4,500    |
| House in Granada,                                   | Do.                            | Cito Mayorga,            |                            | 3,300    |

T O T A L.....\$753,000

Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaimo and Derionio, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.

**AVISO.**

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion, en virtud de la los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

**DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.**

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.

Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.

Juan Tardencia, Id.

Francisco Segovia, Id.

Jacinto Sárreas, Id.

Policarpo Selaya, Id.

Francisco Rodriguez, Id.

Te. efor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

**DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.**

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.

Estov van Sandino, Id.

Santiago Morales, Id.

Casa en San Juan del Sur:

Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:

Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.

Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucía, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.

Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.

Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si lastienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la Republica de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
 JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
 JOHN L. RICHMOND.  
 Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.  
 Domingo Selva, Escribano.  
 Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

**IMPORTANTE AVISO.**

**DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,**

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

**OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.**

**DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,**

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

**Tabor & Duffy.**

**ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.**

Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.

Ofresan sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE.**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting prescriptions.

Granada, June 7, 1856.





Templo de Guadalupe en Granada  
Church of Guadalupe in Granada

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 1, No. 51

**Sábado, 25 de octubre de 1856****Saturday, October 25, 1856**

ENCONTRÁNDOSE TABOR con la pierna fracturada, Tabor & Duffy aparecen ahora como dueños del periódico. En inglés, la noticia del día es el arribo en Granada del general Charles Frederick Henningsen, de fama europea, y su nombramiento por Walker como Brigadier General a cargo de los pertrechos y la artillería. Los editoriales "Plurality of Partingtons" [Pluralidad de Partingtons] y "Black against White" [Negro contra Blanco] siguen exhibiendo de cuerpo entero la megalomanía de El Predestinado. En español, bajo "Batallas del 12 y 13 de Octubre" aparecen traducidas las crónicas publicadas en inglés la semana anterior.

WITH TABOR INCAPACITATED with a broken leg, Tabor & Duffy appear now as "Proprietors" of the paper. In English, the news of the day is the arrival in Granada of General Charles Frederick Henningsen, of European fame, and his appointment by Walker as Brigadier General in charge of the Ordnance and Artillery. The editorials "Plurality of Partingtons" and "Black against White" keep on displaying full blown the megalomania of the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny. In Spanish, under "Batallas del 12 y 13 de Octubre" appear in translation The Battles of the 12th and 13th of October published in English the previous week.

**Extractos / Excerpts***LATER FROM THE EAST.*

The Mail Steamer *La Virgin*, Capt. Thomas Bunker, arrived at the port of Granada on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. She brought Eastern papers up to the 5th of the present month.

She brought also about eighty passengers, who intend to reside in this country, sixty of whom have joined the Nicaraguan Army. Among the arrivals we notice the name of Col. Henningsen. He has joined the Nicaraguan Army, and is in command of the Artillery.

The *La Virgin* brought also for the Army an invoice of six hundred Minié muskets and rifles, four mortars, with their proper equipments, the carriages for the mountain howitzers, already received, and a large quantity of ammunition.

319 (1)

MINIE GUNS. —The practice in this arm has been reduced to a correct science. Gen. Henningsen has, during the past week, been instructing the men of the various Battalions who are furnished with this arm, in its proper use, we might say, in its philosophy. The men seem to be well pleased with the progress they have made, and feel confident that, with a little practice, they can hit a man at any distance less than a thousand yards.

318 (1)

*BLACK AGAINST WHITE.*

To be a "white" is to be considered an enemy by the negro. This feeling appears to be inherent, as seen by the great travellers Bruce and Mungo Park. The first feelings of the negroes at first sight of a white face appeared to be fear, which reacted into a desire to combat, or attack him. This same feeling is observable in the actions of the tiger, and other carnivorous animals. It is the instinct of mere brute force in the presence of a superior moral power. The dark skinned races on this continent have always acted in the manner of the negroes. They fought not for a principle, or an idea—they were incapable of reaching such a height—but they fought for the continuance of a mere physical existence. But where is now the Northern Brave; where now the warriors of the nations that combined to exterminate the first colonies; where now the confederations that attempted to breast the waves of civilization as rolled over the broad prairies of the West by the whites? They are,

*"Like the snow-flake in the river,  
A moment seen, then lost forever."*

All warning, all example is lost upon these people. Their mental vision does not extend beyond the narrow circle of self. They fail to advance as a people, and as individuals they disappear from history, leaving scarcely a trace by which their former existence can be identified.

318 (3)

*PLURAILITY OF PARTINGTONS.*

... It was the spirit of Partingtonism that threw obstacles in the path of Columbus, and Luther, and Kossuth. It was to legislating in this spirit that England may attribute the loss of her North American Colonies, and to this spirit Spain lost her American Possessions. It is the Partingtonism of the age that endeavors to arrest the advance of Nicaragua in the road of her destiny, and that would stigmatize, if possible, one of the noblest and most disinterested men who ever undertook to lead a people to prosperity.

But to the philosopher, and the thinker, there is a consolation in the knowledge that events are guided by the superior laws of an all-wise Being, in whose balance the efforts of all the Partingtons do not weigh more than a grain against the efforts of a Washington, or a Walker, or any other of the instruments, whose name we might adduce, whom He uses in the development of His designs.

316 (3)

## Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.

M. A. THOMAN.

Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

NO. 51.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

TABOR & DUFFY, Proprietors.

### 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.

## G. H. WINES & CO'S. NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA EXPRESS!

Messrs. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 A. M. HINKLEY, Agent.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

### GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

A. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.

Script taken for commissions.  
 Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

### Deserters.

A REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to any Officer of the Army of the following named Deserters, from Company A, First Infantry Battalion:—

1. JAMES RICH. Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, weighs about 160 pounds. Occupation, baker.
2. JOHN T. GLIDDON. Aged 26 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, very large feet, and long fingered—weighs 178 pounds. Occupation, tailor, also fruit dealer.
3. LOUIS COBERT. Aged 23, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, large nose—weighs about 135 pounds. Occupation, carpenter.
4. PATRICK HAYES, an Irishman. Aged 21 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes—weighs about 145 pounds. Occupation, laborer.
5. OLIVER CROMWELL. Aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, light hair, sandy whiskers, hazel eyes—weighs about 140 pounds. Occupation, mill-wright.

CHARLES W. KRUGER, Capt. Com'dg.  
 Co. A, 1st Infantry Battalion.  
 Post Scrapaqui, Sept. 25th, 1856.

### Lost,

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.

J. C. O'NEAL.

Granada, October 4, 1856.

### Lost,

FROM the cantle of a saddle, on the 13th inst., within a mile of the city, a blue broadcloth CAPE, lined with black, with a black velvet collar. The Cape was rolled around a few articles of under clothes. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will leave it at this office.

Granada, Oct. 15-8t

### THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

Gerald Massay, whose every word is a pearl of price, prophecies thus beautifully the overthrow of despotism:

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,  
 And this old world is growing brighter,  
 We may not see its dawn sublime,  
 Yet high hopes make the heart throb lighter.  
 We may be sleeping in the ground,  
 When it awakes the world in wonder,  
 But we have felt it gathering round,  
 And heard its voice of living thunder;  
 'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

'Tis coming now, the glorious time,  
 Foretold by seers, and sung in story,  
 For which, when thinking was a crime,  
 Souls leapt to heaven from scaffolds gory!  
 They pass'd, nor saw the work they wrought,  
 Nor the crown'd hopes of centuries blossom!  
 But the live lightning of their thought,  
 And daring deeds doth pulse Earth's bosom.  
 'Tis coming? yes, 'tis coming!

Creeds, Empires, Systems rot with age,  
 But the great People's ever youthful;  
 And it shall write the Future's page,  
 To our humanity more truthful!  
 The gnarliest heart hath tender chords,  
 To waken at the name of "Brother,"  
 And time comes when brain-scorpion words  
 We shall not speak to sting each other.  
 'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Out of light, ye Priests, nor fling  
 Your dark, cold shadows on us longer!  
 Aside, thou world wide curse, called King!  
 The People's step is quicker, stronger.  
 There's a divinity within,  
 That makes men great when'er they will it;  
 God works with all who dare to win,  
 And the time cometh to reveal it.  
 'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Aye, it must come! The tyrant's throne  
 Is crumbling with our hot tears rusted;  
 The sword earth's mighty have leant on  
 Is canker'd with our heart's blood crusted.  
 Room! for the Men of Mind make way!  
 Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;  
 Ye cannot stop the opening day;  
 The world rolls on, the light grows stronger.  
 The People's Advent's coming!

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

From our New York files we learn that, by the late arrivals, things in Europe have subsided into comparative quiet. The items of greatest interest are, that:

The weather in Great Britain has continued favorable for harvest operations, and with the exception of some late localities in the north of Scotland and Ireland, the grain crops have been secured. Nothing of interest from France.

The London Morning Star (abolition) warns the Southern States of the United States not to dream of annexation to England. The Star says the importation of a colony of lepers would not excite more horror in Christian England, than the admission of the South as British subjects. Besides, the Southerners, every man of them, would be felons in the eye of the law, and liable to the punishment of transportation for owning slaves.

The London Times undertakes to reply to Josiah Quincy's pamphlet on slavery. The Times argues that the position of the slaveholder is forced on him, and is a position embarrassing and perplexing.

The affair in Kabylia, Algiers, which took place on the 2d inst., is detailed in a report to the Secretary of War, of France. The crops of the French had been gathered, and were heaped up around the village of Dra-el-Mizam, when 6000 Kabyles came down to burn them. The French had there but a native detachment, one battalion of the 45th regiment, and a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The natives were put forward in advance, and the regulars remained in concealment. The Kabyles came on furiously and drove back the native contingent, but suddenly found themselves charged with the bayonet by the battalion of infantry. Notwithstanding the superiority of discipline and arms on the side of the French, the great disparity of numbers rendered the contest severe, and its result, for a time, doubtful, until the Chasseurs d'Afrique charged finally, with great effect, and the enemy fled. On the 5th, the mountaineers came down again, but they had not reckoned on the considerable reinforcements the French had received in the interval, and they were driven back with loss. It is said that an expedition against the Kabyles will at once take place. Any operations that the French may have contemplated against the Riff pirates are, for the present, postponed.

Considerable excitement was produced at the Surrey Gardens, London, by a furious attempt which was made by the democracy to witness the opera by Jullien and Madame Albouvi, at the low price of two shillings. The people said that they had been deceived by the advertisements.

Political news from Switzerland is of much importance:

The Swiss journal announces that the Federal Council of Switzerland has replied to the note presented to it by the Prussian representative, M. de Sydow. In reference to Neufchatel, in which note the Prussian government reserved its right of sovereignty over the Canton. In reply, the Federal Council declares that it cannot admit the right claimed by Prussia, for the reasons already expressed in the negative reply of the Federal Directory of the 1st and 6th of March, 1848; and the Council expresses regret that events, in every way deplorable, should have given a motive for a renewal of the project.

According to the same journal, M. de Sydow had an interview with M. Stompfi, President of the Federal Council, from whom he demanded that the prisoners should be treated with kindness, and that the judicial inquiry and trial should not be too hastily conducted, as such a course might complicate still more the diplomatic relations of Prussia with the Confederation, and might create fresh difficulties. M. Stompfi replied that Switzerland was the last country to which such observations ought to be addressed, since its legislation with respect to political offences and crimes was the least severe that existed. Justice, he added, should take its course, and the Confederation was firmly determined to reject all diplomatic intervention.

The London Post, of the 20th of September, has the following item in its city article:—Several purchases have been made in Mexican bonds, in consequence of its being stated that the British government have at length determined to interfere in the bondholders' behalf, so far as by duty impressing on the Mexican gov't. that the appropriation of the customs and revenues specially hypothecated to the bondholders can no longer be tolerated, and that in future they are to be collected by agents to be appointed by Mr. Whitehead, the bondholders' agent in Mexico. Our readers will have observed in the last paragraph of Mr. Robertson's letter that he speaks with great confidence as to the result of measures now being taken to secure the bondholders their rights.

The Swiss Federal Assembly opened on the 15th ult. the second part of its session. The events of Neufchatel naturally occupied the most prominent place in the speeches pronounced by the Presidents of both chambers. The opinions expressed on the subject by the Presidents of the National Council and of the Council of the States are identical. They both congratulate the republicans of Neufchatel on having triumphed so promptly and so energetically, without the assistance of the Federal troops, and solemnly pledge themselves, in the name of Switzerland, to reject all foreign intervention, and defend the integrity of the constitution.

Capt. Penny, commander of the ship Lady Franklin, had returned with her to Aberdeen, from the Arctic regions, and reports that when he was in Hogarth's Sound he was told by the Esquimaux that some of their companions had seen, a long way off, in a north-westerly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice. The Esquimaux had taken from it, on their first visit, some bright metal; and on their second visit, some moons afterwards, they had seen two white men in the tent. It was reported among the natives that these and other white men had perished from hunger. So far as Capt. Penny can judge he thinks that this may refer to the same party from whom Dr. Rae obtained the silver spoons, &c., which identified the white men with Sir John Franklin and his party.

The London Times, of September 20, says: Daniel Forrester succeeded on Wednesday afternoon last in apprehending one of the late officials of the Great Northern of Arance Railway Company, supposed to be implicated in the recent extraordinary robbery of 300,000 shares of that company. The person in question is M. Guerin, the chief superintendent of the line, who, it will be remembered, absconded when the discovery was made, as well as the chief cashier and the sub-cashier of the company. Guerin was known to have secreted himself in London, but his whereabouts defied the vigilance of the Mansion House officers till Wednesday afternoon, when he was taken in the vicinity of Tower hill. He was forthwith conveyed to the Mansion House, where he was clearly identified by one of the firm from the house of Rothschild. Guerin was left the option of being examined before the Lord Mayor on the charge, and being sent by his lordship to Paris, or being forwarded direct to the capital. He accepted the latter course, and accordingly was conveyed by Forrester by the express mail train, which left in a few hours afterwards for Dover and France. The other delinquents have, it is thought, escaped to New York; but from the prompt steps taken by the police authorities, both in London and Paris, their capture, it is thought, is not far distant. Two officers from the Mansion House have been sent to America with the necessary warrants for their arrest.

There appears to be a fatality in being the President of a railway. Hudson, known as the

Railway King, in England, was the first to call public attention to the enormous power and responsibilities attached to the office of Railroad Director. Next came Schuyler, of New York, then Sadlier, of England, or rather, perhaps, of Ireland, and now comes Guerin, of France, to extend the already large list of railway frauds.

According to a census lately taken, the population of the south side of Sebastopol amounts to 1,500 souls, exclusive of about 3,000 sailors.

### How Wolves Capture Wild Horses.

Wherever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but a small quantity on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful manner, lying, rolling and frisking about until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head and the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches become very interesting—it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the ham-strings or flank of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to his throat, the other to his flank—and if successful which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it, the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers-on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectable distance until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

ANCIENT ARMOR.—Hewitt, in his work on "Ancient Armor," speaks of a sword named Memung, that was forged by Weland, and used by him in a trial of skill with another celebrated weapon maker, named Amilias. "Weland," says Hewitt, "first made a sword with which he cut a thread of wool lying on the water. But not contented with this, he reformed the blade, which then cut through a whole ball of floating wool. Still dissatisfied, he again passed it through the fire, and at length produced so keen a weapon that it divided a whole bundle of wool floating in the water. Amilias, on his part, forged a suit of armor so much to his own satisfaction, that sitting down on a stool, he bade Weland try his weapon upon him. Weland obeyed, and there being no apparent effect, asked Amilias if he felt any particular sensation. Amilias said he felt as though cold water had passed through his bowels. Weland then bade him shake himself. On doing so the effect was apparent—he fell dead in two pieces.

A QUERER MISTAKE.—Some time ago a person was brought before the sitting magistrate, accused of sheep stealing. The fellow pleaded not guilty, and said he had considered them strayed ones. Why did you not advertise them; and did you not see the owner's initials marked on them, "G. F. M.?" said the magistrate. "Indeed, sir," replied the accused, "I thought 'G. F. M.' meant Good Fat Mutton."



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

#### PROMOTIONS.

C. F. Henningsen is appointed Brigadier General in the Army, and will take charge of the Ordnance and Artillery, under orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Major W. K. Rogers is promoted Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will take charge of the Department during the absence of Col. Fisher, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Will Morris, Quartermaster, is promoted Major, Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. George W. Leonard, First Rifles, is promoted Brevet Major, for gallantry on the field, Oct. 13th, 1856.

Capt. A. Schwartz, Artillery, to be Major.

Capt. Thomas Henry (unattached) is promoted Major in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. George E. Farrand to be Captain.

First Lieut. George W. Gist, Aid-de-camp, to be Captain.

First Lieut. James F. Schoch, Company A, Second Rifles, is promoted Captain Company A, Second Rifles.

First Lieut. B. F. Delaney, Second Infantry, is promoted Captain of Artillery.

First Lieut. James Dunican, First Rifles, is promoted Captain First Rifles.

Second Lieut. B. M. Anderson, Company A, to be Captain Company B, Second Rifles.

Second Lieut. Wm. Northedge, Company G, First Infantry, is promoted First Lieutenant Company G, First Infantry.

Second Lieut. C. H. West, First Rifles, is promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieut. Sumpter Williamson, First Rifles, is promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieut. H. A. Carhart, of Ordnance, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Geo. W. Haller, Second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John F. Price (unattached) is promoted First Lieutenant, to report to the Quartermaster-General for orders.

Second Lieut. S. S. McElroy, Company A, Second Rifles, to be First Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Second Lieut. Jesse Williams, Company B, Second Rifles, to be First Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

Private H. O. Porter to be First Lieutenant Sappers and Miners.

Charles Klossendorf, Company A, Rangers, to be First Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

Sergeant-Major Maxwell Allen, First Rifles, is appointed Second Lieutenant First Rifles.

First Sergeant Charles Wilkinson, First Rifles, is appointed Second Lieutenant First Rifles.

First Sergeant Carl G. Stackle, Artillery, is promoted Second Lieutenant Artillery.

Sergeant Hardin, Infantry, is promoted Second Lieutenant Company G, First Infantry.

Sergeant J. W. Conklin, Company D, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Infantry.

Corporal Benjamin Belcher, Company B, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company D, Second Infantry.

Private Francis Roth, Company F, Second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant Company F, Second Infantry.

Private L. A. Clarke, Company F, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company F, Second Infantry.

Private Dennis E. Haynes to be Second Lieutenant Sappers and Miners.

Private John G. Hare, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Sergeant Major Vaughn, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Private H. Haynes, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

J. K. Fagan is appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sappers and Miners.

R. T. Sickles is appointed Second Lieutenant, to date from May 1st, 1856. (He is acting at present as Aid to Brig. Gen. Fry.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Col. John B. Markham is reinstated, and will take command of the First Infantry.

Lieut. Col. S. C. Astin is assigned to the First Rifles.

Sergeant John Calling, Company C, Second Infantry, is transferred to Company F, Second Infantry.

The Transit Rangers, with all their equipments, are transferred to the Battalion of Rangers.

The corps of Sappers and Miners, commanded by Capt. Heise, is placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. Henningsen.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Capt. Charles A. Gore, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 13th, 1856.

The resignation of First Lieut. A. M. Pittman, First Infantry, is accepted, to take effect from October 23, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Gross, Second

Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. G. Sammis, Company C, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. W. Polk, Second Infantry, is accepted, to take effect October 20th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. W. Williams, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 21st, 1856.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Col. Thomas F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, ordered to the United States on business of the Government. Will receive his instructions from the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. William Merryman is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 1st of November, 1856. At its expiration he will report for duty to the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. L. Norvell Walker, Ranger Battalion, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from 1st November, 1856. At its expiration he will report for orders to the commanding officers of his Battalion.

Capt. J. C. Jamison, First Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Regiment for orders.

Capt. M. Matzdorf, Second Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Battalion for orders.

First Lieut. Robert Glennon is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for duty at Granada to the commanding officer.

First Lieut. Lewis R. Latimer, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for ninety days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to Col. E. J. Sanders, First Rifles, for orders.

First Lieut. Arthur O'Connor, Second Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Regiment for orders.

Leave of absence for sixty days is granted to First Lieut. J. W. Andrews, Quartermaster's Department. At its expiration he will report at Granada for orders.

First Lieut. Robert Gardner, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for ninety days; at the expiration of which, he will report for orders to the commanding officer of his Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. Bieber (unattached) is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for orders at General Headquarters.

#### DISCHARGES.

Sergeant J. A. Hopkins, Company D, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Corporal Daniel Smith, Company D, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private Henry Walters, Company A, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private M. Mulloy, Company A, Voltiguers, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private Edwin P. Dancy, Company E, Second Infantry, is discharged from the army on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

#### STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL.

The name of Brig. Gen. D. Goicouria is stricken from the roll of the army.

ARTILLERY.—On Thursday evening, Gen. Henningsen had the men under his command exercising in the plaza. The Artillery, in two Companies, under the immediate directions of Major Schwartz, Cap. Delaney and Capt. Farrand, and the Sappers and Miners, under Capt. Heise. The men were exercised in maneuvering the mountain howitzers, and from the rapidity of their loading, certainly showed much proficiency.

On Friday evening, after having exercised for a while on the plaza with blank cartridges, a trial was made with the regular shells against the wall of an adobe ruin. The captains proved themselves excellent marksmen. They struck the precise spot aimed at, and the shells, exploding in the wall, tore out large pieces. It appears to us, from what we have seen of the exercise, that two shells, striking in the same spot, will effect a breach in the strongest adobe building, and that for the majority, one well directed shot will be sufficient. The wall fired into was nearly four feet in thickness.

The Sappers and Miners coming to a "shoulder arms" with shovels, looked at first somewhat odd, but they are a fine looking set of men, and are one of the most useful corps in the service.

COL. T. F. FISHER.—We observe that Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, N. A., has been ordered to the United States on business connected with this Government. He has made himself such a favorite with the people of Granada that, we doubt not, he will receive a pleasant reception wherever he goes. We wish him a favorable voyage and a speedy return.

DEFENDERS OF GRANADA.—We have been handed a list of the names of all the persons who were present at the defence of Granada, on the 12th and 13th of this month. It was crowded out this week. We shall probably publish it in our next issue.

#### PLURALITY OF PARTINGTONS.

The name of the venerable and simple dame—Mrs. Partington—is in these times, often suggested. There are now many Partingtons—many who strive to arrest the advance of oceans with broomsticks. We are surrounded by them; we read of them; every mail brings some new development of their fruitless labors. They endeavor to out-Partington Partington by using less effectual instruments in their efforts to arrest more forcible and overwhelming oceans. The original Partington was, we believe, a native of the city of Liverpool, now all England belongs to the family; and France, by virtue of the Alliance, is ready to act Partington to the letter.

Partington is no longer a proper name; it has become common; it has become a principle of action; it is now a great political organization; in fact, States and Kingdoms tuck up their petticoats and stand, mop in hand, ready to arrest the rising tide of the times, let the effort cost what it may.

There is an adage, which, although worn threadbare, we would advise all Partingtons to keep conspicuously before them. It will save them much labor, and not a little ridicule, viz: "Time and tide wait for no man." In this is a world of truth and philosophy, which it would be well for the Partingtons of the age to study.

Before the wheel of time has completed another cycle, the obituary of all the Partingtons will have been written; for although truth sometimes reveals itself slowly, the day is about to dawn, if it has not already dawned, when men will be convinced of what they have known, or have professed to know, for a long time—that man is a progressive creature, and that the inscrutable wisdom of Divinity has set him travelling in a path in which he must continue to move forward. It is true that on this road there may be stragglers, that some may step out of the way and recline in comfortable resting places; but, it is equally true that those who rest too long must keep out of the way of those who are marching onward, or they will be most assuredly trodden upon.

It cannot be long before men will be convinced that,

"Life is real, life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken to the soul."

And that, although individuals, or classes, or peoples, may become as it were withered limbs in the great tree of life, the trunk cannot perish, but continue, according to the laws of its creation, to rise and expand, until it has accomplished the great purposes for which it was created.

But the Partingtons of Europe and America seem incapable of making the proper deductions from the logic of events; they seem as incapable of comprehending the great laws of human life, as did their venerable progenitor the forces which regulated the ebb and flow of the Atlantic.

We are having now re-enacted on the stage of European policy, the scene of in which the Partingtons of the Inquisition figured when, as they would have us suppose, clothed in the solemn authority of God, they compelled a venerable philosopher to retract his assertious relative to the revolution of the earth. But although this delayed, for a short time, a general belief in the fact, the progress of the earth itself was not arrested; and the Partingtons of the Old World who are so assiduous in thrusting their mops into the advancing waters of the sea of Progress, will succeed only in being convinced in the end that, notwithstanding their efforts, the world will continue to wag on.

It was the spirit of Partingtonism that threw obstacles in the path of Columbus, and Luther, and Kossuth. It was to legislate in this spirit that England may attribute the loss of her North American Colonies, and to this spirit Spain lost her American Possessions. It is the Partingtonism of the age that endeavors to arrest the advance of Nicaragua in the road of her destiny, and that would stigmatize, if possible, one of the ablest and most disinterested men who ever undertook to lead a people to prosperity.

But to the philosopher, and the thinker, there is a consolation in the knowledge that events are guided by the superior laws of an all-wise Being, in whose balance the efforts of all the Partingtons do not weigh more than a grain against the efforts of a Washington, or a Walker, or any other of the instruments, whose name we might adduce, whom He uses in the development of His designs.

THE "E CLAMPUS VITUS."—This fashionable club, we regret to say, has ceased to exist. An inquest over its remains brought in a verdict of "died of collapse of the pocket." *Requiescat in pace.*

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

### MURDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BY THE ALLIED ARMY OF GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR!

The murder of the American citizens in the city of Granada, on the 12th of the current month, by the allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala is one of the infamous transactions that must for ever disgrace the character of the people by whom it was committed, and bring the states that gave them such instructions under the contempt, if not the direct censure of every civilized nation. It is an action so far beyond the pale of all civilized customs as to render it impossible of justification. Every incident, every circumstance connected with it, serves only to add to the guilt, and sink the perpetrators of the outrage deeper in the great iniquity.

It cannot be said that it happened by accident, or while the soldiers were in such a state of excitement as not to be aware of what they did; for as yet they had not been engaged in any action, nor had they a shot yet fired upon them by any of the citizens of Granada. The residence of Mr. Lawless is situated about midway between the large plaza and the Jalteba Church. His house was the first they came to inhabited by Americans, and without provocation or cause, while the American flag was flying over his door, and against his protests, they first robbed him of all that was valuable in his house, and then dragged out from under the folds of that flag, which should have made his person sacred, and shot him with coolness and deliberation.

As if to add to the atrocity, they were not content with taking his life. Being an American citizen, instead of protecting him while living, was the cause of a continuance of the outrage upon his remains after death! Seven bayonets were thrust through his body after he had been shot.

The thought of how these fiends danced about their victim, and, in their hellish glee at having deprived an American citizen of life, becoming so intoxicated with fury as to continue to thrust their bayonets into him, is heart-sickening.

These men cannot excuse themselves by saying they were not aware of Lawless's position; for, having resided in this country several years, he spoke their language fluently. He was well known throughout the country as a merchant, who had never interfered or took part in the politics of this country. He had been here through two revolutions, and more than two wars, and had always the respect shown him due the flag whose protection he claimed. Beside all this, he, no doubt, explained his position, having had ample time to do it; but it availed him nothing that he had not taken part in the wars; it availed him nothing that there were no arms in his house, and that he was entirely defenceless—a circumstance that, among any people with a spark of chivalry or humanity among them, would have saved his life. He claimed to be an American citizen, and, sitting beneath and claiming the protection of the Stars and Stripes, was, by the demi demons (we cannot call them men) considered a crime worthy of a most horrid death.

We do not wish to call attention, especially, to the death of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who was engaged in the pious duty of distributing the sacred Word of God among the people of this place, whom neither the sacred banner of Christ, nor the flag of the United States, could save from the ruffianly butchery; nor to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, nor to Mr. Carstens, who was dragged from the bosom of his family and murdered, while proclaiming that he was an American citizen, for the circumstances of their death is set forth plainly in the annexed affidavits; nor do we wish to make any comments upon their desire to get the American Minister—who was at the time prostrated by illness—into their hands, for we feel assured it would be a work of supererogation on our part, as the case will be set forth to the people of the United States by their representative; and we doubt not that Americans will vindicate their dignity.

But we would call attention to the fact that the flag of the comparatively small Hanseatic towns of Saxony, in Europe, was respected, while the American colors were being shot at, and riddled with bullets while flying over the house of the American Minister, and served rather to induce outrage than afford protection to those who sought its shelter, as the following affidavits will show.

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

This day personally appeared before me, James George Wiedemann, and makes oath, that:

A strong force of the allied army of Guatemala

and San Salvador attacked his house, situated in the city of Granada, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 12 1/2 o'clock, and broke open the same. They demanded if any Americans or white people lived there, and for all arms and ammunition. They found A. M. C. Wood, Esq., an American citizen, whom they seized and took out to shoot. On this this affiant remonstrated, getting between the parties, and assuring them that Mr. Wood, although an American, was a merchant at San Juan del Norte, and in no wise connected with the army. They then commenced robbing the house of valuable goods, monies and liquors, and demanded that the house of the American Legation should be pointed out, declaring still their repeated intention of murdering all Americans in the country. At this time, John B. Lawless, Esq.; Rev. Wm. J. Ferguson, of Louisiana; Rev. D. H. Wheeler, Agent of the American Bible Society for Nicaragua, of Charlestown, Clarke Co., Indiana, and Mr. Carstens, who had taken refuge under the American flag at Mr. Lawless's, were also seized and shot. They fired and hit the American flag which was over the house of the American Legation, and several balls penetrated the door—the Minister, Col. Wheeler, being at the time confined to bed by fever. This house being between our house and the Grand Plaza, was in the range of the guns of the Nicaragua Army, or it would have been taken and every American in it probably murdered, as they seemed to pay no respect to the flag of the United States, but had some dread of the rifles that for the time protected it, as they repeatedly declared that if they took the American Minister, they would instantly shoot him.

J. G. WIEDEMANN.  
Sworn to before me, this 23d October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }  
Personally appeared, on this 22d day of October, 1856, Alonzo A. Perrine, who being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That he was in the city of Granada on the 12th inst.; saw the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Lawless and Mr. Carstens, all American citizens, on the morning of that day. On the 13th, about 12 o'clock M., at the request of Mrs. Carstens, who was at the house of the American Minister at the time, deponent went to look for her husband. Saw five bodies in the Express wagon of G. H. Wines & Co., which bodies he recognized as those of Messrs. Lawless, Ferguson, Carstens and Wheeler, and one not known to him. Deponent assisted at the burial of these bodies. They were shot and bayoneted in several places. Carstens had one eye shot out, and had also a bayonet wound in his neck. Heard that these men had been murdered by the Guatemalians. They were all living at the house of Mr. Lawless, an American merchant, and considered themselves safe under the protection of the American flag. Deponent saw the American flag flying from the window of Mr. Lawless's house on the day previous to the attack upon Granada.

Deponent is an American citizen, and has been engaged in mercantile business in the city of Granada.  
ALONZO A. PERRINE.

Sworn to before me, this 20th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }  
Personally appeared, on this 18th day of October, 1856, Rebecca Ferguson and Lizzie Ferguson, widow and daughter of the late William J. Ferguson, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That, with Mr. Ferguson, they sailed from New Orleans on the 22d of June, 1856, per steamship Daniel Webster, for Nicaragua. Mr. Ferguson was a Methodist clergyman by profession, and was formerly settled at Plaquemine, State of Louisiana. His health, for some time previous to his departure from Louisiana, had been poor, and he was advised by his friends to leave Southern Louisiana, where the climate was too damp, and go South. He came to Nicaragua to buy an estate and settle upon it. He assisted on the Sabbath at Divine service, at the house of the United States Legation, and performed the burial rites for some of his deceased countrymen. He had no connection with the army of Nicaragua, and never bore arms in the country.

On the morning of the 12th, Sunday, on account of the illness of Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, Divine service was omitted at his house. Mr. Ferguson and family were in their rooms at the house of Mr. Lawless, an American citizen, when the alarm was given that the enemy were coming. This was about 1 o'clock. They all relied upon the protection of the American flag. There was an American flag in the house. Mr. Lawless had lived some years in Nicaragua, as an American merchant. He spoke the language of the country fluently. Deponents have often heard him say that they were in no danger, as their character of American citizens would protect them. There were no arms in the house.

About half-past one o'clock, five or six natives, whom Mr. Lawless called Guatemalians, came into the house. They first attempted to break open the gate leading into the yard, and called upon Mr. Lawless, by name, to open it, which he did, being forced to. When the gate was opened, Mr. D. H. Wheeler, an American Bible agent in Nicaragua, ran in. They had fired several shots at him, and were about to kill him with lances when he came in. Mr. Lawless did not come back. They took a horse from Mr. Lawless, which belonged to Col. Wheeler, the American Minister. They then took Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Ferguson as prisoners. Deponents saw them no more. Heard from Major Rogers and Captain De Brissot that they were afterwards murdered—Rogers and De Brissot saw and recognised the bodies.

Native parties came into deponent's room many times during the 12th, and asked for money; took all the jewelry from the persons of deponents; they broke open Mr. Lawless's safe, and took all his money; they put their bayonets to deponents' breasts, and threatened to kill them if they did not give money or jewelry. These were mostly Guatemalians, but there were some native Nicaraguans among them.  
R. V. FERGUSON,  
LIZZIE FERGUSON.

Sworn to before me, this 20th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }  
Personally appeared, on this 18th day of October, 1856, Armand Carstens, widow of Henry C. Carstens, killed on the 13th inst., who being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That, with her husband and five children, she sailed from New York on the 24th day of January last, for Nicaragua, to become settlers in that State; arrived in Granada on the 12th of February, and has since resided in that city. Her husband was a carpenter by trade, and afterwards bought drays and horses, and with her two eldest children followed the drayage business. Neither her husband or either of her children ever belonged to the army of Nicaragua.

On Sunday, the 12th inst., all of the family were together in their sitting-room, in the house leased by John B. Lawless, an American citizen. At half-past 1 o'clock heard a cry, "The enemy are coming!" The deponent then ran into the room occupied by Mr. Lawless, who advised them to remain quiet, and said that, as American citizens, who had never taken any part with either Government, and were without arms, they would not be disturbed. There were at that time in Mr. Lawless's room, the Rev. Wm. J. Ferguson, his wife and daughter; Mr. Ferguson and family decided to remain. Some time afterwards, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, an American missionary, came running into Mr. Lawless's yard, and said the natives were shooting at him in the street. He was without arms. Mr. Wheeler's business in Granada has been the distribution of Bibles for the American Bible Society. Neither Mr. Lawless nor Mr. Ferguson had arms. None of them had ever been concerned with the Government of Nicaragua. We all relied upon the American flag to protect us. There was an American flag in Mr. Lawless's house.

In about an hour after the alarm, a party of natives, recognized by Mr. Lawless as Guatemalians, broke into the house. They demanded a horse of Mr. Lawless, which he furnished to them. Shortly after they came back and asked for deponent's husband's two horses, which he gave them. They were told that we were all Americans and neutrals, and that we had no arms. They came again in about twenty minutes, and took away Mr. Lawless, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Wheeler and deponent's husband, as prisoners. They afterwards returned again and put their bayonets to deponent's heart, and forced her to bring out and give to them all her money, taking her last cent. They asked for drink. They broke into Mr. Lawless's iron safe and stole all his money. We heard them at work on the safe from the adjoining room. This happened after dark. Saw no more of the prisoners after they were carried off, but deponent heard the next morning, after Gen. Walker arrived in town, that they had been murdered by the Guatemalians. The eldest son saw and recognized the body of his father. The murder was committed near the Jaltaba Church.  
ARMENA CARSTENS.

Sworn to before me, this 18th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }  
Personally appeared, on this 18th day of October, 1856, Joel W. Ferguson, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That on the 13th inst., at about 1 o'clock P. M., after the rout of the Guatemalians by Gen. Walker, he was walking near the Jaltaba Church, and saw in a small adobe house, opposite the church, four dead bodies, which he recognized as the bodies of the Rev. William J. Ferguson, the Rev. David L. Wheeler, John R. Lawless, and Henry C. Carstens. They had all been shot in the breast and head; did not notice particularly if they had been bayoneted; knew the parties well when living, and could not be mistaken about the bodies.  
J. W. FERGUSON.

Sworn to before me, this 20th October, 1856.  
JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

Personally appeared before me, Thomas Basye, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, Alex. M. C. Wood, an American merchant resident in Greytown, who, being duly sworn and questioned as to what he knew relative to the death, murder or assassination of Jno. B. Lawless; Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Louisiana; Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a missionary from the city of New York, and Mr. Carstens, American citizens resident in Granada, whose lifeless bodies were found near the Church of Jaltaba, on the morning of the 13th inst., upon the return of the forces of Gen. Walker from Masaya, and after the retreat of the forces that attacked and pillaged the city of Granada, on the 12th and 13th of the current month, deposed, saying:

That he was in the city of Granada on the 12th inst.; upon which day it was attacked by some six hundred Indians or Central Americans; that he

took refuge in the house of Mr. P. H. Beschor, Vice-Consul for the Hanseatic Towns; that whilst there, and during the whole attack, armed men forced their way into the house, breaking the lock, and upon gaining admission, asked if there were any arms, ammunition, enemies or Americans in the house, and added: "We have killed Mr. Lawless and others, and now we wish to kill you," addressing themselves to all the whites—being Mr. Wiedemann, Mr. Beschor and son, Mrs. Wiedemann, and myself—then present. During the conversation the party was considerably increased; the new comers, as they entered, cocked their pistols, asking where were the Americans or other foreigners. Many of them boasted of being Guatemalians. My own life was spared, owing to the intercession of Messrs. Beschor and Wiedemann.

Deponent knows nothing further relative to the death of the above mentioned parties.  
In witness of which he has hereunto set his hand, in the city of Granada, this 18th day of October, 1856.  
A. M. C. WOOD.

I certify that all the foregoing is the truth.  
J. G. WIEDEMANN.

The above affidavits were subscribed and sworn to before me, at the Court House in the city of Granada, this 18th day of October, 1856.

THOMAS BASYE,  
Judge of First Instance, O. D.

The following testimony relative to the murder of John B. Lawless, Rev. D. Wheeler, Rev. W. J. Ferguson, and Mr. Carstens, citizens of the United States of America, by the troops of the Republic of Guatemala, who entered the City of Granada on Sunday, the 12th of October, 1856, was taken before Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, in the City of Granada, on the 18th of October, 1856:

Testimony of Caetano Ybarguen—Soon after Gen. Walker entered the City of Granada, on the morning of the 13th of the present month, I went, in company with Major Rogers and Major Waters, up to the Jaltaba Church, where I saw the dead bodies of Mr. John B. Lawless, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Carstens, all citizens of the United States. They had all been evidently shot, and in Mr. Lawless's breast there were, besides gun-shot wounds, seven bayonet or lance stabs; the others I did not particularly examine, and cannot say whether they had any other than gun-shot wounds. Mr. Lawless took no part in the war in this country, and has often told me he relied on the protection of the American flag for safety. The general report is, that the above-named gentlemen were murdered by order of the officers of the Guatemalan troops, who entered the City of Granada on the 12th inst., but this I do not know, as I am not cognizant of the facts except from rumor.

Given under my hand, in the City of Granada, this 20th day of October, 1856. C. YBARGUEN.

The above deposition was subscribed and sworn to before me, in the city of Granada, this 20th day of October, 1856.  
THOMAS BASYE,  
Judge of First Instance, O. D.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
Granada, October 20, 1856.

SIR: As Post Quartermaster, I had charge of the burial of all dead bodies found in and about Granada on the 13th inst. In one house I found the bodies of J. B. Lawless, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Carstens. Mr. Lawless had been shot in the breast, and afterwards had been stabbed in several places with a bayonet. Mr. Wheeler had also several bayonet stabs in the stomach and breast. Mr. Carstens had been shot and his face and head beaten with a heavy club or butt of a musket. The above bodies had been stripped of all clothing of any value, and their pockets turned inside out.

Very respectfully,  
WILL MORRIS,  
Quartermaster N. A.

Hon. Thos. Basye, Judge F. I. O. D.

The above statement was subscribed and sworn to by Capt. W. Morris, before me, in the city of Granada, this 20th day of October, 1856.

THOMAS BASYE,  
Judge of First Instance, O. D.

RACING.—The favorite gray of Col. Sanders—Old Tom—and the fine looking black of Major Cayce, had a brush upon the Granada track on Thursday evening. The result proved that the Major's horse was not in running condition. Old Tom won the race handsomely.

THE PEARL.—The clipper yacht Pearl, Capt. Alf. A. Moors, arrived at the port of Granada on Thursday morning, bringing with her Government stores from Virgin Bay. She made her clearance on the same evening, for the ports along the Lake.

LIGHTNING.—The inhabitants of Lima and Peru have no idea of thunder, and are equally unacquainted with lightning, for even noiseless sheet lightning is never seen in the atmosphere of Lower Peru, often moist but never showing true clouds.

A curious typographical error appeared in a country paper recently. In giving an account of an inquest, it was stated "the deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury rendered a verdict of excellent death."

CAMELS FOR NICARAGUA.

We learn that Mr. Emanuel Weiss, a distinguished traveller, and a gentleman of enlarged commercial experience, has sailed from New York for Egypt for the purpose, in part, of procuring a cargo of camels for Nicaragua, to be used in the highlands of Chontales and Segovia. Mr. Weiss has already introduced the camel into the Grand Dukedom of Tuscany with success. The recent importation by the United States Government into Texas has given our Uncle so favorable an opinion of the animal, that the store-ship Supply has been sent back for a fresh cargo. "A fair exchange," says the old proverb, "is no robbery"—and while we are waking up the patriarchal denizens of the far East, with new ideas, new institutions, and our fast way of doing things, it is no more than fair that they in return should help us on our road with some of their "appliances to boot." We are inclined to the opinion that the Chamorrista banditti, who are said to infest the hills of Chontales, will be troubled with a sudden "getting up and getting" when they discern these ships of the desert, each with a mountain howitzer on deck, bearing down upon them.

We should not wonder if our friend Fabens, who is now in the city, knew something about this camel expedition. At any rate, his prediction, in the last chapter of "The Camel Hunt," published in 1851, seems likely to be realized here as well as in the diggings of which he there speaks:

We have laid the corner stone in a new and heretofore untried business. The great Northern route to California, over the plains, is still trodden by the lingering foot of the mule, horse or ox, and the majestic stride of the camel is yet to supersede them. The Southern route through Texas and New Mexico, by the valley of the Gila, is as yet no more frequented or comfortably passed over for our efforts in its behalf. The Great Desert still collects its tribute of decaying bones, and the broad central plateau, lying between the Gila and the Colorado of the West, teeming doubtless with undreamt of mineral wealth, is unexplored. Minnesota, Nebraska, the wearysome trail of the traders from Independence to Santa Fé, and all our distant, far-stretching and unfrequented mail routes, demand in vain, so far, the aid which we have perhaps somewhat prematurely promised by the camel enterprise. But there is no time like the present to atone for the shortcomings of the past. All that we have proposed will be done, and much more—not by our little band of pioneers, but by many united in the same cause. The camel will yet be domesticated and bred in our Western States and Territories, as the ox, the mule and the horse now are, and will doubtless do more towards extending the outskirts of our civilization than all other appliances to boot.

Queen Elizabeth's speech to a committee appointed by parliament to inquire into her designs as to a contemplated alliance between her and some European prince, was direct and pointed:

"Were I to tell you that I do not mean to marry, I might say less than I intend; and were I to tell you that I do mean to marry, I might say more than is proper for you to know—therefore I give you an answer answerless."

A subscriber has written us a very bitter epistle indeed about railroads. He says that a few days since the cowatcher of a locomotive snatched up one of his best cows, and tossed her head over heels down a precipice. When found the poor animal was past praying for, as the dogs were already preying upon her. She had not a particle of hide about her, except the thicket in which her body was concealed; and, as if to cap the climax, the railroad company sent in a bill for jerking beef.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, in the City of Granada, at my office, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 30th of October, the personal effects of the following named deceased persons:—Wiley Marshal, Charles Callahan, Mayer Schafer and Julius Kiel. Consisting of Trunks, Carpetsacks, Coats, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Shaving Utensils, Dressing Cases, Traveling Cases, Drawing Instruments, Knives and Forks, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Stationery. One Horse, one Saddle and Bridle, one Double-barrel Gun, one Pistol, (six shooter) and many other articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.  
Granada, October 25, 1856.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 5th day of January, 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law:

N. C. Breckenridge, Mayer Schafer,  
Henry Soule, Edward H. Laws,  
Jennings Estelle, D. H. Wheeler.  
And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.  
GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.  
Granada, October 25, 1856.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25.

## APPEARANCE OF GRANADA AFTER THE BATTLE.

To the eye of a person not much experienced in war, the towns of Central America seem to be made for the purpose of fighting. The large plaza in the centre of the cities, in which a large body of men can maneuver, and the admirable arrangement of the streets for attacking men as they approach, give to each town much the appearance of an approach to a citadel. But there is more in the appearance than in the actuality. The adobes out of which the houses are built, are easily cut through with pick-axes, although bullets do not appear to affect them much. A cannon ball will go clear through one of the walls and do no greater damage than making a hole of the diameter of itself, and a bullet from a small arm sinks in, leaving little more than a mere trace. With the exception, therefore, of three or four houses, Granada presents no outward appearance of the battle of which it was of late the scene.

The front of the store of Mr. William Teller, in which the enemy had quartered in large numbers, is well riddled. The bullet holes in and about the door are almost innumerable.

The hotel known as the "Walker House," which was also occupied by the enemy, was considerably damaged. After the enemy had been driven out, one of the cannons which we took from them was turned against themselves, and shot out of the barrack. This, of course, damaged the window arrangements to a considerable extent. A few bullet holes are to be seen through the shutters of the windows in General Walker's quarters, and several upon the front of the large church.

In front of the guardhouse is an iron piquet, made of the barrels of condemned muskets; the bullets from the enemy's guns went, in some instances, clear through them. The guardhouse was in no way injured. The entire damage to the exterior of the houses in the plaza could, we think, be remedied at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars. There are a few bullet marks in the door of El Nicaraguense office, and in one instance they fired the lock of a musket at it, which stuck in the door. The enemy did not get into the printing office.

## A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

We see it stated in some of the leading journals of the East, that Gen. Walker had, not long since, forty men, belonging to the Nicaraguan army, shot on the plaza in Granada, for insubordination. A greater falsehood could not have been put into circulation. There has not been any insubordination in the Nicaraguan army. There have not been any men belonging to the Nicaraguan army shot for this or any other cause. This illustrates the despicable measures to which the enemies of this Government will resort in the endeavor to do it injury. The late enthusiasm of our brave soldiers, in their battles, affords sufficient proof of the utter falsity of this report, if no other statement had been made.

## INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

President Mora recently reviewed his troops in the plaza of San José, and addressed them in a brilliant speech. On putting the direct question—if they were ready to invade Nicaragua and drive the Americans out?—they answered emphatically, "No; but if the Americans came there to fight, they would defend their country."

**MINIE GUNS.**—The practice in this arm has been reduced to a correct science. Gen. Henningsen has, during the past week, been instructing the men of the various Battalions who are furnished with this arm, in its proper use, we might say, in its philosophy. The men seem to be well pleased with the progress they have made, and feel confident that, with a little practice, they can hit a man at any distance less than a thousand yards.

**THE SECOND INFANTRY AND FIRST RIFLES.**—In speaking of the part taken by these Battalions in our last issue, we gave people to understand that Capt. Dreux's Company, of the 2nd Infantry, in the attack on Masaya, got one square in advance of the 1st Rifles. This we have since learned was an error. Dreux's Company kept parallel with the advance Companies of the Rifles in their progress, during the early part of the day.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In the year 1844, the Government of New Granada formed a treaty with the United States of North America, by which the mail matter of the former country was permitted to pass through the latter upon terms satisfactory to both. The treaty was to continue in existence eight years, unless one of the parties gave six months notice to the other of a desire to have it abrogated. If no such notice was given, the treaty was to continue in effect for four years longer, and remain in force each subsequent four years until six months notice was given. The first term, that of eight years, expired in 1852, and the second one of four years expires on the 29th of next December. Notice was given before the 20th of last June, by the New Granadian government, of its desire that the treaty should cease to exist at the expiration of the second term. After that it purposes to lay a tax of two reales per ounce upon all American mail matter passing through its territory. This is particularly unfavorable to the United States, and is more strikingly so from the fact that England continues to enjoy a favorable postal arrangement. It is calculated that during the last six months, 345,429 pounds of American mail matter passed over this route, and that the duty payable at the proposed rate—two reales per ounce—would exceed \$1,660,000 per annum.

The United States ought, in our opinion, to show a proper spirit of indignation for this manifest breach of contract, by not permitting her mail matter to pass any longer through the State of New Granada. The route through Nicaragua, by the San Juan river and lake Nicaragua, is the shortest and safest for the transmission of matter so valuable.

The merchants of the United States cannot any longer feel safe in having their correspondence pass through a territory, the government of which is powerless in securing the safety of even the passengers. By persisting in sending their mail through the territory of New Granada, they are injuring their own commerce to an extent which exceeds by far the entire postal rates. One more uprising of the natives, one robbery of the mails, would do more to retard the business of San Francisco, or New Orleans, or New York, or, perhaps, all of those cities, than can well be calculated. From all we can learn this uprising may happen any day, for the people are poor, dishonest, and discontented, and the government is notoriously incapable of affording the protection necessary for security or confidence.

Nicaragua is strong where New Granada is weak. Its Government is strong and forcible. It affords the most reliable and absolute security to both private and public property, and the regular passage of the American mails through the territory through which it holds jurisdiction would serve to strengthen the feeling of brotherhood which is felt by Americans toward each other in every region of the globe. There is little doubt in our mind that the Government of Nicaragua would act in this matter with the same liberality which has distinguished it in all its transactions with the States of the Great North.

## THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN.

The presence of the British squadron at the port of San Juan del Norte is beginning to excite the attention of the people of the United States. Upon the presence of this fleet, the New Orleans Picayune, with much force, remarks:

A force of two hundred and seventy guns is already assembled. What do they there? What great blow is John Bull contemplating in that region, that he collects there so powerful a squadron? This question is likely to be keenly put in the United States, where jealousy of British designs in the Gulf is so pervading a sentiment with the people, and repugnance to them a ruling policy with our Government.

We hardly think that a menace is intended, although it has very much the look of a menace to the United States. The progress of negotiations at London is such, that there no doubt is felt that all subjects in controversy, in regard to Central America, will be amicably adjusted. There was no need for such a demonstration, as preparatory to a failure to negotiate successfully. If there were not a certainty that peaceful arrangements are already made, and that they include the concession in substance of everything we have contended for in regard to the Clayton treaty, the assembling of such a squadron near our frontier, and at the spot where the scenes of difficulty are to be found, would be the surest means to break up negotiations altogether. The American temper would not yield a particle of its extreme demands while the British fleet lay for evident purposes of intimidation so near our frontier.

**FORT SAN CARLOS.**—From a correspondent at San Carlos, we learn that the soldiers there are in good health, and that the place is strongly fortified.

## BLACK AGAINST WHITE.

A war of races has been begun on the Isthmus of Panama. Two men, one white and the other, black, opposed each other as candidates for the chair of Governor. As soon as it was ascertained that Calvo, who was known to have been the "white" candidate, had been elected by a large majority, the blacks determined to fight to prevent his inauguration.

In such an anxious state of the public mind, application was made by the authorities for aid to the officers in command of the United States ships Independence and St. Marys, and 425 marines were dispatched in fourteen boats, and lay against the city of Panama. This threatening aspect of affairs caused many members of the Legislature to secrete themselves; but, however, a quorum was found, and in the end Calvo was proclaimed as announced.

The Aspinwall courier, of the 19th inst., observes, when speaking of the local political divisions on the Isthmus: We have no doubt that the presence of the American men-of-war in the harbor of Panama has contributed to prevent the outbreak of the same class as those who committed the abovementioned atrocity; and we presume a jealousy of the foreign power, or aid which they would be compelled to seek, has restrained the remainder of those who desire the triumph of their partisan efforts. Thanks to Uncle Sam, the foreigners at Panama are well protected, as was amply demonstrated by the manoeuvring of a flotilla in the harbor, on the arrival of the passengers from the United States, and when the native families and treasure were being sent aboard both the men-of-war for safety, in expectation of the fight with which the two factions have been threatening each other for nearly a month past.

Here we have the inhabitants of one of the Central American States arrayed against themselves for no greater difference than the color of their skins.

To be a "white" is to be considered an enemy by the negro. This feeling appears to be inherent. It is as evident in the actions of the partially civilized people of Panama, as it was in the inhabitants of the interior of Africa, as seen by the great travelers Bruce and Mungo Park. The first feelings of the negroes at first sight of a white face appeared to be fear, which reacted into a desire to combat, or attack him. This same feeling is observable in the actions of the tiger, and other carnivorous animals. It is the instinct of mere brute force in the presence of a superior moral power. The dark skinned races on this continent have always acted in the manner of the Panama negroes. They fought not for a principle, or an idea—they were incapable of reaching such a height—but they fought for the continuance of a mere physical existence, and felt in their inmost heart that this they could not maintain, and at the same time keep pace with the pale faces. Hence they have sought for a war of races, and have sometimes almost succeeded in forcing the whites into this position.

But where is now the Northern brave; where now the warriors of the nations that combined to exterminate the first colonies; where now the confederations that attempted to breast the waves of civilization as rolled over the broad prairies of the West by the whites? They are,

"Like the snow-flake in the river,  
A moment seen, then lost forever."

All warning, all example is lost upon these people. Their mental vision does not extend beyond the narrow circle of self. They fail to advance as a people, and as individuals they disappear from history, leaving scarcely a trace by which their former existence can be identified.

**THE MORTARS.**—Some very interesting practice with these curious guns took place this week near the beach. A twelve pound shell was thrown so as to strike at various distances from twenty, to one thousand yards. By regulating the charge of powder, the shell was thrown to within three, or four yards of the spot in which it was intended it should fall. In most instances the shell fell very close to the spot. The extent of a small cane house, near to where the practice took place, was staked out, and from what we saw we feel sure the house itself would be hit so as the shell would explode in it at almost any distance within the range of the gun. Much appears to depend upon the manner of loading, as well as the size of the charge.

**THE SPOILS.**—We notice, by General Order No. 190, that all captured arms, of whatever kind, and munitions of war, and all supplies, arms and ammunition, (powder and balls,) will be turned into the Ordnance Department.

**LATE PAPERS.**—Mr. Edward Cooper, of New York city, will please accept our thanks for the favor of sending us the latest papers by the last mail. The courtesies he has heretofore extended to us lay us under many obligations to him.

## SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

A grand banquet was given recently at Bogota, the capital of New Granada—the anniversary of the celebration of the independence of that Republic—in honor of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the New Granadian, who was about to depart for home. One of the New Granadian Ministers delivered a speech in which he says:

"Let the North continue if it please monopolizing the name of America, which to-day belongs to the hemisphere. We, the children of the South, will not dispute a usurped denomination which a usurper also imposed. We will prefer to develop to the illustrious Genoese the post of honor and of glory which has been snatched from him. We will call ourselves *Colombianos*; and from Panama to Cape Horn we will be a single family, with a single name, a common government and a common object."

This common object, a resistance to the tendency of the youthful and vigorous race of the North. The speech was long, and abounded in the loftiest assertions relative to the future of the mixed breeds of the South. In reply to it, Sr. Samuel Marillo Torá sensibly remarks:

Permit me, gentlemen, to express on this solemn occasion that which I feel in relation to the terrible strife which the latter race has to sustain on this continent with that of the Anglo-Americans, and also as to the mode of carrying into effect the Colombian confederacy, or, rather, the union of the peoples belonging to the latter communion. I wish to develop my ideas in presence of the honorable friends composing the Ecuadorian legation, because if they find them to be just, they may perhaps give them in their own country the weight of their influence, and my words will not be lost. I think, gentlemen, that the strife which has been spoken of is inevitable, and that to sustain it worthily and happily on our part it is indispensable to form the confederacy of South America; but I must say with frankness that I do not believe in the possibility of one or other (confederation or success) unless all the people of South America enter freely into the road of liberty and philosophy; that is to say, I do not believe in their union or fusion in a single nationality, or in their resistance to North American invasion, unless they formed in a solid manner liberal institutions, on a par, perhaps, with those of the United States. On the contrary, I think that if these people continue subjugated by military satraps or by retrogressive individuals, who make of the system of Philip II., or of the Roman Court, the fountain of their political inspirations, they can neither be united nor resist the powerful ascendancy of a free people—of a people of sovereigns, the least among whom rushes to conquest with as great ardor and interest as if he were the general. I have always believed that that strength of expansion possessed by the North Americans, that character, intrepid even to a point of haughtiness in presence of individuals of other peoples, proceed from their democratic institutions. It is because they feel themselves men in the fullest sense of the term, and perceive the degradation of others through the vicious systems in subjection to which they live. Do you know, gentlemen, why it was so easy for the North Americans to lord it over a large portion of Mexico, and to penetrate to her very capital? Because Mexico, after having subdued the soldiers of Ferdinand VII., remained a prey to the Vandalism of various military chiefs, and to the retrograde influences of a clergy hostile to all progress, and to liberty; and, therefore, when the armies of American volunteers presented themselves, the Mexican people had no interest in sustaining the contest, and did not sustain it.

This is the whole thing in a nut-shell. It is to extend the institution which makes "a people of sovereigns, the least among whom rushes to conquest with as great ardor and interest as if he were the general," that Americans are striving for in this country. If the Central Americans themselves put their shoulders to the wheel, the thing will be much more easily accomplished.

**FROST IN SUMMER.**—One of the most extraordinary changes of season that ever occurred in the United States has lately transpired there. About the middle of September, a spell of cold set in, which is thus spoken of in the Louisville Courier of September 22d:

The "cold term" not only alarms, but perplexes all of us. It is in defiance of all precedent—contrary to the predictions of the almanacs, and not in character with the philosophy of the seasons. Already it has done serious damage, besides occasioning a great deal of domestic inconvenience.

On Tuesday night the frost in this vicinity was very severe, and its effect upon the corn quite apparent yesterday morning. Much was injured quite severely, and other species of vegetation damaged. But the greatest injury has been to the tobacco crop, by these premature frosts. On Monday night the crops of this staple in the counties of Hart, Barren and Christian, were greatly damaged. Dispatches received yesterday from Glasgow confirm this intelligence, and planters are advised to hold on for an advance. The crop was rather tight before, and it will now by these untimely mishaps be materially lessened.

From Chicago, we learn that on Tuesday there was a fall of snow in that city.

If the "cold term" continues, it will injure to a very serious extent all the crops that mature late in the season.



LATER FROM THE EAST.

The Mail Steamer La Virgin, Capt. Thomas Bunker, arrived at the port of Granada on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. She brought Eastern papers up to the 5th of the present month.

She brought also about eighty passengers, who intend to reside in this country, sixty of whom have joined the Nicaraguan Army. Among the arrivals we notice the name of Col. Henningsen. He has also joined the Nicaraguan Army, and is in command of the Artillery.

The La Virgin brought also for the Army an invoice of six hundred Minié muskets and rifles, four mortars, with their proper equipments, the carriages for the mountain howitzers, already received, and a large quantity of ammunition.

By our files of papers, we learn that as the day approaches for the Presidential election in the United States, the excitement and interest increases.

The most exaggerated statements are made by the friends of the rival candidates, relative to their probable success. From all we can learn, the great struggle will be between Buchanan and Fremont. Fillmore may, however, be much stronger than the public have any idea of. If the Know Nothing element has anything like its former perfection of organization and tenacity to principle, they may surprise the Union by an amount of strength as sudden as unexpected. But as far as present appearances go, their candidate and themselves are far behind.

The Buchanan and Fremont men are both on their knees, in supplication before the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There never was a coquette wooed with more devotion, or more uncertain in her caprices than those two States now are. It is supposed that Pennsylvania may go for Fremont—Buchanan is not certain of carrying it. On the other hand, it has always been a strong democratic State, and has given Buchanan large majorities. As a proof of its entire devotion to democracy, it is said that in its remoter districts, there are still large numbers of votes cast for Andrew Jackson.

As New York now stands, the Fremont men are almost sure of her. But it is feared that in order to secure the election of Buchanan by the other States, the democracy of New York will go over to Fillmore.

The chances are so nicely balanced that considerable amounts of money are staked upon the result. We see an account of a man who has to shave all the hair off his head if Buchanan is not elected, whereas, in the event of his election, he is to be furnished with all the hats he can wear during the time Buchanan continues to reside in the White House.

This reminds us of Professor Stowe—husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe—who, when the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, registered a vow that he would not have his beard cut until the law was repealed. It is needless to say, that, by this time the beard of the Professor has attained considerable length. His family will, at some future time, be able to determine the time which has elapsed since the passage of that celebrated law, by a measurement of this hirsute appendage.

Our neighbors in the South, it will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, have arrived at a period when they are beginning to act. Act, not through any energy of their own, but by the force of the elective spark which the proximity of the Americans excites. As is usually the case in such spasmodic efforts, their actions are neither guided by prudence or great intelligence. Instead of turning their attention to the development of the resources of their States, they are endeavoring to form cabals against us, who, if they studied their own interest, they would not only treat as brothers, but endeavor to induce us into their countries, by offering large rewards to every American who would settle among them.

They might profit in this particular by the conduct of the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander, of Russia, who have sent directly to the United States for American mechanics to come and live in their dominions, and those who accepted the invitation have been treated in a manner commensurate with the wealth of the Empire whose resources their labor will help to develop. There is no people in Europe that has advanced in the Arts, of late, at the same ratio as the Russians; and in order to cover the entire Empire with a network of railroads, the Emperor has lately secured the services of several American engineers. In the dockyards of Russia, American mechanics have the direction of affairs. The consequence of this will be, that in a short time the Russian vessels will be able to compete in speed, and durability, with the best built Yankee clipper. If the Spanish Americans of this continent were to

"go and do likewise," they would, in a few years, have reason to bless the day the Americans made their advent among them.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia was crowned lately with great ceremony. During the coronation the Emperor expressed a desire that the press should be allowed every facility for publishing the incidents of the ceremony. The representatives of the Pope were received, on this occasion, before those of any other country.

The Costa Ricans are beginning to learn wisdom, and their refusal to follow President Mora in another foray against Nicaragua, excites a suspicion in our mind that they are beginning to know "what's what."

The news from Europe is not of especial interest to us in Nicaragua. Queen Victoria, like a good sensible mother, is endeavoring to get a suitable spouse for her daughter, the Princess Royal. Prince Frederick of Prussia is at present the favorite in the royal matrimonial market. He has accompanied the royal mother during her summer tour. His qualifications appear to be a good disposition, a slender figure, and very light hair.

England and France have made a warlike demonstration against the King of Sardinia. A large fleet has been ordered to the Sardinian ports.

The news from France is unimportant. Young France has grown up to be a big, fat, healthy baby.

A coup de etat has been attempted in Spain by General O'Donnell, backed by Queen Isabella. Under his leadership the Spanish troops holds possession of Madrid, but the blow was not struck simultaneously in all the large cities, and was therefore only partially successful. A civil war in Spain is therefore highly probable. It is thought that France is in some way connected with the affair.

Russia has positively refused to abandon Kars, until the last man of the Allied forces has quitted the Crimea. Turkey has, for the present, sunk from the diplomatic horizon.

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPER.

On the evening of the 19th inst. the Field Officers and Officers of the General's Staff, with a few citizens, met at the President's mansion, and partook of a supper.

Among the guests we noticed Brigadier-General Hornsby, Brigadier-General Fry, Brigadier-General Henneingsen; W. K. Rogers, Sub. Sec. of Hacienda; Col. P. R. Thompson, Adj't. Gen., N. A.; Col. Alex. Jones, Paymaster General, N. A.; Col. T. F. Fisher, Quartermaster-General, N. A.; Col. George B. Hall, Commissary-General, N. A. At 7 o'clock P. M. the gentlemen sat down to partake of the viands. As soon as the dishes were removed,

"The Health of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua" was proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm. To this the President responded by proposing,

"The Officers of the Nicaraguan Army."

"The Health of General William Walker" was then proposed, and drunk with three cheers. The General was called upon to reply. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the electric effect his words produced, aided by his graceful gesticulation and peculiar fervor; we can only attempt to give an idea of what he said.

When his name had been repeatedly called, he arose and said:

GENTLEMEN—Whatever of history belongs to that name, whatever of the future it may be associated with, it owes more to the aid received from the wisdom, gallantry and daring of the gentlemen with whom the individual who bears it has had the good fortune to operate, than to any merit he himself possesses. [Cheers.] An individual, whatever position he may hold, is great only as the principle he represents makes him great. It is my good fortune to be the representative of a principle with which you are all imbued—a principle that cannot be confined to this or any other spot; it is as broad as the universe—it is the principle of universal freedom. It must continue to spread until it embraces not only all this continent, but the continents of the old world. It will change old systems, and reinvigorate races; and the Old World receiving new impulses from the actions of the New, will extend to us the paternal embraces of a universal brotherhood. [Loud cheering.]

After the General had concluded, "The Soldiers of the Nicaraguan Army" was proposed, and drunk with loud cheers.

"Brig. Gen. Henningsen" was drunk with much enthusiasm, and in response Gen. Henningsen said, in substance, that he was not much accustomed to making speeches; that he was entirely a worker, and that he came to Nicaragua because he thought here there was work to do. He would not have come here if he supposed the effects of his labor would be confined to this place. Returning thanks for the honor the gentlemen present conferred upon him by the manner in which

his name was received, he concluded, amid much applause.

"Brig. Gen. Hornsby" was, as it always is, drunk with cheers, and the sentiment—

"The people of Granada—may they never get into a stew, that they cannot be got out of by a Fry"—was received with laughter.

Brig. Gen. Fry, in response to this, drank to "The Red Star of Nicaragua."

There were several other toasts and sentiments drunk, and about 9 o'clock the gentlemen withdrew to their residences, much pleased with the entertainment.

KANSAS.

THE WAR OVER AND PEACE PROCLAIMED—THE MARCH UPON LAWRENCE.

The St. Louis Evening News, of September 24th, has the following important news:

We have dates from the border of the 19th, the particulars of the last days of the war in Kansas, and circumstances attending the final treaty of peace at Franklin.

The Missourians, true to their word, marched from Westport to attack Lawrence, on the 13th. The army was composed of one regiment of foot and one of mounted men—in all, 2,400 men, attended by four pieces of artillery. Gen. Heiskell was in command. On the 13th and 14th, the army marched forty miles, reaching Franklin, three miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin, the advance guard was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence army, and one man killed. The main body was hurried up as rapidly as possible for the purpose of attacking Lawrence this evening.

By the time it reached Franklin, however, it was night, and the contemplated attack was postponed. The army encamped at Franklin, intending to make the assault next day, the 15th. At midnight, however, an express arrived in camp with the information that Col. Cook, with a large force of U. S. troops, had taken up a position in front of Lawrence, for the purpose of protecting it from the proposed attack. Col. Cook communicated notice of his resolution to defend the town, in a note to Gen. Heiskell, warning him of the consequences of an attempt on the place. It is said that Col. Cook had been sent by Gov. Geary, who was urgently solicited by the people of Lawrence to interpose for their protection. On the 15th, Gov. Geary arrived at Franklin, and had a consultation with the officers of the invading army. He told them that he was prepared to enforce the laws, to arrest the offenders, to crush insurrection and suppress disorders, with the aid of the troops placed under his command, and that the interposition of the Missourians under Gen. Heiskell was no longer necessary. As an evidence of his ability to enforce the laws, he told them that he had just arrested 90 or 100 outlaws, who would be properly tried by the legal authorities. In view of these facts, the Governor urged the Missourians to disband, and abandon their projected attempt on Lawrence.

Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, and Col. Titus, addressed the meeting, and urged compliance with the Governor's proposal. The Governor then withdrew from the conference, to afford to Missourians an opportunity to act among themselves on his suggestion. A meeting was instantly organized by calling Gen. Atchison to the chair. Resolutions were passed declaring that, relying on the protection promised to peaceful settlers by the Governor, they, the invading army, would disband and return to their homes—requesting the Governor to reorganize and distribute over the Territory a force of militia to protect the settlers from marauders and robbers—and recommending that Col. Titus be made commander of the militia of the Territory. The Missourians then broke up camp and returned home, except those who intended to settle in the Territory.

The ninety or one hundred men arrested by Gov. Geary belonged to the company of Col. Harvey, who made the attack on Col. Robertson at Hickory Point. They were captured at Grasshopper Mills, opposite Leocompton, on their return from Hickory Point to Lawrence. It is said that, in the attempt to arrest them, one U. S. soldier and fourteen of Harvey's men were killed. Lane is not to be found in the Territory. He left Lawrence on the approach of Gov. Geary with the U. S. troops, and went towards Nebraska. All is quiet in the Territory.

FREAK OF A RIVER.—The New Orleans Delta learns that Red River has dammed up its own mouth, and now makes its way to the Gulf through Atchafalía Bayou. There is no doubt that this was the former course of the stream, and that at one time it never touched the Mississippi, but pursued the course which it has now resumed, emptying into the Gulf far to the west of the Mississippi. The Red River is now low, and it remains to be seen whether, when full, it will not re-open the outlet to the Mississippi and again mingle with the "Father of Waters."

"HERE'S TILL YE JIMMY."—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life he apparently extinct for some time, when he would again come to. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him—

"And how'll we know, Jimmy, when you're dead—you're after waking up every time?"

"Bring me a glass o' grog, an' say to me—'here's till ye, Jimmy,' an' if I don't raise an' drink, thin bury me."

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUZ.—This great enterprise, which for many years has seemed too visionary a project to be seriously entertained, is likely, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to prove not only practicable, but to be actually realized. The commission of engineers and scientific men whom the Viceroy of Egypt appointed to examine and determine upon the practicability of uniting ocean to ocean by this means, have made a report, in which they declare that the canal could be built on nearly a direct route from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusiam, with a branch to the Nile. The cost is \$8,000,000, and the construction will take six years. At Suez 25 feet of water will be found at the distance of 5,000 feet from the shore. The port to be constructed in the Gulf of Pelusiam, which the former project placed at the bottom of the Gulf, will be located twelve miles to the west, on a part of the coast where the water is 25 feet deep at less than the distance of two miles from the shore, and where anchorage is good. It is estimated that a saving will be made in distances between the respective places and Bombay, as follows: Constantinople, 12,900; Havre, 8,928; London, 8,550; Liverpool, 8,550; New York, 7,317; New Orleans, 8,178. More than half the distance is abridged between the principal ports of Europe and Asia by the proposed canal. This single fact shows its immense utility to all nations, as well as to Egypt and Turkey, and will secure for its projectors the best wishes of the civilized world.

"We don't remember any example where so many words sounding alike, but of different meaning, have been put into one sentence, as in the following: The tender heir of Baron Eyre, of Ayr, justice in eyre, ere he sallies forth to take the air, follows his doctor's maxim and airs his pocket-handkerchief."

FAT AND LEAN.—A man praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time when it made you lean." "When?" "I should be glad to know," said the eulogist. "Why no longer since than last night—against a wall."

A land speculator out West, in defending his "tract" against the charge of insubricity, declared it was so healthy "around there," and so difficult for folks to die, that all the inhabitants had to draw their last breath with a corkscrew.

PERFECTLY CLEAR.—"Fellow-citizens," said a Fourth of July orator, "I repeat the declaration, I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this house, who has reached the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through their brains centuries ago!"

A man in Rochester, N. Y., who had accidentally swallowed four grains of strychnine, was saved from death by the administration of chloroform and emetics.

"Hog or dog?—that's the question" as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

Why is a man with a corn on every toe like a large landholder? Because he is possessed of many acres.

Why is a lover like a knocker? Because he is bound to adore (a door.)

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, received since October 11, 1856:

|                    |   |                 |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| Allen Curtis's     | 2 | Lindsay, M M    |
| Birdsall W E L     |   | Livingston J W  |
| Bush J G           |   | McGuigan J C    |
| Blanch J           |   | Mayer A         |
| Bernhard C E       |   | Morris H        |
| Bremer J           |   | McCann H        |
| Clark E W          | 2 | McCardle J      |
| Castillo C         |   | Manoville S     |
| Checkley Mrs       |   | Mooney J        |
| Canton T           |   | Mooney J        |
| Daly M J           |   | Ma sh M         |
| Fisher J A         |   | Nehr E A        |
| Fitzgerald J       |   | Oshorn D C      |
| Fisher G W         |   | Post Dr A       |
| Gauffreau G A      |   | Pearson J T     |
| Golibart P A       |   | Post Miss A     |
| Gesner J C         |   | Roper J H       |
| Hansbe R           |   | Rison Capt      |
| Hoagland M H       |   | Rouland P       |
| Hardy C            |   | Seydel Dr       |
| Hegney J A         |   | Scott W L       |
| Harrington J       |   | Stunsberry D    |
| Henry A            |   | Stevens J C     |
| Jones J R          |   | Stiloro H       |
| Jorge A            |   | Stanherry E H   |
| Kipp S W           |   | Warren          |
| Loring L           |   | Wheeler H H     |
| Linaere T B        |   | Williamson Capt |
| Granada, 25, 1856. |   | Williamson J    |

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS. Together with

IRON, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY. Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

**BRIG. GEN. HENNINGSEN.**

In looking over the "Democratic Review for 1852," we find a criticism on the Hungarian War, in which the conduct, actions, and abilities of the persons who figured in that ever memorable struggle are carefully turned over, so as to let a strong light fall upon them. Speaking of the various accounts that had been written up to that time, of this memorable struggle for freedom, and the men engaged in it, we find the following:

The first connected and intelligible account of the campaigns in Hungary, and, therefore, of the Hungarian contest generally, which cannot be understood without appreciating the military operations in that country, is contained in a pamphlet, entitled—

"The Past and Future of Hungary: being Facts, Dates and Figures illustrative of the Past, Struggle and Future Prospects, by C. F. Henningsen, author of 'Twelve Months Campaign with Zamalacarregui,' 'Revelations of Russia,' &c."

The author of this pamphlet was introduced to public notice some years ago, by his connection with the Basque General, with whom he fought, until his death, through the memorable campaign, in which that Chief, commencing with 800 insurgents, \$1000, and fourteen horses, succeeded in defeating five Spanish Commanders-in-Chief, destroying 60,000 men, and capturing torts with mortars cast out of copper kettles, and progressing in an interrupted tide of success till killed before Bilbao.

In 1844; Henningsen entered the field anonymously against Russian despotism by publishing a book called "Revelations of Russia," which has been translated into most European languages, followed by the "White Slave," "Eastern Europe," and other works, of which the authorship was, until recently, studiously concealed, on which account they were variously attributed to David Urquhart and to Smythe, formerly Under Secretary of State, and the author of "Historic Fancies."

The author of "Revelations of Russia," together with David Urquhart, during many years, successfully combated the influence of Russia, and of the absolutism of Europe on public opinion, by unmasking the true condition of the population under their rule; and this was, in itself, no little service to the cause of progress, when it is considered that there has been for twenty years a department of the secret police in St. Petersburg, instituted "to direct public opinion in foreign countries," and whose services, aided by unlimited secret service funds, were principally directed to misinform the public of this country, of France, and of Great Britain.

In the Hungarian contest Mr. Henningsen was appointed Civil and Military Commissary of the Diet, to carry out to the last the defence of Comorn. He was actively employed by Kossuth in negotiating with the Porte and the Oriental powers, and acted as Secretary to the Governor of Hungary.

The critique speaks in very flattering terms of the history of the war by Henningsen, as well as his ability in delineating on maps, so as to make desirable, in a military point of view, the movements he so masterly describes.

In speaking of Gorgey's treason in having violated the conditions on which Kossuth delegated his powers, the Review publishes the following quotation, which we are tempted to copy, as it shows the prominent position in European affairs held by our present Brig. Gen. Henningsen:

Kossuth had not reached Orsova, upon the frontier, before the account of Gorgey's treason overtook him, from whence, together with Bem, Dembinski, Kmetty, Guyon, and five thousand fugitives, he passed through Wallachia to Vidin, in Bulgaria, beyond the Turkish frontier.

Meanwhile, Gorgey had ordered the garrison of Comorn to surrender, which it refused at first to do, though entering into negotiation with the Austrians. There were unfortunately amongst the officers some dupes of Gorgey's party, who were anxious to make terms, and as nothing was heard of Kossuth, and as Gorgey had received from him full powers, the fortress was given up to the Austrians with the stipulation that the garrison should be allowed to secure a portion of its pay, and should be permitted to retire unmolested.

Kossuth, having heard of these negotiations, and considering that the power delegated to Gorgey had reverted back to him, on account of the non-compliance of the traitor with the conditions stipulated, had, however, dispatched a commissioner with powers and instructions to protract to the utmost the defence of Comorn.

These powers, which he could only give as Governor of Hungary, were countersigned by Count Casimir Bathyanyi. The commissioner was on his way to Comorn when that fortress surrendered.

This commissioner, delegated with supreme civil and military power, we have reason to know, was Henningsen, the author of the pamphlet from which we have been so largely extracting. Though fifty hours, at a stretch, on horseback, he could not, in time, reach the frontier, for which purpose it was necessary to pass twice through the Austrian lines.

Had he done so, he was pledged not to surrender Comorn for six months, and would have found in it 900 Austrian prisoners, whom he would have held as hostages for the safety of the Hungarian chiefs—so that, on this incident hinged the fate of Louis Bathyanyi and of his companions in misfortune and in martyrdom.

The soldiers of the garrison broke their mus-

kets and tore their flags out of rage and grief at this humiliation. Austria, of course, violated the capitulation, and forced the privates and many officers into the ranks.

Thirteen Hungarian leaders and generals of note were directly after this surrender hanged or shot, although they had had, for months, in their power fourteen hundred Austrian officers of all ranks as prisoners, without injuring one of them, Gorgey being the only man who ever put a prisoner (Count Zichy, an Hungarian,) to death.

Amongst the victims were some men of large fortune, whom the victors were anxious to despoil. Louis Bathyanyi, for his estate worth three millions of dollars; General Kiss, condemned by Haynau, who was his debtor, for sixty thousand dollars; Veczey, whose father (still living) had saved the life of the late emperor; Aulich, the soldier and philosopher—the gallant Nagy Sandor, and the fearless Damianicz, who being reserved to be hanged last, said with composure, "Why last here, was I not always first upon the battle field?"

Louis Bathyanyi, who, when Comorn fell, had been tried over again, after being sentenced to four years imprisonment, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Count Latour, of which he was notoriously an innocent, and the death of Washington, was condemned to be hanged. His wife introduced a lancet into his prison, with which he made an ineffectual attempt to sever the jugular vein. Discovered before he had bled to death, his wound was bandaged up, and he was hurriedly dragged out and shot, the gallows probably not being ready. He gave the word to fire, and fell shouting "Long live Hungary." The arrest of Bathyanyi had been a violation of the law of nations—his sentence was a calumny—his execution an assassination.

Many others were put to death. Women of all ranks were stripped and scourged before the soldiery. Officers from the rank of colonels downwards were shut up for life, or forced into the Austrian ranks as privates, subject, at the caprice of officers and sergeants, to degrading punishment.

From the quotations here made, it will be seen that Brig. Gen. Henningsen brings with him, to Nicaragua, the weight of a reputation for military knowledge and honesty of purpose that must work favorably for any cause in which he is engaged. He is already favorably known in Europe, and we doubt not that his more mature powers exerted in Nicaragua will make his name familiar throughout America.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.

Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator, O. D.

Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$399.70.  
One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm Bayley for \$183.33.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda.

DANIEL BAYLEY,  
Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

**David Israng,**

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:

Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

Terms Cash.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.

A. GILLIS,  
Recorder for the Oriental Department.

Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**Notice.**

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.

M. A. THOMAN.

Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

**COMMISSIONERS' SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

| Class of Property.      | Name of Estates.   | Property of             | Remarks.                   | Value.   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Rosario,           | José Antonio Lopez,     | Trees in full bearing,     | \$14,000 |
| Do. do.                 | Candelaria,        | Do.                     | Young trees,               | 10,000   |
| Do. Cattle,             | Las Cruz,          | Do.                     | A row of six stores,       | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao       | and Indigo,        | Juan José Ruiz,         | Do.                        | 8,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Pital,             | Do.                     | Do.                        | 14,000   |
| Do. Indigo,             | Paraizo,           | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,500    |
| Do. Indigo,             | Jesus Maria,       | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Largo adobe,               | 8,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | San Francisco,     | José J. Arguello Arce   | Do.                        | 18,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | Do.                     | Abandoned estate,          | 600      |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 27,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Yndilacio Maleaño, | Do.                     | Do.                        | 10,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Pital,             | Francisco Guerra,       | Do.                        | 18,000   |
| House and lot in Rivas, | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 2,000    |
| Houses in Rivas,        | Do.                | Do.                     | Row partially burnt.       | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Santa Fé,          | José M. Maleaño,        | Do.                        | 18,000   |
| Cattle Estate,          | Juan Davila,       | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Long row,                  | 7,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.                | Do.                     | Near Tolo—some wild lands, | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | El Viejo,          | Clemente Santos,        | Old estate, near Rivas,    | 1,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Larga adobe,               | 10,000   |
| House and property in   | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 8,000    |
| San Juan del Sur,       | Do.                | Felipe Aviles,          | Do.                        | Do.      |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.                | Do.                     | With wild lands,           | Do.      |
| Do. do.                 | Salitre,           | Do.                     | Do.                        | 27,000   |
| 3 Haciendas de Cacao,   | Jocote—LaGalpa,    | F. & E. Carazo.         | Do.                        | 7,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | David,             | D. Lopez & B. Darce,    | Do.                        | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | R. & José Caracas,      | Two-thirds of the estate,  | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Esperanza,         | P. Rivas & family,      | Containing 150 acres,      | 2,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Chitala,           | José Alfaro,            | Do.                        | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Palmar,            | Juan Agüar,             | Do.                        | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Palmar,            | Pablo Torres,           | Do.                        | 2,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Near St. George,           | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | C. Bustos & family.     | Do.                        | 2,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Javia,             | DeCerdes & family       | Do.                        | 500      |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,200    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Las Lajas,         | R. Paiz & family.       | On the Plaza,              | 2,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,200    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | Do.                     | Shed,                      | 400      |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Mercedes.          | Inocente Ruete.         | Do.                        | 10,000   |
| Sugar Estate and        | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 500      |
| Aguardiente Distille-   | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,200    |
| ry near Rivas,          | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 50,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.                | Do.                     | Sold,                      | 8,000    |
| Sugar Estate near Ino-  | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 8,000    |
| tapez,                  | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 12,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Mercedes,          | Pedro Joaquin,          | 2,000 cattle, 300 horses,  | 15,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Agua Agria,        | Dionicia Fernando,      | 2,500 cattle, 300 horses,  | 18,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Chamorro & family,      | Do.                        | 15,000   |
| Cattle Estate,          | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 15,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Jesus Maria,       | Do.                     | Do.                        | 15,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | St. Rosa,          | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 4,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Fulgencia Vega,         | Guadaloupe street,         | 1,500    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Near Malaco,               | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | Do.                     | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,400    |
| Coffee Estate,          | El Palacio,        | Antonio Barbareno,      | Near Granada,              | 1,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 2,800    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Do.                     | Near Granada,              | 200      |
| Plantain Walk,          | Do.                | Do.                     | 400 cattle, 50 horses,     | 4,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Near San Roque,            | 3,000    |
| Plantain Walk,          | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 6,000    |
| House in Masaya,        | Do.                | Do.                     | Near Vegas,                | 500      |
| Stock Ranch,            | Caracol,           | Luis Montiel,           | Do.                        | 4,500    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| Plantain Walk,          | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 4,000    |
| 3 Houses in Granada,    | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 9,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 9,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Malaco,            | Narciso Espinoza,       | Granada Hotel,             | 9,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Maria Luisa Horan,      | Do.                        | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | José Ubaou,             | Do.                        | 2,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 11,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Rosario Vivas,          | At Malaco,                 | 1,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Ponciano Coral,         | Do.                        | 12,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Pelar Marengo,          | Do.                        | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 3,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,500    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 1,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 10,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | Remates,           | Heirs of J. L. Sandoval | Do.                        | 9,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Felipe Cabezas,         | 1,500 cattle,              | 3,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Miguel Gutierrez,       | Do.                        | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | San Pablo,         | Do.                     | 500 cattle,                | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Merced,            | L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa, | 2,500 cattle, 400 horses,  | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Chilamatillo,      | Leandro Selayo,         | 600 cattle, 50 horses,     | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Dolores Lejarsa,        | Do.                        | Do.      |
| Stock Ranch,            | Quebrada Honda,    | Do.                     | 2,500 cattle, 200 horses,  | 17,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Ostoquito,         | Do.                     | 2,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Jacinto,       | Miguel Bolaños & Bros.  | Do.                        | Do.      |
| Do. do.                 | San Francisco and  | Do.                     | 3,000 cattle, 200 horses,  | 14,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Las Maderas,       | Do.                     | 6,000 cattle, 500 horses,  | 41,000   |
| House in Granada,       | San Roque,         | Avilez & Chamorro,      | Do.                        | 6,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.                | Do.                     | Do.                        | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | San Blas,          | Domingo Jarquin,        | 700 cattle, 100 horses,    | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Terrabona,         | Manuel Alvarado,        | 500 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Corpus Christi,    | Manuel Garcia,          | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | San Antonio,       | Timoteo Lacayo,         | 800 cattle, 50 horses,     | 3,300    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.                | Clito Mayorga,          | Do.                        | Do.      |

T O T A L \$753,000

Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaima and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.



# Parte Española.

Sábado, Octubre 25 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 inserción, ..... \$2 50  
 Cada inserción consecuente, ..... 1 50

## Batallas del 12 y 13 de Octubre.

Los siguientes extractos los hemos tomado de los oficiales que mandaron los varios batallones que componen el ejército que combatió al enemigo en estos memorables días. La confusión y demora en esta publicación causadas por el último ataque y el desgraciado accidente acaecido al Señor Tabor, editor principal del Nicaraguense, no nos había permitido arreglar los informes relativos á la campaña, como lo hubiéramos hecho bajo mas favorables circunstancias.

El informe del Coronel Sanders está lleno de interes y es conforme á la exposicion de nuestro corresponsal, que parece haber seguido la suerte del 1r Rejimiento de Rifleros. Dice así:

„A las doce del día 11 dicho rejimiento ocupó su posición respectiva, y recibió la orden de marchar hacia Masaya, lo que hicieron todos con ánimo marcial alegre y bien dispuesto, y como á las 9 de la noche hicieron alto en los suburbios de aquella plaza. Poco despues se efectuó una escaramuza entre el rejimiento del Coronel Markham, primero de Infanteria, y una descubierta del enemigo, que no duró sino algunos momentos sin ningun resultado de importancia.

El día 13 poco despues de romper el alba todo el ejército tomó la posición conveniente para entrar en acción, con los obuses al frente, sostenidos por el Rejimiento de Rifleros. Despues de lo cual, y habiendo adelantado solo unas pocas varas, el comandante-en-jefe dispuso que el Capitan de Artilleria Swartz lanzase una bomba en una pequeña plaza, y la compañía C, mandada por el Capitan Dolan, atacó y tomó posesion de la iglesia aneja á la misma plaza, siguiéndole todo el ejército; y los comandantes de los rejimientos recibieron sus instrucciones del comandante-en-jefe para las operaciones que habian de seguirse. Los Gastadores y Mineros sostenidos por los Rifleros, iban por delante abriendo el paso á la plaza mayor, rompiendo por entre dos calles que iban directamente á ella, mientras que las calles laterales estaban protegidas por el enemigo con barricadas, fuego de cañon y mosqueteria. Despues de haber adelantado así como la mitad de la distancia hacia la plaza principal, los obuses, mandados por el Capitan Swartz y el Teniente Farren, recibieron orden de sostener á los Rifleros. La historia cobrará un nuevo lustre con sus nombres; y nada que se diga es escasajero en honor de tan bizarros oficiales, por su osado valor y presencia de ánimo en el cumplimiento de su deber. Ellos arrojaron una bomba dentro de un edificio de adobe, donde estaban atrincherados un gran número de enemigos, y tras del humo, la compañía B mandada por el Capitan Leonard, y la compañía G por el Capitan O'Regan, con sus valientes soldados, tomaron posesion del edificio de donde fueron batidos dos veces por el enemigo. El Capitan Ewbanks tomó posesion de la casa de la esquina de la derecha. Los Rifleros habian entrado ya en la plaza principal y adelantado como unas 75 varas, cuando el bizarro Swartz y Farren llegaron otra vez á socorrerlos con sus fusiles, y ya entonces el grueso del ejército enemigo se había reunido al frente de los nuestros.

„El comandante-en-jefe informado de que Granada había sido atacada por una gran fuerza enemiga, y creyendo que una gran parte del ejército de Masaya había

venido en ayuda de los invasores de esta plaza, donde se hallaban la mayor parte de nuestras municiones, ordenó que nos retirásemos de nuestra posición, y como á las 12 de la noche nos pusimos en marcha para Granada. Despues de haber marchado toda la noche, apareció el sol del 13 de Octubre lleno de hermosura y esplendor, glorioso día del aniversario de la primera toma de Granada. Al llegar á los suburbios de la ciudad, fuimos recibidos por un vivo fuego del enemigo, pero con un grito de guerra entramos en la ciudad de Granada, la cual fué tomada otra vez el mismo día por el General Walker.

## ACCION DE JALTEBA Y ENTRADA TRIUMFANTE EN GRANADA.

El Coronel Allen dice así:

„Cuando el enemigo fué atacado cerca de la Iglesia de Jalteba con una pieza de artillería, ocurrió una ligera confusión en las tropas que nos precedieron, lo cual dividió las fuerzas de mi mando, conduciéndonos al Capitan Gore, al Teniente Hart, al Teniente Trap, á otros siete, y á mí, casi á la vanguardia de la fuerza, donde recibimos orden de atacar el cañon, lo que ejecutamos inmediatamente, y habiéndole tomado luego, y oido el combate de la plaza, ordené marchar adelante. El Mayor Caycee (por orden del General Hornsby) permaneció en este punto con el resto de mi batallon, para guardar los desmontados obuses.

„Desde este lugar mi pequeña division se adelantó rápidamente, y volviendo una calle á la izquierda de la plaza, asaltamos la esquina que se halla detras de la „Estrella Solitaria,“ donde matamos algunos de los enemigos, que desde allí hacian fuego á la plaza. El Capitan Bell que nos acompañó en esta acción fué herido en un muslo.

„Entonces continuamos bajo de un vivo fuego hacia el cuartel principal, donde el Mayor Potter me entregó el mando. Desde allí dirijimos dos cañonazos á la casa y cuartel de S. E., y luego uno mas á la casa que ocupaba el Capitan Morris, último lugar que ocupaban los enemigos, y que atacaron bizarramente los nuestros.

## DEFENSA DE GRANADA, SEGUN EL MAYOR POTTER.

„El Domingo 12 del corriente, entre una y dos del día, parado en la esquina de la plaza cerca de la oficina de gobierno, ví á un hombre montado sobre un caballo tordillo que pasaba al golpe por el frente de la iglesia de Jalteba, seguido inmediatamente como por una docena de hombres que tambien corrían. Los que estaban á mi lado creyeron que era algun correo de Masaya; mas el supuesto correo volvió al punto seguido de 30 ó 40 soldados mas de caballeria, que pasaron por el mismo lugar ya indicado con direccion hacia el nordeste de la ciudad. Sospechando fuese una partida de lanceros enemigos, corrí hacia el mencionado lugar hasta la oficina del ayudante-jeneral—lo bastante para asegurarme de que era una fuerza enemiga considerable; y volviendo luego á mi casa (que es la misma que antes fué de Dolores Lajarsa) conduje á mi esposa y niños con el Señor y la Señora Hughes á la residencia del Coronel Wheeler, Ministro de los Estados Unidos.

„De mi casa pasé directamente á la oficina de gobierno, donde encontré al Teniente W. B. White, ocupado con dos sarjentos y otros hombres, informándole de la proximidad del enemigo, dándole las órdenes que juzgué necesarias, y partiendo entónces á casa del Señor Wheeler para ver si mi familia había llegado á salvamento; pero al llegar á la esquina junto á la casa del Señor Teller, tuve ocasion de hacer frente al enemigo, que por aquella calle se dirijia á la plaza, matándole el jefe, que valerosamente le conducia corriendo muy adelantado á los suyos y haciendo fuego á los nuestros.

„Mi primer tiro lo hice con una carabina de Sharp, hiriéndole solamente, y haciéndole vacilar contra la casa inmediata, y luego le hice volver al medio de la calle donde le acabé de matar con mi revolver. Creo que este fué al primer hombre muerto en la ciudad. El Sr. Hughes y otros vieron este oportuno y afortunado encuentro que detuvo á la partida enemiga,

ga, y que dió lugar á que el cañon de seis le hiciese fuego.

„Nada diré en recomendacion del artillero que dirijia el fuego del cañon de á 9 por el cual al comenzar el ataque, dos de los nuestros quedaron gravemente heridos. El enemigo abandonó el ataque de la plaza; la fuerza se concentró haciendo un vigoroso esfuerzo para tomar la plaza menor desde el cuartel del general-en-jefe, donde fué batido y bizarramente detenido por el Capitan Swingle, con el cañon de á seis, ayudado y cubierto por muchos ciudadanos con rifles y mosquetes y animados y dirijidos por el Capitan Watkins. La pieza de campaña de bronce que conducia el enemigo, quedó bien presto desmontada por el vivo y bien dirijido fuego que con el cañon de á seis, le hacia el Capitan Swingle. Su denuedo y presencia de ánimo son superiores á todo encarecimiento.

„Deduciendo que el hospital y cuartel principal requerian algunaumento de municiones, volví á la oficina del gobierno atravesando por la entrada que mira hacia el cuartel del general-en-jefe, y despachando dos hombres cargados de municiones para el hospital, al cual solo llegó uno de estos y el otro se detuvo en el cuartel principal. Entretanto el ataque del enemigo era tan obstinado y vigoroso, que no pudiendo operar el cañon, y no habiendo comandante que dirijiese los movimientos en el contorno, el Capitan Swingle trajo el cañon de á seis para cubrir con él y defender el cuartel principal como á las cinco de la tarde. Los enfermos y demas del hospital permanecieron en él bajo la direccion del Capitan Wilkins, donde se defendieron valerosamente hasta que llegó el refuerzo con el general-en-jefe. Antes de retirar el cañon de á seis al cuartel principal, el Capitan Wilkins hizo cuanto estuvo de su parte por reunir los ciudadanos para que le auxiliasen y le cubriesen mientras cargaba y hacia fuego con el cañon.

„A las cinco y media de la tarde pasé, solo de la oficina de gobierno á la iglesia, (por no hallar entónces ninguno que quisiera atravesar la plaza,) con aquella cantidad de municiones que pude conducir en dos mochilas; y poco despues de millegada, el Jeneral Fry manifestó desear que tomase el mando de la defensa del frente de la iglesia.

„Desde el principio del ataque, el carro del Exprés, empleado en el departamento de la Comisaria, había permanecido en el frente de la casa llamada „La Estrella Solitaria.“ Despues de estar ocupado en la defensa de la iglesia, hallé un hombre (siento no poder poner aqui su nombre) que por mi orden atravesó la plaza, y llevó el carro del Exprés al Arsenal, donde le cargó de municiones; pero por alguna causa que ignoro no volvió con él. En dicho lugar permaneció cargado el carro como una hora sin presentarse ninguno que quisiera conducirlo, hasta que un tal Sr. Haynes atravesó del cuartel y volvió con él. Acción altamente recomendable que jamas olvidará el que escribe estos renglones. Despues de haber hecho un cuidadoso exámen de la iglesia y sus dependencias, de la fuerza destinada á su defensa, etc., coloqué al Sr. L. Richmond, con algunos hombres, para guardar la parte llamada „Casa de la Muerte,“ su patio y partes adyacentes inmediatas al cuartel que se halla detras de la iglesia, se extienden hasta la calle opuesta á su frente. El Capitan Kelly, Srs. Franklin, R. H. Smith y otros tres se hallaban estacionados en el ángulo nordeste de la torre, donde hacian un servicio importante, y su conducta es altamente recomendable. Otros fueron oportunamente situados en los patios y aposentos que pertenecen á dicho cuartel. La comunicacion del referido cuartel con la iglesia se hacia por un hoyo que había en la pared intermedia.

„Ningun ataque regular se hizo á la iglesia ni á sus dependencias. El Capitan Lyons, del departamento de la Comisaria, puede informar extensamente acerca de los que defendian la iglesia donde permaneció hasta que terminó el ataque. Entre 8 y 9 de la noche, el Capitan Pickersgill llegó del cuartel jeneral con el informe de que la fuerza que en él había era muy reducida; que el Capitan Swingle estaba

en un gran conflicto defendiendo el patio del cuartel con bombas que arrojaba con la mano como granadas, que encendia con la mecha destinada á dar fuego al cañon, y que se necesitaba un oficial comandante, ó de lo contrario la plaza corria riesgo de ser tomada, por el enemigo que la atacaba vigorosamente casi por todos lados.

„Entónces el Jeneral Fry me dió orden de tomar el mando del cuartel, donde permanecí hasta la llegada del Coronel Allen, en la mañana del 13, el cual aceptó cortesmente el mando de que le supliqué me relevase; despues de lo cual ayudé á batir con el cañon de á seis la casa ocupada antes por el Capitan Morris, y cargando al enemigo por esta parte, el Capitan Wm. Lewis dió el paso mas importante para la defensa del cuartel, agotando por un exceso de actividad su modesta salud. El mas que otro alguno puede informar acerca de la conducta de los que defendieron el cuartel. Chas. Richardson trabajó con esfuerzo no obstante su mala salud; y yo puedo recomendar la conducta de un Cubano cuyo nombre ignoro, aunque creo que es un Sub-Alcalde ó Prefecto á quien he visto muchas veces en una oficina junto á la „Estrella Solitaria.“ Allí hubo muchas personas que se condujeron honrosamente cuyos nombres me son desconocidos; pero puedo hacer una honrosa mencion de John Ashton, que es un artesano empleado en el Arsenal; James Lambert, herrero; The. Lane; un tal Jones, acusado de asesinato, el cual atravesó la plaza varias veces para desempeñar comisiones de grande importancia, por lo cual le recomendaria á la clemencia del Presidente y Comandante-en-Jefe; Jas. H. Longacre, un artesano muy valiente, empleado en el Arsenal, fué muerto, y tambien lo fué Chas. Smith, del mismo departamento. Allí murió tambien uno de los músicos de la banda, y otros varios fueron heridos. Entre estos se hallaba el Capitan Green del Puerto. En la iglesia se dice que hubo un oficial cuyo nombre ignoro, que dió un portó cobardemente; que es decir, cuando menos, que no se condujo como un oficial. El Sr. Hughes, de New York, estuvo conmigo largo tiempo, y siempre mostró gran valor y presencia de ánimo.

„Sobre la defensa de la parte de la plaza ocupada por la oficina de gobierno, muy poco puedo decir porque como se ve por este informe, estuve allí muy poco tiempo.

„Su fuerza era mayor que todas las demas excepto la de la iglesia, y fué bien dirijida por el Mayor Gillis, Capitan Baldwin, Sr. Belcher y W. H. Wyatt, de la Comisaria Jeneral, quienes pueden dar detallados informes; pero temo que no mencione debidamente la defensa de la Comisaria Jeneral, por ocho ó nueve hombres que allí estuvieron á las órdenes del Sr. W. H. Wyatt. Este lugar fué tan valerosamente defendido hasta las 8 ó 9 de la noche, cuando se hizo la retirada de él, que el enemigo despues de haber taladrado la pared, temió dar el asalto. En fin, tales son los informes que he recibido sobre la referida defensa, que creo digna de la mas alta recomendacion; y para demostrar que la guarnicion de esta plaza sostuvo el ataque del enemigo con un valor superior á todo encarecimiento, basta saber que el fuego duró mas de veinte horas sin interrupcion, que los invasores no bajaban de ochocientos, que los nuestros eran solamente unos doscientos cincuenta hombres contando con los enfermos del hospital en número de unos ochenta; que los muertos que se han podido recoger del enemigo no bajan de doscientos cincuenta; los heridos que ha encontrado el gobierno son unos veinte y cinco, y otros tantos prisioneros, contándose solamente entre los nuestros unos veinte y tres muertos, setenta y cinco heridos, (1) y seis perdidos en los varios combates que hemos mencionado.

(1) Séame permitido recordar á los que acaso puedan ignorarlo, que mi amigo y paisano Don R. Y. Arnau, no obstante hallarse bastante postrado por una fiebre intensa, combatió con bravura en el hospital, salió notablemente herido de un hombro, y su nombre no aparece en la lista de los heridos.



## Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

Por el Obispo Don Pedro Augustin Morell,  
en 1752.

L E O N .—(Continúa.)

En la cuadra que mira al setentrion se hallan las casas de Ayuntamientos, compónense de dos salas desahogadas para la celebracion de cabildos, y á estas corresponden en lo interior tres cuartos, el uno para el escribano, y los dos para cuando algunas personas de distincion son arrestadas. Sigue la contaduría con dos piezas medianas, en que están las cajas; otra con su alcoba, y las oficinas necesarias para la habitacion y servicio de uno de los ministros de que se compone este tribunal. La sala de armas en fin, pone término á esta cuadra; todas las mencionadas fábricas son de adoves y teja, con sus portales. Numéranse 324 casas de teja y 995 de paja; forman nueve calles de oriente á poniente, y once de norte á sur. La mas principal y dilatada, en que existe el bullicio de las jentes y vendedores, es la que corre desde el Calvario y vá á morir al pueblo de Subliava. Algunas están bien niveladas, otras guardan orden en sus cuadras, y todas mas o menos padecen de la fealdad de algun montecillo, que las quiebra y desgracia. Ruedan por ellas algunas coches, y los que no los tienen usan quitasoles. Los vecinos se portan con moderacion en sus trajes, y son algo descuidados en el aseo interior de sus casas, pero con estos ahorros aumentase su caudal.

El estado eclesiástico se compone del obispo, y su provisor, dean y cabildo, ministros de la catedral y clero. El obispo tiene una diócesis tan vasta, como la que resultó de las provincias de Nicaragua, Nicoya y Costa Rica. Confina por el oriente con Panamá, por el occidente con Guatemala; por el norte con Honduras en algunas partes, y en otra tiene por límites á los dos mares; dándole en fin 400 leguas de longitud, sobre 120 de latitud. Su renta se compone de cinco ramos: el 1º es la cuarta decimal, y en lugar de esta se le contribuian antes los quinientos mil maravedíes que dispone la ley. Desde el año de 47 cesó este modo de pagar, por haberse concedido al prelado y cabildo la administracion de diezmos; con esta providencia se ha logrado el aumento de ellos en los dos trienios que hasta el presente han corrido, tocarse de este último remate en cada un año 2691 pesos. El 2º es la cuarta episcopal, su importe por ahora se reduce á 1280 pesos, y corren desde la muerte ó ascenso de su antecesor. El 3º otra contribucion de 30 que los mismos curas les hacen en cada visita, que es lo mismo que cada año con título de procuracion monta á 960 pesos. El 4º los derechos de la misma visita y despacho, en que no puede haber cosa fija; y el 5º cierto servicio personal, y una corta racion, que contribuyen los pueblos de indios inmediatos á la capital. Este último ramo ha cesado en mi tiempo, por no encontrar razon para percibirlo. Parece notable injusticia que los pobres hayan de concurrir á mi manutencion y servicio, siendo mi primera obligacion el alimientarlos y socorrerlos; en efecto, si me he denegado enteramente á la racion y al servicio, es por la razon indicada. Como jamas se ha celebrado sínodo, no ha habido arancel, ni regla fija para la percepcion de derechos. cada uno de mis antecesores ha obrado segun su genio: unos por la visita de capellanias, cofradias y hermitas, llevaban 4, 6 y 9 pesos, otros hasta diez; y no ha faltado alguno que multiplicó esta cantidad, segun los años en que habia defundo de hacerse. Una cosa bien particular observaba en la de los testamentos; y era, variar los derechos de ellos, segun el monto del caudal que los testadores dejaban: el precio menor era el de 25 pesos, el mediano 50, y alguno hubo que llegó á 200. Todos en mi tiempo se han evacuado por 12 reales, y en lo demas me he arreglado á los mas bajos que se han satisfecho. Ultimamente para ser confirmado se habia de traer una vela con su cinta, y un real; ni real, ni cinta, ni vela, ni cosa alguna he recibido, y como no les cuesta, ninguno se ha quedado sin este sacramento. Las visitas, en fin, nada me rinden, porque su producto lo distribuyo entre los que me llevan á

hombres de unos lugares á otros. Tambien he alzado de la percepcion del terceramo, reputándolo por indebido, á causa de que los curas gastarian mucho mas en la manutencion y transporte de mi persona y familia; y se me hace muy duro que sobre estos costos hayan de ser gravados con treinta pesos; de estos discuro, que solamente podian admitirse, libertándoseles en el todo de otro gasto. En efecto, solo puedo contar por ahora sobre 3961 pesos que importan los dos primeros ramos.

En el cabildo hay cinco plazas, es á saber: Dean, Arcediano, Maestrescuela, y dos canónigos de merced; ademas de la cuarta decimal, tiene ingreso tambien de capellanias y — en estos términos; la renta del Dean se regula en 937 pesos cuatro reales; la del Arcediano en 710; la del Maestrescuela en lo mismo, y la de cada uno de los canónigos en 560. Estos son los empleos corrientes; el número de los demas no consta, á causa de que nunca ha habido testimonio de la ereccion de la catedral: sábese únicamente por la enunciativa de los autores que se hizo el día 3 de Noviembre del año de 1534; varian sobre su titular, y así se ignora. Añádase, que en lo primero fué sufragánea de Lima; que despues se le agrego la provincia de Costa Rica, y se le dió por Metropolitano al de Méjico; esto aparentemente sucedió por el año de 573; desde el de 745 quedó subordinada á la nueva de Guatemala.

En el sagrario hay un cura, porque el otro se suprimió, segun daré despues: sacristan mayor, colector nuevamente creado por mi, dos capellanes de coro, organista y músicos; el 1º tendrá de renta 300 pesos; el 2º poco mas de 400, y el 3º 150; la de los capellanes consiste en los réditos de algunos censos de deficit exaccion, y con el gravámen de misas; y así con dificultad se encuentran sujetos que sirvan estos empleos. El salario del 5º se reduce á 30 pesos al año; del 6º á 60; el de los últimos que son 4 á 36 cada uno; todas estas cantidades se pagan del caudal de la fábrica. Los sacerdotes, en fin, existentes en la ciudad son veinte, y los manteistas trece.

El estado secular se compone de un gobernador con 2,000 pesos de sueldo, dos alcaldes ordinarios, el primero de ellos se intitula teniente de gobernador; otros dos de hermandad, alférez mayor, alguacil mayor, depositario general y seis rejedores; el gobierno militar, de un maestro de campo, sargento mayor, comisario de la caballeria, nueve compañías de á pie, y dos de montados; por no haber capitaneas las gobiernan los tenientes con los demas respectivos oficiales; cada una de las ocho consta de cien hombres, otras dos de 150; y la última complemento á las 11 de mas de 200. La real hacienda, en fin, es administrada por el contador y tesorero, que á veces están juntos y á veces divididos; en siendo propietarios, tiene cada uno al año 700 pesos, la mitad siempre que son interinos.

El territorio de la administracion de este curato se reduce á 23 leguas de longitud y 4 de latitud; en ellas hay 23 trapiches; ratos de ganado 142, y gran número de chúcaras y labores de maiz, arroz y otras miniestras. Las familias, en suma, que hay así en ellas como en la ciudad llegan á 1319, y las personas de confesion á 5439; en estos números se comprenden dos barrios con títulos de pueblos, llamados San Juan y San Nicolás; son de indios, y entre ambos pagan de tributo 472 pesos, cada uno tiene su alcalde, alguacil mayor y rejedores.

Uno de los dos curatos en el sagrario de la catedral habia ocho meses que vacaba por ascenso de su poseedor; luse poner edictos para su provision y esta se frustró, á causa de que el único oposito que hubo, salió reprobado: con este incidente reflexioné sobre que en toda la ciudad no habia mas parroquia, que el mismo sagrario; que la feligresía era crecida, la poblacion dilatada, y la administracion trabajosa, con especialidad en tiempo de aguas, por lo pantanoso del terreno: resolví pues consultar al vicepatron, sobre la mayor importancia, que al servicio de Dios resultaria de la supresion del referido curato, y de que su renta se convirtiese en la manutencion de tres ministros: el uno de ellos que habia de residir en el sagrario, y los otros dos en los

de las iglesias de San Nicolás y San Juan, que en tal caso serian dirigidas en ayudas de parroquia, y últimamente que pagados sus salarios, se aplicase el residuo para algunas nuevas plazas de la catedral. Puestos en fin de acuerdo los dos, procedí á la ejecucion de mi proyecto; este mereció jeneral aprobacion y regocijo de aquellos vecinos. La colocacion de la majestad sacramentada en ambas iglesias se practicó con la mayor solemnidad, y con providencia tan suave, se ha aumentado el lustre de la ciudad, y el mas fácil y pronto remedio para la instruccion y salvacion de las almas. El residuo, en fin, luego que se liquide lo aplicaré para las plazas menores que pudiese soportar Otro impedimento terciaba, para que la administracion se atrasase, ó en casos repentinos se frustrase. Los curas y sacristanes vivían en sus casas, por falta de oficinas inmediata al sagrario, y con dificultad se encontraban á veces para el cumplimiento de sus ministerios: dispuse pues que en frente del mismo sagrario sin mas distancia que la calle, se construyese una habitacion acomodada para el cura semanero, y en la sacristia un cuarto para el sacristan.

Un particular fundó seis capellanias para que otros tantos sacerdotes llevasen las varas del palio, cuando el santísimo sacramento viático fuese á los enfermos. El principal de cada una era de mil pesos, que hacen seis mil: de estos se han perdido 800, y llegó el caso de que el legado quedase sin efecto. La cortedad del crédito y la dificultad en su cobranza eran causa de no encontrarse sacerdotes para su cumplimiento. Arbitróse en otro tiempo que en lugar de ellos le subrogásemos cuatro monacillos, con opas coloradas: nada se adelantó en la providencia, tal vez alguno de ellos era de tan tierna edad, que mas estaba para cargarlo, que para cargar. Por otra parte, como las varas son seis, ellos cuatro, y sin compañeros iguales, nunca las llevaban. ni aun siquiera asistian todos, sino uno ó dos. Para poner pues corriente esta obra pia, la agregué al seminario; con la obligacion de que se aumentasen cuatro plazas en él, y de que siempre que se ofreciese acudiesen seis á llevar el palio; y que el rector finalmente celebrase el número de misas que el fundador dispuso. De este modo el cumplimiento de la obra pia se aseguró, el seminario adelantó en colegiales y renta, y el rector tambien logró 50 pesos del estipendio de las referidas misas.

Como la renta del obispo y cabildo era tan tenue en lo pasado, nunca habian contribuido el tres por ciento ilebido al seminario; traté pues de que en esta parte se cumpliera con lo dispuesto por el Santo Concilio de Trento. Esta defalcacion y las del seis por ciento del subsidio, minoró la cuarta episcopal y capitular; esta tambien volverá á disminuirse, si se ponen corrientes dos plazas de capellanes de coro. Contemporáneamente di providencia para que hubiese preceptor de gramática que atendiese solo á este ministerio, ejercido hasta entonces por el rector quien quedó libre de este cuidado; y la juventud mas bien proveida para su adelantamiento.

En lo antiguo se fundó una cátedra de lengua con 200 pesos de renta, pagados en la real caja. Despues se suprimió subrogandose la de moral. Esta vacaba por renuncia de su poseedor. Hize poner edictos para su provision: no hubo oposito, ni tampoco se encontrarían discípulos instruidos, para aprender con perfeccion esta ciencia. Consulté al vicepatron sobre lo referido, proponiéndole la mayor utilidad que resultaria, de que por esta vez se aplicase la mencionada renta para la lectura de filosofia; esta facultad tan necesaria para las demas ciencias podia enseñarse por un familiar mio, bastante mente aprovechado en ella; viendo que la respuesta tardaba, y que la necesidad urgía por la falta que hay de eclesiásticos determiné que el curso se abriese en mi palacio. Veinte y dos estudiantes entraron á oirlo, y lo han continuado con aprovechamiento; hasta ahora no ha venido la resulta de mi propuesta, y el maestro se mantiene sin mas estipendio que mis cortas asistencias, en una tarea tan trabajosa como la expresada. Viendo en fin el lastimoso estado en que se hallaba el seminario, y que por todas las

razones seria mas conveniente se trasladase á sitio mas ventajoso, pasé tambien mis oficios al mismo vicepatron, y hasta ahora no me ha participado su resolucion.

(Continuad.)

## Aviso.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion, en virtud de la los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

## DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.

Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.

Juan Tardencia, Id.

Francisco Segovia, Id.

Jacinto Sarreas, Id.

Policarpo Selaya, Id.

Francisco Rodriguez, Id.

Te. efor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

## DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.

Estoevan Sandino, Id.

Santiago Morales, Id.

Casa en San Juan del Sur:

Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:

Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.

Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucia, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.

Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.

Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,

JOHN H. MARSHALL,

JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.

Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

## Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

## Otro de Importancia.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

## Tabor &amp; Duffy.

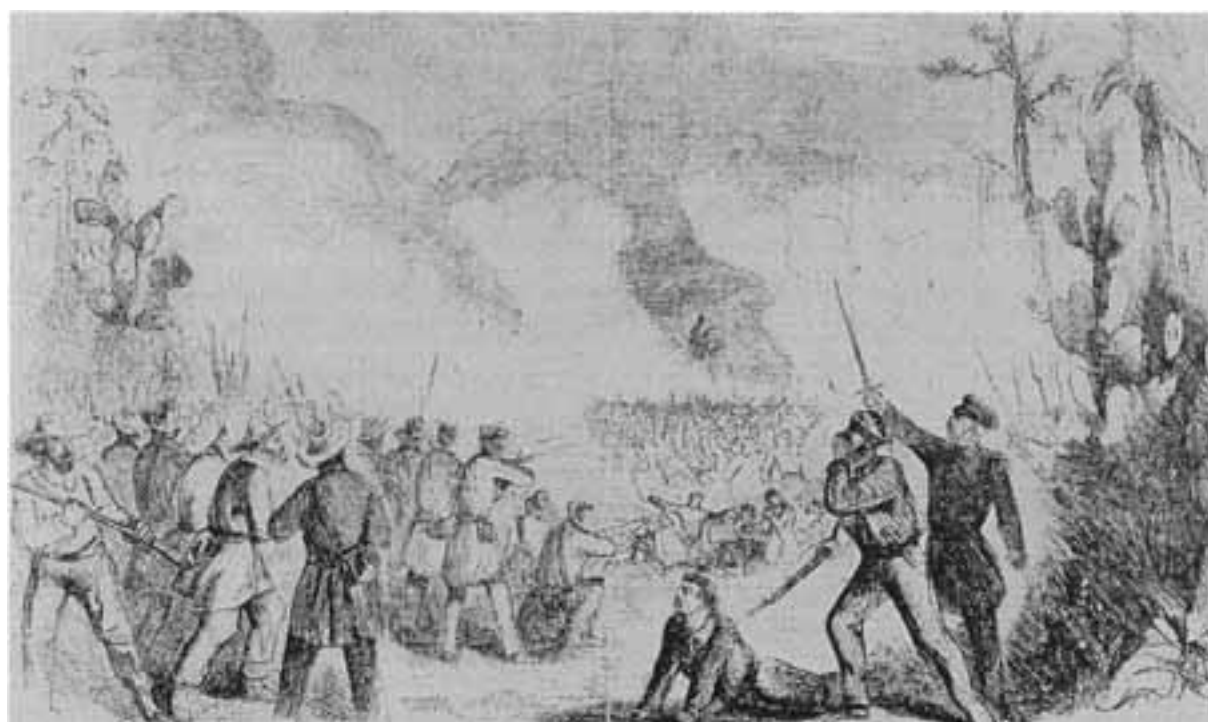
ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.

Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.

Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

## IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Batalla en Las Cuatro Esquinas (16 marzo 1857)  
Battle at Cuatro Esquinas (16 March 1857)



y cremando centenares de cadáveres en Rivas  
and burning dead Greasers in Rivas

# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 1, No. 52

Sábado, 1 de noviembre de 1856

"TABOR & DUFFY" SIGUEN DE "DUEÑOS" (y seguirán de "dueños" hasta el último número), y el Comandante en Jefe William Walker sigue supliendo la mano de obra y todo lo necesario para que el periódico salga cada sábado: (En el Libro de Órdenes del Ejército, por medio de las "Órdenes Generales No. 208" y las "Órdenes Especiales No. 104, 107, 110 y 115", Walker manda a los soldados T. Bell de la Compañía "D" y Robert H. Smith de la "E" del Primer Batallón de Infantería, a A. Lawrence de la "B" del Primer Batallón de Rifleros, y a John C. McSackloun de la "A" y Benjamin White de la "B" del Segundo Batallón de Infantería, a laborar bajo John Tabor y Owen Duffy en la imprenta, sustituyendo a Frederick Kapp y P. E. Yarrington, a quienes ordena regresar a sus cuarteles.) Este sábado, en primera plana sale en inglés el Registro Oficial del Ejército de Nicaragua, actualizado, pero siempre da sólo nombres de extranjeros, brillando por su ausencia los nativos. La noticia del día, en inglés y español, es la ejecución de dos oficiales guatemaltecos el sábado anterior, en Granada, en represalia por el fusilamiento en Diriomo del coronel filibustero cubano Francisco Alejandro Lainé.

Saturday, November 1, 1856

"TABOR & DUFFY" CONTINUE AS "PROPRIETORS" (and will continue as "proprietors" until the last issue), and Commander-in-Chief William Walker continues furnishing the manpower and whatever else may be needed in order for them to publish the paper every Saturday. (In the Army Order Book, by "General Orders No. 208" and "Special Orders No. 104, 107, 110 and 115," Walker sends privates T. Bell (Company "D") and Robert H. Smith (Co. "E", First Infantry Battalion); A. Lawrence (Co. "B", First Rifles); John C. McSackloun (Co. "A") and Benjamin White (Co. "B", Second Infantry), to work under John Tabor and Owen Duffy in the El Nicaraguense Printing Office, replacing Frederick Kapp and P. E. Yarrington, who are ordered back to their units.) This Saturday, on the front page, in English, is the updated official Register of the Nicaragua Army, and as always it gives only the names of foreigners, without a single native in the roster. The news of the day, in English and Spanish, is the execution in Granada of two Guatemalan officers the previous Saturday, in reprisal for the execution in Diriomo of Cuban filibuster Colonel Francisco Alejandro Lainé.

## Extractos / Excerpts

### THE ENEMY.

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

324 (1)

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

324 (1)

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

324 (1)

### HON. COL. JOHN H. WHEELER.

This gentleman, who has so ably represented the United States of North America in this country during the various changes and startling incidents of the past two years, is, we regret to say, about to depart from among us, on a visit to the United States.

326 (1)

### EJECUCION.

Menester es retrogradar á los mas remotos tiempos de barbarie y de idiotismo para encontrar el ejemplo brutal de una accion que acaban de cometer en Masaya los jenerales de las fuerzas de Leon y Guatemala en estos últimos dias, despues del ataque de aquella plaza y de las acciones que se han referido ya en los dos numeros anteriores de este periodico. ... Inmediatamente despues de los consabidos acontecimientos vino á esta ciudad un correo, conduciendo una comunicacion de los jefes de las fuerzas enemigas, en la que solicitaban aquellos del Jeneral Walker, por lo pronto, el cange de un individuo de los suyos, corneta de caballeria, que fué hecho prisionero por nuestra parte ... El ilustre Jeneral Walker que tantas y tan repetidas pruebas ha dado de magnanimidad ... llevó su generosidad hasta el extremo de entregar el corneta que solicitaban sin ninguna de las seguridades que se ecsijen en tales casos, y contestó manifestando, que entre los infinitos prisioneros que habia hecho en la última accion se contaban varios oficiales, que estaba dispuesto á cangear respectivamente por el Coronel Lainé, y por cinco ó seis individuos de tropa que le acompañaban cuando fueron presos, por casualidad, en el camino de Masaya.

En vano se esperó la remision del hombre ofrecido por el corneta ... No es esto todo, sino que, en esas propias circunstancias, se supo con asombro en esta ciudad el fusilamiento en el pueblo de Diriomo, del Coronel Lainé y algunos otros prisioneros! ... Como era de esperarse, logico y natural, el Jeneral Walker ordenó y se ejecutó el fusilamiento, no de todos los prisioneros que en la justa indignacion acaso otro, ménos jeneroso, en su lugar, hubiera prevenido; sino solamente el de un Teniente Coronel y un Capitan que existian entre aquellos.

329 (3)

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

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

Le deseamos un viage feliz, y pronto retorno.

329 (1)



# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

NO. 52.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

TABOR & DUFFY, Proprietors.

### REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum, ..... \$8 00  
 For one copy six months, ..... 4 50  
 For one copy three months, ..... 2 40

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

## G. H. WINES & CO'S. NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA EXPRESS!

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. have now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building,  
OWEN DUFFY, Agent.  
Granada, October 4, 1856.

### Deerters.

A REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any Officer of the Army) of the following named Deerters, from Company A, First Infantry Battalion:

1. JAMES RICH. Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, weighs about 160 pounds. Occupation, baker.

2. JOHN T. GLIDDON. Aged 28 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, very large feet, and long fingered—weighs 178 pounds. Occupation, tailor, also fruit dealer.

3. LOUIS COBERT. Aged 22, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, large nose—weighs about 135 pounds. Occupation, carpenter.

4. PATRICK HAYES, an Irishman. Aged 21 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes—weighs about 145 pounds. Occupation, laborer.

5. OLIVER CROMWELL. Aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, light hair, sandy whiskers, hazel eyes—weighs about 140 pounds. Occupation, mill-wright.

CHARLES W. KRUGER, Capt. Com'dg. Co. A, 1st Infantry Battalion. Post Serapaqui, Sept. 25th, 1856.

### David Israng.

OFFERS FOR ALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:

Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf's rromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

Terms cash.

### Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

### Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.

Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

## [OFFICIAL.] REGISTER OF THE NICARAGUA ARMY.

GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF.

William Walker.

Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. Frank Mahon, commissioned Jan. 20, 1856.

" M. F. Pineda, " March 31, "

" Wm. P. Lewis, " May 12, "

" Geo. W. Gist, " Oct. 18, "

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Collier C. Hornsby, commissioned Jan. 12, 1856.

Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieutenant James Small.

Birkett D. Fry, commissioned April 16, "

Aid-de-Camp.

2d. Lieut. R. T. Seckle, commiss'd May 1, "

C. F. Henningsen, commissioned Oct. 19, "

Aid-de-Camp.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General.

Col. Ph. R. Thompson, commiss'd Feb. 11, 1856.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Major G. R. Caston, commissioned Oct. 26, "

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Capt. M. A. Frazer, commissioned July 23, 1856.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector General.

Col. Bruno Natmer, commiss'd Nov. 12, 1856.

First Lieute. ant.

Tyler O'Gwin, commissioned August 16, 1856.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General.

Col. Thos. F. Fisher, commissioned April 1, 1856.

Assistant Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Wm. K. Rogers, com'd Oct. 23, "

Quartermasters.

Major Thos. Henry, commissioned Oct. 18, "

" Will Morris, " 23, "

Assistant Quartermasters.

Capt. Wm. H. Williamson, com'd Nov. 10, 1856.

" Benj. W. Sammis, " Aug. 4, 1856.

1st Lieut. J. W. Andrews, " 22, "

" John Y. Price, " Oct. 18, "

2d Lieut. Wm. C. Page, " April 1, "

Military Storekeeper.

William H. Wyatt.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary General of Subsistence.

Col. George B. Hall, commissioned July 15, 1856.

Assistant Commissary General.

Major Benj. F. Crane, commiss'd July 2, "

Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence.

Capt. W. H. Lyons, commissioned Aug. 7, 1856.

1st Lieut. W. H. Buttrick, " 7, "

" Henry C. Wall, " 7, "

" James S. West, " 7, "

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General.

(with the rank of Colonel.)

Surgeons.

(with the rank of Major.)

John Dawson, Acting S. G., com'd Nov. 14, 1856.

C. S. Coleman, commissioned April 28, 1856.

R. T. Rowston, " Sept. 18, "

James Kellum, " Oct. 19, "

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

(with the rank of Captain.)

J. C. Gessner, commissioned Jan. 9, 1856.

W. G. Sleight, " 24, "

A. Callahan, " May 30, "

Wm. L. Lundy, " June 13, "

George H. Scott, " 13, "

J. Brinkerhoff, " Aug. 25, "

A. H. Hardcastle, " Oct. 28, "

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Paymaster General.

Col. Alex. Jones, commissioned Feb. 8, 1856.

Assistant Paymaster.

2d Lieut. J. Fleming, commissioned Aug. 4, "

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major E. W. Rawle, commissioned July 14, 1856.

" Henry L. Potter, " 14, "

Capt. Alfred Swingle, " April 17, "

1st Lieut. H. A. Carhart, " Oct. 18, "

2d " Wm. B. Hite, " 9, "

ENGINEER CORPS.

Captain.

E. C. F. Hesse, commissioned October 7, 1856.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

First Lieutenant.

Henry O. Porter, commissioned Oct. 18, 1856.

Second Lieutenants.

Dennis E. Haynes, commissioned Oct. 18, 1856.

J. K. Fagan, " 21, "

OFFICERS UNATTACHED.

Colonel.

M. B. Skerrett, commissioned January 12, 1856.

Captains.

F. Moncosos, commissioned, Jan. 28, 1856.

J. Egbert Farnum, " Feb. 7, "

W. J. Merryman, " June 13, "

M. Matzdorf, Commissioned Oct. 8, 1856.

Oscar Cromroy, " 9, "

First Lieutenant.

Arthur Conpor, commissioned August 22, 1856.

Second Lieutenants.

George Von Hill, commissioned Sept. 25, 1856.

Newton L. Webb, " April 16, "

H. Lawther, " Sept. 25, "

A. Strider, " 25, "

FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Major.

A. Schaffz, commissioned October 18, 1856.

Captains.

George E. Ferrand, commissioned Oct. 18, 1856.

D. B. F. Dulaney, " 21, "

Second Lieutenants.

John Crowell, commissioned Sept. 11, 1856.

Carl G. Staehle, " Oct. 24, "

BATTALION OF RANGERS.

Major.

John P. Waters, commissioned June 18, 1856.

Captains.

L. Norvell Walker, commissioned April 16, 1856.

Robert Ellis, " June 18, "

R. W. Pickersgill, " Aug. 22, "

John H. Finney, " Oct. 1, "

First Lieutenants.

W. A. Rhea, commissioned August 16, 1856.

W. H. Lent, " 22, "

Samuel Leslie, " October 5, "

Second Lieutenants.

Thompson Micou, commissioned June 27, 1856.

T. G. Hewlett, " Aug. 16, "

W. J. Gaskill, " 23, "

FIRST BATTALION OF RIFLES.

Colonel.

Edward J. Sanders, commissioned April 16, 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Samuel C. Astin, commissioned March 1, 1856.

Major.

John C. O'Neal, commissioned April 17, 1856.

Adjutant.

1st Lieut. Dan Lathrop, commiss'd Jan. 14, 1856.

Captains.

G. W. M. Leonard, commissioned April 16, 1856.

[Brevet Major on the field, Oct. 13.]

Co. E J. Lavall Stith, commiss'd April 16, 1856.

C Thos. Dolan, " June 13, "

D S. D. McChesney, " July 6, "

A R. A. Johnstone, " Sept. 17, "

G Daniel O'Regan, " Oct. 4, "

F John Ewbanks, " " 4, "

B Jas. Dunican, " Oct. 21, "

First Lieutenants.

Co. B Lewis R. Latimer, com'd April 16, 1856.

E Robt. P. Gardner, " Aug. 20, "

D Alex. Anderson, " 20, "

A Wm. H. Matthews, " Sept. 17, "

F — Conway, " Oct. 4, "

G — Lothammer, " " 4, "

Chas. H. West, " Oct. 24, "

Sumpter Williamson " 24, "

Second Lieutenants.

Co. D Thomas Chichester, com'd April 16, 1856.

E Thos. Y. Flournoy, " May 28, "

B Mike J. Morris, " July 6, "

C John B. Moore, " Sept. 17, "

A David A. Lawton, " Aug. 17, "

G Clayton Sinclair, " Oct. 8, "

F Benj. O'Neal, " " 4, "

G H. Uhrbrook, " " 4, "

B W. Max Allen, " Oct. 21, "

B Chas. Wilkinson, " 21, "

SECOND BATTALION OF RIFLES.

Colonel.

John Allea, commissioned June 30, 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Edmund H. McDonald, commiss'd June 13, 1856.

Major.

W. P. Caycee, commissioned May 12, 1856.

Adjutant.

1st Lieut. J. W. Klutendorf, com'd Oct. 18, 1856.

Captains.

Co. C John B. Green, commiss'd June 27, 1856.

A John F. Scorch, " Oct. 18, "

B Benj. M. Anderson, " 18, "

First Lieutenants.

Edward C. Hart, transferred from Ordnance Department, commissioned Aug. 15, 1856.

S. S. McElroy, " Oct. 18, "

Second Lieutenants.

N. Trapp, commissioned October 8, 1856.

E. H. Cross, " 8, "

J. T. Hooe, " 18, "

J. B. Vaughan, " 18, "

Henry Hynes, " 18, "

C. W. Graves, " 26, "

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

John B. Markham, commissioned October 10, 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel.

A. Francis Rudler, commissioned May 12, 1856.

Major.

Warren Raymond, commissioned May 12, 1856.

Adjutant.

2d Lieut. Fred. W. Peters, com'd April 16, 1856.

Captains.

Francis B. O'Keefe, commissioned April 1, 1856.

James C. Jamison, " 28, "

Chas. B. Kruger, " May 12, "

Frank A. Thompson, " June 27, "

Charles A. Walters, " Sept. 25, "

Hiram Russell, " Sept. 25, "

First Lieutenants.

D. Barney Woolf, commissioned April 28, 1856.

R. Charles Tylor, " May 23, "

John W. Anderson, " June 27, "

Thomas F. Wright, " July 6, "

John M. Griffin, " Aug. 7, "

M. T. Neagle, " Sept. 25, "

William Northedge, " Oct. 23

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

#### PROMOTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### RESIGNATIONS.

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

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

#### DROPPED.

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

#### THE ENEMY.

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

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

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

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

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

#### VANDALISM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SPORTING CHRONICLE.**

**RACES ON THE GRANADA COURSE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE MINIE ARM**

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

**Directions for Using the Minié Rifle.**

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

ORDNANCE OFFICE, }  
GRANADA, October 28, 1856. }

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LOADING.**

To load the Minié, pour in the charge of powder, put in the ball without paper, whether or not done up in a cartridge, and push the ball home without ramming, until it reaches the powder. When it reaches the powder withdraw the ramrod, without even giving one stroke. Ramming will only make the piece kick, and may destroy the accuracy of the shot, either by spoiling the shape of the ball or by knocking out of its iron cap which it contains. It is a common prejudice to suppose that any danger will be done not ramming home, providing the shot be no more than a few inches from the powder.

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

**HOLDING THE PIECE.**

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

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

**PRACTICE WITH MINIE.**

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

**JUDGING DISTANCE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Dr. J. Lehue,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Granada. At all times to be found at the Hospital.  
Terms moderate.  
Granada, November 1, 1856.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

HON. COL. JOHN H. WHEELER.

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

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

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

## THE DEAD:

SHOULD THEY IN THIS COUNTRY BE BURIED OR BURNED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is unnecessary to revert to the danger of those who dig graves in a place of common interment, or how often they come in contact with the poison of decomposing flesh, or what a vast amount of disease there is engendered by the poisonous gases of such places by being wafted among the habitations of the living. The evil effects of all these circumstances are incalculable. We can only arrive at the truth in such cases by analogy. We know that the gases of decomposing vegetable matter in swamps produce diseases of very serious characters; we know that on this account all new countries are less healthy than where labor has effected a good drainage, and that high dry land is more conducive to health and long life than damp low lands. We know, also, that epidemics break out in parts of cities where garbage is allowed to collect and emit an effluvia; and we know, also, that gases from decaying animal matter are more dangerous and fatal than that which proceeds from decaying vegetables. We know that fatal diseases are brought on by inoculation, and that a man cannot be inoculated by anything more difficult to cure than the decaying flesh of his fellow man. Now, as the gases which arise from vegetable matter in a state of decay appear to be much more fatal than contact with the solids from which they arise, we must infer that this is also the case with the gases which arise from putrid animal matter; and, if this is so, the enlightenment of the present age ought to be sufficient to rise above any prejudice, or any old custom which has been handed down to us from a period when the laws of health were but little studied or known, and suggest such remedies as will lessen, as far as possible, the causes of disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES H. SMITH.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

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

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

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

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

This day came before me, James Dunican, Cap-

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

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

J. DUNICAN.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

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

R. P. GARDNER,

First Lieutenant Company E, First Rifles.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

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

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

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

BIRKETT D. FRY.

Sworn to before me, this 27th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

[OFFICIAL.]

GENERAL ORDER—No 202.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }

Granada, Oct. 25, 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. WALKER,

General-Commanding-in-Chief.

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

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

**HORSE FLESH AN ARTICLE OF DIET.**

There were many notions entertained by certain ancient nations relative to food that modern science and experience have exploded. Some nations lived exclusively upon vegetables, holding it wrong to eat animal food in any manner, while others excluded all as unclean, except those with a divided hoof. Even the Jews, who went upon the divided hoof system, would not indulge in the flesh of swine, as they supposed a company of devils had at one time taken up their abode in an unfortunate pig.

The French, who lead the world in matters of the *cuisine*, have lately published to the world the result of some experiments upon horse flesh and declare that the popular opinion against it is mere prejudice. The following extract from the report may interest our readers, if it fails to convince them:

One word on the subject of the experiment. It was an old horse, who, after twenty-three years of good and loyal services, had had the misfortune to become paralyzed in his hind quarters. He was, moreover, fat, and he it well understood, free from all suspicion of disease. He had been killed on Wednesday. The experiment was not made under the most favorable circumstances, and M. Renault remarked very truly, that the flesh of a young horse would certainly give much more satisfactory results.

The experiment commences. M. Renault has arranged matters very fairly. Side by side with the subject of experiment stands the point of comparison. Horse soup, beef soup; horse soup meat, beef soup meat; same quantity, same quality; compare, judge; nothing could be better.

*Horse soup*.—General surprise! This is perfect, it is excellent, it is luscious, it is aromatic, its taste is rich, it is admirable and classical, the tradition of which is fading, unhappily, day by day, from our Parisian household, and which has become a myth even in our best eating houses.

*Beef soup*.—Yes, it is good; but in comparison, it is inferior; it is less accentuated in taste, less perfumed, less racy.

The jury unanimously declare that horse, even old horse, makes a superior soup; that it is impossible to distinguish it by taste from the richest beef soup; and no one whose attention had not been called to the subject could perceive the least difference—same color, same clearness.

*Horse soup meat*.—The flesh is browner than that of beef, dryer and tougher, otherwise no particular taste; it is the flavor of boiled beef, but not of a first quality. I have eaten better beef, and much that was inferior. To sum up the whole, it is very palatable; and the poor, who buy the worst qualities of beef or of cow, would find a sensible difference in favor of boiled horse meat. But let us remember that we have had to do with an old horse, whereas a young animal would, no doubt, have supplied a very superior "bouille."

*Beef soup meat*.—This was a magnificent tenderloin, just the right age. Evidently, this is better, more juicy, more tender.

The jury acknowledge that the boiled meat of this old horse is good, exempt from any particular flavor, being easily mistaken for beef of the second and third qualities, and appears to be a wholesome and agreeable article of food.

As side dishes, some Scotch collops and a delicate chicken, with a white sauce, occupied the attention of the guests until the roast.

*Roast horse*.—This was a sirloin of the animal slightly pickled and larded. A burst of applause. Nothing could be better, finer, more tender; a sirloin of venison, which it resembles in flavor, is not superior. One member of the jury asks permission to carry off a piece. Several send up their plates for a second slice. The *gourmets* do not know yet the excellence of this morsel. I recommend it to them. It is perfect in every point. Ah! stomach, how ridiculous were your little prejudices!

The jury unanimously and enthusiastically declare that the sirloin of this old horse should rank with the most delicious meats.

This experiment was made by Prof. H. Bouley, M. Renault, *chef de clinique*; M. Debout, principal editor of the *Bulletin de Therapeutique*; M. Foubert, Chief of the Bureau of Subsistence in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; and M. Barral, professor of chemistry—editor of the works of M. Arago. Already at Bruxelles there is a very well patronized butcher shop for horse meat; and one has been established for some time in Bavaria, and another in Saxony. "Even here," says M. Renault, "those who live near the school, since they have tasted horse meat, every time that a horse is killed and that the director of the school has given it as his opinion that the flesh is fit for food, the neighbors, I say, hasten to secure a piece; and of the animal which I yesterday had my share, not one particle remains. And really, I declare, that they are not to be pitied who have consumed him. Has it not often happened in the rough chances of war that an army in want of provisions have been obliged to kill and eat their horses? A dire extremity without doubt, but one which, in a hygienic point of view, has no serious consequence, and that is the essential point for the time being."

The subject of horse flesh as an article of diet ought to be taken into consideration by every per-

son, that they may divest themselves of prejudices, if they have any against it. It is surely good and wholesome food.

**RED AND WHITE.**

**A DANISH LEGEND.**

There once lived in Denmark a powerful count, who was the proudest man of his time. He owned the whole island of Laland, and had built a large castle on the coast. The castle was named Gyllenstern, and he was so rich that he might have covered every inch of its stones with gold. Yet the count's riches were nothing compared to his pride. When the king, struck by the beauty of the old count's daughter, asked her in marriage of her father, the latter seemed to think he was doing the king a great honor to accept him for a son-in-law.

The young countess was beautiful, and more modest and gentler still than beautiful; and when the count said to her one day, "Daughter, you are to become the king's wife, so be ready to obey"—the countess only replied, "My honored father, I am your obedient child."

But a little while after, she went to saunter under the tall beech trees, and wept, though she scarcely knew why. It chanced that she was seen by a young knight, who had lately entered the count's service, when he approached her with a courteous greeting, and entreated her not to weep, saying she might command his service, and that that he would revenge her on any one who had dared to vex her. On hearing this, the countess smiled, and went back into the castle.

Next day, when they met under the beech trees, she was not weeping, neither did the knight speak any words of comfort, but they walked side by side in deep silence. But the day after, they found their speech, and if the birds who had built their nests in the beech trees could have spoken, they might have told a pretty tale.

One day it happened that the knight remarked a kerchief, as white as snow, in the lady's hand; and having long wished for some token of her love, he observed this kerchief was a fit emblem of the purity of her mind, and he would be happy beyond measure if she would bestow it upon him. The countess became as pale as the kerchief itself; yet she could not bear to refuse the handsome youth's humble entreaties, and therefore gave it to him. And then there came another day, when they met in the beechen grove, and this time the countess held a kerchief in her hand, that shone brighter and redder than the sunset across the ocean. When they parted, the knight seized the tip of the kerchief, saying, "Beautiful lady, this kerchief is the image of the love we feel for one another, therefore give it me as an everlasting keepsake."

The countess's glowing cheeks became redder than the kerchief; but she loved the young man so dearly that she could not say him nay, and gave him not only the token he coveted, but her beating heart into the bargain.

While all this was taking place, there came a message from the king, announcing that he was about to repair to Laland to woo the fair countess himself. When the proud count heard this news, he made great preparations to receive his royal guest, and the whole castle was turned topsy-turvy; and as he was coming and going, and overlooking everything himself, he happened to enter the beechen grove, whither he scarcely ever went, and surprised the young knight at his daughter's feet. In his rage, he was on the point of felling him to the earth, when he recollected this would be conferring an honor rather than inflicting a punishment, and therefore determined to have him executed in a disgraceful manner, before all the people. He now called to his satellites, who seized the culprit, and the lovers had only just time to give each other to understand by a hasty word that neither would outlive the other. A faithful maid bribed the jailer to let her speak to the knight before his execution, in order to bring a last greeting from his beloved.

"Tell your lady," said the knight, "that I shall die to-morrow. The count means me to be executed on the other side of the deep moat surrounding the castle. I entreat my sweet lady to do me the honor to appear at the window, that I may see her once more before I die. My companions in arms are now waiting on the count to beg for my life. Should he grant it, contrary to my expectations, then will I wave the white kerchief my lady gave me, even as a white flag. But if I am doomed to die, I will display the red kerchief, and then she will do as she sees fit."

The young knight had two brothers-in-arms, one of whom was as true as gold, as he proved in this instance; for no sooner had he heard his friend was sentenced to die, than he hastened to the shore, and steered towards the king's vessel, which he saw afar off on the high seas, in order to entreat the greater lord of the two to interfere and obtain his poor friend's pardon. But the other comrade, who himself entertained a secret passion for the beautiful countess, envied him his happiness, and had sworn to compass his ruin. He therefore insinuated himself into the unfortunate knight's confidence, and having obtained permission to spend the last remaining hours in prison with him, he wormed all his secrets out of him, not excepting that of the red and white kerchiefs.

On hearing this, though glad at heart, he said with a sorrowful countenance, "I will accompany you on your last walk, and would to heaven I may be able to hand you the white kerchief."

When the hour for the execution had drawn near, the countess stood at the window, pale as death, but perfectly calm. Beside her lay a dagger. The old count had refused the petitioners, and ordered the execution to take place at the appointed hour. But it had been decided otherwise. The king had listened to the entreaties of the knight's other friend, and touched by his devotion, had sent him with his signet ring to the

count, with the command to spare the knight. The true messenger hastened back to shore, mounted a swift horse and flew to the castle.

"Mercy! mercy! Here's the king's signet!" cried he.

And the count grumbled as he felt obliged to send away the executioner. The young knight sank upon his knee, half fainting; whilst his false friend, hastily seizing the red kerchief, waved it several times above his head. On perceiving this signal the countess said in a trembling voice, "It is all over with him!" and snatching up the dagger that lay ready, buried it in her bosom.

No sooner had this dreadful news spread abroad, than the knight hastened to the castle and flung himself down beside her lifeless corpse; and when the bystanders tried to draw him away, they found his spirit had departed. The hard-hearted father never spoke again from that hour, nor did he leave the castle any more. As to the traitor whose wickedness had occasioned all these misfortunes, no sooner were his odious machinations brought to light, than he was banished from the kingdom.

According to the New York Herald, there are six daily journals issued in the city of New York, with an aggregate circulation of over one million copies per week, which advocate the claims of Fremont to the Presidency. To this it adds the religious press, which issues nearly three hundred thousand copies per week, making in all 1,300,000 sheets per week in favor of Fremont. On the other hand, the other candidates are poorly represented by the metropolitan press. The Fillmore interest is advocated by two secular journals, issuing about 75,000 sheets per week; and the Buchanan interest by three journals, which issue from 116,000 to 120,000 copies per week. The Herald adds: If Col. Fremont is elected, he will owe his elevation not to the politicians, but to the independent press of the country.

The American (Washington) Organ, of October 3d, states that a black mail tariff has been levied on the office holders of that city, and holds itself responsible for the truth of the statement, viz: that a meeting of friends of Mr. Buchanan, high in office, took place a few days since at the Treasury Buildings, and were called on by "federal dignitaries" to subscribe to the expenses of the election as follows:

The heads of bureaus to subscribe \$50 each; those receiving salaries of \$1,800 to \$2,000, \$20 each; those receiving salaries of \$1,600, \$15 each; those receiving salaries of \$1,400, \$12 50 each; and those receiving \$1,000, \$10 each. These sums were to be paid out of the salaries for the month of September.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York Herald of September 28th:

**MATRIMONIAL.**—Any lady or gentleman wishing to know their future destiny, length of life, together with a way of winning the affections of those they admire, will receive full information by sending a lock of their hair and the date of their nativity to the address of Mlle Eugenie Laroux, Union square Postoffice, New York. All communications containing 25 cents and a return postage stamp will meet with prompt attention.

We will state for the benefit of ladies and gentlemen—especially the latter—of Granada, that locks of hair may be sent with perfect safety, and confidentially, by Wines & Co.'s Express.

The oldest meeting-house on this continent, says the Boston Traveller, is in Hingham, Mass. It is a huge, square structure, with the belfry rising out of the centre of the roof. Inside are the old square pews, which bear a look of similar antiquity. It is nearly two hundred years old. In the adjoining burying ground, stones may be seen dated as far back as 1619.

Since the conclusion of the peace between the Allied powers and the Turks, the Circassians sent a deputation to Constantinople of 200 men, to implore aid of the Allies against their old enemies, the Russians, and this was refused them on the score that they had not joined common cause with the Allies when they were warring against the Czar.

The black slave market of Constantinople was, some years ago, abolished by the Porte, as a concession to Lord Palmerston. The slavery itself was not abolished, and the poor creatures are now sold at the Hass market of Constantinople in a most abject and wretched condition.

**CURIOUS FREAK OF SILK WORMS.**—A singular circumstance is said to have occurred in the silk factory of M. Caribaldi, at Cremona. It is positively stated that, in that factory, a quantity of silk worms, instead of forming the cocoon, as usual, actually wove a kind of silk ribbon of the breadth of an inch, and the length of upwards of twelve feet. In the course of the enquiries made in this matter, it has been elicited that a similar phenomenon, only on a much larger scale, took place at Alessandria in 1836, in the silk factory of Dr. Grillo, where the silk worms wove a ribbon two inches broad and upwards of sixty feet in length, part of which is now preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Turin.

At a distribution of prizes in a German village, a little girl seven years old, whose parents had just been turned out of their lodgings, because they had failed to pay their rent, was asked by the rector, "Have you studied sacred history, my child?" "Yes sir." "Do you know the history of the creation?" "I know that God made all." "Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?" The child hesitated a moment, and then fixing her eyes on her examiner, replied—"Probably they were turned out because they could not pay their rent!"

George Steers, the great shipbuilder, is dead. He was buried on the 5th of October. He stood in the foremost rank in his trade, and contributed much to the present perfection of the American clipper ships.

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Squiggs?" "Why, the doctor says as how as if he lives till the mornin', he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't, he must give him up."

There is a vast deal of sound philosophy in the vulgar distich—  
"Different men have different opinions;  
Some likes leeks and some likes onions."

The arms of a pretty girl wound tight around your neck has been discovered to be an infallible remedy in the case of sore throat. It beats pepper tea all hollow.

An adventurer, writing from California, says: "A man's life here is worth about fifty cents on the dollar."

In Oregon, lately, hailstones fell as large as watermelons. The snow-flakes of that country are frequently as large as umbrellas. So says somebody.

Suppose a fellow who has got nothing, marries a gal who has nothing, is her things his'n or his things her'n? or is his'n his'n or her'n her'n? A nice question to decide, that.

The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of a house, has gone West and invented a patent point for cross-eyed needles.

"I don't like to patronize this line," said a culprit to a hangman. "Oh! never mind this once," was the reply, "I will soon suspend its operation."

A Boston woman has sent a very brief letter to a member of Congress from Massachusetts. It reads as follows: "Balaam's ass spoke once—can't you?"

Why is an unwelcome visitor like a shady tree? Because we are glad when he leaves.

**DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

[OFFICIAL.]

No. 53.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Oct. 29 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

William Walker President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:  
Whereas, it is necessary to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who shall represent the Republic of Nicaragua at the Cabinet of the United States in Washington, therefore in virtue of his authority,

DECREES:

Art. 1 Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Nicaragua at the Government of the United States, Don Fermin Ferrer.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 29th day of Oct., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of War Gen. Mateo Pineda, Minister Gen.  
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting receipt.

M. PINEDA, Minister General.

No. 54.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Interior Relations,  
Granada, Oct. 29, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The Government, inasmuch as the Secretaryships of Hacienda and Public Credit are vacant through the appointment of the former incumbent, Don Fermin Ferrer, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Cabinet of Washington, in virtue of its authority,

DECREES:

Article 1. The Minister of War, Gen. Mateo Pineda, will assume provisionally said Secretaryships as Minister General.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 29th day of Oct., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To Gen. Mateo Pineda, Minister General.  
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.

M. PINEDA, Minister General.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,  
Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.



A PRINCESS "SELLING HER SOUL."

We copy the following story from the Court Journal;

The utmost interest has been experienced in the fashionable circles all over the continent by the publication of the brochure of the Princess de S., which, printed at first in small numbers and for private circulation only, has gradually spread itself throughout the aristocratic and religious coteries of Europe. It is now exactly a year since the young Princess Eleanore de S., in the prime of her youth and beauty, a young wife, adored by her husband and much beloved by her family, died suddenly at the Hotel de S., in Paris, and was buried with great pomp at Pere la Chaise, where a splendid monument, by Lechne, recording her age, her lineage and virtues, has just been put up by her discolorate husband. In spite of the high position held by the Princess, and from her great wealth and beauty having become the observed of all observers, there has always existed an extraordinary feeling of mystery in the public mind with regard to the circumstances of her death. The sudden determination, taken immediately after the event, by her mother-in-law, of retiring to a convent, greatly increased the doubt and wonder spread around the whole affair, and now this pamphlet comes to fill us with a deeper amazement than we can well bear. The pamphlet is printed in German, and in it the whole life of the young Princess is here set forth. A child of immense imagination and power, left at an early age an orphan, with the consciousness of beauty and the command of boundless wealth, finding herself suddenly transported to her guardian's old castle in the Hartz, was not likely to enjoy either content or happiness; and here her temper and disposition grew so wild and untractable that, after repeated efforts at home education, it was deemed advisable to send her to be trained into rule and discipline by seclusion in a convent. The child was placed under the surveillance of the Superior of Sacre Cœur, in the Rue de Valenciennes, where she could be better trained to habits of obedience than elsewhere. But, alas! this first experiment proved totally abortive. Three unsuccessful efforts at escape were followed by a decided attempt to set fire to the furniture of her room where she was confined; and the governess, fearful of the effect of such example on other pupils, and wary of taming this wild, vehement spirit, reluctantly restored the young lady to the care of her guardian.

A conseil de famille was held, and it was resolved to send the culprit, now no longer a mere child, but a fine, high-spirited girl of fifteen, to England, to complete her education, with the hope that the conviction of being thus alone, in a foreign country, dependent on her good behavior to ensure the kindness of those about her, might have the desired effect. The young lady was accordingly placed at ———, at Hammersmith, and for a time this hoped for change seemed to have taken place in her temper. But, after a while, it appears that the bursts of violence to which she gave way, and the fits of depression which succeeded, became so alarming as to cause serious fears for her health. Letter after letter was dispatched to her guardian from the young lady herself, begging to be taken into favor, declaring that the climate of England was weighing her to the earth, and the discipline of Hammersmith breaking her heart. For some time the guardian, acting with the prudence he judged necessary, suffered these complaints to go on; but at length, moved by one of the letters more heartrending than the others, he allowed his anger to be melted, and determined on fetching his ward from the place, where she declared, in the strong language she was wont to use, she was 'damaging both soul and body, and hurrying both to everlasting perdition.' The Prince de S. arrived at Hammersmith one Sunday morning. The lady commissioned to be bearer of the news reported to have seen her on her knees alone in her own room praying, with a most fearful expression of countenance, and, on being informed of her guardian's arrival, she had uttered a most unearthly shriek, and rushed down stairs like one possessed. The guardian was much pleased with her progress and improvement, and brought her back to Paris triumphantly, as a specimen of the good training of the ladies of Hammersmith. There was, indeed, no token of the old indomitable spirit left within her. She was silent and subdued, submissive to all, and only urgent in her supplications never to be left alone or in the dark. She to whom religion had hitherto been a subject of derision, changed suddenly to practices of the most exaggerated piety, but always persisted in maintaining that it was useless to lay any plans for her welfare, for that she should die before she was 21.

The Princess, in the brochure, says: "Even when she became the bride of my son Leon, she would insist upon every arrangement being made with a view to this early death, which seemed to prey on her mind for ever. It was not till the young couple had been married for some time that, by dint of maternal care and solicitude, I managed to bring from her the confidence of her direful anticipations; and judge of my dismay when she coolly told me she had sold herself to the Evil One, and she would be claimed before she had reached the age of 21. She confessed that her despair had been so great at being exiled, that, wearied with incessant prayers to Heaven and the saints for deliverance without effect, she had at length addressed her vows to the powers of darkness on the very Sunday morning when her guardian had arrived, and the announcement of his presence was evidently the token of the acceptance of that fearful vow." It seems that, in spite of every counsel, and despite of the constant watching and wise teaching of the Abbe Dupauloux, nothing could turn aside the idea fixed from the mind of the Princess Eleanore; and, al-

though every extreme of dissipation and excitement were tried to divert her thoughts, she gave way to a settled melancholy, and died just two days before the completion of the 21st year, suddenly, and in her chair, full dressed for a ball at the *Ministre d'Etat*. The pamphlet has caused the deepest impression on the minds of all who have perused it, and the retirement from the world of the Dowager Princess de S., for the retirement for the avowed purpose of praying for the soul of the Princess Eleanore, has added to the terrible effect of the tale, which seems more like a dark legend of the middle ages than an incident of yesterday; but is, nevertheless, perfectly true for all that.

Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

- Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall, Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson, J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS, Public Administrator, O. D. Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 5th day of January, 1857, otherwise they will be barred by law:

- N. C. Breckenridge, Myer Schaffer, Henry Soule, Edward H. Laws, Jennings Estelle, D. H. Wheeler.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS, Public Administrator O. D. Granada, October 25, 1856.

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS. Together with TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened A DRUG STORE Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city. Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Tabor & Duffy, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua. Particular attention paid to claims against the Government. JOHN TABOR, OWEN DUFFY. GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.

Recorder's Office. THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date. A. GILLS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack. M. A. THOMAN. Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

Table with columns: Class of Property, Name of Estates, Property of, Remarks, Value. Lists various properties such as Haciendas, Cattle Estates, and Stock Ranches with their respective owners and values.

T O T A L \$753,000. Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at five hundred to one thousand dollars. A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaimo and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

CHARLES L. FISHER, MARSHAL.



## Parte Española.

Sábado, Nov. 1 de 1856.

### CUERPO DE ARTILLERIA.

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

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

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

### ESPEDICION A CHONTALES.

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

### GACETAS DE GUATEMALA Y SAN SALVADOR.

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

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

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

Le deseamos un viaje feliz, y pronto retorno.

### ALGO MAS SOBRE EL DIA 13.

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

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

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

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

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

### EJECUCION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

#### DECRETOS DE GOBIERNO.

No. 53.

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

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

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

#### DECRETA:

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

Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.

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

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

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

M. PINEDA.

No. 54.

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

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

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

#### DECRETA:

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

Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.

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

Al Señor Jeneral Don Mateo Pineda, Ministro Jeneral.

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

M. PINEDA.

## Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

POR EL OBISPO DON PEDRO AUGUSTIN MORELL,  
EN 1762.

## L E O N .—(Continua.)

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

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

## S U B L I A V A .

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

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

Fuera del correjidor, cuyo salario es de

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

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

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

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

## PUEBLO NUEVO Y NAGAROTE.

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

Fin del Departamento de Occidente.

## Departamento de Oriente.

## M A T E A R E S .

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

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

## M A N A G U A .

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

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

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

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

(Continuará.)

## Aviso.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscación, en virtud de la los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

## DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.  
Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.  
Juan Tardencia, Id.  
Francisco Segovia, Id.  
Jacinto Sárras, Id.  
Policarpo Selaya, Id.  
Francisco Rodríguez, Id.  
Teófor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

## DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerona, una casa.  
Esteban Sandino, Id.  
Santiago Morales, Id.  
Casa en San Juan del Sur:  
Juan Bazon, "Wilson-Exchange."  
Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:  
Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.  
Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequiera.  
J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucía, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicación, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta días contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,

JOHN H. MARSHALL,

JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.

Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

## Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL, )  
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

## Otro de Importancia.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL, )  
Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856. }

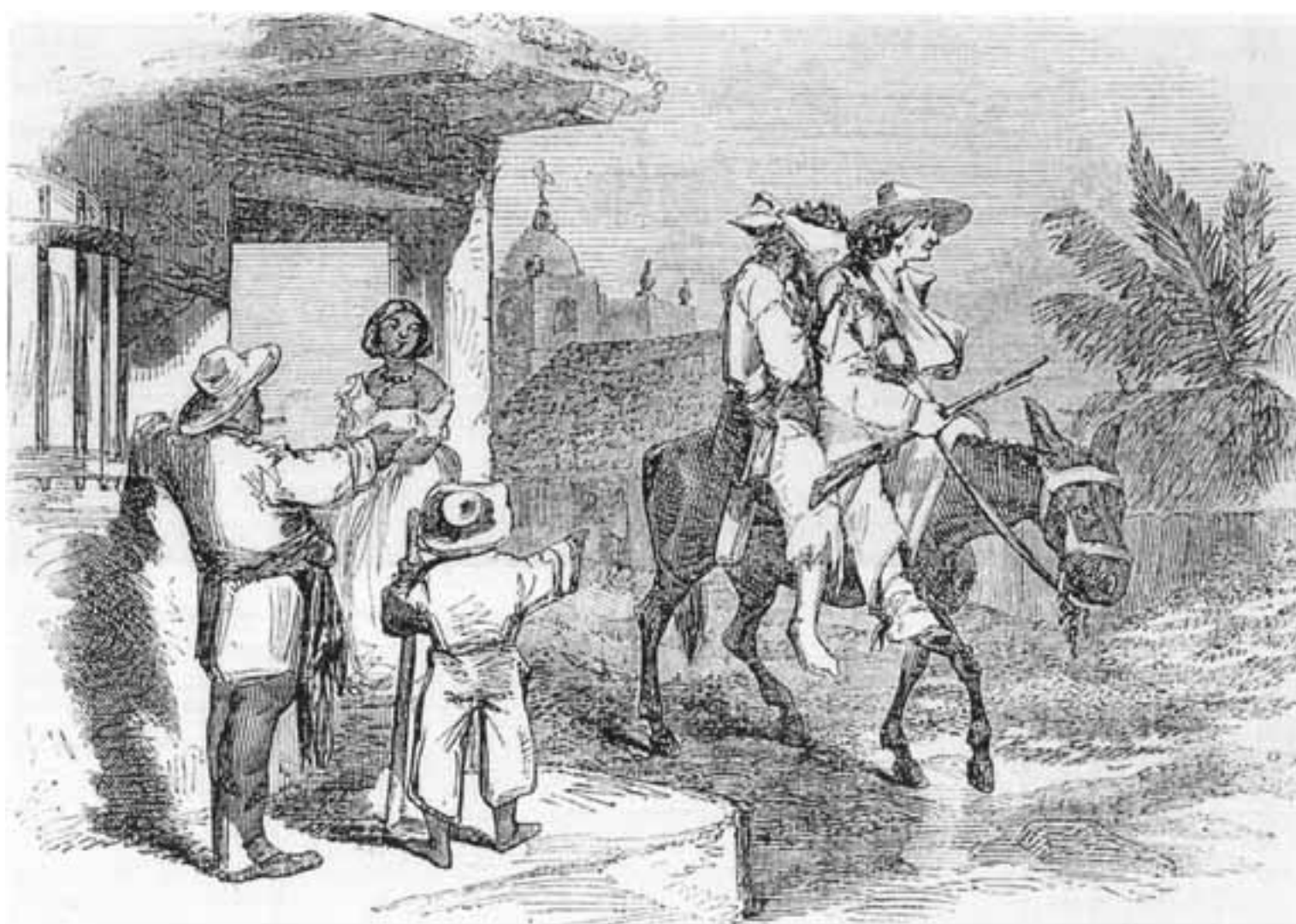
La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Retirada de Masaya el 19 de noviembre de 1856  
Retreat from Masaya, November 19, 1856



# EL NICARAGUENSE

Vol. 2, No. 2

Sábado, 15 de noviembre de 1856

EN ESTA EDICIÓN FACSIMILAR hace falta el Vol. 2, No. 1 del sábado 8 de noviembre de 1856, por lo que dejo vacante la paginación de la 331 a la 338, correspondiente a las ocho páginas de ese número. En el No. 2, del sábado 15 de noviembre, las crónicas de las batallas en el camino del Tránsito el 10 y 12 de noviembre alargan la cadena de gloriosas victorias norteamericanas en las páginas de EL NICARAGUENSE, tanto en inglés como en español. En inglés, el cronista concluye que dichos combates comprueban plenamente "la valentía del Americano y la invencibilidad del general Walker". En español, el redactor cierra la crónica prometiendo que: "En el número siguiente daremos algo sobre los movimientos del enemigo desde que salió de Leon, de su estrategia y de su conducta en general, por que hay algo de muy curioso en todos sus procedimientos que no debemos dejar en silencio."

Saturday, November 15, 1856

IN THIS FACSIMILE EDITION, Vol. 2, No. 1, Saturday, November 8, 1856 is missing, for which reason I have left vacant the pagination from 331 to 338 corresponding to the eight pages of that missing issue. In Vol. 2, No 2, Saturday, November 15, 1856, the chronicle of the battles on November 10th and 12th, along the Transit road, lengthens the chain of glorious American victories on the pages of EL NICARAGUENSE, both in English and in Spanish. In English, the writer concludes that the fighting on those dates "fully sustains the credit of American bravery, and invincibility of General Walker". In Spanish, the writer closes his chronicle with the promise that: "In the next issue we shall give some facts about the movements of the enemy since it left Leon, of its strategy and its conduct in general, because there is something very strange in all its doings which we cannot let go in silence."

## Extractos / Excerpts

### DERROTA DEL ENEMIGO!

En el camino de La Virgen á San Juan. El 11 del corriente, habiendo recibido partes el general en jefe, de que una fuerza enemiga ocupaba el camino de la Virgen á San Juan, compuesta de tropas de Costa-rica al mando de Cañas, y de leoneses, se embarcó para aquel punto á las diez de la mañana del mismo dia en este puerto con una division de doscientos hombres, dos piezas de campaña y una compañía de mineros al mando del general de artilleria Henningsen. El doce á la una de la mañana se puso en marcha el general en jefe con la division indicada, de la Virgen al interior. En una casa que está en el medio del camino á San Juan, estaban las avanzadas enemigas, nuestra caballeria cargó sobre ellas y tomó varias bestias. En ese lugar descansó nuestra fuerza hasta amanecer. A las cinco de la mañana dió orden el general en jefe al inspector general don Bruno Natzmer de tomar dos compañías y marchar á vanguardia para reconocer la posicion que ocupaba el enemigo: como á doscientas varas delante estaba este atrincherado, y recibió á nuestra vanguardia con vivo fuego. Informado el general en jefe de que el enemigo, en número como de seiscientos hombres se habia fortificado sobre el camino, mandó reforzar la vanguardia y dió orden al coronel Natzmer, de hacer un movimiento de flanco y tomar la fortificacion. Esta operacion se verificó en diez minutos: el enemigo al ver á nuestros primeros soldados en su retaguardia, se retiró sin resistencia y ligeramente á tomar una nueva

posicion, la mas fuerte que hay sobre el camino, la cual reconocida nuevamente por el coronel don Bruno Natzmer, éste dió parte al general en jefe, quien dispuso un nuevo movimiento de flanco sobre la derecha de la posicion enemiga, lo cual se verificó sobre un terreno muy pendiente y casi inaccesible, por las compañías de los capitanes Johnston y Green con el auxilio de una compañía de mineros, que abrieron camino y bajo la proteccion de un vivo fuego de artilleria dirigido por el general Henningsen. Fué tomada la retaguardia del enemigo que no resistió el fuego por donde menos lo esperaba, á pesar de tener allí toda su fuerza reunida, y se puso en completa derrota, dispersándose en todas direcciones sobre el monte. Nuestra caballeria lo persiguió, y el grueso de la fuerza marchó de frente sobre la casa de Carazo á donde algunos restos pensaron resistir, pero bastó la carga de unos 20 hombres de á caballo, para desalojarlos.

El general Cañas de Costa-rica por segunda vez ha tomado su leccion. Otro de los valientes gefes enemigos que allí se encontraban era Bosque de gloriosa memoria, el que quemó en Rivas á nuestros heridos: Felix Ramirez (madrejil): Ramon Rivas y Clemente Cantor.

El enemigo dejó treinta ó cuarenta muertos, una gran cantidad de heridos y prisioneros, á los cuales mandó el general en jefe poner en libertad. A los presentados los mandó tambien retirarse á sus casas, por no serle necesarios sus servicios.

Nuestra fuerza tuvo la sensible pérdida del valiente capitan Stith y dos soldados muertos: tuvimos á mas, siete heridos.

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### MEXICO.

... One or two Mexican papers have dared, says the correspondent of the New York Herald, to advocate an alliance with Gen. Walker. This is but the first budding of a thought which will, probably before long, ripen into the full fruit of realization. Scarcely had the idea seen the day when another journal suggested sending a Mexican representative to this Republic, and forming an alliance offensive and defensive. In this manner, Mexico hopes to protect her Southern extremity, now menaced by Guatemala, and thus, in the event of a war with Spain, she could devote all her energies to combatting her former oppressor.

We are not prepared to say whether the Government of Nicaragua would or would not look with favor on a proposition of alliance, but, all things tend to convince us that, if such a thing were consummated, it would prove of infinite advantage to the Republic of Mexico. It would extend her influence from Texas to Panama, and perhaps prove the first step in the formation of a great Southern American Republic, in which, from the extent of her territory, and her great natural resources, she would hold a most important position.

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# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. II.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

NO. 2.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

TABOR & DUFFY, Proprietors.

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 OWEN DUFFY, Agent pro tem.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.

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Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.  
 OWEN DUFFY, }

### Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Dr. J. Lehue, SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Granada. At all times to be found at the Hospital.  
 Terms moderate.  
 Granada, November 1, 1856.

### Lost,

BY the subscriber, \$500 in Script. One piece drawn for \$500, and one for \$50, and a Land Warrant drawn for 500 acres of land. They were all drawn in my name, and as means have been taken to render them of no value to any other person, the finder will confer a great favor by sending them to El Nicaraguense office, for which he will receive a suitable reward.

FREDERICK ROMAR.

Granada November 8th, 1856. 3t

### Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.  
 M. A. THOMAN.  
 Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

### KISS MUSIC.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

[When two pairs of affectionate lips are placed together to the intent of osculation, the noise is something like to the ensuing:

"Epe 'st weep'ts e'e!"

and then the sound tapers off so softly and musically, that no letters can do it justice.—[New York Knickerbocker.

Evening silence! not a sound,  
 Not a murmur from the breeze,  
 Not a cricket in the grass,  
 Not a rustle in the trees!  
 When at once a whisper fell,  
 Though no speaker I could see;  
 And a sound of music chirped,  
 "Epe 'st weep'ts-e'e!"

Never flute so sweetly trilled,  
 Nor lute 'neath dainty finger tips,  
 'Twas the very wine of sound  
 Pressed from loving ruddy lips,  
 And it softly chirped again,  
 Like a humming-bird when ho  
 "Peeps" in sucking at a flower:  
 "Epe 'st weep'ts-e'e-e!"

Oh! the music of a kiss!  
 Slow it burns in heart and veins,  
 How it drowns the very soul,  
 When 'tis heard and felt again!  
 Peach and apricot may hide  
 In the blossoms on the tree;  
 But what future bliss may lurk  
 In "Eps st' weep'ts-e'e-e!"

### A DESPERATE LOVER.

There is a terrible lover down East, who having met with a sore disappointment from some faithless fair one, threatens to play the very deuce with all creation. Hear him:

I'll grasp the loud thunder,  
 With the lightning I'll play;  
 I'll rend the earth asunder,  
 And kick it away.

The rainbow I'll straddle,  
 And ride to the moon,  
 Or in the ocean I'll paddle  
 In the bowl of a spoon.

The rain shall fall upwards,  
 The smoke tumble down;  
 I'll dye the sea purple,  
 And paint the sky brown.

I'll set fire to the fountain,  
 And swallow the rill;  
 I'll eat up the mountain,  
 And be hungry still.

The sun I'll put out  
 With the whirlwind's play;  
 Turn day into night,  
 And sleep it away.

The moon I'll smother  
 With nightmare and woe;  
 For sport, at each other  
 The stars I will throw.

I'll flog the young earthquake,  
 The weather I'll physic;  
 Volcanoes I'll strangle,  
 Or choke with the phthisic.

The rocks shall be teachers,  
 The weeds do the singing;  
 The clouds be teachers,  
 And the comets go spicing.

I'll tie up the winds  
 In a bundle together,  
 And tickle their ribs  
 With an ostrich feather.

DEATH OF ENGLISH KINGS.—It has often been remarked what a fondness the Germans have for grubbing in the ashes of the past, and indulging in profitless speculations as to principles, and all manner of abstractions, instead of devoting themselves to the present with a view to the future. The following is a flagrant proof of this tendency, as well as of bad taste: One of these microscopic students of history has detected that Saturday is the usual day for the decease of the monarch in England, and adduces the death of King William III., on Saturday, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1702; of Queen Anne, Saturday, August 1, 1714; of George I., Saturday, June 19, 1727; of George II., Saturday, October 25, 1760; of George III., Saturday, January 30, 1820; George IV., Saturday, June 26, 1830; and William IV., Saturday, June 20, 1837. The inference that is drawn from this repeated coincidence is, that it is a part of court etiquette in England for kings to depart this life on Saturday.

### CURIOSITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

The peculiarities of the terrible but mysterious agent, lightning, are made the subject of an interesting paper in a recent number of the British Quarterly Review. Two clouds are not necessary for the production of lightning, which is frequently discharged from a solitary clump of vapor, when a connection can be established with the earth. A French Academician, named Marcolle, describes a case where a mere cloudlet about a foot and a half in diameter, killed a poor woman by dropping a thunderbolt upon her head. It has been shown by Faraday that the electric fluid contained in a single flash might perhaps be supplied by the decomposition of one grain of water alone. M. Arago divided the lightning into three sorts. The first includes those where the discharge appears like long luminous lines, bent into angles and zigzags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it occasionally divides into two branches. Charpentier relates a case where a flash severed into three forks, each of which struck on points several hundred feet apart. Still more numerous furcations have been reported, for it is said that during a tempest at Landerneau and St. Pol de Leon, twenty-four churches were struck, though only three distinct claps were heard. This was eight churches apiece for the three explosions!

The second class of lightning differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused, and is designated as sheet lightning. Sometimes it simply gilds the edges of the cloud, whence it leaps; but at others it floods with a lurid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with blushes of a rosy or violet hue.

The third class of lightnings are remarkable for their eccentricities, and have been made the subject of considerable attention among meteorologists, many of whom have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings, they differ so widely from the ordinary sort of flashes. They exhibit themselves as balls, or globular lumps of fire—not momentary apparitions, but meteors which take their own time, and travel at a remarkable rate. It is this incelerity which gives them their doubtful character, as an electrical bolt is supposed to be one of the leading emblems of velocity. Among other anecdotes related of this kind of lightning is the following incident, which occurred to a tailor in the rue St. Jacques, Val de Grace, about the year 1743. M. Babinet was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to investigate the facts, and reported substantially as follows:

"After a loud thunder clap, the tailor being finished his meal, saw the chimney-board tall down as if beset by a slight gust of wind, and a globe of fire, the size of a child's head, come out quietly into the room, at a small height above the floor; the tailor said it looked like a good sized kitten, rolled up in a ball, and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, but he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, like a young cat that wants to rub itself against its master's legs; but by moving them aside gently he avoided the contact. It appears to have played for several seconds about his feet, he bending his body over it, and examining it attentively. After trying some excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head, which he threw back to avoid touching his face. The globe elongating a little, then steered towards a hole in the chimney above the mantle-piece, which hole received a stove-pipe in winter, but was now pasted over with paper. 'The thunder,' he said, 'could not see the hole; but nevertheless, the ball went straight to the aperture, removing the paper without hurting it, and made its way into the chimney. Shortly afterwards, and when he supposed it had time to reach the top, it made a dreadful explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney and threw the fragments on the roofs of smaller buildings, which they broke through. The tailor's lodging was on the third story; the lower ones were not visited at all by the thunder-bolt."

Lightning, when it meets with an obstruction in its course, frequently shatters the non-conducting object, dispersing and hursting substances asunder in every direction, as if they had been charged with gunpowder. The stone pinnacle of a church in Cornwall was struck by lightning, and one fragment weighing three hundred pounds was hurled sixty yards to the southward, another four hundred yards to the north, and a third to the southwest. In 1838 the topgallant-mast of H. M. ship Rodney was literally cut up into chips by a flash of lightning, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Sometimes, in striking a tree or mast, the electric fluid will slice it into long shreds or filaments, so that it will appear like a huge broom or a bundle of laths. Lightning bolts will occasionally dash through resisting objects by tearing great openings, as in a Cornish church, where apertures were made in the solid wall of the belfrey fourteen inches deep, and as if cut out by art. In other instances small holes are drilled which are surprising for their perfect circularity of form. Window panes have been frequently pierced in this fashion, without affecting the rest of the

glass. In forming these apertures, a burr or projection is left upon the edges.

Juvenile electricians are in the habit of making holes in cards by passing discharges through them, when a burr or projection will be observed on both sides of the orifice. Sometimes a single discharge will produce two holes in a card, each puncture marked by a single burr, one on the upper and the other on the under side of the card. In some instances the results are such as to suggest that a flash may be split up into several fiery filaments before it strikes an object. In 1777 a weather-cock of tinned copper was hurled by a thunder-bolt from the top of a church in Cremona, and, upon inspection, was found to be pierced with eighteen holes; in nine of them the burr was conspicuous on one side, and in nine it was equally prominent on the other, while the slope of the burr was identical in all.

Among the curiosities of lightning are what is termed "fulgurites," or tubes, which the lightning constructs when it falls upon a silicious spot, by fusing the sand. They may be called casts of thunderbolts. In some hillocks of sand in Cumberland, England, these hollow tubes have been found from one-fiftieth to two inches in diameter, tapering perhaps to a mere point. The entire extent of the tubes may be thirty feet, but they usually separate into numerous branches, and have the appearance of the skeleton of an inverted tree. They are lined with glass, as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glass-house.

PRINCE ALBERT LOCKED OUT.—A foreign correspondent of the New York Daily Times relates this amusing anecdote in one of his letters:

A good story, that I have never seen printed, was related by a gentleman in one of those pleasant after-dinner talks, on the deck of the Asia, and if you like to print small gossip of the Queen and royal family, you shall have it. Prince Albert, it seemeth, did once get into bad habits of staying out late at night, and not coming home till morning, whereat her Majesty, his wife, grew much anxious and grieved. It was not certain that he was at the cider cellar, nor could she prove that he did not come home in proper condition, for she endeavored to get into his rooms on some such occasions, and failed most signally. By way of episode, the story is that the reason of her failure was this: She knocked and said, "Albert, open to your Queen." But Albert was silent. "Albert, your Queen is at the door." No reply. And so she tried, morning after morning, until one day, after trying that form of address several times, she suddenly bethought herself to say, "Albert, will you let your Victoria in!" Whereupon the door flew open, and she rushed into his arms instanter. But his breath was unimpeachable that morning, though he had come home somewhere about the small hours. It wouldn't do, and she tried a new plan. She ordered the gates of Windsor to be closed at 11, and no one to be admitted without calling her, and then she went to her room. All night she waited, and no husband came; and after a brief doze, and with a furious headache, she sent for the keeper of the gates, and learned that the Prince had come home at 3 or 4, and learning her orders, had left word that he would by no means disturb her, and went his way for a jolly night of it. This occurred again the next night, and the next morning his grace the Duke of Wellington was started at an early hour by a visit from his royal highness. His grace the Duke drove out rapidly to Lord Somebody's, and taking him up, proceeded to the Hon. Mr. Blank's, and a council was held. The question was important: "Can the Queen lock Prince Albert out?" It bothered the dignitaries. They had no precedents, and so they decided it as any five men, or four, three, two or one would decide it, by saying, "Of course not," and so the gates were left open, and the Prince had his evenings to himself, as any good Dutchman that loves lager beer ought to have.

ADVICE GRATIS.—Fourth Batch.—Be civil to the woman who bites the ends of her gloves.—In a balloon, don't sit opposite to a man with long legs.—Take care of your pockets when you go to Exeter Hall.—The loan at a loan office is best left alone.—Tell a woman nothing but what you want to be told again.—Those who live in glass houses had better pull the blinds down.—Before washing, see that there is a towel at hand.—If you have a lawyer for a next door neighbor, you had better not throw your weeds over into his garden.—[Punch.

A very corpulent traveller was riding through the city of Padua, and several of the inhabitants, noted for their wit, asked him why he carried his baggage before him? He replied: "Tis my custom when I go to a town full of thieves."

Woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures.

Betting is immoral; but how can the man who bets be worse than he who is no better.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15.



## ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICANS!

Total Route of the Enemy, with great Loss of Life!

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST ATTACK UNDER BRIG. GEN. HORNSBY.

## GALLANT CHARGE OF THE 1st AND 2d RIFLES.

Bravery of the Infantry. Advance of Gen. Walker in Person! ATTACK, ROUTE, &c.

After the disastrous defeats of the Allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala, on the 12th and 13th of October, they were for some days almost prostrate; but it appears that reinforcements, which they received from Costa Rica, spurred them on to make another effort. The commanders of the forces at Masaya and some of the Costa Rican Generals had a correspondence, in which it was agreed that if a body of men were sent from Masaya to the Nicaraguan Transit Route, they would there be joined by several hundred from Costa Rica.

This juncture was permitted to take place. Seven hundred men started from Masaya, and in a few days were fortifying themselves at Rivas. One of their first displays of power in that city was the robbing of nearly every person in it, and the beating of the wives of a few Americans who had settled in that part of the country.

The enemy were at Rivas but a day or two, when Brig. Gen. Hornsby was detached with 150 men to oppose them. He left Granada on the 2d of November with a portion of the First Infantry and a few Rangers. He was reinforced on the 10th by 150 men, under the command of Col. E. J. Sanders, and on the morning of the 12th marched with 200 Rifles, and Infantry, and one company of Artillery, under Capt. Dulaney, consisting of 9 men, and a company of Mounted Rangers.

The forces of the enemy at Rivas having been joined by the Costa Ricans, they advanced on the Transit Road, and took a position at a place known as the Half-Way House, upon the summit of an elevated ridge of ground, at the bottom of which there is a deep cut. The position is a very strong one, well fortified, and the force was commanded by the Costa Rican General, Cañas, with from 1,000 to 1,100 men.

The enemy opened a fire upon the American Rangers about 7 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Hornsby immediately ordered his command to halt, and commanded Capt. Dulaney, to throw some shells among them. The shelling did good execution, but they kept up a continuous fire upon our men. Col. Sanders was ordered to throw out some companies of the First Rifles to flank them, and a company of the Infantry, under command of D. Barney Woolf, was ordered to protect the rear of the flanking party. Lieut. Griffin, with the company he commands, supported the mountain howitzer in a gallant manner.

The flanking party were entirely successful. When they got in sight of the enemy the charge of three Companies under Capt. Ewbanks, Capt. Duncan, 1st Rifles, and Lieut. Taft, of 2nd Rifles, was one of the most gallant feats of daring ever performed by Americans.

The barricades of the enemy were taken by assault. The tents were taken by our brave men, together with all they contained. Among the spoils was a large number of mules, and a large quantity of arms.

The enemy themselves report 70 killed, among whom was Gen. Rafael Caraca. His body was interred in the city of Rivas, on the 12th inst.

The force of the Americans was too small to follow with security the retreat of such a large body of men; nor did their commander think it prudent to permit them, fatigued as they were, to follow a great distance those whom they had so gallantly routed. The hill from which the enemy was driven was in a very bad traveling condition, by reason of the late heavy rains, and as a whole day would be lost in getting over it, Gen. Hornsby thought proper to retire to Virgin Bay. He thus allowed his men the rest they so much needed, prevented the enemy from making a flank movement, and protected the sick which he had left in the hospital of that town.

Col. E. J. Sanders of the First Rifles, and Col. John B. Markham of the First Infantry, behaved in the most gallant style during this engagement, and fully sustained, if they did not surpass, the high courage for which they have been previously famed.

All the officers of the First and Second Rifles, and officers of the Infantry, as well as the men belonging to those Regiments, behaved gallantly. Capt. Samuel Laslie, of the Rangers, is deserving of great praise for the gallant manner in which he protected the rear of the command, and for the indefatigableness with which he procured beef and other provisions for the Army.

Major Warren Raymond is deserving of especial mention for his gallant conduct throughout the entire action.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, In the Battle of the 10th of November, 1856.

KILLED.  
Private Wm. Bournell, Private Craig.

WOUNDED.  
Lieutenant Conway, Private P. Hessey,  
Sergeant Kenniff, " Adams,  
" Traverse, " Edward Morton,  
Private William Cooper, Sergt. McDonald, Artillery  
" T. Smith, Private Casey,  
" J. Allan,

After the flight of the 10th, Gen. Hornsby came up in person to Granada. The next day the Commander-in-Chief started with about two hundred men for Virgin Bay. He arrived there on the 12th, and immediately marched at the head of his men to attack the enemy.

After the enemy had ascertained the small number of men by which they had been defeated, they rallied, and returned the next day to the place from which they had been driven. Here they, as may be supposed, strengthened their fortifications, and made everything in readiness for a protracted defence.

General Walker advanced in much the same manner as did Gen. Hornsby. The enemy heard of his approach in person, and retreated, after they had fired a few rounds from their advanced positions.

Capt. Ewbanks, assisted by Capt. Duncan, were ordered to flank them by the same route as they did on the 10th. Capt. Stith's company was ordered to sustain them. The enemy were in a few minutes driven to the summit of the hill, with a loss of only two of our men. Capt. Duncan bore the colors of his Battalion in person, and refused to give the flag, presented to Col. Sanders by his mother and sisters, to any other. It was completely riddled with bullets. Our men next succeeded in routing the enemy from the barricade near a bridge, and forced them from this point also to the summit.

In the first charge Capt. Stith fell at the head of his Company. He was a brave soldier and much beloved.

After the enemy had been driven from their first and strongest position, Brig. Gen. Henningsen commanded the Artillery to throw some shots among them. Our men followed their effect, and the enemy were put to route before the main body of our forces could come up.

In the middle of the engagement, Gen. Henningsen stopped several times to make a little Turkish cigar and smoke it; and on one occasion, came to where Col. Sanders stood and related an anecdote, as if unconscious of the presence of danger.

The enemy were pursued to San Juan del Sur, and from that point along the Pacific shore road, until they had dispersed them through the country. About 150 of them broke off and went into Costa Rica.

We could not possibly ascertain the enemy's loss. They were shot along the road and in the woods, and, making allowance for all exaggerations, there must have been at least fifty of them killed in the action of the 1. th. Our loss was only two men in each engagement—four in all.

In the last engagement, Capt. Greene and Capt. Johnstone, under the immediate command of Bruno Natzmer, supported the Sappers and Miners, and proved themselves possessed of coolness and courage.

The Sappers and Miners behaved most gallantly.

The First Rifles, under the command of Lieut. Col. O'Neil, and Second Rifles, under Major Geo. Leonard, behaved with great firmness under their gallant commanders.

In the last engagement Capt. McCheeny displayed much bravery, as did also Capt. Laslie of the Rangers.

The lateness of the hour at which the intelligence of the battles reached us, prevents us from giving a more extended report.

What we have already said fully sustains the credit of American bravery, and invincibility of General Walker.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, In the Battle of the 12th of November, 1856.

KILLED.  
Captain Stith, Sergeant Wheeler.

WOUNDED.  
Lieut. Maxwell Allen, Company B, 1st Rifles.  
Private Charles Knapp, Company D, 1st Rifles.  
" Wm. F. Lawrence, " B, "  
" Wm. Murphy, " B, "  
" Michael Lamb, " A, "  
" Anthony Duclaw, " G, "  
" Edward Pennell, " C, 2d Rifles.  
" Benjamin Ravel, " A, Artillery.

Samuel Kennedy, volunteer from Hacienda Department.

## GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR RESPONSIBLE.

Nearly every day our ears are shocked by the recital of some new tale of horror, and the development of some new phase in the actions of the barbarous hordes who now infest this country from adjoining States. We are in daily receipt of news from the stations of the enemy, which disgrace human nature and reduce those who are concerned in the transactions described to the level of the lowest grade of savages. If there is anything which could add to the disgrace of those bands of marauders, it is the duplicity with which they conceal their real intentions from the world.

Armed bands have come from the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, with the avowed purpose of forcing a few individuals into place and power in this country, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of this State. They proclaim to the world that they are fighting in the holy cause of liberty, by endeavoring to expel tyrants who have taken forcible possession of the soil. But let their acts be weighed in the balance of public opinion, and impartially judged.

Since they entered the borders of this State, they have been engaged in a continued series of robberies and murders; and have every day perpetrated acts from which a Jack Sheppard or a Dick Turpin would have turned with disgust. They have prevented the natives from exercising any control in this country since their advent, and have even broken through the domestic ties by entering private dwellings and taking possession thereof, making the proprietors their servants and slaves. They have appropriated to themselves whatever they coveted, without remunerating the rightful owner; and whenever a voice is raised up against their injustice, the persons who complain are cruelly lashed, if not immediately put to death.

We hear of instances where native women have been forced into their barracks to cook, and perform other drudgeries, and when a word of complaint is uttered, the unfortunate female is stripped naked and whipped in the public square in the presence of her terrified relations. The natural consequence of all this is, that these poor defenceless creatures flee to the Americans for protection. It is only two days ago since two of those unfortunate women, who were making their way from Diriomo, were overtaken by some soldiers who were sent in pursuit, and when captured, were tied to the horses with strong ropes and made to travel back on foot at whatever pace their inhuman tormentors chose to ride.

One of these women met one of her own daughters, who was also coming to Granada, and managed by signs to notify the girl of her danger before she was also arrested. Now, it may be said in justification, that the enemy might suppose the women would bring us intelligence of their movements; but, does this not illustrate the low estimate that is placed upon them by the natives, when the very people whom, they say, invited them into this country are thus compelled to flee from where they are, and appeal to the sympathy of the Americans.

So much do the natives of Nicaragua dread the presence of the San Salvadorians and Guatemalians, that upon any alarm, or when there is any expectation of their approach, the men and women seize their valuables, and either deliver them into the custody of Americans or take up their abode within the line of the American defences.

It is somewhat difficult for us to believe that the Government acknowledges any connection with the vagabonds who are now robbing and murdering the defenceless citizens of the more remote parts of this Republic. We cannot persuade ourselves that any State, whose existence has been recognized by the enlightened and christianized nations of America and Europe, and whose Ministers are permitted to appear among the accomplished and noble personages which appear at those capitals and courts, would recognize or sanction such proceedings as have been enacted by, what are called, the allied forces in this country. If they continue, however, to remain silent upon this subject, we must take it for granted that they not only endorse all that has been done, but that it was done through their positive orders. The conclusion will be forced upon us, also, that Guatemala and San Salvador have trampled, in this instance, upon all the honorable usages of war, by putting to death, without offering an exchange, all who are unfortunate enough to fall into their hands, and even refusing to exchange after they had promised so to do.

With mock indignation, they call the legal officers of this country filibusters, and by this name hope to justify their evil acts before the world, thus adding the crime of hypocrisy to their many other faults; and we call upon the world to judge them not by their words, but by their actions, and note the difference between the course pursued by them and those whom they denounce before the world with such well feigned horror.

Since President Walker assumed the duties of his office, he has been guided in his course by the settled policy of his predecessors here, so far as this was suitable with the necessities of the times. He has in all cases allowed the towns to be governed, as formerly, by their own Alcaldes, and has in no wise altered the pre-existing local laws of the State. Even some of the estates, which some foreign papers assert have been confiscated, were forfeited before Gen. Walker came into the State, and the majority were declared confiscated when a native was in the Presidential chair. President Walker has always treated the natives as if the country was in a state of tranquillity, and the American soldiers here have sometimes deprived themselves of many things they needed rather than take from the natives without returning a full equivalent.

We see it stated in Costa Rican and other papers, that our soldiers do not receive their full pay; and that they are neither well clad nor well fed. If this is so, is it not one of the best evidences in the world that they have not resorted to violence to obtain their necessities, and that they have not taken from the natives what they could not purchase for the price set upon it by the vendor. Our enemies could not make use of a stronger argument in our favor, or more gratifying to honor than by saying we live poor, in a country as rich as Nicaragua. We have reason to be proud of our poverty under such circumstances.

On the other hand, the States which are making war upon the natives of this country (they do not fight the Americans unless with a force of ten or twenty to one) point to the riches of Nicaragua as an inducement for volunteers.

It is not a little singular that, although they have come into this country with the avowed purpose of driving the Americans out, they always keep out of the way of those with whom they say they came to contend, and confine their operations to depredations among the very persons whom they came to defend.

This course is, alone, sufficient to elucidate to the world their objects in the present war; and we feel confident that the day is not far distant when the civilized people of the great North will open their eyes to the disreputable proceedings of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador.

JUDGE BAYE.—In our report of the appointment of Thomas Baye, Esq., as Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department at Granada, we unintentionally said he came from California. In looking over our exchanges we find that in copying the accounts of the defence of Granada, in which he took such a gallant part, it is stated that he is from the Golden State. This is an error. He is originally from Virginia, and came to this city from New York.



**CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND COSTA RICA.**

From "Wilmer & Smith's European Times," we learn that the correspondence which has passed since December, 1854, between the English Government and the late Mr. Wallerstein, the Consul-General in England for Guatemala and Costa Rica, has just been laid before the British Parliament. The earliest letter is one of the 9th of December, 1854, in which he asks to be allowed to purchase two brass howitzers for the Republic of Guatemala, encouraged to do so, he says, by the courtesy and ready attention he had received on a previous occasion, in a similar application on behalf of Costa Rica. The reply is that her Majesty's Government have no objection. This reply was made at the end of 1854. On the 22d of December, 1855, there is a long letter from Mr. Wallerstein to the Earl of Clarendon, in which he explains the position of affairs in Central America, and the urgent need of British intervention to protect the Republic of Costa Rica against the aggressions of a band of "foreigners by birth, habits, and feelings, evidently actuated by projects of plunder, headed by a citizen of the United States of the name of Walker, who had just been repulsed in a filibustering attempt on the Mexican province of Sonora." A week later, on the 29th of December last, the Consul presented to Lord Clarendon a letter of equal length, and of the same purport, dated San José, November 8th, from Don J. B. Calvo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica. Señor Calvo describes, in very declamatory language, the outrages of Gen. Walker's "band of freebooters," and the terror which they have spread. He states that the President of Costa Rica, though confident of its internal defences, has great fears for the town and harbor of Punta Arenas, and he only asks that a single English or French ship-of-war may be stationed there to prevent any filibustering attack. He expresses the willingness of Costa Rica to make a grateful return for that service, at whatever sacrifices, in its revenues or commercial relations. A similar letter was at the same time addressed by Costa Rica to the Emperor of the French. On the 12th of January, Mr. Wallerstein wrote to the Earl of Clarendon, having had an interview with him in the meantime. In this letter he dwelt much on the increasing trade and internal improvement of Costa Rica, as mainly effected by British capital, and solicits the aid of a British ship-of-war to protect it, while he also asks British sympathy for the people of Costa Rica. On the 22d of January, Mr. Hammond replied from the Foreign Office "that instructions will be given to the Admiral on the Pacific station to cause the coast of Costa Rica to be visited by her Majesty's cruisers, for the protection of British interests." On the 4th of February, Mr. Wallerstein expressed his hope "that the interests of Costa Rica will be included in this protection;" and he informed Lord Clarendon that the filibusters "have been in effect, if not ostensibly, aided by a ship-of-war of the United States in the port of Greytown, and that they are therefore, directly or indirectly, countenanced in the territory of Nicaragua by the United States Government." There is no reply to this letter. The remainder of the correspondence is about a request made in January, to be allowed to purchase two brass mortars at Woolwich, for Guatemala, and 2,000 muskets for Costa Rica. This the British Government consented to, but a note appended to this paper states that neither the mortars nor the muskets have as yet been issued from her Majesty's stores.

**AN ACCOMPLISHED BOY.**—There is a little pale-faced, delicate looking little boy in Granada, of apparently nine years of age, of the name of Edward Miller, who is really one of the curiosities of the city. He speaks three languages fluently—the Spanish, English and German, and plays on several musical instruments. He is regularly engaged as a musician in the band of the garrison. As his little cheeks blow out in his efforts to play on a large brass instrument, he excites nearly as much attention as the music itself. In marching, he finds it very difficult to keep up with the longer strides of the men, and the bystanders often laugh at his endeavors to recover his lost place. We do not think that in all Central America there is another lad of his age possessed of more varied accomplishments.

A gentleman at Oporto has been "astounding the natives" by walking on the river! He attached to his feet two large boat-fashioned shoes of tin, and, thus prepared, accomplished in safety a rather long "tramp" on the waters of the Douro!

**PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.**

By TITAS BRICKS.

Four days sitting astraddle of a howitzer, three days standing by a mortar with a slow match stretching its serpentine folds about a stick, three days filling sand bags and emptying them again, and three days going through the agreeable and highly interesting ceremony of being initiated into a very free kind of Masonry—carrying adobes and constructing them into high walls, in order to prevent ourselves from charging at the enemy and doing them any damage—is the manner in which I have spent the past week.

But the services of Bricks were too valuable to be allowed to remain at a post at which his only duties were to stop his friends as they passed, and where he could not even manage to get up a fight between a cat and dog, which were left the sole guardians of the quarters assigned to him. Was ordered to get on a mule and go and see where the enemy were, and report to headquarters. Started—saw a dirty piece of calico approach, to which a very large woman of a most delicate copper color was attached by the middle, carrying on her head an immense sunshade, made in the shape of a large wooden dish, which was filled with corn which had been tortured into, tortillas.

Started back with the intelligence that I had seen a large body carrying supplies to the enemy. Met the Captain—told him, and as he had the fastest horse, permitted him to go in advance. When I got near headquarters I learned that the large body contained fifty men. Got a little nearer, and learned that there were one hundred and fifty men in it, and before I got off my mule I was told that it contained three hundred men, several mules carrying packs of corn and ammunition of various kinds. Considered that a little information would go along way with the Captain, but as he was my superior officer, I would not contradict him.

The garrison was immediately under arms—saw a stand of arms in a dark corner—stood under them. The roll of the Pizerinctum Guards was beaten—took my place by the right flank, right oblique, and then broke into platoons, covering, at the same time, the man who covered my rear. The Guard made a most gallant charge along the road in which the large body had been seen moving, and whenever they thought they saw any person they halted with amazing precision, and opened to right and left into the woods, until they were sure all danger was over. We chased the enemy in this manner for nearly two miles, but finding no trace of them, returned with the flag of the Guard floating proudly over our heads.

This flag was presented by ourselves, as a token of our appreciation of our own bravery and daring. On one side was a motto from the immortal pen of Shakespeare, where, in the tragedy of Robert Macaire, the hero, in making an assault, exclaims, "Come in lemons and get squeezed." On the other side was the sublime but simple inscription "Pizerinctums."

Unfortunately, as we were coming down the sides of a steep ravine, an alarming accident happened to the Captain. Just in the spot where an ambushade might have been, something ran across our path; the ranks of the Pizerinctums were thrown into temporary disorder, and the Captain, who is as brave as a lobster, received a severe wound in his feelings. He was helped to his horse by five men, and held there by a stern necessity, in the shape of a saddle. The responsibilities of the command devolved upon me. I immediately ordered my men to advance by the right counter-march, and by this movement we arrived in the city without loss of time. The brilliancy of my tactics raised me so highly in the estimation of my commanding officer that he immediately promoted me a brevet Lieutenant, with the rank of Captain, and, as night came on, gave me the command of a corner building near the outskirts of the city. Could not trust my privates in such a juncture, and therefore shouldered my Minie myself. I had not been long at my post when some person came along who looked very much like an enemy. As he was a suspicious looking character I thought I would not do anything to make him angry, so I let him pass. The importance of this can only be estimated when I say that, had I challenged him, he might have accepted the challenge and shot me. Next came a man who said he would give me a counter-sign if I'd let him pass; I told him I didn't trade in that way, but if he gave me a dollar I'd let him slide; finally, as he did not seem to amount to much, I let him go on his way for a dime.

Invested the dime in a bottle of fourth proof, and sat down to enjoy the moonlight. I had scarcely drank the contents of my purchase when

something very close to me called out my name. I looked up—it pointed to where there were five hundred of the enemy on a tree. I poured a deathly volley of one gun into them, and continued to fire and fall back, (from the kick of my gun,) until the garrison was aroused, and assembled about me. My unerring aim brought down a man every time I shot, and finally my commanding officer, who is too much of an admirer of bravery to see it thrown away, ordered me to "cease firing." There were some who were so envious of the fame which they supposed would be attached to my bravery, that they ungenerously said I was shooting at the branches of a tree.

But the following, from my commanding officer, will refute all such foul insinuations:

"Capt. T. Bricks will please report himself at the General Headquarters forthwith.

By order of

COL. OF E CLAMPUS VITUS." Granada, Nov. 12, 1856.

When I entered I was shown to a seat of honor, which, like most seats of that kind, was very soft. A bottle and a cut glass were placed in my hands, and a polite invitation to help some person was extended to me. I had just succeeded in persuading some person to take something, when the Colonel arose, in his calm majesty, and in the following beautiful and flowing address, presented me with an invaluable pistol:

ADDRESS OF THE COLONEL.

T. Bricks, Esq.:

Sir—The energy you displayed in turning out your valuable corps—the Pizerinctum Guards—at the expected attack on the city last night, and the valuable services rendered by you as commander of said corps, impel a few friends of yours, who are always willing to reward merit, to present you with this pistol, worn by Bonabdel, who conquered this country at the time when it tried men's soles, and who surmounted insurmountable obstacles. This valuable relic of this great hero is presented to you by us as a testimonial of our regard and esteem, and for your valuable services. You will please accept the same, and never shoot it without pulling the trigger four times.

To which Bricks, with his accustomed modesty, replied:

GENTLEMEN—My ideas are so tightly wrapped in the envelop of gratitude that I cannot pick out a sentiment by which I can express my overwrought "pheelinks." I assure you, gentlemen, that I esteem this the happiest moment of my life, and shall always look back to it as one of the sunny spots of my existence. Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, I cannot here refrain from stating that Bonabdel, great as he no doubt is, shall be, when we meet, out-done in bravery by the happy recipient of this beautiful weapon. I shall now accept this, gentlemen, with heartfelt thanks, upon the condition that the next of the kind you will do me the honor of presenting, will have the wheels attached. And I now promise that I shall never shoot it until I have pulled the trigger four times.

The pistol is thirteen inches in length, beautifully ornamented with the rare metal, oxide of iron; and while the diameter of the muzzle is at least four inches, it tapers down so handsomely that a small-bullet will easily fit at the bottom. I promised not to fire it until I had pulled the trigger four times, but both the Captain and myself have been pulling at it ever since it was presented, we have not yet been able to get it off once. On the handle is the name "Titas Bricks," elaborately carved, and on the reverse is the moral maxim, "Presented by his friends."

The weapon is now at the Captain's quarters, at which place our mutual friends are respectfully solicited to call and examine it for themselves. Examination free. Bottle and glasses on the side-board—cigars on the table. Those who like "a little sugar with a heap of whiskey in it," will be satisfied.

**BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**

In the early part of this week, a fine little boy—the son of Capt. O'Regan, in the First Rifles—died. Several Companies of the Battalion to which the Captain belongs turned out to the funeral. The body of the boy was wrapt in the regimental flag, while laid out, and the colors were wrapt about the coffin on its way to the cemetery.

A salute was fired over the grave of the boy, as if an officer had died. Quite a crowd of citizens had assembled to join in the funeral procession, but a violent shower having come on as it was about to move onward, many were compelled to remain in the houses.

The funeral was preceded by the garrison band.

**RAINY SEASON.**—The last few days give strong indications that the time of rains has past. The lake has not risen this year as high as usual—so say the natives.

It is said that the news of our late victories was received by the British officers at Greytown with much pleasure.

ON BOARD STEAMER LA VIRGIN, Off Granada, November 14th, 1856.

Col. W. K. Rog-<sup>ra</sup>, Secretary of Hacienda, Granada—Sir: Agreeably to your instructions, I yesterday night left Virgin Bay on board this steamer, accompanied by eight volunteers from your department, for the purpose of securing a supply of cattle in Chontales.

At 7 o'clock this morning the steamer dropped her anchor within 50 yards of shore in the bay of San Waldo. Mr. James O'Neal and myself immediately started for the shore in the yawl, purposing to deliver our letters to the owner of the hacienda San José; when within 10 yards of the beach a heavy fire was opened upon us by upwards of 100 men in ambush, severely wounding Mr. James O'Neal, of the Hacienda Depa<sup>ment</sup>, and Mr. Polk Metcalf, deck hand on steamer La Virgin, and myself slightly. The party on the steamer immediately returned the fire of the enemy, and in a short time silenced it, driving the enemy from their position and their ambush. Those in the small boat unhurt jumped overboard, and by swimming, succeeded in towing us in her alongside the steamer.

The volunteers with me all did their duty, and the officers and crew of the steamer while attending to theirs and the safety of their vessel, rendered valuable and efficient service in silencing the fire of the enemy.

The steamer and yawl are pierced by many of the enemy's bullets, but I am happy to report that their practice was so very bad that they did not succeed in hitting any person on either steamer or yawl, after the first volley.

Begging your attention to Mr. O'Neal, my most valued friend and assistant, and to the young man belonging to the boat, who is severely wounded, I subscribe myself

Your ob't servant,  
JOIVACIO SANDINI,  
Captain Commanding.

**TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**

Among the many marvels of modern science, there is none more wonderful than the telegraph. By its operations electricity—which appears to be the soul of the universe—wraps itself about the souls of mankind and moulds them into one grand living mass. The hand of an individual does not obey the direction of his own will with greater precision or dispatch than does this subtle agent the desires of whosoever desires to avail himself of its uses.

It takes upon its wing our most secret thoughts, and, with a speed surpassing thought itself, lays it before our brother at the furthest corner of the earth.

When telegraphs become universal there will be no longer any strangers. The earth will have been converted into one vast neighborhood, where the most distant person is within our beck or call, and where conversations may occur between the inhabitants of Granada and New Orleans, or New York, "from the rising up of the sun until the going down thereof."

The uses of the telegraph are illustrated in a homely but very pertinent manner, by the answer of a negro servant in Washington. He was asked the distance to a village of some distance, and replied: "Well, dat depends on how Massa goes. If he walk, it am distant a whole day; if he rides, it am only half de day; if he take de ears, he most dar now." The telegraph reduces time and space into one, and makes man almost omnipresent.

Following this, we give an extract of a report from an Irish paper, upon electric communication with America. As the reader follows in imagination the slender threads by which the continents are connected, he will no doubt speculate upon the wonders which lay at the bottom of the "vasty deep," where all is grand, silent and awful. The report is also useful in showing depths and distances:

Lying at anchor off Queenstown for the last few days may have been observed a small, unsightly, ill-painted, rusty-bottomed screw-steamer, without one point of attraction about her, except the stars and stripes fluttering in the breeze. Yet that boat and some of the officers she contains have been the world's wonder for a season, and have just now concluded a task which is the forerunner of an event more wonderful still. The Arctic was the vessel that was sent to rescue Dr. Kane, who was previously sent to rescue Sir John Franklin. She was successful, and brought home Dr. Kane and his crew, who had been obliged to abandon his ship and search. She was then a light-ship on the American coast. She is now the bearer of Lieut. Strain, of Darien notoriety, and Capt. Berriam, who has before, and now again, crossed from Newfoundland to take soundings of the whole Atlantic coast from St. John's to Valencia, with the view to ascertain the probable success with which a telegraphic cable may be laid between these points. The result is satisfactory. For some fifty or sixty miles from St. John's and again on this side, is a bank varying from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty fathoms. Between these there is a plateau nearly level, the bottom soft, composed of shells so fine that only the microscope can discover them, each shell perfect in its minute beauty, proving the absence of currents at the bottom, and, with due deference to Stephenson and others, the want of that vast

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15.

## MEXICO.

The troubles which are now agitating the Republic of Mexico, and the dangers of that country in perspective, naturally impel her to seek some measure of relief. The history of Mexico is dark in scenes of revolution and blood, and the flood of light which the nineteenth century throws in upon its present condition reveals to itself a state of backwardness and distraction not to be much longer endured. Mexico is at present in the condition of a house divided against itself; in such a condition it cannot hope to stand without the aid of some new element of strength to prop its fast declining frame. It is threatened from without by an invasion from Spain, and already a strong Spanish fleet hovers at no great distance from its shores. Its internal affairs are distracted by the contending claims of three or four ambitious chieftains, and a power superior to all, in the mind of the Spaniard, for good or evil, is sapping at its foundation. This is the power of the Church. The clergy of Mexico are extremely dissatisfied with the present most powerful ruler of the State. They claim to have been defrauded out of their just rights; that the Church property has been appropriated to uses inimical to the interests for which it was originally set apart; and they consider themselves, therefore, justified in sowing the seeds of discontent and rebellion among the people.

Mexico feels, also, that in the presence of such a neighbor as the United States of North America it must keep pace with the times, or its very existence is hazarded. Already, American Republicanism has begun to pulsate through its veins; she is conscious of its strength and vitality, and feels the want of a fuller infusion of this element into her system. In this condition, as will be seen by an extract we make in another part of this paper, she is beginning to cast about her for American support, and naturally turns her eyes to this country, where American power has already made itself felt so beneficially.

One or two Mexican papers have dared, says the correspondent of the New York Herald, to advocate an alliance with Gen. Walker. This is but the first budding of a thought which will, probably before long, ripen into the full fruit of realization. Scarcely had the idea seen the day when another journal suggested sending a Mexican representative to this Republic, and forming an alliance offensive and defensive. In this manner, Mexico hopes to protect her Southern extremity, now menaced by Guatemala, and thus, in the event of a war with Spain, she could devote all her energies to combatting her former oppressor.

We are not prepared to say whether the Government of Nicaragua would or would not look with favor on a proposition of alliance, but, all things tend to convince us that, if such a thing were consummated, it would prove of infinite advantage to the Republic of Mexico. It would extend her influence from Texas to Panama, and perhaps prove the first step in the formation of a great Southern American Republic, in which, from the extent of her territory, and her great natural resources, she would hold a most important position.

**THE PROCESS OF DISUNION.**—If Fremont be elected, the time for disunion, it is thought, will have come. The steps proposed to be taken are these:

- 1st. The Southern Governors are to call their Legislatures together.
- 2d. The Legislatures are to elect delegates to a Southern Congress.
- 3d. That Congress is to assemble at Milledgeville, Ga.
- 4th. Its first work will be the election of a temporary President.
- 5th. It will then proceed to form a new Constitution.
- 6th. A Commission will be forthwith appointed to meet a similar Commission from the North, to divide the public property.

If all this be peaceably carried out, the new Governments will at once go into operation, and probably enter into a treaty of some sort, at the start.

Otherwise, they must do the best they can; but no one apprehends either war or any material shock to the business transactions of the world.

The clipper-built schooner Pearl, Capt. Moors, arrived here on the first of the week from Virgin Bay, via Ometepe Island.

## COSTA RICA GETTING LITERARY.

Through the kindness of a friend, we have been shown a few numbers of a journal published, partly in English, at San José, the capital of Costa Rica. The name of the paper is "The Album," and is devoted almost exclusively to the abuse of Gen. Walker and other eminent Americans. It occasionally condescends to give EL NICARAGUENSE a kick, but does it as though it were scarcely worthy of even that honor.

In speaking of EL NICARAGUENSE, it says: "We allude thus slightly to our contemporary, owing to the interests it advocates; and because its sanguinary disposition is evinced in editorials murdering the English language, whilst they almost flay truth alive."

This, from a good judge of the English language, would be rather humiliating, and would probably induce EL NICARAGUENSE to invest a few picañones in Murray's Grammar. Like the immortal Dogberry, the author of the above was anxious to be written down an ass, and succeeded admirably. He has proved himself incapable of writing or understanding the English language. For example, he says: "We allude thus slightly to our contemporary." Now, slightly means roughly, cunningly, with trickery and dishonesty, all of which terms are, no doubt, applicable to the manner of his reference to us and to his entire writing; but as we have often had occasion to communicate with blockheads since we came to these parts, we will give him credit for what he meant to say, which was, that he alluded to us *slightly*, meaning, thereby, with a certain amount of contempt. We are anxious to show to the world what the writer of the above did really mean, lest it might be supposed we were solicitous of his good opinion. But if he writes himself down a dishonest trickster, it is no fault of ours, and only proves the force of the adage, "truth, like murder, will out."

In the six numbers of the paper which we read, there was scarcely a well-constructed sentence; the writer appeared to be in a most blessed state of ignorance of all the rules of English grammar, nor was there a paragraph which would be permitted to appear in a respectable American literary journal. The editorials are all written over the signature of "C," and display such an amount of egotism that we are tempted to give the name in full, lest he might be deprived of the fame he appears so desirous of coveting.

"C" is the initial of so many words that we fear persons less charitable than ourselves might associate it with something very disagreeable. It is the initial of *Commonplace*, which is not inappropriate, and *Convict*, which cannot, of course, be applied to the Corty who writes for the "Album" of San José.

This Mr. Corty is an Englishman, who resided some time since in Nicaragua. He at one time kept a hotel in Rivas, in a house which he hired from Don Bruno Mongalo, but was so very sharp that he was in a short time obliged to leave. He took advantage of every person with whom he had any dealing, and his house was noted throughout the Department as the rendezvous of gamblers and dishonest persons. After he left Rivas he went to California, and his practices in that State soon obliged him to change his place of residence. He dare not return to Nicaragua; but hearing of kindred spirits in Costa Rica, thitherward turned his steps. He had not been long at San José before he quarrelled with his family, and some exposures were then made which will not admit of a publication in our columns.

Mr. Corty is, by profession, a gambler, and as all men of his class are possessed of considerable "sleight" he manages to hold the simple-minded Costa Ricans by the ears through his paper. To them literary ability is nothing; they want billingsgate, and Mr. Corty appears to suit them. He pretends to have been an officer in the British service, and on that account, gives himself considerable swagger; but he was, in truth, as can be easily proved, a person employed by the Jews in London as a go-between for them and the aristocracy in distress, whose pride of birth would not permit them to be seen hanging around the pawnbrokers' shops in the obscure streets of that metropolis.

In our endeavor to assist our cotemporary to overcome the modesty which conceals four letters of his name, we had almost forgotten that he acknowledges, notwithstanding the incapacity of El Nicaraguense, that, "it has got an extensive and profitable circulation;" and deprecates that a paper of such excellence as the "Album" should be limited in its circulation to a few copies.

The "Album," in its abuse of every thing in Nicaragua, calls the American Minister to this State many naughty names; and distinguishes Mr.

Marcy—the Secretary of State at Washington, whose recent letters have excited the surprise and respect of the greatest European statesmen—by the appellation of "the cormorant." Mr. Wheeler will, of course, feel flattered that there is, at least, one worse man in the world than himself.

The "Album" is very anxious to attract American travel to Costa Rica, and as an inducement, invites American travellers "to come and see the flag-staff at San José, as it is one of the greatest curiosities in the world." This must be a strong inducement to Americans, as it is to be presumed they have no flag-staffs in the United States.

The "Album" pities the people of Nicaragua, and sympathizes with them upon their poverty. It assumes that our Government takes everything from the natives by force, and without pay, and congratulates the Costa Ricans as follows:

"As yet, therefore, Costa Rica need not complain; no man has lost a mule or a yoke of oxen without having his name put upon the books as a debt of the nation." And thus it leaks out that Costa Rica does actually take away the property of its citizens by force, giving no other equivalent therefor than a promise to pay. The Government of Nicaragua has, since the election of Gen. Walker to the Presidency, paid hard cash for everything it obtained, either from the natives or others.

We make the following singular extract from the "Album." It is very interesting, as it reveals customs which Americans are not often permitted to see. In the meantime, we beg to state that we copy these extracts literally, and if there are any inaccuracies of language, they are not to be attributed to us.

### "WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?"

In times of pestilence, famine, or war, it has always devolved on the press to watch the ebb and flow of specie, and to suggest means of correcting very palpable leaks, as there are certain classes of speculators always ready to prey upon calamity, and collapse in commerce is an evil that often leads to national disaster; Considerable absorption of coin has been going on during the last few months in payment of Church ceremonies, which is easily explained. The cholera has laid low 10,000 victims, or thereabouts. If each unfortunate soul has four mourners, who each pay for three masses, it makes \$120,000 gone out of circulation. Judging by the devoutness and parental affection of the people of this State the above is an under estimate, and if we consider the sums of from \$50 to \$500 that have been paid (as a sequel to national losses) for extraordinary rites and observances, the actual amount netted by the clergy cannot fall short of \$200,000, which is about enough for a campaign.

It would appear from this that the clergy of Costa Rica have a direct pecuniary interest in stirring up the people of that country to make war upon the Americans and the people of their own race in this Republic. It appears from the above statement they make \$1,20 out of every soul that goes to purgatory, and as scarcely any who are engaged in such an unholy warfare get to heaven at their first plunge into "kingdom come," each one may be set down at that value. But we are under the impression that \$1,20 is altogether too low for even the soul of a Costa Rican, and should protest against the price, were it not that some (probably the "big gente") run up as high as from \$50 to \$500, for extraordinary rites. There may be some, too, such hardened sinners that they cannot be bought off at any price.

We will do the clergy of Nicaragua the justice to say, that, we think they are too enlightened to traffic thus in the souls of their brothers and fellow men. The Holy Catholic Church in other countries offers up prayers that the scourges of war, famine and pestilence may be averted. It would appear that in Costa Rica the Church prays for those vicissitudes that the Priests may increase their revenue at the rate of \$1,20 per soul for the common people, and from \$50 to \$500 from those whose sins were, while in the flesh, "darker than crimson."

It is clear to us, from the above, that while one half of the "faithful" of Costa Rica pray for the success of their countrymen, the other half "pitches in" strongly for the success of Gen. Walker, so that the account for and against us is about balanced, and in this way, as the gods of war can show no partiality, the Americans manage to kill them off very fast, and thus contribute to the holy cause of religion by the support of the clergy. We are not sure that they do not all pray for the success of the Americans, as in that event their revenues would be materially increased. This is a very queer world!

We regret that our space will not admit of any more selections this week from the "Album." It is a "7x9" sheet, and its editor, "C," no doubt, thinks it a big gun. In reading it we were reminded of the little boy, who, when his mother

told him he must not pick his nose, replied: "Aint this my own nose, and aint this the Fourth of July—I'll pick thunder out of it, if I've a mind to!"

If the "Album" belongs to "C," he may pick all the thunder out of it he has a mind to.

## THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We give the following letter a place in our columns, not because we think it places our Post Office Department in a just light, but because our correspondent may have been somewhat disappointed, and it may probably do him good to be allowed to give us "a hit of his mind." There never has been a post office system that gave general satisfaction. In the United States, where the iron bands of the railroads lay on the surface of the country like the wires in a sieve, nearly a fourth part of all the letters received in a newspaper establishment are complaints of the non-reception of papers. In England, where everything commercial is reduced down to clock-work accuracy, and where the mail arrangements are considered to approach the nearest to perfection that has ever been attained, the greatest disappointments frequently occur. Not long since we read a paragraph in an English paper, stating that there was a letter containing a large remittance sent from London to Boston, in Yorkshire. A clerk in the post office, mistaking the address, forwarded it to Boston, Massachusetts. It remained there for some time, and was sent from that to a Boston in some other State—and as there is a village of the name of Boston in nearly every State in the Union, it made the tour of nearly all the States, and was finally sent to the dead letter office at Washington. Here it was opened, and, finding that it was valuable, it was returned to London. In the meantime, the man in Yorkshire who expected it became impatient, and instituted a suit at law for the recovery of the money it was said to contain; but the litigation was cut short by the same clerk forwarding the same letter to its proper destination, after it had made the circuit of nearly half the globe.

Now, our correspondent will perceive that if his papers or letters should occasionally get to Granada, and be delayed thereby a day or two, he ought rather offer thanks for the promptness with which they are returned, than complain of an unintentional, or, perhaps, necessary delay.

FORT SAN CARLOS, Nov. 2, 1856.

Editor of El Nicaraguense:

DEAR SIR—Copies of El Nicaraguense arrived here yesterday at the hands of a mutual friend, who accompanied Col. Fisher's party, just in time to spare you the infliction of a long lecture upon delinquencies in general, and delinquencies in posting and mailing "the papers" in particular. We would not for the world be contumacious enough to even offer our suggestion, much less dictate in anything that pertains to the mail arrangement, or anything else which we suppose to be directly under the control or purveyance of any one of the heads of departments. But we are not advised that there is as yet any such thing as the "Post Office Department" in the State established, and from nearly all the evidence of experience at hand, are justified in concluding that there is none, and, consequently, no one to feel sensitive at any strictures or suggestions which might be thrown out. In other words, if nobody is to blame, let Mr. Nobody bear it without a murmur, for somebody is surely exonerated, and vice versa. "Soldiers will complain;" of course they will, but not always without just cause. How much cause they have in reference to a delay of their mail matter about these days, those can best judge who have been stationed away from headquarters for any great length of time, and more especially those who have much correspondence to do, either with their business in the States, in responding to the many inquiries of those wishing to emigrate here, or with the press of the United States, in which case it is so important to get the local paper in posting up, to say nothing of the grateful satisfaction afforded by purely social correspondence, filial, paternal and conjugal. The moral effect of a prompt and safe inter-mail communication, especially at points touched by the Transit Route, is of sufficient value to the army, in lending contentment and efficiency, to demand due attention from the State. Much more at present we cannot expect, but this much we claim, and claim it the more especially as the mail conveyance passes and repasses, indefinitely, leaving a fragment of our mail here and a part there, while in some instances only, the provoking notice that "there is a package of letters," or "a bundle of papers" or both "in the post office at Granada," the wrapper only of the latter and the advertisement of the former often times being the only aggravating items which come to hand. This state of things is rendered less tolerable because there is no need of it—because a thorough and satisfactory delivery of mail matter would be attended with no more trouble—nor half so much—as the loose, careless and recklessly slovenly manner in which it is attempted to be done by those who shamelessly pretend to have the charge of and be responsible for it.

"Official" matter from the hands of his Excellency, Gen. Walker, has failed to reach me at Castillo, and large bundles of newspapers from the



States, addressed to me, pass up into the "Post-office" at Granada, where lay one or two at the present time, and months elapse, the "steamer with the mails" (11) passes and repasses, when finally, having lost their interest by age, they appear.

My purpose in making public these facts, is especially with a view to call attention to the evils, a very few samples of which I give you, with the hope that some effort will be made to correct or abate them. The privations of camp life, especially on the frontier, are necessarily incident to a cause like ours; and however numerous and galling to one accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of metropolitan life in a Northern city, are still cheerfully and hopefully borne. But when these privations are recklessly and even studiously aggravated without cause or necessity, they drive one to madness.

Simply assorting the mail at Greytown, and distributing the separate parcels at their places of destination at those points where the steamers touch, and receiving those for the interior at the same time, really does not seem too much to do, and would end all trouble.

As it is, however, letters and papers are all hustled pell mell up to Granada for distribution; they are lodged in the Postoffice, where they must lay "until called for by some responsible person." Or, mayhap you see in El Nicaraguense 3, 5, 7 or more letters advertised for you: you write in vain to the Postmaster to forward them—he don't know you, or if he does, he looks in the pigeon-hole and gets one, leaving all the rest. Your bundle of Herald's lay there for him to stumble over, week after week and month after month, marked as large as life, but he can't see them. Steamer after steamer passes down at these long intervals—you are a subscriber to El Nicaraguense—they have had an engagement with the enemy at headquarters—had it three or four weeks ago; you are nervous with anxiety to learn and get facts also for the foreign press with which to encourage our cause—you want your letters also, and approach the steamer as she rounds to with, "any mail, Capt. Scott?" "No." "Where is it?" "It all went up I'pose." "Any papers—Nicaraguenses?" "No." "When will the next steamer be down?" "When she comes—month, I'pose." Well, if you have any "damning" proclivities in you, you'll satisfactorily exercise them now. Surely this state of things can be remedied without additional expense to the Government, because the carriers always go through with the form, but not the fact of delivering the mails. *Verbum sat.*

The health of the garrison at this place is excellent. The steamer Ogden was run up, by order of Col. Rudler, to Chontales coast, and obtained a supply of beef cattle. The Colonel himself has iterated down the San Juan river, looking after the interests of his department. He left on the steamer San Carlos in fine health. Col. Fisher, en route, and party, arrived here yesterday at 3 P. M., per schooner Pearl; and after satiating a glorious appetite, proceeded on, saluted by the 24-pounder from the fort and three hearty cheers by the garrison. The Pearl set sail for Granada with the mail from this place. Col. Rudler caused a salute of five shots (shotted) from the 24-pounder to be fired on the 13th ult., in honor of the anniversary of the taking of Granada, not knowing that you were celebrating it also with shotted guns in good earnest, and driving them into the very doors of Gen. Walker's quarters. Capt. F. A. Thompson, with his force, is garrisoning Scrapiqui, while Capt. Kruger and command are stationed here. Barometrical indications seem to proclaim the rainy season almost or quite at an end—and so of this epistle.

Yours truly, TATTLE 'EM.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

By our late New York files, we learn that the newspaper published in the city of Mexico, in the English language, has ventured to emit the idea that, "our Government ought to conclude a treaty of alliance with the famous invader of Nicaragua, Gen. Walker, who formerly invaded the Mexican territory, and styled himself President of the Republic of Lower California."

To this effect the Mexican Extraordinary inserts a letter of his correspondent at Granada, under date of 13th August last, and recommends its perusal, on the ground that it contains a declaration of the friendly intentions of Walker towards Mexico, and also on account of its stating that he has succeeded in establishing, on a solid and permanent basis, in Nicaragua, a strong, liberal and progressive government.

In this letter various recommendations are given, and amongst others, that, "our Government should prevent that of Guatemala from enrolling here officers for the armies destined to act against the invaders of Nicaragua, a republic with which we ought to be in alliance, for she will always protect us when Spain declares war against us. Our Government is further advised immediately to send a minister to the republic of Walker, with full powers to conclude a treaty to insure the interests of both countries."

The author of this letter, by means of circumlocution, gives us to understand that, if Mexico should wish to re-conquer Guatemala, Walker would aid her in that enterprise, provided that, on her territory, she would permit no officers to be enrolled to defend Nicaragua against him.

[Communicated.] COL. LAINE.

Two weeks ago, and Col. Laine was among us. Was full of life, of hope, of energy. But now, alas, by the ruthless hand of a barbarous foe, he lays low—his body is mingling with the dust, a martyr to the cause he so nobly espoused since its very commencement—that of the regeneration of Central America—for that cause he labored with his might, his strength and with his every energy. He saw in the far distant future a bright and glorious position for this country—a position she will assuredly assume—that will make her the most favored of lands. For the dangers of the field he cared not, the fatigues of the march were as nothing to him, fear he knew not. A generous and noble sympathy filled his soul for any and for all with whom he had an acquaintance. Kind, courteous and brave.

Col. Laine will ever be remembered by all who knew him, as one of the foremost in the interests of the cause for which he labored so ardently. Let his name, then, be our watchword, and his deeds, while among us, our example. And each day, as it advances, shall more clearly demonstrate to the world the kind of war that is being waged against us—that of imbecility and barbarism opposed to democracy and civilization. Showing to the world, that not satisfied with the murder and mutilation of unarmed and defenceless citizens, claiming the protection of the broad stripes and bright stars of the great Republic of the North, with fiendish appetites for blood, whetted by the slaughter of the holy ministers of the Most High, and innocent children, they lay aside all rules by which civilization and humanity are governed, in the great contests between nations, and cruelly and brutally murder such as the vicissitudes of war may put in their power. Such was the fate of Col. Laine; he is no more among us. Let us then remember him as one that was of our number, and one that we, as soldiers in this war, will fearfully avenge. Not in a cowardly and brutal manner, but as soldiers, struggling in a glorious cause, with the advantages of civilization, and knowing we are fighting for the truth, the right, and for the nationality of this beautiful land. CUTLER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President in the United States:

1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.
3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors occasioned by absence, death or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.
4. The Governor gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.
5. On the second Wednesday in February Congress shall be in session, and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be the President.
6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into Electoral Committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State—each State having only one vote.
7. If neither of the candidates gets a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall act as President.
8. If the people do not elect through their electors a Vice President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the electors.

The most potent labor-saving machine is a large fortune left by your aunt.

A LITTLE EPIGRAM.

"I saw him kiss your cheek;" "Tis true."  
"O, modesty!" "Twas strictly kept:  
He thought me asleep; at least, I knew  
He thought I thought he thought I slept."

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—BAIL FIXED AT \$25,000.

William Mulligan, plaintiff, against William T. Coleman, Isaac Bluxome, J. P. Marrow, Thomas J. L. Smiley, Charles Doane, James V. Olney, R. M. Jessup, N. A. Arrington, J. D. Farewell, James Dows, William Arrington, J. H. Fish, Capt. H. S. Brown, Capt. Thompson, William Rogers, Charles L. Case, William H. Tillinghast, Myers F. Truett, Capt. Cray.

This is the third civil suit which has grown out of the San Francisco troubles. The thirty-nine parties defendant are proceeded against as the executive branch of the Vigilance Committee. A complete list has never appeared before, we believe. The complaint claims \$100,000, and Judge Brady has fixed the orders of arrest, issued on the application of A. A. Phillips, ex-Judge of the Marine Court, at \$25,000. One of these, James Dows, who, as well as Mr. Coleman, was sued by Charles P. Duane, the other day, has been arrested. The plaintiff, known as Bill Mulligan, the jail keeper, it will be remembered, from whose custody Casey and Cora were taken, was subsequently seized, and after a long imprisonment, banished from the State.—[N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 20th.]

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—Some recently published statements regarding the population, extent, trades and number of dwellings of London, show even a more fabulous account of its greatness than was ever before dreamed of. That city, which at the beginning of the present century numbered 358,000 inhabitants, at the census of 1851 contained 2,362,000. For ten years preceding, from 1841 to 1851, the population has increased 17 per cent. Since that time it has increased in the same, if not larger proportion, so that a population of no less than six millions of people would be the result in 1900. Thus we may see that our great Western cities, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, or even our own great metropolis, New York, are not alone wonderful in their growth.

The London Chronicle has made a calculation from which it appears that there are more Smiths, Joneses, Browns, Robinsons and Thompsons than any other city in the world (Paris and the Chinese cities excepted) has inhabitants; that Vienna has not as many denizens as London has servants; that the shoemakers, publicans and dealers in meat and vegetables of London, would make a larger population by far than all Berlin contains, and nearly as large as that of New York; that London has more last-makers than Frankfort has citizens, and more clerks than Boston has inhabitants.

HOW THEY COOK "FRENCH BRANDY."—A firm in New York has issued a circular, in which the important information is conveyed that that house has been for many years "trying to improve all kinds of spirits from grain and turn them into a good imitation of French cognac; and that, after much labor and experiment, they have at last found an article to answer that purpose." They thus set forth the process of manufacture: "By distillation and chemical operation we get at fourth proof an article in which the flavor is so much concentrated that by mixing a gallon of it with twenty-five to fifty gallons of American pure spirits, it gives a good imitation of the different imported brands." One gallon of "an article" to produce from twenty-five to fifty gallons of imitation of the imported brands; to be bottled, labeled, set forth, and swallowed at one dime per pony glass, an article "such as you cannot get elsewhere in town." This article is called spirit of cognac, and according to the circular, "may be had without color, or colored for pale or dark." "Dark, by all means;" "I prefer pale." "You can take which you please, gentlemen; but you are now aware of the manner in which both are prepared."

This enterprising firm have also discovered an article which they call spirit of gin. They aver that a splendid imitation of Holland gin can be produced by mixing one gallon of pure spirits. In addition, they have constantly on hand a fine supply of "chemical coloring," by which the "dark" article of imitation brandy is produced.

The circular closes with a list of prices, which, if published, would astonish our citizens, many of whom, when imbibing these "imitations," which cost about sixty cents per gallon, are informed that "that brandy cost me \$8 in New York."

With this information in their possession, we should not wonder if henceforth there was a decided decline of confidence among brandy drinkers as well as among the imbibers of the less pretentious liquors, gin and rum.

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address," &c.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The London Times makes the following reflections upon the late pageant at Moscow:

The peculiarities of the crowning of 1856 lie in surrounding facts. The coronation was deferred longer than usual, because Russia was at war with Europe. It is more than a year and a half since Alexander ascended the throne. The coronation is a celebration of peace. Over the coronation of Alexander the First hung the dark cloud of a conspiracy that had resulted in the murder of his father. Over the coronation of Nicholas hung the cloud of a conspiracy suppressed, but suppressed in blood. Over the coronation of Alexander the Second hangs the gloom of frustrated purpose and military defeat. He is the first of the Romanoffs who, at his crowning, grants great concessions to his subjects. He is the first of the Romanoffs whose coronation has been witnessed and described by that modern invention, that new power, the "special correspondent" of the European press—the first crowned in the actual presence of the Times. The great facts that surround his coronation are suggestive of the future. He was fresh from a stunning defeat in arms; he was carried to his ancient capital in a railway; the chroniclers of the ceremony are the representatives of the free press of Europe; he closes the ceremony with a proclamation of intentions marking the exhaustion his empire suffered in the war, and making concessions to his subjects that promise well for the future.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Government of the United States is preparing to send a large force against the Florida Indians this winter. The troops intended for this service comprise nearly two and a half regiments, or about 2,000 men, drafted from the various posts on the seaboard and at the northwest. Two companies will leave Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, near New York city, in a few days; also, two companies from Boston Harbor, and others from Old Point Comfort. This will add about three quarters to the United States force at present in the peninsula. A number of large flat-boats, of both wood and iron, are in process of construction in this city, at the ship-yards and iron foundries, designed to assist the troops in penetrating the everglades. The preparations seem to be on quite an extensive scale.—[New Orleans Delta.]

LEGAL GENTLEMEN IN NEW YORK.—In the Supreme Court, New York, on the 15th ult., there was a scene of the most discreditable character during the examination of Com. Vanderbilt, in the case of Hamilton vs. the Accessory Transit Company. Hamilton called Mr. Clark, the counsel for defendants, a "liar," and repeated the epithet half a dozen times over, in the midst of much excitement. Mr. Field thereupon appealed to the Court for protection, after which Mr. Clark (counsel for Hamilton) jumping to his feet, said in a loud voice: "If the Court will adjourn the gentleman can have a tussel, if he wants it; to the full extent of his desire." The Court, however, would not adjourn, but quieted the excitement by threatening the arrest of the parties belligerent.

ANOTHER PRINCESS TO MARRY.—The following piece of Court gossip is found in the Echo Universal, published at the Hague: "Correspondence from London informs us that our Minister Plenipotentiary at the English Court has received instructions from the Hague to make overtures of a project of marriage between the heir presumptive of the crown of Holland (the Prince of Orange) with a princess, daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert. This project is connected in the people's minds with the excursion recently made by the Prince of Orange in England."

GEMS FROM FLAVEL.—Providence is like a curious piece of tapestry, made of a thousand shreds, which, single, appear useless, but, put together, they represent a beautiful history.

There is no reason to fear the ruin of that people who thrive by their losses, and multiply by being diminished.

Be not too hasty to bury the church before she is dead; stay till Christ has tried his skill before you give her up for lost.

A noted politician was recently caught by a friend in the act of perusing the scriptures. Upon asking him what particular portion of the good book he had selected for examination, he replied: "I am reading the story about the loaves and fishes."

There is a man who has such a good temper that he hired himself out in summer to keep the people cool.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for four hundred and twenty-five dollars in Script, (\$425) as I, the undersigned, have lost said Script, and will suitably reward any person leaving it at the "Bella Union."

Script signed JOHN PARRA.

Granada, November 11, 1856.

Lost,

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

COL. E. J. SANDERS.

Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.



pressure which was to be so dreaded, and exhibiting at every point not only a capacity, but the most perfect capacity for the very use for which it is required. The whole apparatus for arriving at these facts is most perfect. Steam power, separate from that of the ship, works the axle from which the sounding line is "paid out." Soundings have been taken to the depth of twenty-seven thousand fathoms. By a neat contrivance each sounding shows not only the depth, but the nature of the bottom, which is brought up in five quills, and the temperature of the water, the latter being given by the expansion or contraction of metallic spiral bands placed round a centre pin, fixed at the top, and attached at the bottom to a needle and indicator, the latter remaining fixed after the first has ceased to act, showing the exact variation between the surface and the bottom. Most careful drawings have been made by Mr. Van Den Berg (to whom has been assigned the special post of draughtsman) of the soundings, showing a profile of the bottom of the sea with the greatest accuracy.

There can be no doubt that telegraphic communications between Ireland and St. John's, a distance of 1640 geographical miles, may be regarded as a certainty. It is in the hands of a small American company, but, though small, if its members possess but a tithe of the energy of their representative, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is also here making every inquiry, it will be enough to overcome every difficulty. Captain Berriman laughs at laying the cable. He asks but a ship large enough, and he will undertake to do it at 10 miles an hour right across. The company have already obtained the sole grant for erecting telegraphs through Newfoundland, and have already some seventeen hundred miles at work, or will have in a few days, which is in connection with the American line. The difficulties and trials of temper in taking these soundings have been tremendous. Repeatedly after 'paying out' tens of thousands of fathoms of line, and getting all up within some sixty or eighty, it was snapped, and all had to be done again. Six and eight hours have been occupied in getting one sounding only, and these have been made nearly every half degree the whole way across. From the captain to the cabin-boy each has given his willing aid. No trouble was thought too much—no time too long; each appeared to feel the honor of his nation at stake, and proud in every way to advance the object in view. They have done their work well. Nature has granted all we could ask; art will soon do its part, while nature, science and art, worked out by man's hand, will produce one grand whole to benefit mankind."

**List of Letters**

Remaining in the Post Office, Nov. 15, 1856.

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Anderson J W   | McCullough J R  |
| Allgan B F     | Miller J J      |
| Asimore J C    | Manning S       |
| Allen C L      | Munro D         |
| Affayroux W M  | McDonald E      |
| Allen J C      | Morley T A      |
| Bell T C       | 2 Munroe T      |
| Bradley J C    | McClane A       |
| Baistol V M    | McCart T        |
| Belknap O      | McNeil D        |
| Belt F         | McGuigan J C    |
| Bulnes C       | McDermott B     |
| Brinton R      | McIntyre D W    |
| Butterworth    | McKay M H       |
| Bennett L T    | 2 McKean R S    |
| Carter R A     | Morrow          |
| Coleman W E    | Myland J        |
| Cuigan J       | Norman A J H    |
| Chapman T R    | Olivella Felix  |
| Choat K E      | Percival W R    |
| Day J H        | Phaw S A        |
| Duke L         | Palmer J        |
| Duffy Daniel   | Parson C        |
| Downer R J     | 4 Pratt J       |
| Ditte L        | Quay S M        |
| Enback J       | Roygnac C       |
| Ellis R        | Raymond N W     |
| Estrado F A    | Raymond W       |
| Faul F A       | Russell E F     |
| Fisher J T     | Rosenbaum F     |
| Fayseux C J    | Rinne A         |
| Fabens J W     | Reynolds W H    |
| Ferrer F       | 2 Rust W E      |
| Gray W A       | Rowe J B        |
| Gallagher W A  | Rodgers Wm H    |
| Groz M         | Roberts Alex    |
| Garfraw G F    | Rockhill S      |
| Gould J        | Ratibone F V W  |
| Glemon R       | Sullivan W      |
| Gillis A       | 4 Stiner T M    |
| Greene, W      | 2 Smith S D     |
| Gilmore, S S   | Smith T B       |
| Goug, G M      | Sandford F G    |
| Gyles, J R     | 2 Sheldon R B   |
| Handley, D M   | 3 Shedd Chas    |
| Hart, E C      | Shewell J       |
| Haggarty, E    | Thomas J V      |
| Hancock, C C   | Tripp T H       |
| Harty J        | Temple T & S    |
| Hon G          | Tuttle S        |
| Hopitz M       | Townsend T      |
| Healey J       | 2 Tayloe J W    |
| Harmou W       | 2 Taylor Jas    |
| Hite W B       | Teller W        |
| Jacob S        | Vijil Aug       |
| Jones A H      | Vanfyke Jos     |
| Johnson J H    | Vernor Jas      |
| Johnson G      | Wickliffe B & K |
| Kelley M       | Ware E          |
| Kelsey A       | Williams R L    |
| Kenil G L      | 2 Williams J L  |
| Kelley H S     | Write L F       |
| Loring S       | Wallace A       |
| Lake J         | Williamson Wm   |
| Loansbury W    | Ward G          |
| Lambert J R    | Wilkins Davd    |
| LeSueur B      | William M       |
| Mc. hesney S D | Young W C       |

**Notice.**

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,  
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator, O. D.  
Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 5th day of January, 1857, otherwise they will be barred by law:

N. C. Breckenridge, Myser Schafer,  
Henry Soule, Edward H. Laws,  
Jennings Estelle, D. H. Wheeler.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.  
Granada, October 25, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,  
CHARLES CALLAHAN,  
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,  
Public Administrator O. D.  
Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of Henry Kane, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, before the third day of February next, otherwise they will be barred in payment, according to law. And all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their papers in the hands of the officer for collection.

D. E. HAYNES, Administrator,  
with the Will annexed.  
Granada, November 3d, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.

A. GILLIS,  
Recorder for the Oriental Department.  
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,  
Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE.**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

**COMMISSIONERS' SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

| Class of Property.      | Name of Estates.  | Property of             | Remarks.                    | Value.   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Rosario,          | José Antonio Lopez,     | Trees in full bearing,      | \$14,000 |
| Do. do.                 | Candelaria,       | Do.                     | Young trees,                | 10,000   |
| Do. Cattle,             | Las Cruz,         | Do.                     | A row of six stores,        | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao       | Pital,            | Juan José Ruiz,         |                             | 8,000    |
| and Indigo,             | Paraizo,          | Do.                     |                             | 14,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Jesus Maria,      | Do.                     |                             | 1,500    |
| Do. Indigo,             | Do.               | Do.                     | Large adobe,                | 8,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | San Francisco,    | José J. Arguello Arce   |                             | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Do.                     | Abandoned estate,           | 600      |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Yndilacio Maleaño,      |                             | 2,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 10,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Pital,            | Francisco Guerra,       |                             | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 2,000    |
| House and lot in Rivas, | Do.               | Do.                     | Row partially burnt.        | 10,000   |
| Houses in Rivas,        | Santa Fé,         | José M. Maleaño,        |                             | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Juan Davila,      | Do.                     |                             | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Do.               | Do.                     | Long row,                   | 7,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Felipe & S. Saenz,      | Near Tolo—some wild la- da, | 3,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | El Viejo,         | Clemente Santos,        | Old estate, near Rivas,     | 1,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     | Large adobe,                | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Do.                     |                             |          |
| House and property in   | Do.               | Felipe Aviles,          |                             | 8,000    |
| San Juan del Sur,       | Do.               | Do.                     | With wild lands,            |          |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Do.                     |                             |          |
| Do. do.                 | Salitre,          | Do.                     |                             |          |
| 3 Haciendas de Cacao,   | Jocote—LaGalpa,   | F. & E. Carazo.         |                             | 27,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | David,            | D. Lopez & B. Darce,    |                             | 7,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | R. & José Caracas,      | Two-thirds of the estate,   | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | P. Rivas & family,      |                             | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Esperanza,        | José Alfaro,            | Containing 150 acres,       | 2,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Chitula,          | Do.                     |                             | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Juan Agilar,            |                             | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Palmar,           | Pablo Torres,           |                             | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Palmar,           | Do.                     |                             | 2,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | C. Bustos & family.     | Near St. George,            | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 2,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Javia,            | DeCerde & family        |                             | 500      |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 1,200    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Las Lajas,        | R. Paiz & family.       |                             | 2,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Do.                     | On the Plaza,               | 1,200    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     | Do.                         | 400      |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     | Shed,                       | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Mercedes,         | Inocente Huete.         |                             |          |
| Sugar Estate and        | Do.               | Do.                     |                             |          |
| Aguardiente Distille-   | Do.               | Do.                     |                             |          |
| ry near Rivas,          | Do.               | Pedro Chamorro,         |                             | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 500      |
| Sugar Estate near Ino-  | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 1,200    |
| tapec,                  | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 50,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Mercedes,         | Pedro Joaquin,          | old,                        | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Agua Agria,       | Dionicia Fernando,      |                             | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Chano ro&family,        |                             | 12,000   |
| Cattle Estate,          | Do.               | Do.                     | 2,000 cattle, 300 horses,   | 15,000   |
| Do. do.                 | St. Rosa,         | Do.                     | 2,500 cattle, 300 horses,   | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Fulgencia Vega,         |                             | 15,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 15,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | St. Jeronimo,     | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 500 horses,   | 4,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Do.                     | Guadaloupe street,          | 1,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     | Do.                         | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Nicacio del Castillo,   |                             | 4,000    |
| Coffee Estate,          | Do.               | Do.                     | Near Malaco,                | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Antonio Barbareno,      |                             | 4,400    |
| Stock Ranch,            | El Falacio,       | Do.                     | 600 cattle, 100 horses,     | 1,000    |
| Plantain Walk,          | Do.               | Do.                     | Near Granada,               | 2,800    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | José Maria Estrada,     |                             | 200      |
| Plantain Walk,          | Do.               | Do.                     | Near Granada,               | 4,000    |
| House in Masaya,        | Do.               | Lino Ce ar,             | 400 cattle, 50 horses,      | 3,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Caracol,          | Do.                     | Near San Roque,             | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Luis Montiel,           |                             | 500      |
| Plantain Walk,          | Do.               | Do.                     | Near Vegas,                 | 4,500    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Narciso Espinoza,       |                             | 5,000    |
| 3 Houses in Granada,    | Do.               | Maria Luisa Horan,      |                             | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | José Ubaou,             |                             | 4,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Malaco,           | Do.                     |                             | 9,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Rosario Vivas,          | Granada Hotel,              | 9,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Ponciano Coral,         |                             | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Pelar Marengo,          |                             | 2,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Carreta,          | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 200 horses,   | 11,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Do.                     | At Malaco,                  | 1,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Fernando Cuzman,        |                             | 8,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | St. Teresa,       | Do.                     | 1,500 cattle, 300 horses,   | 12,000   |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 6,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Malaco,           | Joaquina Horan,         |                             | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 1,500    |
| Houses in Granada,      | Do.               | Pedro Sequerra,         |                             | 1,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Do.               | Yreña Horan,            |                             | 10,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | Remates,          | Heirs of J. L. Sandoval |                             | 9,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Do.               | Felipe Cabezas,         | 1,500 cattle,               | 3,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.               | Miguel Gutierrez,       |                             | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     | 500 cattle,                 | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Pablo,        | L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa, | 2,500 cattle, 400 horses,   | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Merced,           | Do.                     | 600 cattle, 50 horses,      | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Chilamatillo,     | Leandro Selayo,         |                             |          |
| Stock Ranch,            | Do.               | Dolores Lejarsa,        |                             |          |
| Do. do.                 | Quebrada Honda,   | Do.                     |                             |          |
| Do. do.                 | Ostquito,         | Do.                     | 2,500 cattle, 200 horses,   | 17,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Jacinto,      | Miguel Bolaños & Bros.  | 2,500 cattle, 500 horses,   | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Francisco and | Do.                     |                             |          |
| House in Granada,       | Las Maderas,      | Do.                     | 2,000 cattle, 200 ho- ses,  | 41,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | San Roque,        | Avilez & Chamorro,      | 6,000 cattle, 500 horses,   | 6,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Do.                     |                             | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | San Blas,         | Domingo Jarquin,        | 700 cattle, 100 horses,     | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Torrabona,        | Manuel Alvarado,        | 500 cattle, 100 horses,     | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Do.               | Manuel Garcia,          | 600 cattle, 100 horses,     | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Corpus Christi,   | Tinoteo Lacayo,         | 800 cattle, 50 horses,      | 3,800    |
| House in Granada,       | San Antonio,      | Clito Mayorga,          |                             |          |

T O T A L ..... \$753,000

Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandume and Derioño, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

CHARLES L. FISHER, MARSHAL.

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Nov. 15 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

## DERROTA DEL ENEMIGO!!

En el camino de la Virgen á San Juan.

El 11 del corriente, habiendo recibido partes el general en jefe, de que una fuerza enemiga ocupaba el camino de la Virgen á San Juan, compuesta de tropas de Costa-rica al mando de Cañas, y de leoneses, se embarcó para aquel punto á las diez de la mañana del mismo dia en este puerto con una division de doscientos hombres, dos piezas de campana y una compania de mineros al mando del general de artilleria Henningsen. El doce á la una de la mañana se puso en marcha el general en jefe con la division indicada, de la Virgen al interior. En una casa que está en el medio del camino á San Juan, estaban las avanzadas enemigas, nuestra caballeria cargó sobre ellas y tomó varias bestias. En ese lugar descansó nuestra fuerza hasta amanecer. A las cinco de la mañana dió orden el general en jefe al inspector general don Bruno Natzmer de tomar dos companias y marchar á vanguardia para reconocer la posicion que ocupaba el enemigo: como á doscientas varas delante estaba este atrincherado, y recibió á nuestra vanguardia con vivo fuego. Informado el general en jefe de que el enemigo, en número como de seiscientos hombres se habia fortificado sobre el camino, mandó reforzar la vanguardia y dió orden al coronel Natzmer, de hacer un movimiento de flanco y tomar la fortificacion. Esta operacion se verificó en diez minutos: el enemigo al ver á nuestros primeros soldados en su retaguardia, se retiró sin resistencia y ligeramente á tomar una nueva posicion, la mas fuerte que hay sobre el camino, la cual reconocida nuevamente por el coronel don Bruno Natzmer, éste dió parte al general en jefe, quien dispuso un nuevo movimiento de flanco sobre la derecha de la posicion enemiga, lo cual se verificó sobre un terreno muy pendiente y casi inaccesible, por las companias de los capitanes Johnston y Green con el auxilio de una compania de mineros, que abrieron camino y bajo la proteccion de un vivo fuego de artilleria dirigido por el general Henningsen. Fué tomada la retaguardia del enemigo que no resistió el fuego por donde menos lo esperaba, á pesar de tener allí toda su fuerza reunida, y se puso en completa derrota, dispersándose en todas direcciones sobre el monte. Nuestra caballeria lo persiguió, y el grueso de la fuerza marchó de frente sobre la casa de Carazo á donde algunos restos pensaron resistir, pero bastó la carga de unos 20 hombres de á caballo, para desalojarlos.

El general Cañas de Costa-rica por segunda vez ha tomado su leccion. Otro de los valientes gefes enemigos que allí se encontraban era Bosque de gloriosa memoria, el que quemó en Rivas á nuestros heridos: Felix Ramirez (madrejil): Ramon Rivas y Clemente Cantor.

El enemigo dejó treinta ó cuarenta muertos, una gran cantidad de heridos y prisioneros, á los cuales mandó el general en jefe poner en libertad. A los presentados los mandó tambien retirarse á sus casas, por no serle necesarios sus servicios.

Nuestra fuerza tuvo la sensible pérdida del valiente capitán Stith y dos soldados muertos: tuvimos á mas, siete heridos.

En el número siguiente daremos algo sobre los movimientos del enemigo desde que salió de Leon, de su estrategia y de su conducta en general, por que hay algo de muy curioso en todos sus procedimientos que no debemos dejar en silencio.

—Segun rumores bastante acreditados, se preparaban en la Habana fuerzas de mar y tierra que debian estar prontas para marchar á Veracruz.

Tambien se dice que se han remitido á la Isla de Santo Domingo por el bergantín español Habanero, cinco mil fusiles con objeto de armar á los dominicanos.

*Suspension de pagos.*—La casa de los Sres. Nason y Collins, de Nueva York acaba de suspender sus pagos. Se dice que el pasivo asciende á 200,000 pesos. La pérdida caerá principalmente sobre varias casas del Oeste con las que hacia colosales negocios en cereales la de los Sres. Nason y Collins.

*Muchachadas.*—En la Havana (Illinois) se ha celebrado la semana última un matrimonio bastante curioso. El feliz esposo apenas llega á la tierna edad de 70 años, y la apasionadísima conorte acaba de cumplir catorce primaveras. A la ceremonia asistia una hija del novio que pudiera ser muy bien abuela de su madrastra.

—El 18 debieron salir de Cork, para San Juan de Terranova, á bordo del vapor de guerra de los Estados- Unidos "Artic" los individuos comisionados para sondear de nuevo el Atlántico, y llevar á efecto la sumersion del cable submarino que ha de unir á ámbos continentes. Las personas que han tomado á su cargo dicha operacion están determinadas á concluir á la mayor brevedad posible, y todas se recomiendan por iguales servicios en diferentes ocasiones.

—Durante el mes de setiembre último ha habido en los ferro-carriles del Estado de Nueva York nada menos que seis accidentes, cuatro de ellos fueron ocasionados por choques de un tren con otro, y dos por haberse roto los ejes de las locomotoras. En ellos han perdido la vida 21 personas, y 27 fueron mas ó menos estropeadas.

—El número total de incendios de consideracion que han ocurrido en los Estados- Unidos durante el mes de setiembre, fué de 27, aacendiendo las pérdidas ocasionadas por ellos á 1 336.000 \$, que unidas á las de los meses anteriores hacen un total de propiedad destruida por el fuego en todo lo que va de año de 13.390,000 \$.

—El 26 de setiembre debia salir de Cádiz para la Habana el vapor frances *Jacquart*, continuando desde aquel puerto su viaje á Nueva-Orleans. Este vapor pertenece á la Compania franco-americana de *Navegacion Transatlántica*, y sus precios de paaje son muy baratos que en los vapores-correos del gobierno.

## LA FLOR DEL CAFE.

Prendado estoy de una hermosa  
Por quien la vida daré  
Si me acoge cariñosa;  
Porque es cándida y hermosa  
Como la flor del café.

Son sus ojos resplandientes  
Grana en sus labios se vé  
Y son sus menudos dientes,  
Blancos, parejos, lucientes  
Como la flor del café.

La primer vez que la hablé  
Y la dije: ¿me amas, señora?  
Y mas cantares te haré  
Que perlas llueve la aurora  
Sobre la flor del café.

Ser fino y constante juro  
De cumplirlo estoy seguro,  
Hasta morir te amaré;  
Porque mi pecho es tan puro  
Como la flor del café.

Ella contestó al momento:  
"De un poeta el juramento  
En mi vida creeré,  
Porque se va con el viento  
Como la flor del café.

"Cuando sus almas fogosas  
Ofrecen eterna fé,  
Nos llaman Ninfas y Diosas,  
Mas fragantes que las rosas  
Y las flores del café.

Mas cuando ya han conseguido  
Cual zéfiro que embebido  
En el valle de Tenepé,  
Plega sus alas dormido  
Sobre la flor del café.

"Entónces, abandonada  
En soledad desgraciada  
Dejan la que amante fué,  
Como en el polvo agostada  
Yace la flor del café."

Yo repuse: "tanta queja  
Suspende nita por que  
Tambien la muger se deja  
Picar de cualquiera aveja  
Como la flor del café.

Quiéreme trigueña mia  
Y hasta el postrimer dia  
No dudes que fiel seré;  
Tú serás mi poesia  
Y yo tu flor del café.

A tu vista cantaré,  
Y lucirá el arrebol  
Que á mis dulces trovas dé,  
Como á los rayos del sol  
Brilla la flor del café."

Suspiró con emocion,  
Miróme, calló y se fué,  
Y desde tal ocasion  
Siempre sobre el corazon  
Tengo la flor del café.

*PARODIA.*—En una esposicion agrícola ó industrial celebrada en el condado de Coles (Illinois) se han ofrecido por la di-reccion los siguientes premios, que aun que bien diferentes de los que en tales ocasiones se suelen ofrecer, no dejan de tener chiste, y lo que es mejor, revelan el buen humor de aquella gente, que por lo visto, no tiene el mal gusto de pensar en política.—Los premios son:

Al hombre mas feo del Illinois ó de los Estados vecinos, un espejo de 10 pesos, que será adjudicado por una comision de señoras. Este premio creemos que no será adjudicado, porque dudamos que las señoras encuentren demasiado feo á ningún hombre.

Al hombre mas alto, un baston de cinco pesos.

Al hombre mas pequeño un par de botas con grandes tacones, de cinco pesos.

Por el animal mas pequeño á su edad de cualquier especie que sea, y por el mejor calembourg original, un volumen de cualquier periódico á cada uno.

—Es curiosa la noticia que publica un periódico sobre un descubrimiento de gran importancia, que verán nuestros lectores consignado en las siguientes líneas: "El catedrático Piorry ha dado recientemente cuenta á la Academia de medicina de Paris, de un descubrimiento que puede ser de grandísima importancia. Poniendo en la olla de Papin tres partes de huesos frescos y quebrantados, una parte de carne y veintitres partes de agua, cerrándola herméticamente y calentándola hasta 120 grados, si á los cuarenta minutos se abre una llave, sale un chorro de vapor, y pasados algunos segundos sigue uno de liquido blanco, que es la emulsion lechosa que se acaba de obtener. Condensado este líquido, presenta el aspecto, el color, la consistencia y hasta el gusto de la leche, demostrando el microscopio glóbulos de igual forma y dimension. Aun no se ha examinado si es idéntica tambien su composicion química."

—Se está acuñando en la casa de moneda de Constantinopla una medalla que el Sultan piensa distribuir á todos los oficiales del ejército aliado, que tomaron parte en el sitio de Sebastopol. En el anverso de dicha medalla se ven las cuatro banderas de las potencias aliadas, un cañon y un mapa de la Crimea, medio arrollado y descansando sobre un águila rusa, y debajo, en caracteres romanos, la palabra "Sebastopol." En el reverso se lee en caracteres turcos el nombre del Sultan y la palabra "Sebastopol." Dicha medalla se distribuirá á los oficiales de mar y tierra, siendo de oro para los generales y almirantes, y de plata para el resto de los gefes de todas armas.

—Una carta de Estocolmo del 8 de setiembre dice: "El sarcófago de pórfido rojo de Elfedehl, en la provincia de Dalecarlia, que el rey Oscar ordenó para los mortales restos de su augusto padre, y que se ha estado construyendo durante ocho años, ha llegado á Estocolmo y se está exhibiendo actualmente al público. Pesa unos 320 *skippernas*, (unas 16 toneladas inglesas) y se han necesitado 18 meses para traerle desde las canteras de Elfedehl á la capital. El cuerpo de esta colosal y magnífica turba es una exacta reproduccion de la de Agrippa en el Vaticano. El sarcófago, que deberá colocarse en la iglesia de Nobles en Estocolmo, es la mas notable obra de su clase que se haya ejecutado en Suecia."

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

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

Se dará atencion particular al cobro de reclamos en contra del gobierno. Títulos, Hipotecas, Arrendamientos, etc., serán ejecutados con prontitud, y á precios moderados.

Tambien se ocuparán en negocios de corretage en bienes raices y dinero. Despacho en la casa del Correo. Granada, Noviembre 1 de 1856.

## Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL, }  
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }  
La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.  
A. GILLIS.

## Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

Por el Obispo Don Pedro Augustin Morrell,  
en 1752.

## DIRIA.

Este pueblo tiene su situacion en un llano algo montuoso, y por titular á San Pedro; sus ejidos se estienden como media legua de Oriente á Poniente, mas de norte á sur: en ellos solo se encuentran las chácras de los indios y una fuente de que beben. La Iglesia es de teja, pero muy maltratada: un temblor de tierra acaecido el año de 39 la derribó: juntáronse algunas limosnas entre los vecinos para su reedificacion. No está consumada, aunque sirve para los d'vinos oficios. Solo tiene un altar sin ornato, y á sus espaldas un callejoncito por sacristia. Los ornamentos que hay son pocos y casi inservibles: en efecto, todo respira indigencia y pobreza, la misma que padecen sus moradores. La administracion corre á cargo de un clérigo, cuya casa es tambien de teja y tan deteriorada, que unos puntales la sostienen: las demas son de paja y llegan á 116; forman tres calles sin guardar orden: otras tantas familias las habitan y se componen de algunos ladinos y de 255 individuos, con otros tantos que andan reparados por las haciendas comarcanas, y todos pagan de tributo anual 299 pesos cuatro reales y siete maravediz. La renta del Cura se reduce á cuarenta pesos que le pagan en la real caja, misas de cofradías, festividades, bautismos, matrimonios y racion que todo escluso, el servicio personal, se regula en 417 pesos y cuatro reales. Hay un alcalde y alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y un fiscal: los alcaldes de Granada notaban un juez aprevencion para los ladinos habitantes de este pueblo, y en el de Diriomo.

## DIRIOMO.

A cuatro leguas de Nandaimé está el pueblo de Diriomo. Este pueblo tiene el mismo asiento, agua, chácras y ejidos que el antecedente, y la Purísima Concepcion por su titular. La Iglesia padeció ruina con el terremoto espresado: reedificóse con limosnas el año de 44: es capaz, con su sacristia de teja. En el altar mayor hay retablo, y alguna decencia, pero sin lucimiento, por ser poca la luz que le dejaron á la capilla. La casa del Cura es tambien de teja, las demas que son 159 de paja. Las 21 de ladinos y el resto de los naturales: familias son 169 y las personas de todas edades 713, el cura es clérigo, y su renta sin el servicio personal importará al año 502 pesos y cuatro reales, y el tributo de los indios 377 pesos y un real. Hay un alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal.

## GRANADA.

La ciudad de Granada se halla situada á una cuadra de la laguna, en un llano arenoso: su clima es seco y bastante cálido, el viento norte que viene por sobre las aguas de la laguna, sopla con pocas horas de interrupcion y comunica algun refrigerio: en suspendiéndose se hace sensible el calor, especialmente si llueve: entónces con los vapores tan gruesos que arroja la arena se aumenta: es sin embargo saludable, y el cielo muy lucido y alegre. Mas lo seria si un montecillo que cae hácia la laguna dejase franca su vista, y si tambien las casas estuvieran empafetadas por fuera: las de los principales lo están, pero el resto de ellas carece de esta circunstancia á impiden el lucimiento. El número de todas se reduce á mas de 500, las 400 de teja y el resto de paja. Forman cuatro calles de Oriente á Poniente, y otras tantas de Norte á Sur; son anchas, y algunas niveladas. La principal que llaman de Jalteva es la mas capaz, y se estiende hasta ocho cuadras, que terminan en la playa de la laguna. La agua, en fin, de esta es la usual y tenida por saludable aunque gruesa.

Adórnala siete iglesias, es á saber: la Parroquia, San Francisco, la de Mercedes, San Juan de Dios, San Sebastian, Guadalupe y Jalteva, hay casa de ayuntamiento y sala de armas, todas son de mampostería y teja. La parroquia es de cal, piedra y ladrillo: su titular Santiago: cae á la plaza mayor y su frontispicio la hermosa: antecede á este un atrio de dos gradas en ladrillo y vistoso: al lado izquierdo está la torre de altura proporcio-

nada con cuatro campanas y un reloj de horas y medias, que se oye en toda la ciudad: consta de tres naves, la principal de ellas se halla situada sobre horcones, y las seis colaterales sostenidas de paredes con cinco capillas y la sacristia; por sus costados tiene seis altares con sus retablos y frontales dorados: encima de la parte principal, su coro alto, que coje todo el frente, y en él dos órganos pequeños: el coro bajo que se sigue á la nave principal es todo de madera de cedro, tallado y dorado; pero estrecho y sin puertas, comunicase por la parte anterior, que se halla enteramente abierta: carece de la decencia correspondiente por haberle faltado desde el año 48 el escusado y noveno medio que gozaba. En lo interior del cementerio tiene tambien algunas oficinas de teja que sirven para guardar los trastes de su servicio, y vivir el sacristan. Esta parroquia, en fin, consta de una elevacion regular, capacidad bastante, y de cierto aire de gravedad que la llena de respeto; mayor será con la fábrica de la nueva torre colateral y capilla de San Francisco Javier, en que actualmente se esta entendiendo: sirvenla dos curas, sacristan mayor, y colector nuevamente creado por mí. Los dos primeros perciben tres novenos y medio de los diezmos y la sexta parte de lo demas. Ultimamente el cuatro y el seis por ciento de su cobranza.

La de San Francisco escudería sin duda á la parroquia, si se compusiese de tres naves; pero solo tiene una, rodeada de seis capillas que la oscurecen: en el adorno, sin embargo, le hace conocidas ventajas. En sus altares que son nuevos se hallan retablos y frontales primorosos: el púlpito tambien lo es aunque por falta de luz pierde gran parte de la hermosura de su vista; tiene asimismo su torre y órgano. Las habitaciones de los religiosos, á escepcion de las del provincial son bajas: sus claustros en cuadro, y sus oficinas correspondientes; todo bien dispuesto y con el recreo de la laguna que desde lo alto de la celda principal se descubre hasta su oriente: Este convento es la cabeza de la provincia de San Jorge de Nicaragua. Su provincial reside en él, con veinte religiosos, mas ó menos, á que la comunidad se reduce.

La de la Merced consta de un cañon: es la mas alta y capaz de todas las demas iglesias; en ella y en la capilla mayor y en sus colaterales hay nueve altares: los tres con algun adorno, y los restantes sin él. Trabajase en el dorado del retablo del mayor y en la reedificacion de las celdas: claustros, oficinas y cercas, que estaban muy deteriorados; tiene un órgano y coro alto, sobre el cual están las campanas. Y finalmente la comunidad se compone de seis á ocho religiosos.

La de San Juan de Dios es de una nave, baja y pequeña: sus altares que son tres, están muy decentes, con retablos y frontales dorados. Las campanas por falta de torre se mantienen sobre la puerta principal: tiene tres claustros, y en ellos las celdas, salas y oficinas correspondientes á doce religiosos, y á catorce camas para los pobres de la ciudad y enfermos que vienen del castillo de San Juan. Por este motivo goza de trescientos pesos en la real hacienda. La de San Sebastian se diferencia de la antecedierte, en que es un poco mas capaz, con solo un altar, y muy pobre; en lo demas son iguales.

La de Guadalupe es conocida por el Convento: esta denominacion tiene su origen, de que los religiosos del Colegio de Cristo, que vinieron de Guatemala para la conquista de Talamanca, fabricaron en ella un hospicio: diez años la poseyeron, y no sufragando las limosnas para la mantencion de dos religiosos que habitaban en él, lo abandonaron: desde entónces la iglesia quedó á cargo de los curas para ayuda de parroquia. Escude á las dos próximamente referidas, en longitud, latitud y altura; en los altares que son siete, en los vasos sagrados alhajas y ornamentos. Las piezas interiores se reducen á cinco celdas, una sala, cocina y claustros en cuadro, todo enladrillado; con sus paredes de adobes, y techo de cedro y teja. Una huerta, en fin, de bastante estension, cercada de paredes de tápias, le sirve de diversion y desahogo: la lástima es que como están solas y sin quien las habite, se van arruinando á toda prisa. Para evitar pues tan grave daño, me pareció lo mas conveniente se diesen para casa de

estudios: el lugar es el mas acomodado para ellos: hállese separado del bullicio de la ciudad, con la vista deliciosa de la laguna que dista como una cuadra. Con esta providencia se libertarian aquellos vecinos de los costos tan crecidos y considerables que hacen en remitir y mantener sus hijos en Guatemala para que sean instruidos en las letras: serian muchos mas los que se aplicasen á ellas y por fin dentro de breves años abundarian sujetos de satisfaccion para el manejo de los empleos.

La de Jalteva, últimamente, es de tres naves, cal y piedra; algo elevada y capaz, tiene coro alto, las campanas sobre la puerta principal y cinco altares sin ornato como el resto de la iglesia, que necesita de reparo y asoc: pertenece á los indios, que se hallan avecindados en este barrio, intitulado "Pueblo." El Cura se manero de la parroquia tiene obligacion de administrarlos y decirles misa en los dias festivos. Por este trabajo contribuyen al servicio con cinco personas y una corta racion. Hállese a seis cuadras de la parroquia, y para facilitarle la administracion he deliberado se divida igualmente en dos: la una que quede en la parroquia á cargo del Cura mas antiguo, y que el mas moderno cuide de la otra: con su residencia en esta iglesia de Jalteva, habrá quien le atienda, y los indios teniendo sobre el lugar á este ministro, hallarán mas pronto recurso en sus necesidades, y vivirán en conclusion, mas dedicados al cumplimiento de la ley y preceptos.

Las casas de ayuntamiento están en la plaza mayor, con sus portales á ella, constan de cuatro piezas, la una para la celebracion de los cabildos, las dos para cárceles y la cuarta para carniceria: á los portales concurren las vendedoras á espendir sus verduras y otras provisiones de boca. En Jalteva están en fábrica otras casas con el designio de que sirvan para los cabildos de indios, hospedaje de pasajeros y cárcel, ámbos de adobes y tejas, tambien lo es la sala de armas: hállese en la misma plaza mayor, y existen en ella seis piezas grandes de artilleria de fierro, falconetes, pedreros y provisiones de guerra, á la reserva de la pólvora que está á estramuros en un almacén entablado y cubierto de teja, á la entrada occidental de la ciudad: á esta por la parte norte le ciñe un gran foso, que han formado las aguas y termina en la laguna.

El estado eclesiástico se compone de un Vicario foráneo, dos Curas, sacristan, colector, nueve presbiteros y cinco ordenandos. Hay dos alcaldes ordinarios, de los cuales el mas antiguo, es teniente de gobernador; otros dos de la hermandad, alférez mayor, alguacil mayor, alcalde, depositario general, escribano, un comandante de armas con 2000 pesos de sueldo. Una compañía de montados, y tres de á pie con sus respectivos oficiales y como 600 soldados: todos en llegando la ocasion acuden á la mencionada sala de armas, y se les dan las necesarias. En el tiempo de esta última guerra hubo tambien dos compañías de infanteria veterana, retirándose con la paz: afirmase que, atendiendo á la defensa de esta plaza, se ha expedido cédula, mandando al gobernador resida en ella. La orden puede ser cierta, pero su observancia es rara porque casi todos estos ministros fijan su habitacion en el pueblo de Masaya. La real hacienda es administrada por uno de los dos oficiales reales de la provincia, ó por el teniente que nombra. No hay oficina para el despacho, éste y la caja existen en la casa del que corre con ella. Asegúrase tambien haberse librado otra cédula, para que los referidos dos oficiales se mantengan precisamente en la ciudad de Leon, y en la de Granada su teniente; al presente se queda practicando así, pero en lo pasado no habia regla fija: unas veces se observaba el mandato, y otras se dispensaba, quedando el uno en Leon y pasando el otro á Granada. Esta ciudad la mas opulenta del obispado, á no haberle acaecido la desgracia de ser saqueada tres veces: dos por el mencionado rio de San Juan, (hablaré de ellas en otro lugar) la tercera fué por Escalante: este es un puerto situado en el mar del sur, á veinte leguas de la misma ciudad: 345 filibusteros ingleses y franceses desembarcaron en él, en 7 de abril de 1685. Los vecinos, noticiados de esta novedad, hicieron sus preparativos para la defensa: en la plaza formaron una trinche-

ra cuadrada con catorce piezas de artilleria y seis pedreros; otras tantas compañías de caballeria fueron emboscadas para atacar la retaguardia, y los muebles preciosos se pusieron en seguridad. Uno de los nuestros cayó en manos del enemigo, y enterado este de todo lo referido aceleró su marcha. A las dos de la tarde del dia 9 comenzó á pisar los barrios del lugar, una embo cada le hizo detener un poco el paso y perder un hombre, atropelló sin embargo á los españoles, dejándolos tendidos en el campo: inmediatamente caminó así á la trincheira, que era capaz de resistir á un ejército mas numeroso, acometida con tanta resolucion, que dentro de pocas horas cantó la victoria. Al dia siguiente propuso á los vecinos el rescate de la ciudad, y que de rehusarlo seria entregada al fuego: parecióles pura amenaza y no trataron de redimir la vejacion: cuando mas descuidados estaban, vieron arder la iglesia del convento de San Francisco y diez y ocho casas principales: causado en fin este daño y con un pillaje de poco momento se retiró, sin mas pérdida que trece hombres.

Las calamidades de estos incidentes se ivan aliviando por medio del tráfico que tenia con Portobelo y Cartagena: ejecutábase por el rio de San Juan en barcas de poca quilla, que llaman chatas; y son las mas acomodadas para esta navegacion, por el poco fondo que á veces se encuentra. Por la situacion del zampo mosquito sobre la boca y costas de tránsito, preciso ha sido cesar enteramente de veinte años á esta parte: con esta interrupcion tan dilatada, ni se piensa restablecerlo. No se necesitaba para el efecto mas, que las embarcaciones fuesen armadas de guerra, y los provechos de esta navegacion no bastarian para soportar tantos costos y dejar algun lucro.

(Continuará.)

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.

Kewen, Sanders & Handlin,  
ABROGADOS,

GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

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

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

Títulos, Hipotecas, Arrendamientos, etc., serán ejecutados con prontitud, y á precios moderados.

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

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

## Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,  
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

## Otro de Importancia.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,  
Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

## Tabor &amp; Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.

Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.

Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

## IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



N. 20. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

# BOLETIN OFICIAL.

Leon, Octubre 17 de 1856.

## CANCION.

Centro-americanos  
El arma empunad  
Y morid peleando  
Por la libertad,

En el seno mirad de la patria  
A los fieros beduinos del Norte:  
¿Habrá alguno tan vil que soporte  
Tanta mengua, tan negro baldon?

A la lid, compatriotas, volemos  
A buscar la victoria ó la muerte,  
Que al vencido le espera la suerte,  
De gemir en eterna opresion.

¿Qué pretenden aqui esos bandidos  
Que nos vienen de allende los mares?  
Quiere ellos destruir nuestros laares  
Sojuzgar nuestra libre Nacion.

Pues la tierra que tanto codician,  
Con su sangre la rieguen y abonon;  
Que sus huesos al mundo pregonen  
Lo que pudo su loca ambicion.

Con desprecio los Yankees nos miran  
De sus artes soberbios y vanos,  
Nos contemplan cual raza de enanos  
A quien pueden de un soplo destruir.

Ignorantes seremos y pobres,  
Pero nunca colonos ni esclavos;  
Somos libres, y altivos, y bravos  
Por la patria sabremos morir.

Al que negro nació como á un hombre  
De inferior condicion lo desprecian:

¡Y los Yankees de libres se precian!  
¡Y los Yankees se llaman cristianos!

No tenemos nosotros telégrafo  
Ni vapores ni ferro-carriles;  
Mas no nacen aqui hombres serviles  
Negro y blanco se ven como hermanos.

Liberales al mundo ofrecimos  
Nuestros fértiles campos y lago,  
Y los Yankees nos traen hoy en pago  
Esterminio, despojo, invasion.

Guerra á muerte á esos hombres ingratos  
Guerra al Yankee de robos sediento,  
Que reciba un severo escarmiento  
Su perfidia, su horrible traicion.

Como leones cargad cuando oyereis  
Toxar trote en el parcho y trompetas  
Solo un tiro y calad bayoneta  
Y la muerte sembrad y el terror.

No á sus rifles temais y revolvers  
Que entre el humo de recia batalla  
Cuando silban la bala y metalla  
Solo triunfa el denuedo el valor.

Doaco, setiembre 28 de 1856.  
UN CUONTALEÑO.

De "immigrante" a cadáver  
The "immigrant"

**EL NICARAGUENSE**

Vol. 2, No. 3

**Sábado, 22 de noviembre de 1856****Saturday, November 22, 1856**

ESTE ÚLTIMO NÚMERO DE EL NICARAGUENSE sale cuando los filibusteros ya evacúan Granada, el propio día en que Henningsen comienza a quemarla.

En sus páginas, la crónica en inglés de la batalla de Masaya del 15 al 19 de noviembre, y el editorial "OUR LATE BATTLES" en inglés, traducido a "NUESTRA ULTIMA BATALLAS" (como de costumbre en mal español), cierran con broche de oro la carrera periodística de Walker en Nicaragua, autorretratándose vestido de Leónidas por sobre Napoleón en el preciso momento en que los reveses, uno tras otro, lo destierran de la capital de su fugaz imperio ilusorio.

THIS LAST ISSUE OF EL NICARAGUENSE comes out when the filibusters are already abandoning Granada, on the very day when Henningsen begins to burn it.

In its pages, the chronicle in English of the November 15th to 19th battle at Masaya, and the editorial "OUR LATE BATTLES" in English, translated as "NUESTRA ULTIMA BATALLAS" (in defective Spanish, as usual), furnish a fitting finale to Walker's journalistic career in Nicaragua, as he portrays himself as another Leonidas and above Napoleon, at the very moment when reverses on top of each other, expel him from the capital of his vanishing, illusory empire.

**Extractos / Excerpts**

**ADVANCE ON MASAYA!  
STORMING OF THE CHURCH!  
THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.**

**Withdrawal of the Troops.**

After Gen. Walker returned from his victories upon the Transit Route, he moved immediately upon Masaya, where the enemy had been increasing in strength since he had previously engaged them . . . When we had got within about one thousand yards of the city, our men met a strong force of the enemy . . . The enemy had been, ever since the former battle, at Masaya, fortifying and strengthening every spot available for a stand; hence, nearly every house was of itself a citadel in miniature, from which it was necessary to drive them before the Americans could take possession . . . So great at length became the stench of the decomposing bodies, that some of our men began to sicken. Even the burning of the houses did not purify the air sufficiently to render it endurable. . . . Under these circumstances, it was adjudged best to draw off the forces, and, as it happened in almost a like manner at Rivas, allow Providence to complete the battle the Americans had so vigorously begun and so bravely maintained. . . . The army which had left Granada on the 15th, re-entered it on the 19th, with a large brass band playing lively airs at their head, their colors flying gaily at their fronts, and, save the indications of having traveled on a muddy road, appeared in as good spirits as when they took their departure.

349 (1)

**OUR LATE BATTLES**

The courage and daring displayed by Americans in their attack upon Masaya, on the 12th of last October, when, with a force of only about one-half of the enemy, they succeeded in driving them from point to point, and from house to house, until they were so completely hemmed in, that one more hour's fighting would have driven them completely out of their stronghold; the desperate defence undisciplined Americans in Granada, where 150 men resisted successfully the combined attack of an allied force of 1,200 men, and the cunning of secret enemies, for twenty-one hours; the routing of the enemy on the Transit Route by Brig. Gen. Hornsby, with a force not equal in numbers to a fifth part of the enemy, on the 10th inst, and the complete triumph of our soldiers upon the same ground, under Gen. Walker, on the 12th—two days afterwards—where, with about 400 men, he put to a complete rout 1,200 of the opposing force, will make an epoch in the history of American bravery and valor.

...  
Americans have surpassed themselves in this country. . . .

The day is not far distant when the late engagements of Americans in this country will be pointed to as surpassing Buena Vista, or Alma, or Inkermann, and paralleled only by the defence of Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, against the hosts of Xerxes, or others of the most remarkable feats of arms of ancient or modern times.

The Nicaraguan Army is already spoken of wherever bravery is admired. . .

The humblest soldier in the ranks of the Nicaraguan Army has a brighter future before him than is opened to the officers of the majorities of armies. Scarcely a fight takes place that several are not taken from the ranks and invested with a commission, nor does any person distinguish himself without being rewarded. We have now several Field Officers who were less than one year ago serving in the ranks, and nearly one-half of the intermediate grades have but few months since served as private soldiers. It was an army constructed on this principle that made Napoleon invincible, and that will ultimately place Gen. Walker at the head of the bravest men of the world.

350 (1)

It will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, that while we are in the midst of war we do not all lose sight of the great duty of endeavoring to Americanize Nicaragua. The notice of a marriage, which we publish, will explain.

349 (1)

**Married,**

At Granada, by the Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Lieut. GEORGE F. BEAMISH, of the Nicaraguan Army, to Mrs. Maryanne O'Gorman, of the city of New Orleans.

349 (4)

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. II.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

NO. 3.

## El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMITES.

TABOR & DUFFY, Proprietors.

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Office in the Post-Office Building.  
OWEN DUFFY, Agent pro tem.  
Granada, October 4, 1856.

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

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Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

Tabor & Duffy,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW  
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Building—South west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.  
Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.  
JOHN TABOR, }  
OWEN DUFFY, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post  
TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of  
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY  
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

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

Lost,  
BY the subscriber, \$550 in Script. One piece drawn for \$500, and one for \$50, and a Land Warrant drawn for 500 acres of land. They were all drawn in my name, and as means have been taken to render them of no value to any other person, the finder will confer a great favor by sending them to El Nicaraguense office, or which he will receive a suitable reward  
FREDERICK ROMAR  
Granada November 8th, 1856. 3t

Notice.  
I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.  
M. A. THOMAN.  
Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

### THE ORPHAN GIRL.

BY L. DAME.

One eve, beside a silver stream,  
Whose ripples seemed with starlight playing,  
I roved unconscious of the spot  
To which my careless steps were straying.  
And as I paused upon the banks  
Where murmurs past that gentle river,  
I heard a voice whose cadence sweet  
Will linger in my soul forever.

The falling twilight's rosy glow  
Upon the mountain tops was dying,  
And through the tall trees' dusky arms  
The evening winds were softly sighing,  
Yet still that clear sweet voice sung on,  
Whose accents made my heartstrings quiver,  
And seemed to lure the bright waves back  
That danced along that shining river.

It was a fair young girl who sung,  
While wandering there mid sleeping flowers,  
And o'er her neck in beauty fell  
Long wavy hair in golden showers.  
The burden of her song was sad,  
For those she loved were lowly sleeping,  
And she at eve-time would grieve,  
Till her soft eyes were dim with weeping.

I marked the beauties of her cheek  
Like June's bright roses fade and wither,  
She passed away as sunset hues  
Expire at eve on that bright river;  
And there she sleeps, while o'er her tomb  
Distill the dewy tears of even,  
And she who sung so sweet at night  
Now tunes her harp of love in heaven.

I often seek that cherished spot  
Beneath the self-same tree reposing,  
Yet vainly listen for the voice  
I heard long since when day was closing.  
Though joy may vanish like a dream  
And time all kindred ties may sever,  
The maiden and the song she sung,  
Will live within my soul forever.

The following verses from "Punch" express the relationships between England and the United States better than is often expressed in an elaborate essay:

### THE SPLIT IN THE STATES.

United States, if our good will  
Could but command its way,  
You would remain united still,  
For ever and a day.  
Does England want to see you split,  
United States?—the deuce a bit.

Your North and South dis severed, we  
With less disgust should view  
Only than England we should see  
And Scotland cleft in two.  
We wish your great Republic whole,  
With all our heart and all our soul.

Why, who are we? Almost alone,  
With you, upon this earth,  
We bow before no tyrant's throne—  
Believe us, aught but with  
Your noble commonwealth, if cleft,  
Would cause us Britons, weaker left.

What head we might, against the wrong,  
Together make, O friends!  
We wish you to continue strong.  
On union strength depends.  
So that your States may keep compact  
Is our desire—now that's a fact.

By priest and soldier's twofold ways  
The old world groans, oppress,  
We, and you only, far away,  
With liberty are blest.  
And may we still example give,  
And "teach the nations how to live."

How all the despots would rejoice,  
Should you break up and fall;  
How would the funkies' echoing voice  
Take up their master's tale.  
"Free institutions will rot do,"  
Would be the cry of all the crew.

The press is gagged—the mouth is shut—  
None dare their thoughts to name,  
In Europe rouna; and lackeys strut,  
Arrayed in splendid shame;  
And creeds are, at the hayonet's point,  
Enforced in this time out of joint.

Still be it yours and ours to bear  
Our witness 'gainst these days.  
The world at least will not despair  
Whilst we our free flags raise.  
Then may you still your stripes possess,  
And may your stars be never less.

A recent Dublin newspaper contains the following advertisement:  
"I hereby warn all persons from trusting my wife, Ellen Flanigan, on my account, as I am not married to her."

### A FRENCH ROMANCE OF ENGLISH MANNERS.

It was market-day. Smithfield was crowded. Sheep in hundreds, oxen in thousands, and pigs innumerable, were being sold amid the usual deafening noise—over which was distinctly heard the favorite oath of "Goddam"—when a splendid carriage drove into the centre of the market. Business was immediately suspended, a dead silence ensued, and all eyes were turned towards the door of the carriage. A ducal coronet was painted on the rich panels, and from the motto of "Fate Ava" the crowd knew at once that the nobleman in question was the Marquis de Jones, who, the Morning Post had that morning announced, would avail himself of the laws of his country, by selling his wife to the highest bidder.

This odious custom has existed for centuries in England. It is supposed to have formed part of the Magna Charta, and that it was one of the privileges which the barons extorted from King John. Elizabeth made several ineffectual attempts to suppress it, and Mary made a manly struggle to abolish it, but nearly lost her throne in the mad attempt. It is one of the institutions of the country, to which the aristocrats cling as tenaciously as the citizens; and the populace regard it as a national pastime, of which it would be as dangerous to deprive them as one of their cock-fights or public executions. This inhuman practice is still frequently resorted to by the highest noblemen when their wives contract larger debts than it is agreeable for them to pay. The sale removes the debt on to the shoulders of him who buys the wife.

The crowd had increased; every lamp-post was occupied; the roofs of all the surrounding houses were packed with human beings; and the bellowing of the beasts formed an appropriate chorus with the shouting of the crowd in honor of the savage scene that was about to be enacted before them.

Some signs of impatience having been manifested, in the shape of large stones thrown at the windows of the carriage, the door was at length opened by two servants in sumptuous livery, and disclosed to the eyes of the populace the figure of a most lovely woman. She was dressed in white from head to foot, with the exception of a black Valenciennes veil, which partially concealed her noble features. The Marquis had the brutality to remove this veil, and a loud shout of "Bravo" rewarded his gallantry. Her head being exposed, a small sunflower was observed to be hidden under the tresses of her golden hair. This was the only ornament about her.

The Marquis handed his wife, with mock politeness, on to the platform of a cart, which had been provided by the authorities out of compliment to his rank. He then stepped into it himself, and placed a rough halter round the Marchioness's alabaster neck. A slight shudder was the only answer she gave to this act of degradation. The neighboring clock of St. George's struck two.

The Marquis cleared his throat and waving his stick, set with priceless diamonds, said, in a ribald tone, which elicited loud peals of laughter, "Now, gentlemen, what will you give for the handsome Marchioness de Jones? She doesn't beat her husband; she doesn't drink or swear, or play, and is free from all fashionable vices. What do you say, gentlemen?"

"Two-pence," shouted a drover, with a large bull-dog at his feet.  
"Thank you, sir," bowed the Marquis in the most elegant style, and taking off his hat to him "Two-pence is bid; three-pence, three-pence-half-penny—going for three-pence-half-penny—four-pence; thank you, sir, bravo! sixpence. And the inhuman sale was kept up with that humorous love of cruelty, which is so inherent in the English character, till the poor victim, more dead than alive, was declared by her husband to be the legitimate property of the gentleman "who had so liberally bidden thirteence-half-penny."

A policeman, handsomely dressed, stepped up the ladder by the side of the cart, and claimed his purchase. He wore the Order of the Garter. The Marchioness, during the sale, had not spoken a word, or evinced the smallest sign of consciousness; but no sooner had she recognized the person before her, than she gave a violent shriek, and swooned.

The policeman was preparing to lift her up, when the Lord Mayor tapped him on the shoulder, and said: "You are my prisoner, young man. I charge you to surrender £90,000 for debts contracted by your wife."

"What mean you, varlet? Take off your hand, sirrah, or, as I am a policeman, I'll fell you to the ground."

"I crave your pardon. Is not this lady your wife?" playfully asked his civic lordship.

"Yes—I've just bought her."

"Well, then, the Marchioness owes £90,000, which you must pay or come with me."

"Stop one moment!" vehemently exclaimed the handsome officer. "I have one hope left. If I can dispose of my wife, I transfer the debt with her." And he put a shilling into the Lord Mayor's hand.

The Marchioness was replaced on her feet, the cord was put round her neck once more, and the

sale began afresh. The same ribaldry, the same coarseness were displayed on the part of the mob, but the handsome auctioneer made use of all his eloquence, for he knew in the event of his failing to find a purchaser, he should be compelled to pass not only his honeymoon, but probably his whole life in the prison of the venerable Mr. Bailey.

Half an hour had elapsed, and one or two eggs had already been thrown at the impatient policeman, as playful hints that his performance was growing tiresome, when a young man rushed forward and generously bid "Sixpence."

The bargain was instantly sealed; and as the two young men met face to face in the cart, their fists convulsively closed, and their withering looks too plainly expressed their hatred of one another. A boxing match was evidently expected, for loud cries of "A ring! a ring!" were raised on all sides. But the policeman restrained his passion, and simply said, in a sarcastic tone, "I wish you every joy, *milord*, of your wedding."

The noble Artur (for it was he) said not a word to this stinging sarcasm. He devoted all his care to the prostrate Fanny. As soon as her eyes met the fond glance of his, she fell upon his neck, and sobbed aloud. The noisy mob was evidently moved, for they refrained for a moment from their usual abuse. No attempt was made to impede their leaving; the Mayor was even too much affected to exercise his duty, and the loving couple left with their arms round each other's waists, followed by the "burrahs" and tears of sympathizing drovers.

Four weeks after this a duel was fought in St. Martin's Fields, between Sir Artur Fitzgibbon and Lord Tommy Jenkins, (for it was afterwards proved that the policeman was no other, his lordship having purchased his commission only the day before,) in which the latter was mortally wounded. Sir Artur had to flee in consequence, and lives now in a villa on the lovely banks of the Bay of Botany. The Marquis de Jones still lives at his baronial hall over the cascade of the Serpentine. He is aware that his wife is married to her former lover but he consoles himself with the national luxuries of *rosbif*, gin, and plum-pudding. He sometimes alludes, after a third bottle of half-and-half, to Mistress Artur, in a thick voice, that evidently betrays his emotion. There are rumors at the Surrey Theatre, that the Marquis de Jones intends, next session, to propose some amendments in the law for the sale of wives. For the honor of England, let us hope there will be no factious opposition to such a noble beginning in the cause of suffering humanity.

How TO POP THE QUESTION.—"Gracious!" said I, "It's now time to look arter Nance." Next day, down I went. Nance was alone, and I axed her if the squire was in. She said he wasn't. "Cause," said I, "mebbe he believes that I wanted him, 'our colt has sprained his foot, and I come to see if the squire won't lend me his mare to go to town." She said she guessed he would. I'd better sit down and wait till the squire came in. Down I set. She looked sorter strange, and my heart felt queer around the edge. "Are you going down to Bessy Martins's?" after awhile, sez she. Sez I, "Reckon I would." Sez she, "Suppose you'll take Patience Dodge?" Sez I, "I might and then I mightn't." Sez she, "I heard you was going to get married." Sez I, "I wouldn't wonder a bit." I looked at her and saw the tears coming. Sez I, "May be she'll ax you to be bridesmaid." She riz right up, she did—her face was as red as a boiled beet. "Seth Stokes!"—and she couldn't say any more, she was so fluk. "Wou't you be bridesmaid, Nance?" sez I. "No," sez she; and she burst right out. "Well, then," sez I, "If you won't be the bridesmaid, will you be the bride?" She looked at me—I never saw anything so awful pooty. I took right hold of her hand. "Yes or no?" sez I, "right off!" "Yes," sez she. "That's the sort," sez I.—[American Paper.

A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The following account appears in the Augsburg Gazette: "The village of Madana, which is about 60 English miles from Rutschuid, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last 30 years. At one time this female population was 200. The ladies did not live like warriors, like the Amazons of old; but, avoiding all intercourse with men, drove away from their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. The anti social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed or love crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing."

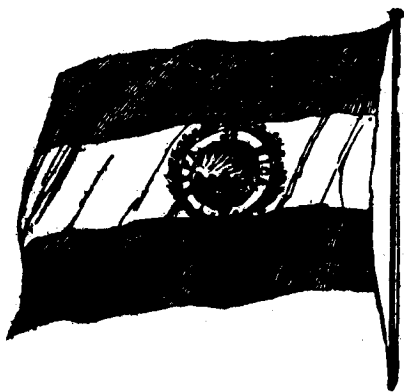
THE DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman having a large sized six-shooter in his hand, was asked: "Pray, sir, is that a horse pistol?" "No, sir!" he replied, "it's only a Colt's"

It is stated that in St. Francis county, Arkansas, recently "a one-eyed man stole a one-eyed mule, was arrested by a one-eyed Sheriff, and tried before a one-eyed Judge," and transported to One-ida county, N. Y.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 22.



## ADVANCE ON MASAYA!

Attempted Ambuscade of the Enemy!

THEIR TOTAL ROUTE!

ENTRANCE TO MASAYA.

STORMING OF THE CHURCH!

Repulse of opposing Forces.

THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.

Possession of Part of the Large Plaza.

GREAT DANGER OF SICKNESS.

Withdrawal of the Troops.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

After Gen. Walker returned from his victories upon the Transit Route, he moved immediately upon Masaya, where the enemy had been increasing in strength since he had previously engaged them. He arrived in Granada from Virgin Bay on the 13th, and on the morning of the 15th took up his line of march.

The force which started from Granada consisted of a part of the First Rifle Battalion, under Col. E. J. Sanders, amounting to 150 men; a part of the Second Rifle Battalion, under Major Caycee, amounting to 74 men; the Second Infantry, under Col. John A. Jaques, amounting to 225 men; a company of Sappers and Miners, numbering 35 men; a portion of the Artillery, under Major Schwartz, which consisted of 33 men and officers, and one mountain howitzer, two mortars, and two small cannons which were captured from the enemy when they were driven from Granada. In addition to all these, there was a small detachment of Mounted Rangers, under Major Waters, of some 15 men, making, in all, an effective force of about 530 men.

The troops first assembled in the plaza of Granada. Gen. Walker rode about in person, to see that all the commanders were in readiness. The soldiers were all in the best of spirits, and many of them having just returned from the isthmus—the scene of their recent victories—were enthusiastic in their desire to be again led against the enemy.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, they defiled from the large plaza and were on the road to Masaya. They marched off to the sound of spirit-stirring music, and with their banners borne proudly over their heads, presented a very gay appearance. The Rangers were in advance; the First Rifles were next. Immediately after these were Gen. Walker and his Staff. Then followed the pack-mules, bearing the ammunition and the artillery, as well as the Sappers and Miners, and after those were the Second Rifles, the Second Infantry bringing up the rear.

The army marched in this order until they had advanced about four miles on the road, when Gen. Walker ordered the Second Infantry to return. This reduced the force to a little more than 300 strong.

The return of Jaques's Battalion was made necessary on account of a large force of the enemy which had marched to reinforce those who had been already beaten on the Isthmus; but, arriving after the battle, they fell back, and were supposed to have been fortifying themselves in the city of Rivas. Col. Jaques, with his Battalion, returned to Granada about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past 5 was on the steamer San Carlos making for the town of Virgin Bay as fast as steam could take him.

The army under Gen. Walker proceeded on to Masaya, and arrived in the vicinity of that city

about sun down. The army having marched at leisure, and having stopped on the road to partake of refreshments, were not, at the end of their march, in any way fatigued.

When we had got within about one thousand yards of the city, our men met a strong force of the enemy, amounting, probably, to four or six hundred men. A sharp fire was opened upon us, and here the battle began. The enemy were here in an ambuscade. As soon as the Rangers, who were in advance, under Major Waters, as a reconnoitering party, were made aware of their presence, the vanguard of our army, which consisted of one mountain howitzer, a company of Artillery, the Sappers and Miners, and two companies of the First Rifles, under Capts. Johnstone and Greene, were ordered to advance. All those were under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Henningsen. Our howitzer was instantly unlimbered, and poured in upon the enemy a most galling fire of grape and canister. Our Artillery rapidly advanced as the enemy was driven back, and the Rifle companies under Johnstone and Greene, having charged first on each side of the road, kept parallel with them, and thus drove the foe back at all points.

It was probably the intention of those in front to fall back after they had fired, in order to induce our forces to follow blindly on, and when they had advanced sufficiently far, to pour in a fire from both sides, and either put us to a complete rout, or entirely disable us. But their plans were entirely frustrated by the superior judgment of our commanders. As soon as the enemy began to fall back, instead of all being permitted to follow them, some of our men were ordered to charge to the right and left; by this the enemy were themselves surprised, and had great havoc committed upon them. Being caught in this place, and their plans entirely frustrated, and not having, apparently, made any preparation for a retreat, they fought here for a while with considerable firmness. But they were unable to resist such a vigorous and galling fire, and began to retreat precipitately.

The charge of our men upon those who were upon the side of the road was very effective; and in fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, our men were in pursuit of them in all directions. As many of them were obliged to make their way back to Masaya through a thick underbrush and closely tangled weeds, they could not make much progress, and this allowed our men to commit great havoc among them. As those who were in front were retreating, several canisters were fired upon them, which, bursting among their ranks, caused them much injury.

The position they chose as an ambuscade was a good one for that purpose, and, unfortunately, ten of our men were killed in their gallant efforts, to drive the enemy back. There were also about forty-five on our side wounded. Fortunately nearly all the wounds were very slight—three or four only were considered dangerous.

There are very few cases on record where men fought with more bravery than did ours on this occasion. Every man who was killed belonging to the Artillery, fell by the side of his gun; and under a most galling fire there was scarcely a man flinched from his most advanced position. There are no men in the world who could do better fighting, or exhibit more cool or determined bravery.

It is difficult to give a correct number of the killed on the side of the enemy. Whenever it is possible, they carry their dead off the field with them, and in this instance, while our soldiers were in pursuit of them, they saw several carried off the ground by their companions. Many were also killed by our riflemen at such a distance, while they were retreating, that their bodies might be carried off without much risk. The dead were allowed to remain on the field all night. When the men who were detailed from our party to bury the dead Americans, arrived on the field in the morning, they counted fifty-one of the enemy lying on the road side, close to the bodies of the Americans; and from the indications of the bushes and grass close to them, they supposed a much greater number had been killed.

If we give the enemy the same number of wounded to the proportion of killed on our own side, which is four and a half wounded to one killed, it will be seen that they will have lost in this engagement two hundred and fifty men. But there must have been more killed than this burying party of our men saw, and their proportion of wounded must have been much greater than ours, as our riflemen would scarcely miss some part of a man when permitted to take deliberate aim at the retreating enemy.

The darkness favored the retreat of those who attacked us, and Gen. Walker advanced to the

outskirts of the city, where he awaited the approach of day to begin the attack. During the night it rained some heavy showers, and, unfortunately, some of the ammunition for our larger guns became damp. Some of the fuse to the shells were also affected by the weather, causing them to burn somewhat slower than ordinarily. This circumstance rendered the Artillery less effective than it would have been under more favorable circumstances during the latter part of the fight.

During the night the enemy kept up a fire in the direction of our men, but as they took care to keep a long distance off, their shots, fired at random, did no damage whatever.

As soon as there was light enough to distinguish objects at a distance, our men were on the move. It was ascertained that the enemy occupied the church in the plaza which had been taken by us in our first attack upon Masaya, and that the avenues to it were well barricaded. Gen. Walker having possession of a rising ground which commanded both the plaza and church, began the attack by throwing shells into it. Under the fire of these, the Second Rifles charged, led on by Major Caycee, and accompanied by Col. E. J. Sanders, and in a few minutes they had routed the enemy, and gained possession of both church and plaza without the loss of a man. He was by this movement put in possession of the whole of the upper part of the city, and was in such a position that he could carry on his operations at leisure in whatever way he chose against the enemy.

Here, along with the provisions he had taken with him, he found an abundance of excellent food, which included fresh beef of good quality, chickens, turkeys, fresh eggs, pork, cheese, &c., as well as a plentiful supply of good water. As our men had been under arms all night, and had taken but little rest since they left Granada, they were here permitted to regale themselves before they began the heavy business laid out for them.

The chief strength of the enemy was, of course, known to be in the large Church, which stood in the center of the large plaza, and to this point all our force began to cut a passage. The first day the Church in the upper plaza served as a basis for our operations; but as our force was small, and it would not be safe to give it a great extension, the Church was abandoned by all, except a guard, for quarters still nearer the enemy.

Gen. Walker ascertained before he was long at Masaya, a correct account of the forces of the enemy—they amounted in all to fifteen hundred men. After the first day he could not bring a force exceeding two hundred men against them.

When Gen. Walker started from Granada the force at Masaya was between five and six hundred men, but the day after he reached that city they were reinforced by about nine hundred Guatemalans.

In fact, some of the prisoners which were taken, stated that the enemy amounted to nearly three thousand men, and the majority seemed of opinion that there could not be less than two thousand; but these people are so ignorant that they have little or no idea of numbers. None of the prisoners, however, gave a lower estimate than we place before our readers.

Their superior force enabled them to attempt to surround us. Their first attempt was so correctly anticipated, and so promptly met, that they did not again attempt it during the remainder of the three days we remained giving them battle.

This first flanking movement was made by a body of the enemy, which probably exceeded 500. They made a very vigorous attack, but were promptly met by a portion of the First Rifles, under Lieut. Col. O'Neil, and a part of the Artillery under Major Swartz. The enemy, after persistent efforts, were driven back, with a loss of some 80 killed and wounded. Our loss in this case, was some two men killed and eight wounded. Major Swartz, assisted by Capt. Farrand, of the Artillery, behaved so gallantly, that Gen. Walker promoted the former a Colonel on the field, and the latter a Major.

The necessity of keeping his small force concentrated as he continued to advance, and the number of men necessary to hold the church in his rear if it should be attacked, as well as the danger of having such a stronghold in his rear if it should by any accident fall into the hands of the enemy, determined him in setting it on fire, and thus destroying it.

This mode of defence had been already adopted by the enemy; they burned two houses before the church had been fired by the Americans.

It appears that the enemy will not, under any circumstances, attack our men, unless sheltered by thick adobe walls. As our force was compara-

tively small, much of it could not be spared to remain idle in defending the rear, and as an open space was of itself sufficient protection, General Walker ordered the houses in his rear to be burned. By this, if the enemy advanced, he could meet them on a fair field, where American bravery was certain of a triumph. The result justified the action. When there were no more walls to crouch behind, there were no more attempts at an outflanking.

The enemy on the third day made a charge in a large body to capture a mortar battery which Gen. Henningsen had erected, and which was, evidently giving them much annoyance. The number appeared to be about three hundred. They were resisted only by two companies of the Rifles, and fifteen volunteers from the Hacienda Department. Our men stood firm until they came up quite close and then poured into them a well directed volley. They broke in confusion, and did not attempt another regular charge while our men remained at Masaya. In this charge we had only one man killed.

The enemy had been, ever since the former battle, at Masaya, fortifying and strengthening every spot available for a stand; hence, nearly every house was of itself a citadel in miniature, from which it was necessary to drive them before the Americans could take possession. And the very places which our men had formerly gained at the point of the bayonet, had now to be taken in the same manner.

But the impetuosity of our soldiers was irresistible. During three entire days they continued to advance from house to house, and from square to square, without being once obliged to yield an inch of what they had conquered, until they succeeded in getting into the main plaza, and forced the enemy to take shelter in the large church and in the buildings at the extreme end of the city.

Several times during the third day the officers begged Gen. Walker to permit them to lead their men in a charge at the large edifice; but this he would not by any means permit. He was anxious to save his men, and felt assured that the same result could be accomplished by shelling them out of it. And it is most remarkable that, so well were his measures taken, and so effectively but safely did he work, that there were only three Americans killed during the three days' fighting in the city; while on the other hand, the bodies of the enemy were strewn about in all directions, and this too when they put forth their utmost efforts to carry off their dead.

So great at length became the stench of the decomposing bodies, that some of our men began to sicken. Even the burning of the houses did not purify the air sufficiently to render it endurable. All our dead was buried. It would have occupied the entire time of a large portion of our men to inter the remains of those who had fallen beneath their well directed fire, and as their energies were put forth in rather augmenting than lessening the evil, the stench continued to get so much worse that it became dangerous. If in the morning the large church was taken by assault, many lives might have been lost in gaining it, and if the army remained there another day, so as to take time to shell the enemy out, an equal number might be carried off by disease. Under these circumstances, it was adjudged best to draw off the forces, and, as it happened in almost a like manner at Rivas, allow Providence to complete the battle the Americans had so vigorously begun and so bravely maintained.

By remaining to take possession of the place, Gen. Walker would also have lost valuable time, which was probably necessary to secure the integrity of the Transit Road. The distance between Virgin Bay and Masaya is so great, that intelligence of what was going on in the former place could not reach him until the force under Col. Jaques might have been in need of assistance, if the enemy, that had been beaten a few days previously, had rallied around the strong reinforcement which he knew must, about that time, have reached the vicinity of Rivas.

The enemy made three distinct attacks upon us—the ambuscade on the first night—the attack in our rear the second day, and the charge upon our Mortar Battery. Each of those attacks were made by different sets of men, under different officers. And it is worthy of remark, that the same body never attacked us twice. They were no doubt, always so badly beaten that they could not be again brought against us. On the second, Lieut. Col. O'Neil shot the leader and captured his horse. His spurs and stirrups were of solid silver, and worth nearly three hundred dollars. He was dressed in good style, and was evidently possessed of much bravery. The men he led were, however, almost entirely naked.

As the Americans passed by where the first fight happened the dead of the enemy remained yet unburied. The stench was almost beyond endurance and was distinctly perceptible for a distance of nearly five miles.

Between the hours of 8 and 9, on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., the order was passed along the American lines to prepare for a retiring to Granada. The night was dark, although the stars shone clearly, and many of the men were sleeping, after the fatigue of the day. When awakened and commanded to "fall in" to their companies, they did so with the utmost cheerfulness, in the expectation that they were to be led, in a night attack, against the church in the largo plaza—the stronghold of the enemy. Some companies did not appear to be aware that they were marching back to Granada until they had advanced some miles upon the road; and, when made aware of the direction in which they were moving, they expressed much disappointment that a certain victory was thus snatched from them at the very moment they were about to clutch it.

As an evidence of the entire prostration of the enemy, it may be stated that they neither endeavored to impede our march nor attack our rear. Our men marched the entire distance with as little fear of being disturbed as if there was not an enemy within one hundred miles. Everything was also brought back in good order. We brought back our cannons, mortars, howitzers, ammunition, horses, mules, and all our sick and wounded men. The army which had left Granada on the 15th, re-entered it on the 19th, with a large brass band playing lively airs at their head, their colors flying gaily at their fronts, and, save the indications of having traveled on a muddy road, appeared in as good spirits as when they took their departure.

**GRANADA DURING THE FIGHTS.**

The spiritedness of the Americans in this country was well illustrated the past fortnight, by the manner in which they volunteered to do garrison duty, in the absence of the major part of the troops at Virgin Bay and at Masaya. There were some four hundred and fifty soldiers left here as a garrison, while the other part of the force was engaged with the enemy in various parts. Some of the soldiers left here were unfit for active service, but the interests of the city were not on this account neglected. The citizen enrolled themselves into a volunteer corps, and stood guard as regulars. Brig. Gen. Fry was in command, and probably his suavity of manner did much toward getting men to thus come forward to perform what they considered their duty.

**THE POWER OF THE PRESS.**

Every day brings out fresh proof of how much importance the most despotic princes attach to public opinion, however much they may outwardly affect to despise it. Russia, it is known, devotes large sums in maintaining journals for the diffusion of her principles. Austria does the same. The Church of Rome has advocates among the press everywhere. And now we hear that the King of Naples, who returned a "don't care" kind of an answer to the remonstrances of the French and English Governments recently, has thought it necessary to dispatch a Baron Savorese on a journalistic mission to Paris, in order, if possible, to persuade, by whatever arguments he may be able to produce, the editors of the leading papers there that the alliance of France with England is highly detrimental to the interests of the former, and that the peace of Imperial France must be disturbed by this connection with revolutionary England.

It will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, that while we are in the midst of war we do not all lose sight of the great duty of endeavoring to Americanize Nicaragua. The notice of a marriage, which we publish, will explain.

**OFFICIAL REPORTS.**—We regret to say that we are this week unable to publish a list of the killed and wounded, or to give the list of promotions and appointments, among the men whose recent gallant conduct will challenge the admiration of the world.

**KANSAS.**—The election held in Kansas on the 1st inst., resulted in the return of Whitfield as Delegate to Congress. The Pro-Slavery men elected all their candidates for the Legislature by a large, in fact, almost unanimous vote. No attempt at disturbance was made in any part of the Territory, the Free State men having very generally kept away from the polls.

**THE ANTECEDENTS OF O'DONNELL, THE SPANISH PREMIER.**

The London Leader has an article which contains some curious information touching the new dictator of Spain, which may probably be new to most readers. As to the resemblance of the portrait we have no means of deciding, but though the reverse of flattering, the likeness must be admitted to be well drawn.

In the Gulf of Mexico between the northern tropics and the equator is a large and highly populous island, with a very numerous negro population. A few years ago the governor of that island had not long been appointed; he had discovered, from some source which to this day remain totally unknown and unconfirmed, that the negroes were on the verge of a universal insurrection. Military parties were sent over the whole island in order to take measures against a revolt. The officer of any one of the military parties thus distributed would come upon the estate of a planter, and inform him of the contemplated insurrection.

A single case will show the object of this strange precautionary measure. The planter receives his official visitor with surprise; he has heard of no insurrection amongst his slaves; in fact he does not believe the story, and he avows his disbelief. Now surely the planter ought, at least, to know more of his own men than a lieutenant of infantry from a distance, particularly as the lieutenant does not think fit to disclose a single fact in proof of the asserted revolt. A sudden light breaks upon the planter; he is so confident of his slaves that he offers to be bail for the whole body of them; and as a step to "make things pleasant" he offers a kind of free will offering, say of three thousand dollars. The lieutenant sees that the planter understands matters; he has still further to go in the course of his visitation, and he will call as he comes back. During the absence of the lieutenant and his men, the planter bethinks him that three thousand dollars is more than he is obliged to pay, and when the lieutenant returns, the planter is avowedly more convinced than ever that the slaves thought of nothing less than a revolt; so he proposes to make things pleasant on less expensive terms—to give say only one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Remember," says the lieutenant, "that I did not ask you for any money at all; but since you have mentioned a sum, I cannot, of course, take less." And he goes away empty handed. Soon after, however, he returns again, retaining his original conviction that the negroes intended a revolt; and to punish them, a number of them are flogged. The flogging is so severe that many of them are injured, and some of them are killed. The planter estimated the injury to his property at the sum of ten thousand dollars. Other proprietors had not been guilty of the same backsliding, but, equally perceiving the proper way to make things pleasant, they had preserved, and had secured immunity for their estates. It has been said that during the suppression of that apocryphal revolt, as many as ten thousand negroes were killed. They were the property, of course, of the planters who had viewed the subject after what we may call "second manner." No negroes were flogged to death on the estates of the planters that made things pleasant. The governor resided in the island not a great number of years; he entered it a notoriously poor man—indeed it was his poverty, joined with the favor of his sovereign, which caused him to receive the appointment; he left the island in the possession of a large fortune. That island was Cuba—the governor was General O'Donnell.

**WAR BETWEEN NEGRO SLAVES AND INDIANS.**—Late advices from the Cherokee Nation detail serious and bloody proceedings as occurring between the Indians and their negro slaves. A letter from Taulequah, dated August 20, says:

We had quite a fracas on Verdigris River a short time since. Four negroes ran away. They were all armed and mounted, had two pack horses, flour, meat, coffee, and all the necessaries for a camp life. Seven Cherokees followed, and overtook them one hundred and fifty miles from where they started. The Cherokees got near them before they were discovered; the negroes were dismounted, and at a spring drinking water. The Cherokees ordered them to lay down their arms. The negroes replied they would not, and at the same time one negro fired both barrels of his gun. Another negro fired, and shot Pina England in the thigh. At that the Cherokees fired and killed two of the negroes dead, and wounded the other two. One of the wounded negroes died the next morning, and it is supposed that the other was mortally wounded. The country was represented as full of runaway negroes, who, in several instances, have resisted with arms when arrest was attempted. A letter from the Osage Nation charges the outrages upon the preaching of Abolition missionaries.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**—The news by the next steamer will be looked for by the Americans in Nicaragua with the most eager interest. The full returns of the Presidential election will then come to hand.

Prejudices are the spiders of the mind, choosing generally the darkest corners to spin their cobwebs in.

**BELLE METAL.**—It is generally conceded nowadays that tin makes the very best of belle metal.

**GOOD.**—What kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question?—Acquiescence.

The fame which follows true greatness, no friend need hold up and no enemy can keep down.

**THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.**—In the course of a paper read before the Scientific Congress, at Albany, N. Y., by Dr. Winslow, he observed that the more a geological student contemplated the sedimentary strata, the more he must become convinced that the solid crust of the planet is a yielding envelop of no great thickness, overlying a globe of fluid, subject to dynamical influences of such vast power, that mountains and continents undulate upon it as fields of ice follow the tidal action of the sea. The causes and forces of these vast phenomena were considered to be the tension and dynamical agency of the molten and fluid matter in a state of motion underneath. Some think this motion corresponds with the tides, and a French savant attributes it to the action of the moon. Dr. Winslow attributed it to the action of the sun, and supported his theory on the ground that these phenomena occur more frequently when that body is nearest the earth, as in winter, at which time more volcanic eruptions occur than at any other season.

**INSURRECTION IN TEXAS.**—An extract from a letter, dated Texana, Texas, September 10th, 1856, in an American paper, says:

We had a severe insurrection a few days ago on the Colorado, which was extensive in its ramifications, and has caused great excitement. Several negroes and Mexicans who instigated it were hung summarily. Their plan was a slaughter of all the old men and old women, but taking the young women with them to Mexico. The details are horrid. Our county had a mass meeting day before yesterday, and resolved to sweep out all the Mexicans in this county, instant. I opposed, in a few remarks, such an indiscriminate course of action, as there are some worthy families, and good, law abiding citizens among the Mexicans, and warned them of the consequences. Several of the leading citizens agreed with me, but we were overruled by the excitement of the hour. I took no more active part.

Unless our true American principles prevail, we may give up this splendid region of country—Western Texas—as lost to us of the South. The foreigners have got it.

**QUITE A GODSEND.**—A poor washerwoman in Syracuse, whose husband went to California several years ago, and whom she supposed to be dead, recently heard that he was alive, and rich, and that he had repeatedly sent her drafts for large sums of money. As she had never been to the Postoffice, these drafts had been sent to the dead letter office at Washington, where they have accumulated to a large sum. The proper steps have been taken to get the drafts from the Department, and the husband has been notified of the facts in the case; and the washerwoman who is now worth more money than any family in which she has ever "done a washing," will soon be at the head of one of the "first families" of the district.

**NOW LIVING.**—A cotemporary says the boy is now living who will be President of the Republic in 1900. What his name is, or where he resides, he does not stop to inform us. He may at this moment be gathering pumpkins in Oregon or peddling pop corn around Troy. Daniel Webster once made "a new suit of satin" by selling cat-fish at a shilling a string. Wherever he may be, all unconscious of his high destiny, he feels that divinity that stirs within him, and grasps his book, thirsting for knowledge. His parents, as they answer his endless inquiries, rejoice at his developing intellect, yet little dream that his will be a great name among men, known wide as the world.

An English medical journal mentions the recent birth of a child with two heads. The ordinary head of the child is of the natural size, and has a really beautiful face; the superfluous head projects from the right side of it, and is about the size of a man's fist. The child has four eyes, four ears and two mouths, but there is no chin to the smaller head; the mouth is deformed, and the eyes have become useless; they have lost their lustre and internal connection between the two heads, for when one mouth works the other works; when it cries, the sound issues from both; and when the child is fed, the second moves as if craving for food.

**ELECTRIC CANNON.**—An electric cannon has been invented, which is fired off without a touch hole by means of electricity. The conducting and non conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface, so that in the event of the gun falling into the hands of the enemy, they would fail to discover, at least for some time, how the cannon was discharged.

A youthful Frenchman received from his love the following letter: Isadore, you have abandoned me; that is the recompense for my virtue. My landlord will wait no longer; come to-night, or I shall sleep in the room with a charcoal furnace—NANCHE. Isadore was in no hurry. He went the next day to see her corpse! The furnace was burning, and his own Nanche was—frying sausages!

**THE FORTUNE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.**—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than 735 millions of francs, or £29,400,000 British money. The profits of their houses at Paris last year were 135,000,000 francs, and their establishments at London, Vienna, Frankfurt, Naples, &c., also produced large sums. By the magnitude of its operations, and the immense amount of capital it can command, the house of Rothschild is undoubtedly the largest and most important mercantile establishment in the world.

**WASHINGTON AND THE CORPORAL.**—During the American revolution, it is said the commander of a little squad was giving orders to those under him about a log of timber which they were endeavoring to raise up to the top of some military works they were preparing. The timber went up with difficulty; on this account, the voice of the little great man was often heard in regular vociferations of "Heave away! there she goes! heave ho!" An officer, not in the military costume, was passing, and asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter, astonished, turned round with all the pomp of an Emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal!" "You are, are you?" replied the officer, "I was not aware of that," and taking off his hat, and bowing to the officer, said, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," and then dismounted, and lifted until the sweat stood in drops on his forehead. When the work was finished, turning to the commander, he said, "Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunderstruck. It was Washington who thus addressed him.

**IN PURSUIT OF A WIFE.**—A gentleman, says the Oswego Palladium, N. Y., arrived in this city on Monday, in pursuit of a wife, from whom he had been separated some years, and whom she had supposed to be dead. He learned that she was married to another, in Oswego, and came on to announce that he "still lived," and to take his "better half" to himself again, if she was willing. He presented himself at her home in Oswego on Monday afternoon, and the recognition was mutual. They rushed into each other's arms with frantic embraces, and rejoiced in meeting again in this world of vicissitudes. The lady immediately packed up her wardrobe, bid adieu to her second husband, and departed with her first, rejoicing that the lost had been found and that the dead was alive. A child, the fruit of the second marriage, was left behind with its father. This is a curious world, truly.

**SCENE AT AN ELECTION IN DENMARK.**—A shocking scene occurred at the execution of two robbers, named Boye and Olsen, at Assens, in the Isle of Funen, in Denmark, on the 18th ult. Olsen made such a desperate resistance that the executioner and six men who helped him could not bring him to the block, without calling soldiers to assist them. As soon as Olsen's head was severed from his body, two young peasant girls, fifteen or seventeen years of age, rushed through the double line of armed police who guarded the scaffold, and filled the cups which they carried with the blood that spouted from the neck of the mutilated corpse, and instantly swallowed the horrible draught. There is an old superstition among the rural population of Denmark, that the blood of a beheaded felon, if drunk while it is warm, is an infallible preservative against epilepsy and apoplexy. The girls were taken before a police commissioner, and declared that they had only done what they had a right to do. They showed a paper signed by Olsen, in which he had authorized them, whenever he should come to be executed, to drink his blood.

What a glorious world this would be if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakespeare's Shepherd: "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn that I get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

**EFFECT OF FEMALE CONVERSATION.**—An elderly gentleman traveling in a stage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One at last kindly inquired if the conversation did not make his head ache? He replied, "No, madam. I have been married upward of twenty-eight years."

**DISBANDED.**—The Cuba Junta, which was formed for the purpose of redeeming Cuba from Spanish rule, has been disbanded. The Governor-General, therefore, now sleeps in peace.

**RECIPE FOR A POPULAR LECTURE.**—The following is Doctor Elder's receipt for a popular lecturer: "Take one drop of thought, beat it up to a bushel of bubbles, and throw a rainbow on it for one hour."

A subscriber writes to a Western editor: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies: "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."

**YOUNG AMERICA.**—"Ma, I think you are a fool, said a little boy as he sat beside his mother. "Why so, my dear? "Why, for marrying pap when you might have married me if you had only waited a few years."

When is a soldier not half a soldier? Ans.—When he is in quarters.

Speaking of cheap things—it costs but a trifle to get a wife, but doesn't she sometimes turn out a little dear.

The onion, it is said, destroys the attractive power of the magnet. An exchange says it has the same effect with young ladies.

**Married,**

At Granada, by the Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Lieut GEORGE F. BRAMISH, of the Nicaraguan Army to Mrs. Maryanne O'Gorman, of the city of New Orleans.



# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 22.

## OUR LATE BATTLES.

The courage and daring displayed by Americans in their attack upon Masaya, on the 12th of last October, when, with a force of only about one-half of the enemy, they succeeded in driving them from point to point, and from house to house, until they were so completely hemmed in, that one more hour's fighting would have driven them completely out of their stronghold; the desperate defence of undisciplined Americans in Granada, where 150 then resisted successfully the combined attack of an allied force of 1,200 men, and the cunning of secret enemies, for twenty-one hours; the routing of the enemy on the Transit Route by Brig Gen. Hornsby, with a force not equal in numbers to a fifth part of the enemy, on the 10th inst., and the complete triumph of our soldiers upon the same ground, under Gen. Walker, on the 12th—two days afterward—where, with about 400 men, he put to a complete rout 1,200 of the opposing force, will make an epoch in the history of American bravery and valor.

There are but few instances in history where a force of men, however well trained in war, marched against an enemy three or four times their own number, strongly fortified, and succeeded in not only driving them from their entrenchments, but putting them to a complete rout.

All past experience serves to prove that a small party behind entrenchments are equal to many times their number, if they possess ordinary courage, and that in some instances a mere handful of men have kept in check for months and years whole armies of brave men.

Where a small number have overcome large bodies, it has been, usually, in the open field. Here bravery has a fair opportunity to distinguish itself, and superior generalship may be displayed. It was in an open field fight that Gen. Taylor beat twice his numbers of Mexicans; it was in field fights that Napoleon Bonaparte established his fame, and vindicated the honor and chivalry of France. But Napoleon failed before the comparatively insignificant town of Jean d'Acre, because here, instead of men, he was obliged to contend against stone walls and other fortifications. Whenever it came to a fight in the open field, the British and French soldiers beat the Russians, but the Russians behind walls, were, apparently, invincible. It has not unfrequently happened, that a besieging force of ten times the number of those besieged have failed in their attempts, and this too, oftentimes, when aided by a powerful fleet. Nearly all the records of the past show that one man behind a wall, is, under ordinary circumstances, nearly equal to three who would attack him there, and that, in the majority of instances, an attacking party should be larger than the party attacked.

Now the reverse of all this has been the case with Americans in Nicaragua. Here small forces have attacked large bodies of men in strongly entrenched positions more frequently, and with greater success, than was ever before achieved. Here the smaller force has always acted on the offensive, and the larger on the defensive. Here, contrary to all precedent, the smaller forces have invariably succeeded in driving the larger from their entrenchments.

In the United States, the battle of Buena Vista was looked upon as one of the most severe tests of American courage. Even England caught up the strain, and felt complimented that they could claim relationship with people as brave as the Americans, while Europe applauded and acknowledged the military spirit and daring of our people. But Buena Vista was an open field, and men were met by men only.

Americans have surpassed themselves in this country. They have not only vanquished relatively greater numbers, but they have done it when the enemy were shielded against their open attacks. The soldiers of Central America have never but twice attacked the Americans in Nicaragua—once at Virgin Bay, and once at Granada. At Virgin Bay, 750 attacked 120; the fight lasted only about an hour; the attacking party were driven back with great loss. The other was the late attack upon this city, of which the world knows the result.

Now, when we consider that in each of the instances mentioned above the attacking force was vastly superior to the force attacked, and was repulsed with great loss, and that whenever the Americans have attacked the enemy, they have been successful with forces much inferior numerically,

the difference of the material of the two armies will be at once apparent. The Americans here fight as if engaged in an arena, under the immediate view of the whole world, and the bravery they display is worthy at once the object for which they are contending, and the admiration of all mankind.

The day is not far distant when the late engagements of Americans in this country will be pointed to as surpassing Buena Vista, or Alma, or Inkermann, and paralleled only by the defence of Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, against the hosts of Xerxes, or others of the most remarkable feats of arms in ancient or modern times.

The Nicaraguan Army is already spoken of wherever bravery is admired. Its feats are already upon the tongues of the young, chivalrous and daring of North America and the nations of Europe, and before many weeks elapse, many of the bold and adventurous soldiers of fortune who have been already engaged in European wars will come to this country, where fame and honor are open to all, and where courage, being appreciated, never goes unrewarded.

The humblest soldier in the ranks of the Nicaraguan Army has a brighter future before him than is opened to the officers of the majority of armies. Scarcely a fight takes place that several are not taken from the ranks and invested with a commission, nor does any person distinguish himself without being rewarded. We have now several Field Officers who were less than one year ago serving in the ranks, and nearly one-half of the intermediate grades have but a few months since served as private soldiers. It was an army constructed on this principle that made Napoleon invincible, and that will ultimately place Gen. Walker at the head of the bravest men in the world.

## THE ALLIED MODE OF WARFARE.

The world was, not long since, startled with the proclamation that the Governments of Guatemala and San Salvador were, in the goodness of their hearts, about to send a large force against the Americans in Nicaragua to drive them back to their homes in the North. Proclaiming themselves, with loud voices, the champions of right, and the defenders of the weak and unprotected, they denounced us as freebooters and pirates, whose extermination would be equal to an especial act of grace for all the world, and marched against us, bringing a force which is, numerically, at least four times stronger than the entire number of Americans in Central America.

Having met with no material opposition, they marched boldly on until they came to Leon, in this State, where they were, no doubt, hospitably received. There, as we were informed by Mr. Manning's letter, some three months ago, they fortified themselves and prepared for a siege. This brilliant maneuver no doubt served to amuse the credulous Leonese, but it became apparent that the great object these chivalrous gentlemen had in coming to Nicaragua, was to get something to eat and wear.

When the alternative was presented to them, to advance or retire, they chose the former, and in the very first place which afforded them food and water they again pitched their tents, and would still, in all probability, have remained there, were it not that about the time their supplies ran short, Gen. Walker, in order to induce them to draw nearer, ordered his outposts to fall back on Granada. This induced them to come as close as Masaya—some fifteen miles.

We cannot state positively what their ideas were in fencing themselves in there, were it not they were laboring under the delusion that they were thus besieging Granada. This immense display of strategic ability must assuredly be appreciated by the people who are interested in the struggles in this country for freedom. They must also admire the valor of the thousands who, with the resources of two States at their back, and the duty to perform of fulfilling great promises, sat down, and entrenched themselves, as if in dread of a few hundred Americans.

They started with the avowed purpose of driving the Americans out of this country, and when they came within a day's march of where they were, quietly settled down and waited to be driven out themselves. This sitting down and waiting to be attacked is the only thing they have done since the war began. It is true, they advanced once upon Granada, but they were under the impression at the time that there was no person in it, except a few sick, whom they calculated upon slaughtering. When they went to Rivas, instead of attacking the few Americans who were in that vicinity, they began to fortify and await an attack,

and when upon the Transit Road, they dare not advance to either end—a distance of only six miles—but pitched their tents and awaited there until the Americans went and drove them from their position.

If this is to be their settled policy; if they will not, under any circumstances, advance upon positions where they have reasons to suppose Americans are stationed, it may, we think, be set down as settled, that by this mode of warfare considerable time will elapse before they succeed in driving the Americans out of Nicaragua.

## A WARNING TO DESERTERS.

After the Allied forces had been routed at the battles fought on the Transit, some of our men, while roaming about in the woods adjacent to the scene of conflict, found the body of a white man, whom they at once recognized as having at one time belonged to the Nicaraguan Army, but had deserted to the ranks of the enemy. It would appear they had used the unfortunate man as a guide, and after he had piloted them to the spot, showed them the strong points, and served them until he was no longer of any use to them, they tied his legs together by a strong rope, and then having shot the whole of the top of his head off, left his body to be picked up and buried by his countrymen and former associates.

Whatever may be the expectations of those who leave the ranks of the Nicaraguan Army for those of the Allies, or whatever inducements may be held out to them in order to persuade them to take this step, they will surely meet their fate when their services are no longer required.

## GIVE THEM FITS.

We copy the following description of a band of settlers from some of the New England States, on their way to Kansas, from an Iowa paper. In order to make it clear, it may be as well to state that last winter there was a strong effort made in New York and Brooklyn to raise money to cooperate with an organization in Boston for sending emigrants to Kansas. Henry Ward Beecher was very active in trying to "raise the wind;" and in a sermon, during which a collection was to have been taken up, he made use of the remarkable expression, that "Sharp's rifles were better in making converts to the cause of freedom than the Bible, inasmuch as they carried conviction to people's hearts to the distance of one thousand yards." This from one of the followers of the "Meek and Lowly," who counseled the turning of one cheek when the other was struck, was somewhat startling, and has given to the reverend gentleman who originated the idea the soubriquet of "The Sharp's Rifle Evangelist."

The Iowa editor saw the party encamped at the road side, and thus describes them:

"On either side of the road on which they were encamped could be seen, strewed over the ground, the very scum and offscouring of creation—men who know no law—men who have not the common decency of the brute—the counterpart of desperadoes, robbers and villains of whom we read in history, and who infested the Upper Mississippi Valley, and were known as the banditti of the prairie. Here on all sides could be seen the 'pious' teachings of Henry Ward Beecher—men with countenances bloated, eyes bleared. Cards, those 'passports to hell,' were seen in the hands of groups, accompanied with the vilest of blasphemy; and as they turned their trump with a horrible oath, mingled with the dismal yell of their debauched companions, the poisonous exhalations rising from their fœtid breaths but too plainly told that these lovers of 'Kansas freedom' were but the licentious pot-house loafers raised in the worst purities and sinks of infamy. They talk of *freeing Kansas*. A more degraded, 'ruffian'-looking band of beings, who claim themselves to be human, our eyes never gazed upon—all armed to the teeth with a Sharp's rifle, bowie knife, six-shooter, 'flask,' &c.

"Precisely such a gang as Chicago niggerism sent through this place on the same errand."

**REST IN PEACE.**—We regret to learn that Mr. James O'Neal, of the Hacienda Department, and Mr. Poik Medcal, of the steamer La Virgin, died recently of the wounds they received at San Waldo harbor, while after cattle for the Army. They were both brave men and much respected by all who knew them.

The steamer San Carlos, Capt. Thomas Ericsson, arrived at the port of Granada on Tuesday, the 18th inst., from Virgin Bay. Several passengers came up in her, who report all tranquil on the Transit.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON AND SPAIN.

It would appear that the Emperor Napoleon has been active in bringing about the late Spanish *coup d'etat*. He has lately addressed an autograph letter to Queen Isabella, containing eight pages, full of very serious counsels. After praising several of the acts of the present Cabinet, the Emperor recommends her Majesty to hesitate at any fresh ministerial modification, to maintain the constitutional *regime*, which, in the opinion of the Emperor, is alone suited to the Peninsula, to raise the state of siege as soon as it can be done, and to call together, in the shortest possible delay, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Emperor insists on the necessity of giving to the two Chambers free and entire liberty of discussion, and to avoid by all means a return to the arbitrary and despotic *regime* which signalized the Sartorius Ministry. His Majesty afterwards enters on secondary questions, and into very precise details on the administrative reforms which are called for by Spain. One passage of the letter is relative to the fatal influence which certain members of the clergy might exercise, and points out the danger which might result if it were not put an end to. The letter, in general, is full of sympathy for the Queen and for the Ministers, particularly for Marshal O'Donnell and M. Rios Rosas. It has produced a very deep sensation on the mind of her Majesty, who immediately, on receiving it, sent for Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she had a conference for upwards of three hours. The letter was afterwards read at a council of Ministers, and will not fail to have great influence on the policy of the Cabinet. We shall see in a few weeks whether the impression produced by it on the mind of the Queen will be powerful enough to withdraw her from the intrigues which are constantly at work around her.

**ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE THE FOREIGN DEBT OF BUENOS AYRES.**—The Times city article of Tuesday, the 23d, says an English paper, contains a letter, signed "A Bondholder since 1855." The letter relates to what the Times calls the "disgraceful expedient lately practiced by Buenos Ayres, of making an offer to compromise its foreign debt, and subsequently taking advantage of the fact of the bondholders having suggested some modifications, which the Finance Minister was well aware would be required, as a pretext for summarily cancelling the negotiation. Practices of this description have always been common among the defaulting South American States, and have done much to create that peculiar feeling with which they are regarded." The writer of the letter alluded to points out that certain law is consigned to the bondholders having been illegally dealt with, Lord Clarendon is bound to interfere, and that it is hoped, if a clear case of the kind can be made out, that prompt proceedings will be adopted. The Times thinks, however, that apart from the mere technicalities of international law, Government owes something to the bondholders of these states, since to a certain extent they countenance them in their intimacy by receiving their ministers at the British Court.

**THE SOUND DUES.**—Recent advices from Copenhagen speak of the deliberation of the Sound Dues Conference as proceeding very satisfactorily, so that a result may be expected about the middle of October. Now that the principal of capitalization has been accepted by England, Prussia and France, in addition to Sweden, Russia and Oldenburg, which gave in their adhesion at an earlier stage, there remains nothing to settle but the amount of the indemnification payable by each State, and the manner in which that payment shall be effected. A special conference for fixing the amount of indemnity will be held at Copenhagen in November.

**GAMBLING ON THE PRESIDENT.**—We learn that there is quite an active trade done in San Francisco, California, in the way of betting upon the result of the coming election. We heard, says one of the papers published in that city, of one party who bet various sums during the day, even on Buchanan, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000. Another bet of \$3,000 was made that Fremont would be the next President, to get which a Buchanan man gave \$50. From the way in which the money was posted yesterday there is no reason to talk of a scarcity of it in the market.

We have heard it stated that even here, in Granada, there were considerable sums staked upon the result.

The widow of Lord Byron is yet alive and hearty. She has recently purchased the residence of the late poet, Rogers, in London.



**CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION**

It would appear from the following, which we take from the London Times, that the Central American question is not yet quite settled:

Is the Central American question really to come on again? We consigned it only three or four days ago to an honorable grave, and made a funeral oration over it. We briefly epitomized its history from infancy to middle age, and from middle age to decline and death. The last farewell was before us in the shape of a document with the names of "Clarendon" and "Herran" at the bottom. The document finally disposed of the difficulty of British occupation of Central America, and with the disposal of that difficulty the whole question seemed to rest. Is the grave to open and the corpse to come to life again? This Central American ghost is a very difficult one to lay, and, though everybody has been saying "Rest, rest, perturbed spirit," for a long time, it seems to be out again with the cockerowing, for American cocks are very powerful crows. No English cocks crow—not even the unearthly guttural of the Cochinchina—can call up ghosts now-a-days. But the Washington breed appear to have this miraculous power, and to be on support with the subterranean kingdom. Washington magic has the power of raising dead questions to life again, so that when everybody is comfortably asleep, in the faith that some old topic of strife is at last entirely and finally settled, and never will be heard of again, in walks the ghost. How often have the words been said, or something like them, within these last three or four days, "Well, the American question is settled at last—that is a good thing, over!" But is it settled? Here is the conclusion of the report of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Amos B. Corwin, with reference to certain disturbances at Panama, attended with loss of life to some American citizens connected with, or passengers by the new railway:

"I feel it a duty incumbent on me to recommend the immediate occupancy of the Isthmus, from ocean to ocean, by the United States, as the best practicable mode to insure safety and tranquillity to the transit, unless New Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection and make speedy and ample amends for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama."

The Cabinet at Washington is now sitting upon this proposal, and though Mr. Marcy is understood to be against it, it is reported to be backed by the President and Mr. Jefferson Davis. It is unnecessary, of course, to say that such a proceeding could not possibly be allowed by the British Government.

**NAVAL GUNNERY.**—In firing into masses of timber, or any solid substance, that velocity which can but just penetrate will occasion the greatest shake, and tear off the greatest number of and largest splinters; consequently, in close actions, shot discharged with the full quantity of powder tears off fewer splinters than balls fired from the same nature of guns with reduced charges. In naval actions, shot intended to take effect upon the hull of an enemy should rather be discharged with a falling than with a rising side; but such pieces as may be appointed specially to act against the masts and rigging, should be fired, on the contrary, with the rising motion, the aim being taken low. In all close actions, the great object should be to strike as often as possible the enemy's hull. One or two twenty-four pound shot taking effect just below the water line, and perhaps perforating both sides of a small vessel, will in general either force her to surrender, or send her to the bottom; and such an injury is much more likely to be occasioned by firing with a falling than with a rising motion. —[N. Y. Mirror.

**Esq.**—We should hardly think any one would be puzzled to account for this emblematic combination of letters at the end of a man's name; it is still more singular that any sensible man should be alarmed at having it stuck on his own name. Yet a contemporary evidently thinks that mischief lurks within this alphabetic trio, and gives vent to his excited feelings in the following manner:

What is the meaning, in this country, of Esquire, or Esq.? We wish somebody would inform us. We are not in possession of Noah Webster's Dictionary, and our devil declares it beats his sagacity all to pieces. We find it applied to all sorts of persons. The lawyer is called Esq., the justice of the peace is denominated Esq., the postmaster is yeopled Esq., the militia captain is dubbed Esq., the merchant is an Esq., the innkeeper is an Esq., the master printer is an Esq., the journeyman printer is an Esq., and, *libera nos domine*, even the editor is occasionally complimented with the appendage of Esq. We, ourselves, have sometimes an Esq. dangling upon the superscription of our letters. We do not know what to think of it. It has a suspicious aspect; it is, to say the least, very ambiguous; and were it not that the letters are very civil, business-like, and now and then containing cash, we should think the Esq. intended as an insult. At any rate, we would give all the honor we have ever derived, or ever shall derive from the word, to know its meaning.

**TELEGRAPHING.**—We learn from an English paper that Professor Morse has succeeded in telegraphing over the united wires of the Magnetic Telegraph of the English and Irish Company, a distance of 2000 miles, at the rate of two hundred and ten signals per minute, thus proving the practicability of an Atlantic communication.

**BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE PARIS OPERA.**—A Paris letter-writer records quite piquantly his observations behind the scenes at the opera between the acts of a new ballet:

Arriving at the top of the staircase, you find yourself at once among side-scenes, coils of rope, machinists, pompiers and opera girls. The latter swarm in this locality during the performance, leaving the great room in the further extremity devoted expressly to their use for the dancing place near the front; here they receive their friends. Ordinarily, it is nothing extraordinary, I know, the sight presented behind the scenes, but upon this evening there were among the visitors one or two distinguished personages—though, for that matter, the crowd is always distinguished—a circumstance which has led me to mark particularly the occasion.

Leaning against a huge canvas rock, who should I see in all his glory but the Marshal Duke Pelissier talking with M<sup>lle</sup> Legrain, a young lady of no great personal beauty, but of miraculous dancing powers. The Marshal was smiling like a basket of chips, and so was Mademoiselle. In a moment he was surrounded by a host of coryphees, brought up in gallant array by his brother-in-arms, Caurobert, who seemed to know and be loved by the whole of the divinities in sight. The Duke attracted the most flattering attention. Undoubtedly, he found his reception by the world this side of the *traverse* more gratifying than that of the other, and he let himself completely out in the enjoyment of the chattering and buzzing going on about him.

The sight all around, for a moment or two, was most singular. Here a knot of dancing girls, with shawls thrown over their shoulders, conversed together, sipping eau-de-cologne, cold bouillon, or Madeira wine and water, given them by attending mothers, or bouques, who, clothed in musty habiliments, waited patiently in the back-ground, ready to be of any service to children or mistresses. In fours, at each of the three back wings, stood the eleven who were to perform the aerial parts; some were already attached by the shoulders and waists to the long wires descending from away up high, from the men in the posts, which were instrumental in their flights; others were submitting to the arrangement, and donning the "airy harness" by the aid of busy, active little fellows employed by the theatre. About them were two and three of young men, talking and laughing, and giving them bon-bons, and having a very jolly time with the stationary angels. The ladies were everywhere pointing their feet, raising their limbs on a level, pointing on their toes, and munching sugar-plums, and maintaining all the time a chatter, chatter, chatter, which drew a repeated "shish" from the stage-inspectors, who were lounging indiscriminately about.

**MARRIAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.**—We are informed by Mr. Taylor, a missionary in New Zealand, that there is no such thing among the Maori as a marriage ceremony. The ancient and most general way of obtaining a wife was for the gentleman to summon his friends, and make a regular *tana*, or fight, to carry off the lady by force, and oftentimes with great violence. Even when a girl was bestowed in marriage by her parents, frequently some distant relatives would feel aggrieved, and fancy they had a greater right to her as a wife of one of their tribe; or, if the girl had eloped with some one on whom she had placed her affection, then her father or brothers would refuse their consent, and in either case would carry a *tana* against the husband and his friends, to regain possession of the girl, either by persuasion or force. If confined in a house they would pull it down, and, if they gained access, then a fearful contest would ensue. The unfortunate female, thus placed between two contending parties, would soon be divested of every rag of clothing, and thus would be seized by her head, hair, or limbs, and as those who contended for her became tired with the struggle, fresh combatants would supply their places from the rear, climbing over the shoulders of their friends, and so edge themselves into the mass immediately around the woman, whose cries and shrieks would be unheeded by them.

In this way the poor creature was often nearly torn to pieces. These savage contests sometimes ended in the strongest party bearing off in triumph the naked person of the bride; in some cases, after a long season of suffering, she recovered, to be given to a person for whom she has no affection; in others, to die within a few hours, or days, from the injuries she has received. But, it was not uncommon for the weaker party, when they found they could not prevail, to put an end to the contest by suddenly plunging a spear into the woman's bosom, to hinder her from becoming the property of another. Even in the case when it was agreeable, it was still customary for the bridegroom to go with a party, and appear to take her away by force, her friends yielding her up after a feigned struggle. A few days afterward, the parents of the lady, with all her relatives, came to the bridegroom to answer for his pretended abduction. After much speaking, and apparent anger, the bridegroom generally made a handsome present of fine mats, &c., giving the party an abundant feast.

**A TIGHT PLACE.**—During a thunder storm in the town of Berne recently, says the Albany Knickerbocker, the electric fluid struck an apple tree against which a young man by the name of Lawrence was leaning. It split the tree from top to bottom, making a gap sufficiently large to let Mr. L. slip in about a foot, immediately after which it sprung to, and held him as tight as if he had been in a steel trap. Before he could be extricated, a resort to axes and crowbars became necessary. This is probably one of the tightest places that Mr. L. ever got into.

**THE MURAT FAMILY.**

The name of Prince Murat has been so frequently mentioned recently in connection with possible events in Naples, that a brief glance at the history of his family will be found highly interesting. It is alleged, in some quarters, that the Murats constitute a considerable party in the Neapolitan dominions; while in others the existence of any such party is unreservedly denied. It is also alleged that Louis Napoleon clandestinely favors the pretensions of his cousin. But, whatever may be the value of all the statements put forth in the public journals, we have not yet learned that the Prince, who is surrounded by some distinguished enemies of the Bourbons of Naples, is truly indifferent to the progress of events in the Italian peninsula, although his claims to the Crown of the Two Sicilies are certainly anything but legitimate.

The life of his late father, Joachim Murat, of Naples, is one of the most extraordinary in modern times, presenting a succession of those signal vicissitudes which occur only to the experience of a few men, conspicuously illustrating the danger which ever attends an unscrupulous ambition, as well as the instability of the grandeur and greatness which sometimes invest the path of the successful adventurer. The son of a publican of La Bastide, Joachim Murat, in early life assisted in his father's business, which he was destined to follow, having evinced no desire for intellectual study, or for mechanical pursuits. As he grew older, he became so careless as to be utterly incapable of attending to the business, or even grooming his father's horses. His dissipation did great injury to the establishment, and ultimately he parted with his father.

A roving disposition impelled him directly towards Paris, where he earned a livelihood for some time as a *valet de place*, and as a waiter to a *restaurateur*. The employment was irksome to one with a passion for romantic adventure; and, entering the army, he commenced a career in which he ultimately won a crown and the fame of being one of the greatest cavalry generals who ever lived. His fortunes were intimately associated with those of Napoleon from the opening of the campaign in Italy in 1796, until the battle of Leipzig, while the relationship was materially strengthened by a marriage with the sister of the Emperor. In command of the cavalry, he performed bold and glorious feats at Marengo; in pursuit of the Austrians from Ulm; at Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He accompanied Napoleon in the disastrous expedition to Moscow, conducting the retreat from Smorgoni.

Joachim, like his master, did not enjoy a lengthened tenure of sovereign authority. He was proclaimed King of the Two Sicilies in 1808, on Napoleon "transferring" his brother Joseph to Madrid. Joachim was not endowed with many noble qualities, but by great display and apparent frankness of manners, he for some time enjoyed the good feeling of the people. He, however, subsequently betrayed the weakness of his character: while the fortunes of Napoleon were on the wane, Joachim, looking to the safety of his throne, volunteered to join the alliance against him; negotiations were opened with Austria and England, and conducted with treachery on all sides; and it is needless to say that they did not result to the advantage of the wavering monarch. The news of Waterloo reduced him to temporary despair; but, in an evil moment, he resolved upon one more attempt to recover his kingdom. The fate of the ill-starred expedition from Corsica is memorable. A gale of wind scattered the vessels, containing only 200 men, and Murat found himself at Pizzo, with only thirty followers. He was captured, and shot on the 13th of October, 1816, exclaiming to his executioners, as he threw away the white handkerchief offered to bandage his eyes, "Avoid the face, aim at the heart."

**A DINNER WITH WASHINGTON.**—While Washington was at West Point, at the close of 1778, fortifying that strong position, says "Notes and Queries," he bethought him of inviting a certain Dr. Cochran to dinner, and his letter of invitation, besides giving a picture of the style of living at headquarters, is more remarkable, since it is almost the only instance of sportive writing in all Washington's correspondence. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Doctor: I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but am I not in honor bound to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is covered is more essential, and shall be the purport of my letter. Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a dish of beans or greens, almost imperceptible, decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, which I presume will be the case to-morrow, we have two beefsteaks or dishes of pies in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which, without them, would be about twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover that apples will make pies, and it is a question if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beefsteak. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron, (not become so by the labor of scouring,) I shall be happy to see them."

When is the weather favorable to hay making?—"rains pitchforks."

**TWO GERMAN LEGENDS.**

**THE DOUBLE DEATH.**—A certain queen lay dead on her bed of state in a room hung with black. At night the room was lighted with wax-tapers, and a captain with forty-nine men, was stationed on guard in an ante-chamber. Towards midnight the captain hearing a *coch-and-six* draw up to the castle, went down to meet it, when he was met by a lady of noble appearance, clad in mourning, who asked his permission to remain a short time by the dead body. He objected, that it was not in his power to grant her request; but she called herself by a familiar name, and argued that, as the late queen's *gouvernante*, she had a right to see her before she was buried. He wavered for some time; but she became so urgent, that he could excuse himself no longer. He therefore led her into the room, and having closed the door upon her, walked up and down outside. After a while he stopped, listened, and peeped through the key-hole, when, lo! he beheld the dead queen sitting upright and whispering to the lady, with her eyes closed, and without any sign of life beyond a slight movement of the lips. He ordered the soldiers to peep, one after the other, and all of them saw the same thing. When he himself returned to the key-hole the dead queen was slowly resuming her former position on the state-bed. Soon afterwards the lady came out of the room, and was conducted down stairs by the captain, who felt while he led her to the carriage, that her hand was as cold as ice. The coach went off as fast as it had come, and the captain perceived that the horses breathed fire in the distance. On the following morning news arrived that the *gouvernante*, who lived at a country-house several miles off, had died at the very hour at which she had sat by the dead body.

**THE MYSTERIOUS OCEAN.**—About an hour's journey from Allersweiler, and in a beautiful valley, lies the village of Euseenthal, which takes its name from a convent, that was once celebrated, but has now completely disappeared. The choir of the convent church is, however, still left and is used as a place of worship. All sorts of things are said in the village about the enormous wealth of the convent, especially about a certain golden organ, that once stood in the church and was played during divine service. When the convent on one occasion was attacked by enemies, the first care of the monks was to secure this treasure. They dragged it to a marsh which was formerly in the valley, and sank it as deep as they could. However, they had saved their treasure to no purpose, inasmuch as they were compelled to flee, and died in distant parts, while the convent fell to ruin. Every one is perfectly aware that the organ is still somewhere in the neighborhood of the church, but the precise spot where it lies is utterly unknown. Nevertheless, every seven years it rises out of the depths at midnight, and its sublime tones are heard in the far distance. Nothing is at all comparable to the gentle breathings of the golden pipes in the open air during the solemn stillness of night. Soon the soft tones swell into mighty billows of sound, which rush through the narrow valley until the noise again subsides, and ends with a light echo in the forest. But no one has ventured to obtain a sight of the organist who holds the music in his power; and thus the discovery of the treasure is reserved for the future.

**WOTYAKIAN AVARICE.**—The Wotyaks live on both banks of the Wyatka, and belong to the Uralian family. Their principal characteristic is avarice. The Wotyak raises everything he needs, seldom goes into a place of trade, and very rarely rises to such a pitch of generosity as to treat his wife or daughter to a neckerchief. A Wotyak once brought his blind father to a physician, and said: "Uncle, I have heard that you make eyes. There is my blind father—can you make him some eyes?" The doctor examined the invalid, and said that he could easily be cured. "What'll you take for making them?" asked the Wotyak. "Can you give me ten roubles (six dollars)?" "No, uncle, that's too much; take six roubles." "Very well, I will cure him for six roubles." "And will you make both eyes for six roubles?" "Both—that is understood." "Well, I'll give you three roubles, uncle—make him one eye; he is so old, one eye will be enough for him."

**JOSEPH THE SECOND, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.**—To avoid all inconvenient solemnities of reception and such like, he assumed the *incognito* of a Count of Falkenstein—a title which he took from an estate which had originally belonged to his father. This *incognito* often led to the most amusing scenes. Once, on his road to Paris, he arrived at a post-house where the postmaster was just going to have his child christened. He at once offered himself as sponsor. The priest asked him his name. "Joseph." "But the surname?" "Joseph (the) Second." "What station or profession?" "Emperor." The amazement of the parents soon gave way to an outburst of gratitude, as the Emperor made his little godson a very rich present. At Rhelms he arrived before his suite, and was just shaving, when the inquisitive host asked him whether he belonged to the suite of the Emperor, and what office he held about him? "I shave him sometimes," was Joseph's answer.

A tall, green sort of a well-dressed fellow walked into a Broadway saloon the other day, where they were talking politics upon a high key, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Where are the Democrats? Show me a Democrat, gentlemen, and I'll show you a liar!" In an instant a man stood before the noisy inquirer, in a warlike attitude, and exclaimed: "I am a Democrat sir!" "You are?" "Yes, sir, I am!" "Well, just you step round the corner with me, and I'll show you a fellow who said I couldn't find a Democrat in the ward! Aint he a liar, I should like to know?"

**G. H. WINES & CO'S.**  
**NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS**  
**SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA**  
**EXPRESS!**

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 OWEN DUFFY, Agent pro tem.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

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

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

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

A real estate and money brokerage business will also engage the attention of the firm.  
 Office in Post-Office Building.  
 Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

**Tabor & Duffy,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW**  
 Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.  
**JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.**  
**OWEN DUFFY, }**

**Dr. Augustus Post**  
**TENDERS HIS SERVICES** to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of **MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY**  
 Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

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

**Lost,**  
 BY the subscriber, \$550 in Script. One piece drawn for \$500, and one for \$50, and a Land Warrant drawn for 500 acres of land. They were all drawn in my name, and as means have been taken to render them of no value to any other person, the finder will confer a great favor by sending them to El Nicaraguense office, or which he will receive a suitable reward  
**FREDERICK ROMAR**  
 Granada November 8th, 1856.

**Notice.**  
 I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.  
 M. A. THOMAN.  
 Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

**Kewen, Sanders & Handlin,**  
**ABROGADOS,**  
 GRANADA, NICARAGUA.  
 Los Señores KEWEN, SANDERS Y HANDLIN ejerceán su profesion de abogacia en todos los tribunales de los Departamentos Meridional y Oriental, y en el Departamento de Leon.  
 Se dará atencion particular al cobro de reclamos en contra del gobierno.  
 Titulos, Hipotecas, Arrendamientos, etc., serán ejecutados con prontitud, y á precios moderados.  
 Tambien se ocuparán en negocios de corraje en bienes raices y dinero.  
 Despacho en la casa del Correo.  
 Granada, Noviembre 1 de 1856.

**Importante Aviso.**  
 DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL, }  
 Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }  
 La Oficina del archivero de titulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.  
 Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus titulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.  
**A. GILLIS.**

**Notice.**

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2d Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

**ALEXANDER JONES,**  
 Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,  
 Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,  
 J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.  
**GILBERT TITUS,**  
 Public Administrator, O. D.  
 Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 5th day of January, 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law:

N. C. Breckenridge, Myer Schafer,  
 Henry Soule, Edward H. Laws,  
 Jennings Estelle, D. H. Wheeler.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.  
**GILBERT TITUS,**  
 Public Administrator O. D.  
 Granada, October 25, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

**CHARLES GORDEN,**  
**CHARLES CALLAHAN,**  
**JULIUS KIEL.**

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.  
**GILBERT TITUS,**  
 Public Administrator O. D.  
 Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

**Notice.**

ALL PERSONS buying claims against the estate of Henry Kane, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, before the third day of February next, otherwise they will be barred in payment, according to law. And all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their papers in the hands of the officer for collection.

**D. E. HAYNES,** Administrator,  
 with the Will annexed.  
 Granada, November 3d, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.  
**A. GILLIS,**  
 Recorder for the Oriental Department.  
 Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

**Recorder's Office.**

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.  
**AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,**  
 Recorder of the Meridional Department.  
 Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

**DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM** the citizens of Granada that he has opened  
**A DRUG STORE.**  
 Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.  
 The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.  
 Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

| Class of Property.      | Name of Estate.   | Property of               | Remarks.                   | Value.   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Rosario,          | José Antonio Lopez,       | Trees in full bearing,     | \$14,000 |
| Do. do.                 | Candelaria,       | Do.                       | Young trees,               | 10,000   |
| Do. Cattle,             | Las Cruz,         | Do.                       | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do.                       | A row of six stores,       | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao       | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| and Indigo,             | Pital,            | Juan José Ruiz,           | .....                      | 8,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Paraizo,          | Do.                       | .....                      | 14,000   |
| Do. Indigo,             | Jesus Maria,      | Do.                       | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do.                       | Large adobe,               | 8,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | San Francisco,    | José J. Arguello Arce     | .....                      | 18,000   |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | Abandoned estate,          | 500      |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 5,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Yndilacio Maleaño,        | .....                      | 2,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 10,000   |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Pital,            | Francisco Guerra,         | .....                      | 2,000    |
| House and lot in Rivas, | .....             | Do.                       | Row partially burnt.       | 10,000   |
| Houses in Rivas,        | Santa Fé,         | José M. Maleaño,          | .....                      | 18,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Juan Davila,      | Do.                       | .....                      | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | .....             | Do.                       | Long row,                  | 7,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Felipe & S. Saena,        | Near Tolo—some wild la ds, | 3,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | El Viejo,         | Clemente Santos,          | Old estate, near Rivas,    | 1,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | Large adobe,               | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| House and property in   | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| San Juan del Sur,       | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Felipe Aviles,            | .....                      | 8,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | With wild lands,           | .....    |
| 3 Haciendas de Cacao,   | Salitre,          | F. & E. Carazo,           | .....                      | 27,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Jocote—La Galpa,  | D. Lopez & B. Darce       | .....                      | 7,000    |
| Do. do.                 | David,            | R. & José Caracas,        | Two-thirds of the estate,  | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | P. Rivas & family,        | .....                      | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Esperanza,        | José Alfaro,              | Containing 150 acres,      | 2,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Obitain,          | Do.                       | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Juan Agilar,              | .....                      | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Palmar,           | Pablo Torres,             | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Palmar,           | .....                     | .....                      | 2,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | U. Bustos & family,       | Near St. George,           | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do. do.                   | .....                      | 2,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | DeCerde & family          | .....                      | 2,500    |
| Do. do.                 | Javia,            | Do. do.                   | .....                      | 500      |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | R. Pais & family,         | .....                      | 1,200    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Las Lajas,        | Do. do.                   | On the Plaza,              | 2,000    |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do. do.                   | Do.                        | 1,200    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do. do.                   | Shed,                      | 400      |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Inocente Huete            | .....                      | 5,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Mercedon,         | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| Sugar Estate and        | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| Aguardiente Distille-   | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| ry near Rivas,          | .....             | Pedro Chamorro,           | .....                      | 10,000   |
| House in Rivas,         | .....             | Do. do.                   | .....                      | 500      |
| Sugar state near Ino-   | .....             | .....                     | .....                      | .....    |
| tapee,                  | .....             | Do. do.                   | .....                      | 1,200    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Mercedon,         | Pedro Joaquin,            | eld,                       | 50,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Agua Agria,       | Dionisia Fernando,        | .....                      | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Chamo ro&family,          | .....                      | 3,000    |
| Cattle Estate,          | Jesus Maria,      | Do. do.                   | .....                      | 12,000   |
| Do. do.                 | St. Rosa,         | Do. do.                   | .....                      | 15,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Fulgencia Vega,           | .....                      | 18,000   |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 15,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | St. Jeronimo,     | Do.                       | .....                      | 15,000   |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 1,500    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Nicacio del Castillo,     | .....                      | 3,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | Near Malaco,               | 4,000    |
| Coffee Estate,          | .....             | Antonio Barbareno,        | .....                      | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 4,400    |
| Stock Ranch,            | El Falacio,       | Do.                       | .....                      | 1,000    |
| Plantain Walk,          | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 2,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | José Maria Estrada,       | .....                      | 200      |
| Plantain Walk,          | .....             | Do.                       | Near Granada,              | .....    |
| House in Masaya,        | .....             | Lino Cesar,               | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Caracol,          | Do.                       | .....                      | 3,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Luis Montiel,             | Near San Roque,            | 6,000    |
| Plantain Walk,          | .....             | Do.                       | Near Vegas,                | 500      |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Narciso Espinoza,         | .....                      | 4,500    |
| 3 Houses in Granada,    | .....             | Maria Luisa Horan,        | .....                      | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | José Uhabu,               | .....                      | 5,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Malaco,           | Do.                       | .....                      | 4,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Rosario Vivas,            | Granada Hotel,             | 9,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 9,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Ponciano Coral,           | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Pelar Marengo,            | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 2,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Carrota,          | Do.                       | .....                      | 11,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Do.                       | 1,500 cattle, 200 horses,  | 11,000   |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | At Malaco,                 | 1,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | St. Teresa,       | Fernando Cuzman,          | .....                      | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 12,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | .....             | 1,500 cattle, 300 horses, | .....                      | 6,000    |
| House in Granada,       | Walaco,           | Joaquina Horan,           | .....                      | 3,000    |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 1,500    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Pedro Sequerra,           | .....                      | 1,000    |
| Houses in Granada,      | .....             | Yrena Horan,              | .....                      | 10,000   |
| Hacienda de Cacao,      | Remates,          | Hairs of J. L. Sandoval   | .....                      | 9,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | .....             | Felipe Cabezas,           | .....                      | 8,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Miguel uiterex,           | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | San Pablo,        | Do.                       | .....                      | 4,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Merced,           | L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa,   | 500 cattle,                | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Chilamullilo,     | Do.                       | 2,50 cattle, 400 horses,   | 5,000    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Leandro Selayo,           | 600 cattle, 50 horses,     | 6,000    |
| Stock Ranch,            | Quebrada Honda,   | Do.                       | .....                      | .....    |
| Do. do.                 | Ostquito,         | Do.                       | .....                      | .....    |
| Do. do.                 | San Jacinto,      | Miguel Bolaños & Bros.    | 2,500 cattle, 200 horses,  | 17,000   |
| Do. do.                 | San Francisco and | Do.                       | 2,500 cattle, 500 horses,  | 20,000   |
| Do. do.                 | Las Maderas,      | Do.                       | .....                      | .....    |
| Do. do.                 | San Roque,        | Avilez & Chamorro,        | .....                      | 14,000   |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Do.                       | .....                      | 41,000   |
| Stock Ranch,            | San Blas,         | Domingo Jarquin,          | 700 cattle, 100 horses,    | 6,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Terrabona,        | Manuel Alvarado,          | 500 cattle, 100 horses,    | 5,000    |
| Do. do.                 | Corpus Christi,   | Manuel Garcia,            | 600 cattle, 100 horses,    | 4,500    |
| Do. do.                 | San Antonio,      | Timoteo Lacayo,           | 800 cattle, 50 horses,     | 4,500    |
| House in Granada,       | .....             | Clito Mayorga,            | .....                      | 3,800    |

**T O T A L.** \$753,000  
 Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaime and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

**CHARLES L. FISHER, MARSHAL.**



## Parte Española.

Sábado, Nov. 22 de 1856.

### NUESTRA ULTIMA BATALLAS.

El valor y osadía desplegados por los americanos en su ataque á Masaya el doce de octubre último, cuando solamente con la mitad, poco mas ó menos de la fuerza del enemigo, lograron repelerlos de todos los puntos y casas que iban ocupando, hasta que se vieron tan completamente asediados, que en una hora mas de fuego hubieran sido completamente espulsados del lugar en que se habian hecho fuertes: la desesperada defensa de americanos indisciplinados en Granada, en donde ciento cincuenta hombres resistieron con tan buen éxito el ataque combinado de una fuerza aliada de mil doscientos hombres, y la agresión de enemigos secretos por veinticuatro horas: la batida del enemigo en la ruta del tránsito por el brigadier general Hornsby, con una fuerza que no igualaba en número á la quinta parte de la del enemigo, el diez del corriente, y el completo triunfo de nuestros soldados en el mismo terreno bajo las órdenes del general Walker, el doce (dos días después) en donde, con unos cuatrocientos hombres, puso en completa derrota á mil doscientos de las fuerzas contrarias, formarán época en la historia del valor y denuedo americanos.

Se encuentran muy pocos ejemplos en la historia, en que una fuerza de hombres por mas agueridos que fuesen, marchasen contra un enemigo tres ó cuatro tantos mas numeroso, fuertemente parapetado, y que lograsen no solo espulsarlos de sus atrincheramientos, sino tambien derrotarlos completamente.

Toda la experiencia pasada sirve para probar que una pequeña partida atrincherada es igual á muchas veces su numero, si poseen un valor ordinario, y que en muchos casos un simple puñado de hombres han desafiado por meses y años ejércitos enteros de hombres valientes.

Donde un pequeño número ha vencido numerosos cuerpos ha sido regularmente en campo abierto. Aquí el verdadero valor tiene una oportunidad para distinguirse, y el verdadero talento militar para desarrollarse. En un campo abierto fué donde el general Taylor batió las numerosas fuerzas mexicanas; en batallas campales fué en donde Napoleón edificó su reputación y reivindicó el honor é idalgua de la Francia. Pero Napoleón se estrelló contra la, comparativamente, insignificante ciudad de S. Juan de Acre, porque aquí, en vez de hombres, se vió obligado á pelear contra muros de piedra y otras fortificaciones. Cada vez que llegaban á una acción en campo libre, los soldados ingleses y franceses batían á los rusos; pero los rusos detrás de sus murallas eran aparentemente invencibles. Frecuentemente ha sucedido, que una fuerza sitiadora, diez veces mayor que la de los sitiados, ha fracasado en sus intentonas, y esto aun ayudados por una poderosa fuerza naval. Casi todos los recuerdos de lo pasado demuestran que un hombre detrás de un muro, es, en circunstancias ordinarias, casi igual á tres que le atacasen allí; y que en la mayor parte de los casos, la parte que ataca debería ser mayor que la atacada.

Ahora el reverso de todo esto ha sido el caso con respecto á los americanos en Nicaragua. Aquí pequeñas fuerzas han-

atacado numerosos cuerpos de hombres, en posiciones fuertemente atrincheradas, con mas frecuencia y mayor buen éxito del jamás logrado antes. Aquí la fuerza menor ha obrado siempre en la ofensiva y la mayor en la defensiva. Aquí, contrario á todo lo precedente, las fuerzas menores han logrado invariablemente espulsar las mayores de sus atrincheramientos.

En los Estados-Unidos, la batalla de Buenavista se ha considerado como uno de los mas severos tests del valor americano. La misma Inglaterra paró su atención sobre ella, y se sintió alhajada al poder reclamar su parentesco con un pueblo tan bravo como el americano, mientras la Europa aplaudia, reconociendo el espíritu militar y la osadía de nuestro pueblo. Pero Buenavista era un campo abierto, y los hombres se encontraban solamente con hombres.

Los americanos se han escedido á ellos mismos en este pais. No solamente han vencido cuerpos mas numerosos relativamente, sino que han hecho esto cuando el enemigo se ha hallado resguardado contra sus ataques. Los soldados de Centro-América no han atacado mas que dos veces á los americanos en Nicaragua: una en la bahía de la Virgen, y la otra en Granada. En la bahía de la Virgen, setecientos cincuenta atacaron á ciento veinte; el fuego duró solamente como una hora, y los que atacaron fueron rechazados con gran pérdida. La otra fué el ataque de esta ciudad, cuyo resultado conoce el mundo.

Ahora bien, cuando consideramos que en cada uno de los ejemplos arriba mencionados, la fuerza que atacaba ha sido considerablemente mayor á la atacada, y rechazada con gran pérdida, y que donde quiera que los americanos han atacado al enemigo, han logrado buen éxito con fuerzas muy inferiores en número, la diferencia en lo material de los dos ejércitos quedará patente. Los americanos aquí pelean como si estuviesen empeñados en una arena, bajo la inmediata espectación del mundo entero, y la bravura que despliegan es digna á la vez del objeto por que combaten, y de la admiración de la humanidad.

No está lejos el día en que las últimas acciones de los americanos en este pais se señalarán como superiores á Buenavista, ó Alma, Intermanu, é iguales solamente por la defensa de Leonidas, con sus trescientos espartanos contra las huestes de Xerxes, ó por otros de los mas notables hechos de armas de los tiempos antiguos ó modernos.

En todas partes, en donde se admire el valor se habla va del ejército de Nicaragua. Sus hechos se hallan ya en boca de los jóvenes caballeros y denodados del Norte-América, y de las naciones de Europa; y antes de que transcurran muchas semanas, muchos de los osados y aventureros soldados de la fortuna, que se han encontrado ya enrolados en las guerras europeas vendrán á este pais, donde la fama y el honor están abiertos para todos, y donde el valor es apreciado y nunca queda sin recompensa.

El mas humilde soldado de las filas del ejército de Nicaragua, tiene delante de sí un futuro mas brillante, que el que está abierto á los oficiales de la mayor parte de los ejércitos.

Apenas tiene lugar una pelea, sin que se tomen muchos de las filas y se les revista con una comisión; ni se distingue ninguna persona, sin que se le recompense. Tenemos ahora muchos oficiales de campo de los que servían en las filas hace menos de un año, y casi la mitad de los grados intermediarios, servían como soldados rudos hay pocos meses solamente. Un ejército construido bajo este principio fué el que hizo inven-

cible á Napoleon, y el que colocará últimamente al general Walker, á la cabeza de los hombres mas valientes del mundo.

### LA PRISIONERA DE HERISCO.

Era el castillo de Herisco propiedad y antigua residencia de la ilustre familia Lahar: muerto sin herederos el último poseedor, otorgó testamento en favor de su muger, y aquel feudo pasó á la senora de Lahar. Un caballero de las inmediaciones, Francisco Thurzó, señor de Lictava codiciaba tan rico dominio y ofreció su mano á la viuda, no por amor, sino con el fin de obtenerlo. Temía esta las fatales consecuencias de un casamiento desproporcionado; avaricia y celosa de su libertad desechó la oferta del joven Thurzó; mas llevada de su bondadoso corazón, y pensando con razon que lo que aquel queria, era sin duda los cuantiosos bienes que poseia, lo adoptó por hijo, como único medio de satisfacer su codicia. Aceptó el joven tan ventajosa proposición, y se estableció en la residencia de Herisco en compañía de su madre adoptiva. Conservábase esta fresca y robusta, y prometia vivir largo tiempo, circunstancia que irritaba la ambiciosa cupidéz de su heredero. Impaciente en fin, de entrar en plena y absoluta posesion de tan inmensos bienes, concibe el parricida pensamiento de hacer pasar por loca á su madre adoptiva, y con este infame pretexto la encerró en un calabozo. Hácese en seguida reconocer señor de Herisco y de sus dependencias, y trata de casarse con una rica señorita de aquel contorno. Pero Dios no quiso tolerar tanta ingratitude y maldad, pues que el castigo siguió inmediatamente al crimen. Acométele una negra y devoradora tristeza; aterradora imágenes inquietan é interrompen su sueño, y la sombra de un bienhechora bárbaramente sacrificada, le persigue por todas partes. Eran espantosas las penas que sufría el degradado; todo le aterrizzaba, húa de la compañía de los hombres, y esta soledad en donde los remordimientos le lanzaban, hacian mas cruel su lamentable situación. Asi vivía, ó por mejor decir, luchaba con las penas de un infierno anticipado, cuando cierto dia se presentó un monje á las puertas del castillo, preguntado por su señora conducido á su maldad, le hace ver lo irritado que estaba el cielo contra él, escándalo que habia dado al pueblo, y la necesidad de poner pronto término á su iniquidad; aconséjale en fin ponga inmediatamente en libertad á su madre adoptiva, y le amenaza con severo castigo si no repara al momento su bárbara ingratitude inútil pena el monje permanece dia y noche en la puerta del castillo, acusándole en alta voz de su crimen, y llamándole á comparecer ante el juicio de Dios.

Irritado Thurzó mandó poner en un calabozo; mas á la mañana siguiente otro monje de piedra de color alatura, le reemplaza en la puerta del castillo. Hácelo derribar y destruir; pero en vano, el signo acusador aparece todavia; veinte veces es derribado, y otras tantas vuelve mas terrible, grande, y amenazador. Difunde esta noticia, corre de boca en boca, propágase el terror, y se generaliza; todos sus habitantes huyen y desamparan el anatematizado Herisco; amigos, parientes, criados, todos se alejan espantados, y Thurzó, vencido se resuelve en fin, á aplacar la cólera del cielo, dando libertad á su víctima; pero ya era tarde: cuando abrió el calabozo la desgraciada señora Lahar acababa de exhalar su último suspiro.

De allí á pocos dias declarase un incendio que devoró el castillo y sus dependencias: intenta el ambicioso levantino de sus ruinas, y apenas si una mitad se hallaba reconstruido, cuando se desploma y aplasta á los trabajadores.

De-de aquella época permanece en ruinas, y como continúa siendo objeto de reprobación y de terror, es probable que nunca salga de su melancólico estado, pues que el hombre conserva siempre horror y repugnancia hácia todo lo que le representa y recuerda desagradables y siniestros pensamientos. Su aspecto desolador trasmittirá de generacion en generacion el recuerdo de un ejemplar castigo de la ingratitude y de la avaricia.

### Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

Por el Obispo Don Pedro Augustin Morelli, en 1.52.

### GRANADA.

Pudiera sin embargo ponerse corriente con facilidad: en Granada hay dos medias galeras fuertes y capaces pertenecientes á V. M. Construyéronse para la invasion del zambo mosquito, que se halla en suspenso; y ellas sin mas ejercicio que ir una cada dos veces á llevar provisiones de boca al castillo: el resto del tiempo permanecen amarradas en el puerto de las isletas, listante media legua de la ciudad; entonces son guardadas por dos hombres de su tripulacion que componen el número de 18, tenientes, pilotos, pagados estos á razon de diez y seis pesos, y aquellos de siete: unos y otros ganan su sueldo pendiente la invernada, esta por otra parte es muy nociva á las galeras, porque se vician y hasta se van á pique, como acaba de suceder con la una de ellas. Últimamente el enemigo zambo y los ingleses dominan la costa del norte, ó para hacer daño á los españoles, ó para corromperlos en sus comercios. Parece pues conveniente que estas galeras se habilitasen y saliesen armadas en guerra á correr aquellas costas, al mismo tiempo podrán ir cargadas de algunos frutos del pais, por el flete correspondiente, y escoltar á las chatas del comercio, que transitan á los dos mencionados puertos: de este modo las galeras serian mas útiles á los vasallos y menos gravosas á la real hacienda. Los enemigos y extranjeros se retirarian, el comercio volveria á florecer, y aquellos moradores, por fin, mejorarian de fortuna.

La que en este tiempo han tenido y de que al presente gozan sobretener, es trabajosa: consiste en transportar sus ganados á Guatemala y venderlos á cambio de ropas: estas por precios excesivos, y aquellos por lo que quieren sus compradores; el mayor atraso no es este, sino que en el discurso de la caminata, unos se causan y otros se ahuyentan con notable pérdida del dueño por el número cuantioso: en medio sin embargo, de no tener otra negociacion para sus adelantamientos, se portan con una moderada decencia. Tienen sus casas adornadas de pinturas primorosas con marcos dorados, y las demas alhajas correspondientes; ruedan caleas, se vax pelucas, brocados, tisúes, franjas, y un tren muy aparatado. No sé en fin, si las apariencias se conforman con las realidades.

El territorio y jurisdicción que goza, se estiende á cuarenta y cinco leguas de longitud y treinta y dos de latitud: en ellas hay diferentes pueblos y haciendas, de que se ha tratado y se tratará en su propio lugar: tocan á este las que caen bajo el curato de la referida ciudad: cuentanse pues once trapiches de moler azúcar, cincuenta y dos haciendas de ganado mayor, veinte haciendas de cacao, diez y ocho chacras, labores de maiz y otras miniestras: en tres de las principales hay hermita, á donde acuden los circunvecinos á oír misa. En conclusion, computadas las familias existentes en la ciudad, barrios y haciendas mencionadas, se reducen á 700 y las personas de confesion y comunión á 5058.

Cincuenta dias me mantuve en esta ciudad. A proporcion del mayor número de capellanías, obras pias, testamentos y dependencias, se aumentó mi trabajo para evacuarlas, pues todas corrían el mismo desórden que en otras partes; procure arreglarlas al método justo que debian tener. Hice tambien órdenes y consagré óleos: en efecto, di todas las providencias necesarias sobre todo lo demas que ocurrió, y puesta la última mano á mi visita, continué mi marcha.

### CASTILLO DE SAN JUAN.

Hallábame con la deliberacion de continuar la visita de la diócesis hasta el Castillo de San Juan: todos me aconsejaron, que el medio breve y fácil era por la laguna, y tomar tierra en algun puerto de Chontales: fui informado que dentro de breves dias una de las dos galeras debía ser despachada con provisiones al Castillo, y que sin estraviar su derrota podia ponerme en mi destino. De este incidente me resultaron vivos deseos de trasportarme al Castillo, con el fin de predicar, confesar y comunicar todo consuelo espiri-



tual á los miserables desterrados que lo habitan. Revié mi intencion al gobernador de la provincia, residente por entonces en Granada. Parecióle muy bien, y me esforcé en mis buenos propósitos: el 21 en fin del mismo mes como á las siete de la mañana pasé al puerto de las isletas y me embarqué en la mencionada galera. Zarpó esta á las diez de la tarde, y después de varias demoras que hizo, comenzó á entrar la prima noche del 24 por el desagüadero de la laguna, conocido vulgarmente por el río de San Juan: pasadas tres horas, llegó en el puerto de los Zabalos, y el bote fué despachado al Castillo á dar aviso para la descarga: sobre las dos de la madrugada del 26 llegaron dos piraguas grandes, en una de ellas venia el teniente del Castillo á cumplimentarme de parte de su comandante, y á conducirme: inmediatamente pasé á su bordo, y al romper el día, salté en tierra en el muelle. Imponderable fué el gusto que sus moradores interron con mi arribo. Pendíame mi demora que se redujo á seis dias, les prediqué otros tantos sermones por las tardes; y cinco por las mañanas un religioso franciscano que llevaba en mi compañía.

Conformé veintiocho personas, confesé á las que acudieron, y ejecuté todo lo demás que consta en el auto que proveí, y es del tenor siguiente:

### CASTILLO DE SAN JUAN.

#### Auto.

En el pueblo del río de San Juan en que se halla situado el Castillo de la Purísima Concepcion á 28 dias del mes de febrero de 1752. El Ilmo. y Rmo. Sr. L. D. Pedro Agustín Morel de Santa Cruz por la gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostólica, dignísimo Sr. Obispo de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de la ciudad de Leon, provincia de Nicaragua, del consejo de S. M. mi Sr.: Dijo que deseando cumplir enteramente con su oficio pastoral y comunicar á los moradores del referido pueblo y Castillo el consuelo espiritual de que los contempló muy necesitados, á causa de que desde su fundacion que fué por el año de 1633, ninguno de los Ilmos. Sres. sus antecesores han practicado esta funcion, por ser necesario para ello, venir embarcado desde la ciudad de Granada y navegar ochenta leguas; las sesenta por la laguna y las veinte por el mencionado río. Deliberó transitar á este sitio á donde logró llegar con felicidad el día sábado, que se contaron 25 del corriente. Y ha sido informado por D. Manuel Fernando Ba raza, Presbítero y capellan propietario del expresado Castillo, que desde el año de 724 en que comenzó á ejercer este ministerio ha estilado bautizar por vía de socorro, á los que nacen en este país y que vayan en tiempo oportuno á recibir los óleos por el cura de la dicha ciudad de Granada, sucediendo que algunos mueren sin ellos, y así mismo que por consumar se solemnemente los referidos bautismos en aquella parroquia, nunca al dicho capellan, ni á sus antecesores se les han con tribuido los derechos acostumbrados, sino al dicho cura, ni tampoco han tenido libro en que sentarlos: que en todos tiempos los dichos capellanes de su propia autoridad han asistido como párrocos á la celebracion de los matrimonios y velaciones de los soldados de dicho Castillo, precediendo las tres amonestaciones dispuestas por el santo Concilio de Trento, y que en caso de que alguno de los contrayentes sea vago da informacion de su soltería ante dicho capellan, y este la remite á la Curia episcopal de la ciudad de Leon, para su aprobacion, y que se le mande licencia para la efectucion del matrimonio. Siendo de la obligacion del pretendiente el pagar cinco pesos y un real en la mencionada Curia; para la dicha aprobacion y licencia, sin que al dicho capellan se le contribuya cosa alguna por el trabajo de hacer la informacion, pues aunque el Ilmo. Sr. Maestro D. Fr. Dionisio de Villavicencio de gloriosa memoria, dignísimo obispo que fué de esta diócesis, mandó, que los derechos fuesen partib es igualmente entre el capellan y los ministros.

### NICARAGUA O RIVAS

En el año de siete del siglo pasado el Dr. Dn. Pedro de Villarreal Obispo de esta Diócesis concedió su licencia para la ereccion de una Iglesia con título de Sta. Cruz en el Valle de Nicaragua. Fun-

dose para esta provincia en que muchos vecinos de la ciudad de Granada distante doce leguas del mencionado Valle, tenían en sus haciendas de cacao y atos de ganado vacano, y que por las muchas grietas de los caminos en verano, ciénegas, atolladeros, y crecientes de río en invierno, no les era posible transitar á la mencionada ciudad: esta licencia fué presentada ante el Dr. Dn. Alonso Criado de Castilla Presidente de Guatemala para que como vice patron real concurrese con la suya, y que al mismo tiempo mandase á los oficiales reales de la provincia cudiesen con cincuenta mil maravedí al sacerdote que administrase en la nueva iglesia. El presidente defirió á la instancia por lo respectivo á la construccion de esta dejando o miso el punto de la renta pretendida. Ni renta en fin, ni sacerdote, ni iglesia pudo conseguirse.

Pasados cincuenta años insistieron los hacendados en su antiguo proyecto tomaron recursos al gobierno superior que residia en la audiencia, ésta, instruida por medio de varios informes resolvió el cinco de octubre de seiscientos cincuenta y siete, que los curas de Granada nombra sen persona idónea para la administracion de los Sacramentos á los vecinos del valle de Nicaragua precediendo examen y aprobacion del Ordinario en la parte mas cómoda y decente que se alvitrase, proyectóse así en la hermita de San Sebastian que los mulatos habian fabricado en el mencionado valle: desde entonces con inmediacion á ella se formaron unas pocas casillas en este intermedio se dió principio á la construccion de la iglesia que debía servir para ayuda de la parroquia, pero no se consumió por la discordia que sobrevino. unos decian que se pasase á los ejidos del pueblo de indios confinante, y otros permanecian constantes en que se pusiese la última mano á la obra iniciada. En efecto, esta quedó suspensa, y solamente se trató de la reedificacion de la hermita que se hallaba apuntalada y en términos de caerse.

Por el año de seiscientos diez y siete la nueva iglesia de Nicaragua se hallaba acabada, y la poblacion tan aumentada que se trató de que fuesen distinguidos con títulos mas honrosos. Los vecinos pues se presentaron en Guatemala ante el presidente maestro de campo D. Francisco Rodríguez de Rivas, pretendiendo que la poblacion se erijese en villa con su cabildo y jurisdiccion, y la iglesia en parroquia con su cura, efectivamente este ministro á los veintisiete del mes de julio del referido año comunicó el título de Villa á la poblacion de Nicaragua. La honró con aditamento de la Purísima Concepcion de Rivas, estableció en ella dos alcaldes ordinarios, y de la hermandad, alférez real alguacil mayor, depositario general, dos regidores, procurador, y mayordomo, y la asignó jurisdiccion, es á saber: diez y ocho leguas de Oriente á Poniente, y de Norte á Sur cinco, seis, y mas. Las unas contadas desde la laguna de Granada hasta la sabanilla arriba expresada, por la longitud y las otras desde el río Ochomogo hasta el mismo mar del Sur, entre el cual y la mencionada laguna se forma el istmo, ó estrecho de tierra de que resulta la longitud. Ultimamente la isla de Ometepe situada en la laguna quedó subordinada á la nueva villa; por lo tocante a la iglesia y cura hizo librar suplicatoria á la sede vacante de la catedral de la ciudad de Leon para que diese las providencias correspondientes. La oposicion sin embargo hecha por los curas de Granada fué causa de que se suspendiese hasta la resolucion del presidente á quien se dió cuenta de esta novedad; ella por fin cortó el curso de la dependencia, y la administracion de la feligrecia quedó sobre el pié que estaba.

El nuevo cabildo en carta de catorce de agosto del año de veintidos ocurrió á la corte con testimonio de los autos obrados por el presidente á fin de obtener aprobacion de lo ejecutado por él, y confirmacion de sus oficios. El mismo presidente en otra carta de treinta de enero del año de veintitres espuso al consejo las razones en que se habia fundado, para esta providencia en vista de todo á los diez y seis de setiembre de veintisiete se despachó cédula para que se siguiese juicio formal entre los dos cabildos y curas, y que concluido el proceso se remitiese al expresado consejo, manteniendo á los vecinos

de Nicaragua en la posesion de villa, que el presidente les habia concedido. El nuevo cabildo estrivando en esta real determinacion, se presentó con ella ante el maestro D. fray Dionisio de Villavicencio, obispo de esta diócesis, insistiendo en su antigua pretension de la iglesia, se erijiese en parroquia, y la tenencia de curato: el obispo puesto de acuerdo con el gefe de escuadra don Antonio Pedro Echeves y Guviza, presidente de Guatemala, dirigió á la suplica á los treinta de junio del año de treinta y dos. Corridas pues las diligencias acostumbradas, se proveyó el curato en don Francisco del Valle y Valdés, presbítero; impúsosele el gravamen de que habia de contribuir cincuenta pesos á cada uno de los curas de la parroquia de Granada, y á los veintiseis de diciembre del referido año fué aprobado. A este golpe siguió otro, y fué que el mismo obispo con intervencion del mariscal de campo don Pedro de Rivera Villabon presidente de Guatemala erigió otro curato en Nicaragua, confiriósele á don Juan Ruiz de Ocaña, y se posesionó de él, á los doce de julio de treinta y cuatro, con la circunstancia de que desde entonces la contribucion quedó derogada.

En medio de estas novedades los curas de Granada se mantenian en silencio, rompiéronlo con la muerte del obispo, que acaeció á los 25 de diciembre de treinta y cinco: presentáronse ante la sede vacante á los veinticinco de mayo próximo siguiente, con una esclamacion secreta que habian hecho contra las providencias de este prelado. Pretendieron que los dos nuevos curas les satisficisen los cincuenta pesos anualmente establecidos, y que en lo demás quedase ileso el derecho que les asistia, para deducirlo ante quien les conviniese. La instancia se siguió entre los interesados y el día ocho de febrero de treinta y siete se mandó que los dos curas de Nicaragua se mantuviesen en la última determinacion del obispo, los de Granada interpusieron apelacion al metropolitano de Méjico, y por mas inmedito recurso á la audiencia de Guatemala. La primera fué concedida, la segunda denegada, y los apelantes por último condenados en las costas, sin que desde entonces se haya causado otra novedad en el asunto.

Mientras estas cosas se trataban, la nueva Villa fué adquiriendo nombre, vecinos, y fondos, continuó sus progresos de forma que el presente para ó ninguna ventaja le hacen las ciudades y lugares mas calificadas de la provincia. Hallase situada en un terreno elevado pero desigual, este defecto cuando es necesario se evita por medio de la caba. La elevaron le comunica unos aires puros, y refrigerantes, y un cielo despejado y hermoso. A media legua de distancia tiene la laguna de Granada; los moradores desprecian su agua por gruesa, y gustan mas de la de los pozos que es delgada y perenne: el clima es saludable y templado, especialmente de noche, y de mañana. Hay en ella la iglesia parroquia, hermita de San Sebastian, casas de cabildo y demas particulares, y últimamente, estado eclesiástico, político y militar.

La parroquia es de teja, y tres naves, la principal sobre basas y pilares de cedro, y las colaterales de adoves con su capilla mayor, sacristía, y portada de calicanto, su capacidad sin embargo no corresponde á lo crecido del vecindario, tiene siete altares con el mayor donde se halla un sagrario dorado de madera, que le alorna los demas son pobres como lo es tambien la iglesia. El ingreso de esta se compone únicamente de un real de bautismos, y un peso de entierros: El noveno y medio de diezmos que debia percibir, se lo lleva la de Granada. La torre que tiene es provisional sobre cuatro arcos, y su techo de teja: es rejido por dos curas, no gozan los novenos de diezmos asignados por ley, los de Granada los cobran, y los de Nicaragua únicamente las ofrendas y primicias, cuyo total importará mil y seiscientos pesos partibles entre los dos. Hay tambien colector nueva mente creado, y proveido por mi, interin que la propiedad se confiese con intervencion del vice patrono real.

La hermita de San Sebastian que se está reedificando de arteson con buena portada de calicanto, es tambien de tres naves, adoves y teja, aunque mas pequeña que la parroquia. Las casas de ayunta-

miento son de la misma materia capaces, y con sus portales que hermosean el aspecto de la plaza mayor, en que se hallan situadas: hay otras ciento y diez de teja, y se trata de la fabrica de otras muchas. Las de paja en fin se reducen á cincuenta, todas ellas forman cuatro calles cuadradas poco perfectas y de achas.

**Estado eclesiástico.**—El estado eclesiástico se compone de un vicario foráneo con jurisdiccion en la villa, y sus anexos que son el pueblo de indios confinante y la iglesia de Ometepe: Los dos curas, colector, cinco sacerdotes y dos ordenantes. En lo político subsisten los oficios, que se establecieron al principio, y en lo militar hay comandante, sargento mayor y nueve compañías, las siete de a pié, y las dos de montados, con su comisario general, cada una de ellas se compone de cien hombres fuera de sus capitanes y demas respectivos oficiales.

**Barrios.**—Tanto número de oficiales, capitanes y compañías no corresponde al corto vecindario de la villa, resulta pues no solo de ella, sino tambien de otras doce poblaciones conocidas con el título de barrios, es á saber: Río de enmedio ó aposonga, San Estevan, Poyoapa, Potosi, Aponpó, Obraje, Bueavista, San Antonio, Niquilapa, Chiata, los errós y San Juan de Tola: el primero cae al sur, los nueve siguientes al norte, y los dos últimos al occidente. El mas inmediato queda á un cuarto de legua; á tres leguas el mas distante, y la villa en el centro con esta formacion; finalmente una hermosa y continuada poblacion de caserías y haciendas de cacao, que se estiende cuatro leguas contadas desde el Obraje hasta Posonga. El río de enmedio termina en él, y consta de siete casas de teja y doscientas de paja. San Antonio, Nagualapa y Chiata están incorporados, y tienen diez y ocho casas de teja y cuarenta y cinco de paja.

(Continuará.)

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.

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GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

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Despacho en la casa del Correo.

Granada, Noviembre 1 de 1856.

### Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

### Otro de Importancia.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

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# **ANEXO / APPENDIX**

**"Aquí Existió Granada"  
(Here Stood Granada)**

Año III. }

REPUBLICA DE COSTA-RICA.

N. 245.

# BOLETIN OFICIAL.

Se publica los  
Miercoles y Sabados }

San José, Diciembre 3 de 1856.

Suscripcion  
Por un año, \$2 rs. }

## CORREO DEL EJERCITO.

Rivas, Noviembre 26 de 1856.

¡Granada ya no existe!! Walker la incendió y redujo á cenizas el 22 al verse obligado á abandonarla.— Las pobres familias nicaragüenses aterradas, sin abrigo, sin ropa y sin recursos vagan por los campos y las inmediaciones buscando proteccion y amparo.— ¡Tal es la obra de *cristianizacion* del bandido! ¡Tal deben esperar los costaricenses de la ferocidad de esos infames aventureros!

Walker ha trasladado sus oficinas, hospitales y trenes á la isla de Ometepe. Sus fuerzas estan sobre el tránsito, en la Virgen atrincheradas y en los vapores.— Su derrota fué grave en Masaya pues tuvo 150 muertos y muchos mas heridos, mientras que los aliados solo perdieron 44 muertos y 71 heridos.

El jeneral Paredes se halla en Diriomo con 1,300 guatemaltecos.

El jeneral Cañas bien acampado en Rivas aguarda un ataque de Walker y está bien dispuesto á recibirle con su pequeña division.



N. 29. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

BOLETIN OFICIAL.

Leon, Diciembre 13 de 1856.

PARTE OFICIAL.

Sr. Ministro de la guerra del Gobierno provisorio de la República—Granada, diciembre 6 de 1856—Del General en Jefe del ejército del Setentrion.

SEÑOR.

En combinacion con el Sr. General Paredes que se hallaba en Diriomo, marchamos sobre esta ciudad el 24 del mes anterior, habiendo señalado por punto de reunion la costa del lago, para de allí dirigir nuestro ataque sobre la plaza. Yo salí a la costa por el punto llamado las pilas, y viéndome en el muelle los dos vapores con que cuenta el enemigo, di orden al Coronel graduado de artillería don Miguel Rodríguez que descargase algunos tiros sobre ellos, procurando inutilizarlos. En segunda ordené al Teniente Coronel don Francisco Gutiérrez que con la primera Seccion del primer Batallon marchase por el camino de ganado, que pasa entre la ciudad y el lago, y se situase en el punto convenido con el Señor General Paredes; y el Teniente Coronel don Segundo Cuaresma que con la segunda Seccion del mismo batallon atacase San Francisco; pero los filibusteros que defendian la plaza, desplegaron 60 hombres al sonido del cañon, los que encontrándose con la seccion de Gutiérrez, fueron repelidos hasta encerrarlos en la Iglesia de Guadalupe, que como todos los edificios de esta ciudad habian ellos mismos incendiado, y no queriendo rendirse perecieron en el incendio con excepcion de 14 que se hallan prisioneros, al paso que en el otro punto, heridos el Teniente Coronel Cuaresma y el Capitan don Modesto Boniches y destrozada su fuerza, apenas pudieron tomar posiciones vecinas al punto atacado.

Al siguiente dia con el 2º batallon de mis fuerzas y una partida de 200 Salvadoreños mandados por el Coronel D. Estevan Salazar, que por orden del General Beloso obraba en combinacion conmigo, atacamos no solo San Francisco, sino toda la línea, de este nombre; y despues de una larga y fuerte resistencia en que demostró su denuedo el General don Agustin Hernandez, pudimos rendirlos aunque a costa de algunos sacrificios.

Tanto este dia como el siguiente 26, el grueso de los filibusteros cargó sobre Guadalupe con grandísimo empeño, demostrando su decidida intencion de salir para el lago. En tal caso convenimos el Señor General Paredes y yo, que él mandase una parte de sus fuerzas á ocupar el Fuertecito, y yo á tomar la línea próxima á la plaza, cuyas dos operaciones se hicieron felizmente la noche del 26. Al amanecer el 27 estenué mis órdenes para que mis tropas saltasen á la plaza, lo cual verificado en union de los Salvadoreños, bajo el mando del Coronel don Ramon Sabino, los filibusteros se refugiaron á la Parroquia, de donde al

ser desalojados, dieron fuego al edificio y á una mina de pólvora que hizo saltar hecha pedazos una de las torres; sin ocasionar mal alguno en las fuerzas. Los enemigos entonces se replegaron á la Sirena, casa al oriente de la Iglesia, y de ella fueron tambien espelidos por el heroico esfuerzo del capitan don Bartolo Sandoval, que de resultas del combate murió violentamente el 28 por la mañana.

Encerrados de esta manera los filibusteros, creimos conveniente desocuparles á Guadalupe para que tuviesen salida á la playa del lago, y allí batirles sin las ventajas que tienen en los edificios; mas al ocupar ellos esta posicion supieron sin duda que el Fuertecito no les pertenecia ya, y se han fortificado dentro de las paredes y en unas casas pequeñas que tienen inmediatas. Para estrecharlos mas, resolvimos, el Sr. General Beloso, Paredes y yo darlos un fuerte ataque, y con efecto el 30 á las tres y media de la tarde, comenzó vivo y sostenido hasta las 6, hora en que nuestras divisiones, parapetadas en torno del arruinado templo de Guadalupe, reducian á los enemigos á un sitio cabal. La desercion que tiene en estos dias comprueba su triste situacion, pues los desertores unanimemente afirman que no tienen de que alimentarse mas que de unos pocos caballos que conservan; de manera que muy presto se reudrán ó perccen todos de hambre.

Las bajas hasta ahora del ejército de mi mando no son como yo las calculaba, pues apenas tenemos cuarenta y dos muertos y setenta y cinco heridos, teniendo á la pena de contar entre los primeros al impertérrito capitan don Bartolo Sandoval, al oficial don Manuel Pravia, al muy valiente sargento Dionisio Chavez, que sosteniendo un punto en la Iglesia de Guadalupe, se estrechó cuerpo á cuerpo con un filibustero y murieron entrambos, y al de igual clase Baltazar Lanzas; y entre los segundos al Teniente Coronel Cuaresma, al capitan Boniches, al ayudante de estado mayor don José Leon Sandoval, y á los oficiales Guillermo Hanger, Ulises Simonin y Anastasio Garcia.

No es posible hacer recomendacion especial del valor de uno que otro de mis subalternos, pues todos ellos han correspondido á la gran causa que sostienen, cual yo lo deseaba en presencia de los bizarros Guatemaltecos y Salvadoreños, resultando de allí que, confundidos todos como buenos hijos por salvar á la madre, solo sienten distinto el honroso estímulo de distinguirse únicamente á la hora del combate.

Díguese el Señor Ministro elevar lo expuesto al conocimiento de S. E. el Señor Presidente de la República, teniendo la honra de firmarme de Us. muy atento servidor

Tomas Martinez.

**Parte Oficial del General Ramón Belloso, Masaya, 13 de diciembre de 1856**  
**Parte Oficial del General José Víctor Zavala, Granada, 13 de diciembre de 1856**  
**Parte Oficial del General Tomás Martínez, Granada, 15 de diciembre de 1856**

Retirados los falanginos de Granada, los jefes principales del ejército aliado dieron parte del suceso. He aquí uno de Belloso.

"Señor Ministro de Guerra del Supremo Gobierno de esta República.—Masaya, diciembre 13 de 1856.—Comandancia general del ejército del Salvador y Nicaragua.

"Señor:—El 11 del corriente á las diez de la noche desembarcó una fuerza enemiga en el lugar llamado "Tepetate," la cual, después de reñidos encuentros de armas, logró situarse, merced á las sombras de la noche, en un puesto desde donde pudo favorecer la salida de los sitiados, dejando sí más de cien víctimas en el campo. El día de ayer amaneció el enemigo enfrentado á las fuerzas aliadas que se hallaban formando una línea de defensa, y durante todo el día hizo varias tentativas por avanzar de los lugares que ocu-

paba; mas habiendo sido rechazado en todas ellas y convencido de que no le era posible triunfar, evacuó hoy á las 3 de la mañana sus fortificaciones, desocupando completamente la ciudad de Granada.

"Este acontecimiento tan deseado por nuestra tropa que Inhaba desde el 23 del mes anteproximo, sufriendo el fuego mortífero de los filibusteros sitiados, y todas las penalidades de la ocupación de una ciudad sin sus moradores, reducida á escombros y sembrada de cadáveres insepultos que mantenían fétido el aire que respiraba, es un nuevo y redoblado triunfo adquirido por el ejército aliado en favor de la causa centroamericana.

"Esperando que U. se sirva manifestarlo así al señor Presidente de la República, tengo la complacencia de firmarme como siempre su muy atento servidor.—D. U. L.—Ramón Belloso."

Zavala participó ese acontecimiento á su Gobierno en esta forma:

"Comandancia general del ejército expedicionario de la República de Guatemala.—Señor ministro de la Guerra del Gobierno de la República.—Granada, diciembre 13 de 1856.

"He recibido los dos despachos de U. número 52 y 53, fechados el 21 y 24 del próximo pasado; contestación á los que dirigió á U. S. el señor general Paredes el 6 y el 8 del mismo, con los números 40 y 41, y quedo enterado del contenido de ellos. El enemigo, protegido por 250 hombres venidos el 11 en el vapor "La Virgen," logró evacuar en la madrugada de hoy los puntos en que estaba sitiado en las inmediaciones de la playa, y pudo embarcarse en dicho buque. Voy á referir á U. S. circunstanciadamente este suceso. El vapor llegó el 11 por la mañana; trayendo, como dejo dicho, 250 hombres de desembarco. Al dar fondo, envió una lancha que permaneció fuera del alcance de nuestra artillería, y los que la ocupaban hicieron ciertas señales á los sitiados; después de lo cual, volvieron á bordo del vapor. Al ver aquellas señales, el enemigo hizo una tentativa, verdaderamente vigorosa, para romper la línea, dirigiéndola precisamente por un punto que cubrían fuerzas guatemaltecas, al mando del teniente coronel Von Oppeln. El fuego de artillería y rifles que nos hicieron por espacio de dos horas, fué nutridísimo; y no fué menos vivo el de nuestras fuerzas, dando por resultado el que tuviese el enemigo que retroceder á sus atrincheramientos, dejando muchos cadáveres confundidos con los de nuestros soldados y llevando considerable número de heridos. Aquella heroica resistencia nos hizo sufrir algunas pérdidas muy sensibles. En la noche del mismo día 11, el vapor hizo un movimiento hacia la parte setentrional del Lago, á distancia de legua y media ó dos leguas de esta ciudad. Allá hizo Walker desembarcar sus 250 hombres, y él se volvió á bordo, llevándose las lanchas, como para quitar á los desembarcados la posibilidad de una retirada. En efecto, atacaron con el mayor vigor un punto que cubrían unos pocos soldados del general Martínez, 200 del general Xatruch y algunos salvadoreños; logrando al fin unirse á los sitiados. Había yo ido con mi estado mayor hacia el punto de desembarque; pero al oír un cañonazo de señal que disparó el vapor, después de lo cual fué á situarse otra vez en frente al muelle, volví á ocupar mi línea, calculando que los sitiados, al oír el cañonazo y ver regresar el vapor, repetirían la tentativa. No lo intentaron, tal vez aleccionados por el mal resultado anterior. Al amanecer del día 12, el señor general Belloso, con la mayor parte de sus fuerzas, se dirigió á Masaya. Durante todo el día, los cañones, obuses y rifles del enemigo, no cesaron un momento de hacer fuego; el cual fué contestado por nuestra artillería, fusilería y rifles; no siendo los estragos muy grandes por una y otra parte, á causa de que tanto nosotros como ellos estábamos parapetados. Por la noche, en vez de disminuir el fuego como ordinariamente había sucedido desde que comenzó el sitio, se hizo el combate mas reñido; intentando el enemigo deshacer mi línea, esta vez por otros puntos; pero fué recibido por un fuego no menos vigoroso de la parte de mis fuerzas que manda el teniente coronel Cabrera, y por una compañía de la primera sección, al mando del capitán don José Morales. Al retirarse esta vez, fué considerable el número de los muertos y heridos del enemigo, á quien tuve la felicidad de repeler, sin nuevas pérdidas de mis valientes soldados. El enemigo emprendió su marcha hacia la playa

por el punto que quedaba descubierto, y pudo verificar su embarque. Sus pérdidas, según las declaraciones de los prisioneros y documentos que he encontrado en sus atrincheramientos, fué de 370 muertos, desde el principio del sitio; causados tanto por nuestras balas como por la enfermedad. Han llevado heridos y enfermos en número considerable. Tengo una multitud de prisioneros; heridos unos y otros sanos, y he dado orden para que á todos se les trate con la benignidad á que por su situación son acreedores. He tenido ya el gusto, señor ministro, de ver y de abrazar á mis soldados que fueron hechos prisioneros en el primer ataque que dió á esta ciudad el 13 de octubre último. El enemigo nos ha dejado tres piezas de artillería de grueso calibre y una gran lancha de hierro que les hace muchísima falta y que teníamos en nuestro poder desde algunos días. Mis tropas la han guardado y defendido con vigor, y al deseo de recobrarla atribuyo el empeño que tomó en romper la línea por mi lado. Walker recibió 300 hombres por el último vapor; pero no creo que reciba uno solo por el del 15, pues se están esperando por momentos en San Juan del Sur 2000 hombres de Costa Rica. He dispuesto trasladarme con mis fuerzas á Niquinomo, Catarina ó Jinotepe, para que descansen de tan largas fatigas bajo la influencia de un temperamento mas benigno. No puedo aún comunicar á U. S. detalladamente las pérdidas que hemos sufrido; pero lo haré en su oportunidad, dando el informe de los que se han distinguido especialmente en este largo y encanizado sitio. Entre tanto, suplico á U. S. se sirva poner lo expuesto en conocimiento del Exmo. señor presidente y aceptar los sentimientos de la respetuosa consideración con que soy de U. S. atento y seguro servidor.—(F.) J. Víctor Zavala."

Un parte de Martínez dice lo que se ve á continuación:

"Señor Ministro de la Guerra del Gobierno provisorio de la República.—Granada, diciembre 15 de 1856.—Del general en jefe del ejército setentrional.

"Encerrados los filibusteros, como dije á U. S. en el parte del 6 del corriente, en la iglesia de Guadalupe y casas próximas que están ya dentro del monte que hay en la costa del Lago, apareció el vapor "Virgen" el 11 al amanecer, y á las 9 de la noche, y merced de lo accesible de la playa, pudieron desembarcar en el puerto llamado la "Ceiba" 500 bandidos con objeto de proteger la salida de aquellos. La avanzada puesta en Tepetate no pudo hacer resistencia en orden contra tanto número, y avisado de esta novedad mandé al teniente coronel don Francisco Gutiérrez con cincuenta hombres á situarse en la angostura, ó istmo que forman el lago y el charco; pero apenas llegado y comenzado á hacer una barricada, los filibusteros cargaron tan impetuosamente, que lo hicieron venir de retirada hasta las "Pilitas" en donde el general don Florencio Xatruch con una parte de sus fuerzas pudo detenerlos, y hacer en orden la retirada á los puestos avanzados en Santa Lucía. El enemigo entonces tomó la orilla del Lago, y haciendo los sitiados esfuerzos terribles por romper nuestra línea tuvimos á bien desocupar el muelle, que estaba defendido por pocos soldados y concentrar nuestras tropas, con lo cual pudieron reunirse aquellos.

"Orgullosos de este incidente, ayer muy de mañana hicieron fuertes ataques á la línea de los guatemaltecos, que continuaron todo el día y la noche; pero en vano, porque no pudieron adquirir ninguna ventaja; y hoy á las 3 de la mañana, se han fugado con tanta precipitación, que dejaron algunos de sus compañeros dispersos que uno en pos de otro han ido cayendo en nuestro poder. Mas á su malignidad no le faltó tiempo para colocar sobre una asta esta inscripción en papel: "Aquí existió Granada."

"A las seis de la mañana comencé á reconocer el campo personalmente, y sólo á vista de tanto enterramiento y tantos cadáveres insepultos, se puede formar idea de los aventureros muertos durante 10 días de campaña. De quinientos que defendían esta plaza han salido apenas ciento cincuenta, y de los que vinieron la noche del 11 hay más de cien de baja entre muertos y heridos, según los informes de los heridos avanzados por nosotros, y lo que yo mismo he visto en el campo que he recorrido.

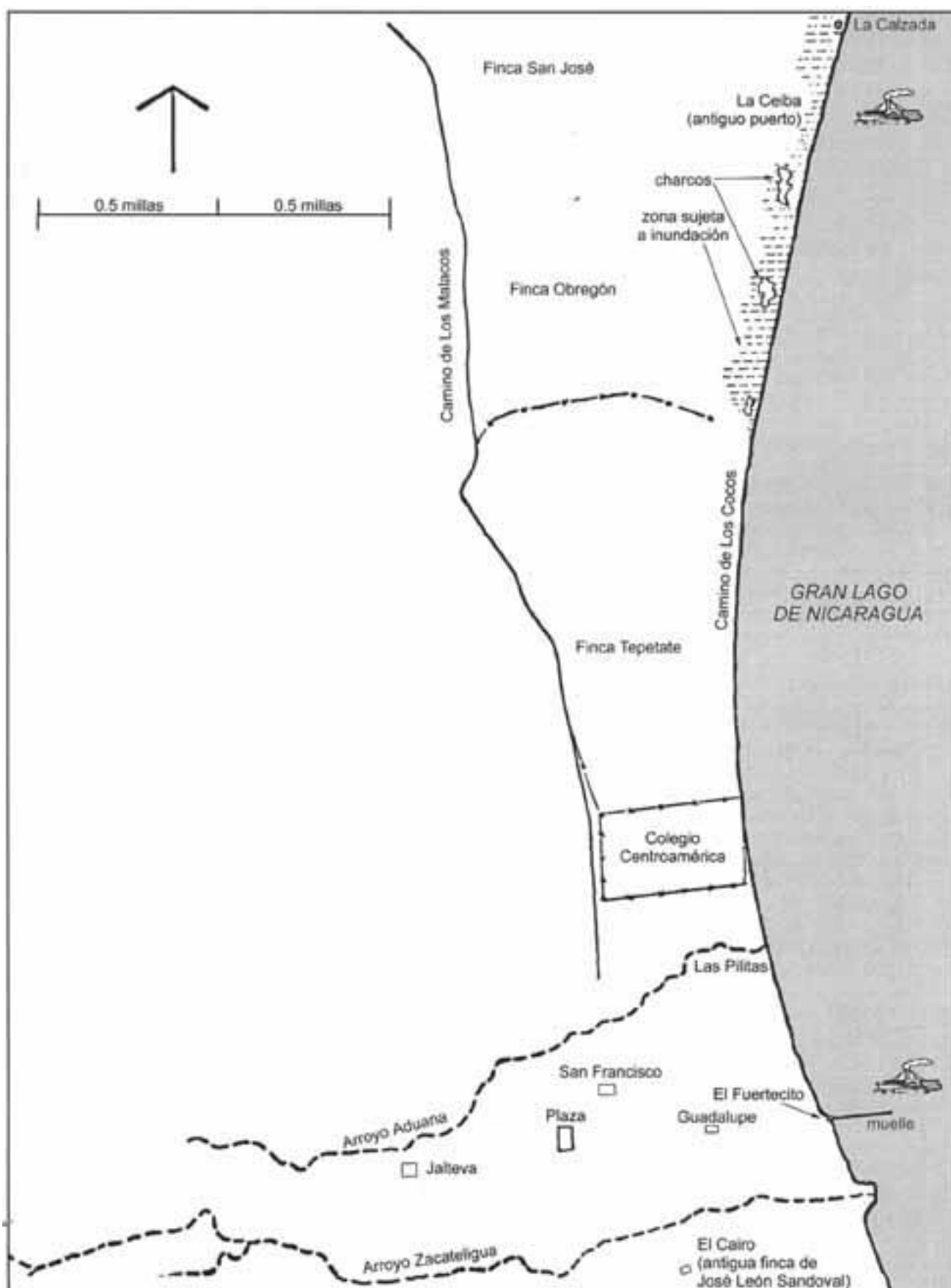
"El jefe de los vándalos, el bucanero Wm. Walker, de cuya audacia se ha dicho tanto, no tuvo valor para saltar á tierra. Quedó en el vapor y mandó á los torpes é infelices que lo siguen que expusiesen la vida por sus locos é infames proyectos.

"Es imposible concluir esta parte sin recordar al señor Ministro la coincidencia fatal, de fatalísimo augur para el bandido, el haber desembarcado en estas playas un día sábado, 12 á las 3 de la mañana, y ser arrojado de ellas á la misma hora, fecha y día de la venida; pudiendo decir que al perder este departamento, bien que lo deja desolado, ha perdido su principal apoyo, y, lo que es más, la esperanza de triunfar que por sí sola equivale á estar vencido.

"Dígnese, señor ministro, elevar lo expuesto al conocimiento de S. E. el señor Presidente, y aceptar el aprecio y respeto con que me suscribo de U. S. muy atento servidor.—Tomás Martínez."

Lorenzo Muntúfar, *Walker en Centro-América, Guatemala, 1887, p. 727*

### GRANADA Y VECINDAD



Plano calcado de fotografía aérea suministrada por GEODESIA  
Escala conforme Mapa #3051 IV Serie E 751 de Oficina de Geodesia



## The Daily Picayune.

### NICARAGUA.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers Gen. Henningson's official report to Gen. Walker, of the operations at Granada, from the time he assumed the command up to the final evacuation of the place; also, the official report of Col. Waters, of the operations of his command, (sent to the relief of Gen. Henningson,) during the night of the 11th of December, in the vicinity of Granada, both of which, handed to us by Col. Markham, of the Nicaraguan Army, have been forwarded to us for publication:

#### Official Report of Gen. Henningson.

*Report of Operations to his Excellency, Gen. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, and President of the Republic.*

Sir—On the evening of the 22d of November, I took command of the city and force in Granada. Your orders were to destroy Granada, and to evacuate the place with all the ordnance, stores, artillery, sick soldiers, and American and native families. Your order has been obeyed—Granada has ceased to exist. By the 11th ult., all the stores, artillery, ammunition, citizens, troops, sick and wounded, were embarked, and a placard on the high road, opposite to the ruins of the last house of the city, notified that here stood Granada.

I regret that this was not accomplished without a delay which requires particular explanation in reporting to a commander so distinguished as yourself, for a celerity in operations, which I was anxious, but unable through unavoidable obstacles, to imitate.

These obstacles consisted, in the first place, in the confusion and demoralization which arose, through the discovery of arms in certain native and foreign houses, which gave our men a pretext for breaking into large stores of wines and brandies, of which the existence was not suspected; an abuse which I venture to signalize for your especial reprobation. In the second place, in the breaking out of cholera and fever, caused partly by the above mentioned intemperance, and partly by the necessity of crowding sick and healthy together for the purpose of an organization, without which an evacuation, under such circumstances, becomes, on a small scale, a Moscow retreat. There is a third cause which may or may not have increased the loss of time, though on the whole I am inclined to think it did not—but which I have to report in detail as a military incident. I mean that, on the third day, we were surprised, attacked and surrounded by the so called forces of Guatemala, Salvador and the Nicaraguan rebels, with whom we fought for seventeen consecutive days. This force has been variously estimated at from 2,000 to 2,800 men. The latter is the enemy's estimate, and I presume it to be substantially correct, including the reinforcements he was constantly receiving, though I doubt whether he had ever at one time more than from 1,200 to 1,500 men, which I think was about his strength at the commencement of the attack, and on the day of the evacuation.

Our loss amounts—officers and men, killed and wounded—to about sixty; officers, soldiers, citizens, women and children, swept off by the pestilence, 120; but of these I think that two-thirds would have died if they had remained in Granada. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 800 killed and wounded. I either saw or authenticated 200 dead; and

allowing only three wounded for one dead, which is at least forty per cent. less than experience warrants, come to the above result. We were informed by prisoners that they suffered severely from cholera, pestilence and desertion, and all the natives in our camp were taken sooner and more rapidly prostrated and carried off than the Americans. In conclusion, I must state that after the first surprise we neither lost a single prisoner, gun or arm of any description, except a lance, to which I appended a placard.

I will proceed with a circumstantial account of our military operations.

On the 23d of November I was informed that we would be attacked on Sunday morning, and took the precaution to establish two lines of barricades, the one parallel with the Mercedes Church, the other below the cathedral, burning the city below that point.

On Sunday, having previously withdrawn my guns, and erected a new line of defences covering the Plaza, I burned the surrounding blocks. This day I ordered Capt. Hesse, of the Sappers, to fortify the Guadalupe Church by 12 o'clock, which I meanwhile covered by the protection, under which I embarked the ordnance stores. This order was not fulfilled by Capt. Hesse, whom I severely reprimanded, ordering him to complete the works by nightfall, or in the night. On this day, reconnoitering with my aid, Mr. Thomas, for I was unfortunately entirely without rangers or scouts, I discovered three of the enemy's cavalry close to the city, but a subsequent exploration with a few officers induced me to believe that they were only watching for our evacuation, with a view to plunder.

On Monday I drew in my lines protecting the Plaza, and detailing men to re-fire those houses in the distance which were only partially consumed. By daybreak I visited the Guadalupe, found the works not begun, and removed Capt. Hesse and his lieutenant from command of the Sappers. At 12 o'clock I visited the church again, found the barricades very inefficient, the Sappers intoxicated, and Capt. Green's company, which I had sent down to assist and protect them, nearly in the same condition. I was not able to spare men to take down a six-pound gun and support till 3 o'clock. Whilst hurrying this operation the enemy suddenly appeared about half-past 2, simultaneously on two points, viz: above the Jaltaba Church and back of the San Francisco, driving in our pickets. I immediately advanced a few men to our first line of abandoned defences towards the Jaltaba, and sent Lieut. Col. O'Neil with thirty of the Rifles to keep the enemy in check, on the side of the San Francisco. Meanwhile I was informed that the enemy had attacked the Guadalupe Church. I immediately sent down a light gun with a few men to its relief. It was too late. The enemy had surprised and massacred about twenty of the Sappers and Green's company, and the gun was obliged to retire with the loss of the gallant Dr. Price, whose charred body we afterwards recognized, with the hats and muskets of two of the dead enemy lying near him. Col. O'Neil meanwhile charged a body of from three to five hundred men advancing back of the Manóvil Hotel. His brother, Lieut. O'Neil, fell in the charge, and two of the Rifles were wounded, but the enemy were broken and pursued for more than a quarter of a mile with immense slaughter. I counted sixteen bodies lying back of the Manóvil Hotel, within forty feet square, and I am satisfied that at least fifty or sixty dead bodies and 150 wounded were the result of this brilliant charge. A few cannon shot dispersed the enemy's column forming on the Jaltaba. I placed the remaining sick and wounded in the Cathedral, and began erecting defences on my road to the lake. At midnight I surprised Lieut. O'Neil in the middle of the Plaza, with a salvo of eleven rounds from our

guns and mortars. I had been previously informed by the officers of the steamer *Virgin*, and various fugitives, that the wharf was invested by the enemy.

On Tuesday, the 25th, we were slightly annoyed by some house fighting, which I suppose the enemy considered an attack. Col. O'Neill and Capt. Green successively charged and took a couple of houses from which they annoyed us, killing several of the enemy. This day I erected defences down the road to the lake, and sent down a 6-pounder under Sergeant-Major Olliam (whom I appointed acting lieutenant) as far as the house of Clara Reyes. I also erected a barricade between the Cathedral and guardhouse.

On Wednesday, after three attacks, I carried the ruins of the Church of Esquipulas, and occupied them. Lieut. Col. O'Neill led these charges with me, Major Caycee having previously carried the huts opposite. Lieut. Carhart was killed here, and five men were killed and wounded during the day. Lieut. Col. Schwartz, with a mountain howitzer battery, taking his station from this time with our advanced posts.

On Thursday, the 27th, I burned all the houses on the plaza except the Walker House, printing office, Cathedral and guardhouse. The same day I attacked the Guadalupe Church with one howitzer, one 4-pound howitzer under Lieut. Hite, and one 6-pound gun under Major Swingle. Our attack was not successful. The enemy's cannon got an accidental range on a reed house in which our howitzer was placed, and obliged us to remove it. Darkness interfered before a storming party could be got together. Lieut. Hite, whose loss I had next day to regret, and whom I appointed acting captain of artillery, lost two men out of four at his gun; Col. Jones and Capt. Green were wounded. Our total loss this day was sixteen killed and wounded, the heaviest met with by the garrison at Granada. This night we were disturbed by heavy firing and shouting, supposed to be back of the San Francisco Church.

On Friday, before daybreak, I removed all the sick and wounded to Clara Reyes House, burned the Walker House, printing office and guardhouse, removed two hundred pounds of damaged powder into the tower of the Cathedral and fired it. A party of the enemy penetrated the plaza; two were shot by Capt. Glet, and a third by one of the Rifles, from the tower. We then retired, burning the houses down the street on each side. Fifteen minutes after we evacuated the burning church the enemy occupied our barricades, and began plundering the piles of goods of which it was formed. At this moment the tower was blown down, falling right into the crowd. Shortly after noon I opened with four rounds from three guns on the Guadalupe Church, from which a heavy fire was kept up, and immediately crossed over in three columns of twenty men each, to storm. The first, under Lieut. Col. O'Neil, was ordered to carry a barricade beyond the brush, back of the Guadalupe Church. Major Caycee, with a 4-pound gun, led the second detachment. Lieut. Col. Schwartz, with the mountain howitzer and its support, which I myself accompanied, led the third, advancing across the road the moment our fire ceased. The enemy, some two or three hundred strong, abandoned the church, and crossed to the south side of the road without firing a shot; and within six minutes from the time our fire commenced, we were, without loss of a man, masters of the Guadalupe, which the enemy had strongly barricaded. I immediately ordered Major Henry to advance and occupy the two last houses on the road to the lake, five hundred yards below the church, with twenty-seven men. I then removed all our sick, wounded, guns and men into the Guadalupe Church, leaving a detachment in the ruins of Esquipulas. Major Henry returned for orders. On his return, the

enemy had driven his men from the houses, which he immediately retook, occupying the one on the south side of the road. A few minutes after, he was twice attacked, once by a body advancing along the main road, led by a Padre who was shot down; a second time by an attack on his rear. I immediately sent down Col. Schwartz, with a 12-pound howitzer and its support, raising the Major's force to forty-five men. Shortly after, a large body of the enemy, probably 200 or 300 strong, crossed the ravine in his rear, in the darkness, but, received by his fire and three rounds of canister, were driven back, without loss of a man on our part, leaving some twenty dead in the plantain patch. On some of these bodies was heaped the earth which formed the first barricade of the entrenched camp which was called by the men "Fort Henry."

Meanwhile, after entering and closing up in the Guadalupe Church, we found twenty unburied bodies of the Sappers and Green's Company, one charred and with the hands tied, supposed to be Capt. Hosse, ten (or twelve) unburied bodies of the enemy, and some thirty graves of their men, covered only a few inches with earth, and all killed in the preceding day's attack. Several of our own sick and wounded died. Our trenching tools, consisting of four picks and twelve spades, were occupied in burying the latter and in entrenching at Fort Henry, so that some sixty bodies, putrefying about us, occasioned a most offensive and dangerous stench. We had several days' rations of flour and plenty of coffee, which I immediately saw the necessity of eating out by slaughtering our mules and horses. On this day (Saturday) we distributed our first rations of horse-meat.

Capt. Glet, cutting plantains back of Fort Henry, and without his arms, was surprised and shot by a patrol of the enemy, falling pierced with seven ball-cases of cholera, of whom twenty died. I continued entrenching at Fort Henry, and removed my headquarters there. A fugitive this day joined us, who reported that Capt. Orier, of the police, had defended the wharf, with twenty-seven men, for three days; that cannon was brought to bear on them, but that a certain Tejada and another deserter, with the iron launch, which the enemy filled with men and brought undiscovered to the rear of the wharf, whereupon the defenders leapt into the water. He had been since hidden in the brush, and mentioned that wagon driver Price had proposed to him to desert. About 3 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by the enemy, borne by this identical Price, and accompanied by an aid of Gen. Zavala's. Many foreigners and Americans or Englishmen advanced, shouting to our men. The accompanying letter was delivered to me:

HEADQUARTERS, Granada, Nov. 29, 1855.  
To the Commander-in-Chief of the remains of Walker's Force:

"Sir—We, the undersigned Generals of the Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua forces, for humanity sake, now invite you to surrender yourself and your soldiers as prisoners of war before we order our respective troops to fall upon you, in which case very few of you might have a chance to be left living, in spite of our best intentions to avoid blood being shed. We must make you know that you will have no kind of protection from Walker, for he has been completely routed at Rivas and Virgin Bay. Nor could the steamer ever land a single man, all the beach being covered with our troops. If you give yourselves up as prisoners of war, delivering all your arms, you have nothing at all to fear, for your lives will be saved, and you will be very well treated and set at liberty, giving you your passports. We have lots of prisoners in our hands, some of them wounded, and the most part untouched, and we treat them as well as our own men, as the bearer of this, who is one of them, will inform you.

"We hope you will listen to our friendly invitation; and if you do not accept it, we have at least the satisfaction of having done all that laid in our power to avoid your total destruction—giving you two hours

time for your answer. Believe me, sir, yours,  
 M. PARDES,  
 General of Guatemalan forces.  
 RAMON BELLOSO,  
 Gen. com. Salvador and Nicaragua forces.  
 THOMAS MARTINEZ,  
 General commanding Nicaragua forces.  
 P. VICTOR ZAVALA,  
 Major General Guatemala forces."

When the allied Generals did order their respective forces to fall upon us, which no doubt they did to the best of their ability, I would remark, if it were admissible in a report to be epigrammatical, that they fell back, fell off, and according to last advices, fell out. But I am aware that a more detailed and serious account is due of these tedious operations. I immediately intimated that I would open fire if this crowd advanced any further, and penned the following answer:

"To Zavala, Belloso, and the other rebels and pirate leaders whose names I cannot waste time to decipher:

"Sir—I have no parley to hold with men who I know lie. I regret for the good of the cause to be obliged to offer you, that if you lay down your arms in two hours your lives will be spared; if not within six months, I will, in the name of the Government I represent, hang you all as high as Haman. Prico, as a traitor, I intend to detain and shoot, but I return one of your prisoners, captured yesterday.

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

Acting in the name of the Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic of Nicaragua."

I then told the Aid not to venture to address me; that his advancing without being bilfolded into our lines constituted an act of espionage; that if he had been a Nicaraguan, I would have shot him; as a Guatemalan, I would have detained him, but that my contempt for his chief was so great that I would, if he chose, show him through my lines, and then dismiss him—an offer which he declined with great pallor and politeness. Having, at their request, allowed my principal officers to append their signatures to my answer, and read it by the sound of the bugle to the men, I dismissed back the Aid and prisoner, and regret the error of having wasted two rounds of valuable ammunition to emphasize my reply, backed by three times three cheers for Gen. William Walker, which the soldiers translated into Uncle Billy. With regard to Prico, after taking testimony, I came to the conclusion that he was a traitor, but being informed that he had a son who had fought bravely, was wounded, and afterwards died in our camp, I told him his life was forfeited, but took on myself, in your name, on his son's account, to pardon him, retaining him to be released on our embarkation; an act which he requited by escaping to the enemy.

This day the enemy, who kept throwing up innumerable barricades on our two flanks, and keeping up an incessant fire, made two attacks on the church, one at 3 P. M.; the other, more serious, at 8. As our ammunition, or rather our caps, were scarce, I had given the order, which was throughout creditably obeyed, not to fire a shot till the enemy were close. On both occasions they were received when quite close by rounds of canister and rifle shot, which promptly drove them back with loss.

On Monday, the 1st, having completed the line of my entrenched camp, I moved down my heavy guns, the sick and wounded, to where the latter could get good air and water. From this time, though the sick continued to die off, my force actually increased, because many who had been taken sick recovered. The labor of raising earthworks was evidently beneficial, and as our march was down hill, commanded by two of the enemy's guns from above, and swept from an eighteen pound gun they had captured on the wharf, these works required considerable labor to provide

protection from a plunging fire, and I moved men down from the church in the proportion in which that protection was provided for them.

On Tuesday, the 2d, a trench having been dug across the road by my orders, an attack was made on it by the enemy, and another on the church, and repelled as usual. In fact, for ten days, they made one or more attacks daily on the Church of Guadalupe, in which I lost two light guns and forty or fifty men, half invalids, these attacks always having the same result, but always feebler.

Meanwhile the enemy continued advancing barricades, and attempted to cut off our communication with the Guadalupe, an attempt which was always frustrated by sending from fifteen to thirty men to skirmish with or charge them. This was generally effected without loss, though occasionally we lost men. On one occasion, Lieut. Wilkinson, whom I appointed as Acting Captain, exceeded his instructions, carried the end of their barricade, and was shot through the breast, two of his men being wounded. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday I continued to move towards the shore. On Friday I threw up a ditch and breastwork, supported by a small redoubt forty yards from the Lake, within two hundred yards south of the wharf, now converted by the enemy into a strong fort, and supported by another stronger fort on the south side. This breastwork was within forty yards of a barricade, fortified houses, and stone indigo vats occupied in force by the enemy. On Sunday, the 8th, Capt. Orier, of the police force, cleanly dressed, but without shoes, came down with a flag of truce, and the following letter from Gen. Zavala:

"GRANADA, Dec. 8, 1858.

"Gen. Henningsen:

"Sir—I have always had a great dislike for bloodshed, and on that account I induced the other Generals to write you the proposition we made you some days ago, which you refused then. Now that I have spoken with Mr. Bernard, who has made me a description of you as being a complete gentleman, I am more anxious than ever to save bloodshed, and to prove you this truth, I should like you to have a conversation with me, giving you, of course, my word of honor that you will return to your camp without having met with the slightest word that would offend you. I would go myself into your camp were it not for the fear of being insulted by some of the officers you have there, being grounded on some offensive words that were written over lines in a different hand in the answer you gave to our proposition. You know very well what my position is here, and which is yours. You see very well that the steamers by which you expected to receive reinforcements are not come, nor will they come, for no passengers have landed at San Juan del Sur, knowing how things were here, but they went over to Panama. Those expected by Greytown have not been able to make their way through, Point Castillo being in the hands of the Costa Rican troops. What can you then expect, and what will I gain by having the necessity of having you all put to death, as will be most likely the case, if you do not accept my proposal. If I must speak to you frankly, I'll tell you, General, I have taken a fancy to you, having learnt by one of my men you had prisoners, that you did your best to save Capt. Allende from being shot, and also because I know you to be a brave man.

"We have here lots of prisoners, and some that have presented themselves, (these latter, of course, quite at liberty,) and they are all as well treated as we are. I give you my word of honor for this; and you can ask the bearer of this, whom I hope you will return this time, bringing your answer, yes or no—whether you will have a conversation with me, and at what hour and where.

"Believe me, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. VICTOR ZAVALA."

Capt. Orier informed me that, of the twenty-seven men with him, only fourteen pulled a trigger, the rest crowding back of the wharf; that the enemy assailed him with cannon, but only prevailed by surprising him with the launch in the rear, after three days attack, during which the loss was very great in the



hostile force, which he had heard amounted to two thousand eight hundred men. He had been shot through the breast, swam to the shore, and was captured about the cocoa trees. He informed me that Capt. Bernard, a French citizen of Grenada, and Col. Selva, a native, whom we had missed in the morning, had passed over to the enemy. Bernard had been well received; but Selva, a Nicaraguan, who had left a dying brother, and himself being wounded at the door of my quarters, was to be shot that evening. Capt. Orier said he was a prisoner on parole, and asked whether he should go back or stay. I replied I had no advice to give him. He asked how I would act in such a case. I replied, "Return." Whereupon he determined to do so; and I sent back by him to Gen. Zavala the following verbal answer: "That I was much obliged to him for his good opinion, but saw no necessity for any conference; that I felt strong enough to repel all his attacks, and break through his lines when I thought fit; and that I would hold no parley except at the cannon's mouth."

On the next morning, the 9th, the steamer appeared, looked at us, and retired. By this time we had cut up a small chain-cable, and cast round shot, by pouring into the mould round the coil of chain lead derived from breaking up the spare cartridge, for which we had no caps. In this manner, though we entered the Guadalupe with only twelve rounds of shot and shell and about ninety canister, we raised the number of rounds to one hundred and seventy-five.

We had now been seven days without flour, short of salt, and reduced to four horses and one mule, and the impression began to spread dangerously in the camp that your Excellency had met with some great reverse; and desertions were taking place, confined principally to Cubans, Germans, Frenchmen and a few Irish, only two Americans that I am aware of having passed to the enemy—viz.: Claiborne, of New Orleans, and Toobey, formerly correspondent of the New Orleans Delta.

The appearance of the steamer which you sent to reconnoitre our position, instead of inspiring confidence as before, was now by many, from the fact of her not making any diversion in our favor, held as confirmation of some disaster to your force or person; and on this account I felt it necessary on Tuesday, the 9th, to attack the house barricade and Indigo vale. After a few shots from our guns, one of which I ran across the ravine, Major Cayce led one small storming party, and Major Leonard another from another side. Major Cayce, having only one arm, and being much weakened by indisposition and fatigue, was unable to climb up a steep bank. Lieut. St. Clair, who at this time was joined by Major Potter, hung back in an unofficerlike manner, both while advancing and when the vats were reached; and, Major Potter being wounded, the party retired. Meanwhile Major Leonard's party, including Capt. McCheaney, bore too much to the right, and was repulsed by the fire of a cannon and masonry from a strong barricade, having, however, ascertained the enemy's position on this side.

I caused Lieut. St. Clair to be tried by a drum-head-court-martial, on charges preferred by Major Cayce and Major Potter. He was found guilty on some counts. I sentenced him to loss of rank, subject to your confirmation, and advanced Corporal Miller, who had given a conspicuous example of bravery, as Acting Lieutenant, in St. Clair's place.

On Wednesday, the 10th, the steamer *Virgata* appeared in sight, evidently with some troops on board. We were now touching the shore, with two lines of barricades hemming us in, and though prepared to break through under cover of our fire, reserved for that purpose, I could not tell, whether or when you

had landed troops, or on which side you had or intended to land them. We therefore had to wait till I could open, at nightfall, a communication with the steamer. This day I slaughtered and distributed my own horse, and the last dog but one was killed by the epicures in camp, for dog mutton. I had remaining only the mule of Major Henry, who was lamed by several wounds, the horse of Major Cayce, and your own

At dusk, the Sandwich Islander—called *Kanaka John*—agreed to swim to the steamer, which was then three miles off. He was provided with a plank, and started, bearing a communication in a pibal. I need not inform you as you were on board in person, but I asked the commander of the troops to signalize whether, and on what point he would land, and attack, in order that I might break through to operate. One of these signals was the firing of a gun, which, taking place about three hours after the Islander started, was misconstrued by me into a reply that you would land at daybreak. The position of the steamer prevented my seeing the signals which would indicate on which side the landing would be effected. Our messenger, as I was afterwards informed, did not reach you till three in the morning, having been seven hours in the water—when your signals were made, but were then unnoticed from the trees hiding the steamer's lights.

Meanwhile, shortly after the firing of the first gun, we all were surprised by firing on the beach, as we judged from two to three miles off. This fire, renewed at intervals, kept rolling towards us, and then died away before coming sufficiently near to enable us to venture to strike in that direction, in the darkness, in which, in fact, it was imprudent, with the peculiar impediments and confusion of my force, to move at all. Every man and gun was ready to push on at daybreak.

I was remarking "If I only had some of the Rangers; if I only had Sam Leslie to explore for us," when, ten minutes after, Capt. Leslie, revolver in hand, appeared in the camp. He informed me that you were on board, and that you had landed nearly two hundred men under Col. Waters, who, after carrying four barricades with a loss to his force of nearly forty killed and wounded, and at least 100 to the enemy, finding other barricades along the shore, judiciously struck off to his left and gained the road from the San Francisco to the west, on a line parallel with the Guadalupe Church, which was known as Fort Henningsen. Here, he was cutting his way through the bush which Leslie penetrated alone, thus opening a communication with us. In a half hour afterwards Col. Waters's force was in Fort Henningsen, and a portion of that force immediately moved down to Fort Henry. About this time the gallant Leslie was, to my regret, shot dead in the church. This was an irreparable loss.

Lieut. Col. Waters informed me that your instructions had been to push straight along the shore; but the Colonel, who knew that you were not aware of the strength of the enemy's defences, and who is a most judicious soldier, judged this impracticable without too great loss, and therefore struck to the left. He was now of opinion that we should return by the Guadalupe along the road he had come; but, judging that the line you had pointed out was by far the most advantageous, now that the junction effected had altered circumstances, now that the fact of the position Col. Waters had occupied above the forts and barricades of the enemy would make them fear being cut off, and that they would give way before a vigorous cannonade and strong demonstration, I despatched a portion of the force from Fort Henry, and another of Col. Waters's force and Col. O'Neil and Capt.

Cook, Wilson and McChesney, to reconnoitre and occupy any works the enemy had abandoned.

About this time, the house and barricades on the wharf were reported burning. The wharf was found abandoned, and a brass eighteen pound gun, found there when the wharf was captured, was retaken. Another strong fort and the surrounding barricades were also found abandoned, and afforded most excellent protection to cover our embarkation, thus saving our men the labor of throwing up any works.

At this time, the boat having come on shore, by the steamer, I forwarded to you my verbal report, and expressed the hope that I could embark everything by 11 P. M. Two hours later, that is to say at 8 A. M. of the 15th I had the honor to report that everything was on board Fort Henningsen having been evacuated at 12 o'clock, and the embarkation conducted without other loss than that of a private shot dead at the church on a mistaken order to move a gun prematurely, and of my aid, Capt. Kelly, being mortally wounded carrying up an order respecting the dislodgement of an ambuscade which, ten minutes before, had fired at me from the same point as I descended on horseback, and which, I was afraid might occasion loss in bringing down the last gun. This party was dislodged and the gun brought down in safety by Mr. Emil Thomas.

Lengthened as this report has been, I shall be compelled, in justice to the brave men who operated with me, and in fulfillment of a promise made to them, to add, in a few days, another, recording the names and services of all engaged.

I will here make my acknowledgments to Major Henry and Major Swingle, without either of whom I could not have conducted these operations. I had several officers as brave, but the combination of judgment, coolness, vigilance, endurance and patience, tested by a trial of nineteen days and nights, is a rare combination in any individual, and still more rarely found in two officers in so small a camp. The one commanded permanently the post and guns in the rear, the other in front. Lt. Col. O'Neil produced by his first brilliant charge a marked result, and I believe if I could have supported him with fifty men and a light gun, would have cleared the enemy from the Plaza to the wharf. His impetuous valor was for several days useful, before reducing the Church, and in repelling one attack upon it, but sickness rendered him for several days unavailable. Major Cayce, by his valor, vigilance, and perseverance, is entitled to the thanks of the army. Lt. Col. Schwartz behaved with his usual intrepidity, and never till the last day succumbed to sickness, and on which day, when taken with fever, he continued at his post. Captain Nolan rendered great service in Granada previous to the attack and afterwards, though sick at the time, in the defence of the Guadalupe Church. To the exertions of Major Leonard, whilst in Granada, I was much indebted; he was unfortunately taken sick the second day of the attack, and I was deprived of his valuable services till the last two or three days. Capt. Johnson was brought from Granada in what I considered a hopeless state, but recovered in our camp, and the last three days reported for duty. I considered his recovery a reinforcement. Major Potter proved a cool, judicious, self-denying soldier. Major Crane, who acted as my aid in Granada, but sickened through over exertion, was highly useful, not only there, but on every subsequent occasion when his health would permit. Mr. Cook, acting as captain under Major Henry, was indefatigable, and Capt. McChesney, Lieuts. Williamson, Wilkinson, and McElroy acting as captains, rendered most important service.

Of my volunteer aid and friend, Mr. Emil Thomas, who I regret to say, was wounded in the head, and

stricken with fever for some days, I cannot speak too warmly. His moral and physical courage, his judgment, vigilance, and his natural aptitude for military operations, make me regret that his services cannot be secured for this army. On Major Rawles's inexhaustible activity and cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances, it would be idle to report to you who have known him so long. Lieut. Butrick, of the Commissary department, acted as my aid. I should feel sorry to leave so good a soldier in the Commissariat, and should be sorry to take so good a Commissary out of it. Col. Richmond (a citizen) alternately acting as soldier and as commander of a barricade, distinguished himself in a remarkable manner by his courage, vigilance and powers of endurance. Sergeant Major William, acting as lieutenant, did good service at his gun. Mr. Hathway, commanding an acting lieutenant, another gun, after escaping while his clothes were riddled by shot, succumbed to cholera. Sergeant Childs, whom I successively made sergeant-major, acting lieutenant, and captain of artillery, had his arm broken and died of the mortification which ensued. Drs. Rice and Wolfe died of cholera, and Dr. Lundy sickened, after which the health of the camp visibly improved, a fact accounted for by the sickness of the former allowing the sick and wounded to get at the opium, to the injudicious use of which many fell victims, which obliged me to destroy it. The oranges were another source of calamity, and both proved far more fatal than the enemy's artillery and Minie's combined.

Mr. Duffy, formerly of the New York Tribune, and late of the *Nicaraguense*, commanded the citizens and proved a brave and intelligent soldier. The eaves of a roof fell on his head, as he was assisting me to carry off a brass nine pounder, under fire. Instead of being crushed, as I expected, he only received some contusions on the head, and continued to do his duty well and faithfully for several days. He fell a victim to immoderate doses of opium; his want of judgment in taking which was probably owing to the previous accident. Mr. Germain, amongst the citizens, died of a wound he received; and Mr. Burnett, one of the most intrepid men I have ever seen, perished in the same manner. The wife of Mr. Bingham, the actor, a noble woman, deserved the thanks of our army, of which she was the Nightingale. She was suddenly cut off, with her child, by fever. Capt. Bunker, and the steamboat men, behaved admirably. Messrs. Brooks and Ackley, belonging to their party, were killed; and the services of West, the cook, were too important for me to omit in this report, on account of his color or rank, however humble.

We had one birth in our camp; and the only names of killed and wounded I can give till I receive the reports of my officers, are as follows.

*Killed or Died of their Wounds.*—Lieut. O'Neil, Lieut. Price, Lieut. Hite, (acting captain,) Serg't Braus, (acting lieutenant,) Capt. Hesse, Lieut. Cahart, Lieut. Dixon, Serg't Childs, (acting captain,) Capt. Gist, Capt. Leslie, and Capt. Kelly; citizens Germain and Bapett; Messrs. Adams, Ackley, Brooks, L. Bradwood, Fleming, Thompson, Hester, Strabridge, Harris, Grant, Stone, McIntyre, Adams, Skepp, Mayer, Kelso, McDonald, Frazier, McGuire, Barrett, Manning, Dyson, Vorhies, Niespert, Horak. Died in camp: Dr. Rice, Dr. Wolfe, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Howe, (correspondent of the New York Herald, whose notes were unfortunately lost,) W. Solva, Mr. Hathway, (acting lieutenant,) Messrs. Arthur, Warner, Stanwood, Lieut. Fleming, Matoy, Judge Boyce, Paorr, Rosette, Sawyer, Fulla, Mariot.

*Wounded.*—Col. Jones, Col. McDonald, Col. O'Neil, Major Potter, Major Henry, Capt. Chesney, Capt. Green, Mr. E. Thomas, Lieuts. Wilkinson, Porter, King, Hoc, Lathrops, Messrs. Jackson, Haley, Ivers, Braus, White.

Such, General, is a rambling report, almost as long and tedious as the operations it records, of the destruction and evacuation of Granada. I know not in what light you may regard it. With deep regret and horror for its painful scenes, I shall feel proud of it, both personally, and for the force I had the honor to command, as a military achievement, which has not many parallels in the history of irregular armies. I would beg you, in forming your judgment, to remember that the good and true men of my force could only by degrees be got together; that the day after the attack only sixty-six fighting men reported as healthy and fit for duty; that we could more easily have marched on Masaya than have evacuated Granada; that every good man was hampered by having two or more sick, helpless or incapable; that interspersed first, and then the sudden and entire privation of stimulant for several days, depressed men's energies, and lastly, that the force I commanded contained some of the best, mixed with some of the worst materials in the world for an army, but is not yet an army; that the best portion was quite unaccustomed to the exercise of industry, patience, and fortitude; and lastly, that you were absent, the effect of whose personal influence and prestige I would venture to suggest that you may possibly sometimes confound with the effects of discipline.

The best of these men, when face to face with protracted difficulty, call out helplessly for the General, or Uncle Billy, and patient organization must warn them from this idea, and give them self-reliance before they will be fit to detach for any important service out of reach of your person, which has been exposed too often and recklessly, not to give anxiety to those friends of the cause who share in my conviction that on your life or death depend the certain success or inevitable discomfiture of the enterprise in which we are embarked. Under such conditions, I shall be willing to resign the command I now resign into your hands, (to take a day's rest,) or any other, from a corporal guard upwards, that you may think fit to assign to me. I am, Sir, Yours, very respectfully,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

San George, Dec. 16, 1856.

I found it necessary to publish at various times, as recommended, the following promotions, with the following provisional rank:

Major Henry, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Swingle, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Cayce, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Potter, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Rawls, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Leonard, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Dolan, Major.

Lieut. Butrick; Lieut. Wilkinson; Lieut. Clark; Lieut. Williamson; Lieut. Hite, killed; Lieut. Morris; Mr. Cook; Serg't Childs, killed.

Serg'ts Gilliam; Bruns, killed; Webster; Mr. Rathway, dead; Miller; Crangle; Antonio Platto, band; Rainy.

Three sergeants or corporals, names not yet ascertained, but since killed or dead.

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

San George, Dec. 16, 1856.

**Official Report of Col. Waters.**

*Report of Operations during the night of the 11th December, 1856, in the vicinity of Granada.*

Rivas, December 17, 1856.

General—In the following report, I propose bringing to your notice, as briefly as possible, a simple history of our movements after leaving the steamer Virginia.

Lieut. Lockridge, with Capt. Farrell's company, and five volunteers, (thirty-eight men in all,) left the steamer about 9 o'clock in the first boat, and landed, as your Excellency is aware, about three miles from Granada, under fire from the enemy's picket. I am happy to say that we suffered no damage, and landed without further interruption.

In one hour or less, all our dispositions were made, and the line of march for Granada commenced in the

following order: Capt. Sam Leslie, with Company B, Rangers, and Lieut. Bacon, with a part of Company A, from the same corps and the volunteers, were placed in the advance. Capt. Leslie's acquaintance with the roads and country over which we were to pass, influenced me to assign him this position. Capt. Farrell, with his company, was ordered to support the advance. Next came Capt. Wilson, then Capt. Crawford; Capt. Higley brought up the rear, Lieut. Col. Lockridge in command of the rear guard.

In the foregoing order, about 11 o'clock, our march towards Granada commenced. The troops moved off quietly and in good spirits. We had not proceeded, however, more than half a mile, when the stillness of the night and the quietness of our march was disturbed by an incident which will require some explanation. Before proceeding further, I will explain the nature of the ground upon which we found ourselves at this time. Near the point where our landing was effected, is the northern terminus of a small lake which runs parallel with Lake Nicaragua for a considerable distance; the intervening strip of land is quite narrow, varying in width from thirty to one hundred yards. Just at the point where the small lake or lagoon terminates, and where the land is not more than fifty yards wide, the enemy had thrown up a strong barricade across the road, from which they took occasion to open fire upon our advance, no doubt with the hope of being able to interfere permanently with our intentions, whatever they might be. A very few minutes sufficed to show us their position, and five minutes more enabled us to take it. The time spent by the Champions in our company was not thrown away; their dead, found at the barricade and in the neighborhood will leave them no room to complain of our industry and activity. Near twenty dead bodies were found within the distance of half a mile from where the action commenced. Their loss in killed and wounded at this point may be estimated safely at from fifty to sixty.

While the troops were reforming, Lieut. Col. McDonald kindly took charge of a detachment to bring up such of the wounded as could not move without assistance. In three-fourths of an hour from the time the first gun was fired, we were again upon the march; but were not allowed however to advance peacefully. Capt. Leslie still remained in the advance, supported by Capt. Higley's company. Half an hour's march again brought us in sight of the enemy. This time they had no barricade and were, of course, disposed of very quickly—in fact, they ran away before they were much hurt. We found four killed here. This incident occasioned us no delay whatever.

Our march was continued quietly until we came near a place known as the "Coal Pits," three-fourths of a mile north of the old fort. Here we found them for the third time—now well prepared, and waiting for us to attack. They were not kept long in suspense. A few minutes brought us in plain view of another of our old and familiar acquaintances—which looked quite formidable in the moonlight. The enemy were in considerable force here, probably five hundred strong; but did not behave as well as at the first barricade. For fifteen or twenty minutes their fire was very rapid, but harmless, in a great measure. Our men passed through the enemy's line, thus dividing them—one portion retreated in the direction of the old fort, and the remainder towards the Cocons along the beach.

We were now in possession of the beach and main road leading into what was once Granada. With as little delay as possible, the wounded were again collected, and Capt. Wilson, with his company, left in charge of them. From the number of the dead found along the beach, and in the different roads leading



from the "Coal Pits," the enemy's loss was fully as great at this place as at the first barricade.

Provision being made for the wounded, the order to march was given. We advanced on the town by the Tipatappa road. When we had arrived within 250 yards of the top of the hill, in the suburbs of the city, our advance was again fired upon by the enemy's picket. From this point, a running fire was continued until we came within forty yards of the enemy's fortifications. It did not require a second glance to see that their position here was altogether more formidable than either of the other two already passed. From their barricade and the surrounding houses, an incessant fire was opened upon us. Lieut. Crasby, with his company, was ordered to flank by the right—the main body stood firm—being protected in some measure by a curve in the road. A few minutes later, two other companies were ordered to support Lieut. Crasby. As soon as the enemy discovered that they could not defeat our intention to flank them, they commenced retreating, abandoning the houses and their fortifications at the same time. Soon all was still in the neighborhood, and we found ourselves in quiet possession of what we subsequently learned had been the headquarters of Gen. Martinez. Notwithstanding the enemy were in greater force here than at any point where we had previously met them, the loss on neither side was so great as at the first barricade. It is, however, easy to account for this, on the part of the enemy. The houses and their fortifications afforded them complete cover during most of the time the engagement lasted. We remained in the enemy's quarters for two hours; in the meantime the wounded were all brought up, and their wounds dressed. From this point our march was not again interrupted by the enemy.

As nearly as I could judge, about 5 o'clock in the morning we moved forward in the direction where we supposed our friends in Granada were encamped. When in about two hundred yards, or thereabouts, we halted for the purpose of reconnoitering, and to learn correctly the position of Gen. Henningsen's camp. For this purpose Capt. Leslie, with a few men, went forward, and in half an hour returned with the welcome intelligence that he had seen Gen. H. and many of our friends. The command was once more ordered to move. A few minutes' march brought us to Forts Henningsen and Henry, where we found our companions who had been left twenty days previously in Granada; where they were attacked by the allied forces.

After reaching the fort I reported to Brig. Gen. Henningsen at once, from whom you will receive a report of subsequent movements.

The force landed at the Pemas under my command, including five volunteers, numbered one hundred and seventy. Three of the five volunteers were wounded, viz: Wilson, Bostwick and West, of San Antonio, Texas. These gentlemen were useful, and bore themselves gallantly throughout the different engagements. To Lieut. Col. Lockridge, who accompanied me as second in command, I am under many obligations. To his coolness and activity much of our success is due. Notwithstanding we succeeded in routing the enemy whenever met with, I regret to say that it was not accomplished without cost. Our loss in the different actions was fourteen killed and thirty wounded.

Before closing this report I must return my sincere thanks to the men and officers under my command in the different engagements which I have the honor to report to your Excellency.

Capt. Farrell, Crawford, Wilson and Hiley exhibited all the coolness, courage and perseverance which characterizes the true soldier. Lieut. Bacon, commanding a detachment of Rangers, was always found at his post, without regard to danger. Lieut. Gaskell, C and B Rangers, was energetic, and rendered a good account of himself throughout. Lieut. Crasby, after Capt. Farrell, his commanding officer was wounded, behaved himself gallantly.

I cannot close this report to your Excellency without a tribute to the memory of the late gallant soldier, refined gentleman and generous friend, Capt. Sam Leslie, of Company B, Rangers. You alone, sir, knew the value of his services as an officer and a soldier, and the difficulty of finding another to fill his place in the corps to which he belonged, and to which he was so much attached. He came to you a stranger, without friends to recommend him. To his gallantry and an honorable ambition to be useful to the service in which he had embarked, he was alone indebted for his position at the time of his death.

Capt. Leslie was from Arkansas; he was about twenty-three years of age, and in his death Nicaragua has lost a gallant and useful soldier, and his brother officers a noble and true friend. He fell upon the field of battle, as the soldier loves to die, without a pain or struggle, and honored and respected by all who knew him.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
J. P. WATERS,  
Lieut. Col. Nicaraguan Army.  
To Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief N. A.

The Daily Picayune.

JANUARY 17, 1857.

**SEGUNDA PARTE :  
PART II :**

**GUÍA para  
GUIDE for**

**EL NICARAGUENSE,**

**sus "Propósitos y Clave"  
its "Purposes and Key"**

## ACERCA DE ESTA GUÍA

EL PROPÓSITO DE ESTA GUÍA de índices clasificados, es el de ayudar a encontrar en EL NICARAGUENSE los diversos datos que contiene. Siguiendo la pauta del periódico, la guía está dividida en "Parte Española" e "English Department". En la "Parte Española" se clasifica sólo lo que EL NICARAGUENSE publicó en español, y en el "English Department" sólo lo que publicó en inglés. Los índices de las Noticias y Comentarios y de los Anuncios están en orden alfabético; los de las Poesías, Decretos y Acuerdos, Documentos Oficiales y Proclamas, en orden cronológico. En ellos se da la página de esta edición facsimilar (y entre paréntesis la columna) en que se encuentra la noticia o comienza el artículo en cuestión. Al elaborarlos, he respetado la ortografía y las erratas del original, señalándolo con [sic] en muchos casos, pero omitiendo la señal cuando parecía superflua y para no dificultar la lectura, ya estudiosa de por sí.

## ABOUT THIS GUIDE

THE PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE of classified indexes, is to help find in EL NICARAGUENSE the data it contains. Just like the paper, this Guide is divided in two sections: the "Parte Española" and the "English Department." In the "Parte Española" the indexes classify only what EL NICARAGUENSE published in Spanish, and in the "English Department" only what it published in English. The News and Ads are in alphabetical order; the Editorials, Poems, Decrees, and Official Documents, in chronological order. The reference indicates the page in this facsimile edition (and within parenthesis the column) where the item is found or where the article in question begins. On preparing the indexes, I have not changed the spelling nor corrected any typos in the original, simply pointing them out with [sic] in many cases, but oftentimes omitting the [sic] when it seemed superfluous and in order not to unduly encumber the already studious reading.

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 Aviso - Se venden dos mil tejas de superior calidad - Informarán en la Prefectura : 290 (4)  
 Aviso - Subasta pública de mercaderías, terrenos y casas en Greytown - *Barruel & Co.* : 67 (4), 71 (5), 83 (4)  
 Aviso - *Un vecino* - Solicita obreros y materiales de construcción de otras partes del país para reconstruir Granada : 17 (5), 18 (5), 20 (5)  
 Aviso - venta de la Hacienda Soledad en la Corte de primera Instancia - Marshal W. J. Stone : 274 (4)  
 Aviso - venta en martillo público de la goleta *Esperanza* - *Comisario de Guerra Jesse Hambleton* : 38 (5)  
 Aviso Oficial - Por disposición del Sr. Ministro de crédito público se designan las 4. 5. y 6. de la tarde para conocer de los asuntos de su institución : 23 (3)  
 Como No!!! - Harina de maiz - Molino "Como No" en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan - *L. H. Hamblin* : 257 (4), 265 (2), 272 (4)  
 El Dr. T.C. Deval - Dentista - en la calle de Travezado, Hotel del los Wood : 75 (2)  
 G. H. Wines y Cía. - *J. A. Ruggles, Ajente* - en la Casa de la Niña Yrene - Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada : 61 (5), 67 (5), 72 (5), 75 (5), 80 (5), 88 (5)  
 Importante Aviso - La oficina del archivero del Departamento Oriental se abrirá el 8 de Sept. - *A. Gillis* : 264 (2), 290 (4), 297 (4), 306 (4), 314 (4), 322 (4), 330 (4), 345 (4), 346 (4), 352 (1), 354 (4)  
 Intendencia General - Liquidación de suplementos para el Ejército - Granada, Abril 12 de 1856 : 91 (1), 97 (1), 104 (1), 120 (2), 128 (1), 137 (1), 144 (1), 154 (1), 171 (1), 178 (1)  
 Kewen, Sanders & Handlin - Abogados

- Despacho en la Casa del Correo : 325 (4), 345 (4), 346 (4), 352 (1), 354 (4)  
 Max A. Thoman - Brandi Vino y Licores - Calle del Hospital, al frente del convento de San Francisco : 164 (4)  
 Ojo—Para Vender—Ojo: La Goleta *Esperanza* como ahora se haya en la costa - *Thomas F. Fisher* : 71 (3)  
 Ojo—Se Necesita—Ojo: Un buen HERRERO y que sepa hierran muy bien caballos - *Thomas F. Fisher* : 71 (3)  
 Ojo—Se Necesita—Ojo: Un buen HERRERO y que sepa herrar muy bien caballos - *Thomas F. Fisher* : 76 (3)  
 Otro de Importancia - La oficina del archivero se abrirá en Rivas el 8 de Setiembre - *Augustus H. Wheeler* : 290 (4), 297 (4), 306 (4), 314 (4), 322 (4), 330 (4), 346 (4), 354 (4)  
 Paquete - La mui velera goleta americana "Joseph" comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages - *James Corkhill* : 67 (4), 71 (2), 76 (5), 80 (5), 83 (5), 88 (5)  
 Paquete - La mui velera goleta americana "Joseph Hewitt" comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages - *James Corkhill* : 45 (5), 54 (5), 58 (5), 61 (5)  
 Publicación Semi-Semanal - *El Nicaraguense* : 97 (1)  
 Se necesitan Ojalateros, Herreros, Galafateros, Carpinteros, Embaladores y Harrieros - *Thomas F. Fisher* : 250 (4), 258 (4)  
 Solicitudes - Se necesita maíz, guate, azúcar, café, arroz, frijoles, sal, candelas, jabon - *Thomas F. Fisher* : 129 (4)  
 Tabor & Duffy - Abogados Licenciados en Leyes - Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno - Oficina en la casa del *Nicaraguense* : 265 (3), 272 (4), 297 (4), 303 (2), 305 (1), 314 (4), 322 (4), 346 (4), 354 (4)  
 Un Premio - 200 \$ de premio al que encuentre 1900 \$ que me robaron de mi habitación - *D. Benedeto* : 18 (5)

## DECRETOS Y ACUERDOS

## NOVIEMBRE 1855

- Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Auditor de Guerra del Ejército a Remigio Jerez : 14 (4)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Prefecto para el departamento Occidental a Francisco Baca : 14 (4)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 4 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Subprefecto de San Fernando a Dolores Marengo : 14 (4)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 5 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Ministro de la Guerra a Buenaventura Selva : 14 (4)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Prefecto para el departamento de Nueva Segovia a José Antonio Martínez y para el Meridional a José María Urtado : 14 (4)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Subprefecto de Managua a Pascual Fonseca y de Chontales a Camilo Flores : 14 (4)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Administrador de Correos de Granada a Justo Lugo : 14 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 7 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Administrador de la Aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte a Cleto Mayorga : 14 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 8 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Inspector de Hacienda del Castillo Viejo a José Salinas : 14 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 10 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Prefecto para el departamento Oriental a Trinidad Salazar : 14 (4)

Nombramientos - William Walker - Granada, a principios de noviembre 1855 - Nombra Comandantes departamentales: para el Oriental a José Bermudes; para el Occidental a Mateo Pineda; para el Meridional a Ramón Umaña; para el Setentrional y Matagalpa a Ubaldo Herrera; y Comandante del Fuerte San Carlos y el Castillo Viejo a Macario Martel : 14 (4)

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 8 noviembre 1855 - Derechos de aduana : 14 (5)

Decreto #26 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 9 noviembre 1855 - Decreto aclaratorio del que se espidió el día de ayer sobre derechos marítimos : 14 (2), 17 (2), 23 (2)

Decreto #30 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 12 noviembre 1855 - Traslado de aduana de El Realejo a Punta Icaco : 14 (5)

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 16 noviembre 1855 - Multas a los ausentes y subasta de bienes para la exacción : 13 (2)

Decreto #44 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 17 noviembre 1855 - Monedas extranjeras : 17 (1), 23 (2), 27 (2)

Decreto #47 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 noviembre 1855 - Emisión de bonos para pagar deudas del estado : 17 (1), 24 (5)

Decreto #49 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 noviembre 1855 - Impuesto a la exportación de plata : 17 (1), 23 (3)

Decreto #50 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 21 noviembre 1855 - Autoriza al Jefe del Ejército a imponer el orden en Nueva Segovia y Matagalpa : 17 (2), 20 (5)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 21 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Prefecto de Matagalpa a José Salinas : 17 (5)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 21 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Jeneral de Brigada a Mariano Salazar; Walker lo nombra Comandante y Gobernador militar del departamento Occidental y nombra a José Guerrero Comisionado especial en Matagalpa y Nueva Segovia : 17 (5)

Decreto #55 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 noviembre 1855 - Decreto de Colonización : 19 (4)

Decreto #56 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 noviembre 55 - Nombrando a Parker H. French Ministro Plenipotenciario en Estados Unidos : 17 (2), 24 (5)

Acuerdo #57 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Ministro de Hacienda a Fermín Ferrer : 19 (4), 24 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 24 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Jefe de Sección del Ministerio de Relaciones a Enrique Palais : 20 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 24 noviembre 1855 - Libra despachos de Coroneles efectivos á don Fermín Ferrer y don Carlos Thomas : 20 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 27 noviembre 1855 - Nombra Cónsul en Nueva Orleans á Sewell J. Taylor : 20 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 27

noviembre 1855 - Nombra Cónsul en Nueva York á Carlos S. Willett : 20 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 31 noviembre [sic] 1855 - Nombra Administrador de Correos de León a Juan Francisco Aguilar : 41 (3)

**DICIEMBRE 1855**

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Jefe de Sección del Ministerio de Relaciones a José María Martínez : 41 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Administrador de Correos de Chinandega a Mariano Montealegre : 23 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Administrador de la Aduana del Realejo a Pablo Carbajal : 23 (3)

Nombramiento - William Walker - Granada, 1 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Comandante del departamento Oriental a Manuel Argüello : 31 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 2 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Gobernador de Policía de San Fernando a Francisco Bravo : 41 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 2 diciembre 1855 - Da el pase a varios títulos librados por el Vicario capitular y Gobernador del Obispado : 41 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 3 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Gobernador de Policía y Comandante del Resguardo de Hacienda de Granada a José María López : 41 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 4 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Guarda de la aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte a Rafael Pasos : 41 (3)

Decreto #71 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 4 diciembre 1855 - Reconoce a Juan Priest como Cónsul de Estados Unidos en San Juan del Sur : 23 (1), 27 (2)

Decreto #72 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 4 diciembre 1855 - Reconoce a B. Squire Cotrell como Cónsul de Estados Unidos en San Juan del Norte : 23 (1)

Decreto #73 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 4 diciembre 1855 - Fuero en los delitos de los militares : 23 (1), 27 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 5 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Receptor del distrito de Granada a Pantaleón Castillo por renuncia de Jacinto Chamorro : 23 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 5 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Prefecto del Departamento Meridional al Coronel Máximo Espinoza por renuncia de José María Hurtado : 23 (3)

Acuerdo #79 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 diciembre 1855 - Faculta al Prefecto del departamento Occidental para nombrar al Gobernador de policía en León y Chinandega : 23 (2), 27 (2)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Inspector de Hacienda del Castillo Viejo a Manuel Romero : 23 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Receptor del distrito de Chinandega a Manuel Darío : 23 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Gobernador de policía del distrito de Chontales al Capitán Antonio Bermúdez : 23 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 6 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Comisionado del Gobierno en el distrito de Chontales al Coronel don Dámaso Souza : 23 (3)

Decreto #87 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 13 diciembre 1855 - Gracia de inválidos : 27 (1), 31 (2)

Nombramiento - William Walker - Granada, 13 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Comandante del Realejo al coronel Luzarraga : 31 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 14 diciembre 1855 - Da el pase del Gobierno a dos títulos librados por el Vicario Capitular y Gobernador del Obispado : 31 (4)

Acuerdos - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Tesorero General de la República a don Cárlos Thomas : 31 (4)

Decreto #29 [92] - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 diciembre 1855 - Reconoce a Carlos Ernesto Bernhard vice Cónsul de Prusia : 31 (1)

Acuerdo #93 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Tesorero General de la República a don Carlos Thomas : 35 (4)

Decreto #95 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 diciembre 1855 - El valor del papel sellado : 31 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 diciembre 1855 - Nombra a Ramón Sánchez Guarda de la Aduana de San Juan del Sur : 31 (4)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 diciembre 1855 - nombra Subdelegado de Hacienda al coronel Manuel Argüello : 45 (3)

Acuerdo #98 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 diciembre 1855 - Gracia de inválidos : 31 (3)

Nombramiento - William Walker - Granada, 20 diciembre 1855 - Nombra Comandante de San Juan del Sur a Feliz Ascarate : 31 (4)

Decreto #100 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 diciembre 1855 - sobre derechos aduaneros a licores fuertes y tabaco : 45 (3)

Acuerdo #103 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 diciembre 1855 - Ministro de la Guerra se encargará de Relaciones durante ausencia de Jerez : 35 (4), 37 (2)

Decreto #108 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 27 diciembre 1855 - La Tesorería de los Altos Poderes se anexa a la general : 45 (2)

Decreto #110 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 28 diciembre 1855 - Aprueba Contrato para establecer una casa de moneda : 35 (5), 37 (3)

Decreto #111 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 29 diciembre 1855 - sobre cobros de impuestos al tabaco y el ganado : 45 (2), 49 (2)

Acuerdo #112 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 31 diciembre 1855 - Administrador de Correos de León - renuncia Montalván y se nombra a Aguilar : 45 (3)

**ENERO 1856**

Acuerdo #121 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 enero 1856 - Se nombra Ministro de Crédito público a don Fermín Ferrer : 45 (4)

Acuerdo #123 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 4 enero 1856 - Jerez vuelve al Ministerio de Relaciones : 41 (3)

Decreto #125 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 7 enero 1856 - se asignan 50 pesos fuertes mensuales a Subprefectos de distrito : 45 (3)

Acuerdo #126 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 8 enero 1856 - Renuncia Trinidad Salazar y nombra Prefecto del Dep. Oriental a Fernando Guzmán : 49 (2)

Acuerdo #128 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 9 enero 1856 - Se admite la renuncia de Jerez y se nombra en su lugar a don Norberto Ramírez : 45 (4)

Acuerdo #129 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 9 enero 1856 - renuncia Buena ventura Selva y se nombra a Sebastián Salinas Ministro de la Guerra : 45 (4)

Acuerdo #130 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 10 enero 1856 - Se nombra Ministro de Hacienda a don Jesús de la Rocha : 45 (4)

Acuerdo #139 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 16 enero 1856 - Renuncia Sebastián Salinas y se nombra a Francisco Baca Secretario de la Guerra : 49 (1)

Acuerdo #141 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 16 enero 1856 - Nombra Prefecto del Departamento Occidental a don Ildefonso Montanvan : 49 (2)

Acuerdo #144 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 17 enero 1856 - Sueldo de los gendarmes igual al de los militares : 49 (2)

Acuerdo #146 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 19 enero 1856 - Se faculta y autoriza al Administrador de Correos : 53 (1)

Acuerdo #148 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 21 enero 1856 - Admítase la renuncia de Jesús de la Rocha de la Cartera de Hacienda : 53 (1), 57 (1)

Acuerdo #149 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 21 enero 1856 - Nómbrase al Presbítero Beningno Matuz Ministro interino de Hacienda : 53 (1), 57 (2)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 21 enero 1856 - Nombramientos - Saturnino Pérez: Prefecto del Departamento Meridional : 53 (2)

Decreto #150 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 enero 1856 - Suspende relaciones con Estados Unidos : 53 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 enero 1856 - Nombramientos - Agustín Vega: Guarda de la Aduana de San Juan del Norte : 53 (2)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 enero 1856 - Nombramientos - Toribio Osorio: Agente de Policía de Julgalpa : 53 (2)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 enero 1856 - Nombramientos: Inspector interino del Castillo Viejo a don Pedro P. Morales : 61 (2)

Decreto #156 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 25 enero 1856 - Manda organizar las supremas secciones de justicia de Oriente y Occidente : 57 (1)

Acuerdo #157 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 30 enero 1856 - Establece un faro en San Juan del Sur y otro en Punta Icaco : 57 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 31 enero 1856 - Nombra Prefecto del Dep. Meridional a José Abarca por renuncia de Saturnino Pérez : 61 (2)

**FEBRERO 1856**

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 febrero 1856 - Indemnizaciones por exacciones durante la última revolución : 61 (1)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 1 febrero 1856 - Nombramiento de Jueces de 1ª instancia de León, Matagalpa y Ocotal : 61 (2)

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 2 febrero 1856 - Proclama! - El Presidente Patricio Rivas decreta nula la adquisición de Kinney : 63 (1), 67 (3)

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 7 febrero 1856 - Manda erigir una población en Punta Icaco : 61 (1)

Acuerdo #168 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 8 febrero 1856 - Nombra Administrador de Correos de Granada a J. A. Ruggelles : 61 (1), 67 (3), 68 (5)

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 9 febrero 1856 - Nombra al Coronel



don Luis Schlessinger Comisionado especial a Costa Rica : 67 (3), 75 (3)  
 Acuerdo #172 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 11 febrero 1856 - Nombra Subdelegado de Hacienda en el Departamento Oriental a Raimundo Selva : 67 (3), 75 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 16 febrero 1856 - Nombramientos: concede *el pase* al título de Cura de Acoyapa a Santiago Solórzano : 75 (3)  
 Decreto #174 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 16 febrero 1856 - Prohíbe importación y exportación de efectos extranjeros por el Tempisque : 71 (5), 76 (3)  
 Decreto #175 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 febrero 1856 - Revoca y anula las concesiones de la Compañía del Canal y del Tránsito : 71 (4)  
 Decreto #176 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 19 febrero 1856 - Concesión del Tránsito a Randolph y sus socios : 76 (4), 79 (4), 88 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 febrero 1856 - Nombramientos: Receptor de alcabalas del distrito de San Fernando a Nicolás Mátuz : 75 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 28 febrero 1856 - Aumenta fuerza de gendarmes del distrito de San Fernando porque continúa el cólera : 75 (5)

### MARZO 1856

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 12 marzo 1856 - Declaración de guerra a Costa Rica : 84 (2)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 13 marzo 1856 - Declara el Departamento del Mediodía en estado de Campaña : 83 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 marzo 1856 - Nombra ministros a Sebastián Salinas, Máximo Jerez, Fermín Ferrer y Francisco Baca : 87 (1)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 19 marzo 1856 - Faculta a Walker en Oriente y Mediodía los medios para mantener el orden : 87 (1)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 19 marzo 1856 - Se convoca a elecciones de Diputados, Senadores y Supremo Director : 87 (2)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 marzo 1856 - Deroga decreto de 25 de mayo de 1855 de que alcaldes ejerzan función de jueces : 92 (1)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 marzo 1856 - Nombra a Fermín Ferrer Comisionado del Gobierno en Oriente y Mediodía : 92 (1)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 marzo 1856 - Exige un empréstito forzoso de ocho mil pesos derramado entre los propietarios : 92 (2)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 marzo 1856 - Nombra Prefecto del Departamento Oriental a Trinidad Salazar : 92 (1), 104 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 marzo 1856 - Encarga a Francisco Agüero Estrada la impresión de los documentos oficiales en *El Nicaraguense* : 92 (1)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - León, 29 marzo 1856 - Se establece una dirección de colonización : 104 (2)

### ABRIL 1856

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 1 abril 1856 - Nombra Prefecto del Departamento Occidental a José María Sarria : 104 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 2 abril 1856 - Nombra Administrador de correos de León a Luiz Marin : 104 (3)

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 9 abril 1856 - Nombra vocales y suplentes de la dirección de colonización : 104 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 9 abril 1856 - Nombra Gobernador de Policía de Chinandega a Francisco Carreon : 104 (3)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - León, 11 abril 1856 - Ordena capturar sin pérdida de tiempo a los ladrones consuetudinarios : 104 (2)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 14 abril 1856 - Abona 20% a los prestamistas que anticipen en metálico dos mensualidades : 113 (1)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - León, 21 abril 1856 - Declara traidores a los que ayudan a los costarricenses : 113 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 29 abril 1856 - Gobernación Militar del departamento de Occidente asume la Prefectura : 120 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 30 abril 1856 - Sobre abono a empréstito a cuenta de sueldo de los militares y empleados del gobierno : 128 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 30 abril 1856 - Nombra Comandante y Gobernador militar de Occidente al General Manuel Escobar : 137 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 30 abril 1856 - Se formarán depósitos de los ganados que se den en pago en León y Chinandega : 137 (1)

### MAYO 1856

Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 6 mayo 1856 - Nombra Receptor de Alcabalas en el distrito de San Fernando a Rafael A. Zurita : 154 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 8 mayo 1856 - Nombra Receptor de Alcabalas en el distrito de San Fernando a Rafael Zurita : 137 (2)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 8 mayo 1856 - Manda que la Prefectura reasuma la Subdelegación de Hacienda en Oriente : 137 (3)  
 Acuerdo - Patricio Rivas - León, 10 mayo 1856 - Nombra archivero a Basilio Salinas : 137 (2)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - León, 10 mayo 1856 - Rebaja el impuesto del destace de ganado del decreto del 18 diciembre 1855 : 162 (2)  
 Decreto - Patricio Rivas - León, 17 mayo 1856 - Reforma el decreto del 4 diciembre 1855 sobre el fuero militar : 144 (1)

### JUNIO 1856

Decreto - Patricio Rivas - León, 10 junio 1856 - Ordena elección directa de Presidente de la República : 171 (1)  
 Decreto - William Walker - Granada, 20 junio 1856 - Nombra Presidente Provisorio de la República a Fermín Ferrer : 170 (2)  
 Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 21 junio 1856 - Nombra Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación a Manuel Carrascosa y lo encarga de las Carteras de Hacienda y Guerra : 178 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 25 junio 1856 - Cartera de Guerra: Mateo Pineda - M. de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Manuel Loredo : 178 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 25 junio 1856 - Nombra escribiente archivero del Ministerio General a Carmen Echegollen : 178 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 27 junio 1856 - Nombra Subsecretario de Hacienda a William K. Rogers : 179 (1)

### JULIO 1856

Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 1 julio 1856 - Nombra Jefe de Sección para Ministerio de Guerra a José Anzoategui : 186 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 1 julio 1856 - Mateo Pineda se encargará de la Cartera de Hacienda en calidad de interino : 186 (1)  
 Acuerdo - Fermín Ferrer - Granada, 1 julio 1856 - Manda trasladar una Compañía de rifles y otra de fusileros nativos a Chontales : 186 (2)  
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## ADS

\$10 Reward for the return of a revolver  
 - *Michael McCarty* : 60 (5), 66 (5), 70  
 (5), 74 (5)  
 \$50 Reward - February 21, 1856 - to  
 any person who will deliver  
 deserter James Ritchie - *Captain L.  
 Norvell Walker* : 70 (4), 74 (4), 78 (5),  
 82 (5), 86 (5)  
 \$250 Reward - For lost or stolen Land  
 Warrant and Script - *Daniel  
 Flowerer* : 264 (2), 267 (4), 275 (4)  
 \$500 Reward - for information on who  
 set fire to the schooner *Esperanza* on  
 the night of 25th February 1856 -  
*Thomas F. Fisher* : 74 (4), 78 (5), 82  
 (5), 86 (5)

**A**

A Special Meeting of the "Young

American Pioneer Club" will be held on Feb. 16th - *Sol. B. Noble*: 66 (5)

Administrator's Sale - October 30th - Public Auction of personal effects of Wiley Marshal, Charles Callahan, Mayor Schafer and Julius Kiel - *Gilbert Titus*: 317 (4)

Administrators' Sale - Public Auction on August 14 - Furniture, Bedding, Camp Stoves, Saddle Horses, Saddles, Bridles, etc.: 229 (4)

Agency at Point Arenas - Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent - *El Nicaraguense*: 66 (5), 70 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5), 74 (5)

At Pecorini's - Cognac, wines and cigars at moderate prices: 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

Atlantic and Pacific Mails - G. H. Wines & Co.: 90 (4), 98 (4), 101 (4)

Auction and Commission House - G. H. Wines & Co. - *J. A. Ruggles, Agent*: 90 (4), 98 (4), 101 (4), 107 (1), 112 (4), 121 (4), 125 (4), 135 (4), 142 (4), 151 (4), 159 (4), 169 (4), 170 (4), 177 (4), 185 (3), 193 (4), 211 (4), 223 (4), 227 (1), 237 (4), 247 (4), 255 (4), 264 (2), 269 (4), 283 (1)

**C**

California Exchange - San Juan del Sur Hotel - *Mr. Green, Proprietor*: 26 (5), 30 (5), 40 (5), 44 (5), 48 (4), 51 (1), 55 (1), 59 (1), 65 (1), 69 (1), 73 (1), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1)

Commissioner's Sale - Terms—Cash or Military Script - *John Mylard, Marshal*: 288 (1), 296 (2), 303 (3), 314 (2), 320 (3), 328 (3), 344 (3), 352 (3)

"Como No!" - The Como No Mills, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan - *L. H. Hamblin, Agent*: 253 (4), 259 (3), 267 (4), 275 (4)

Copies of *El Nicaraguense* for sale at this office, neatly done up for transmission to any part of the world: 81 (2)

Costa Rica—Ho! - Reward for stolen pistol: \$5 for the pistol, and \$45 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief - *Tom Moseley, Wagon-master*: 264 (2)

**D**

David Israng - Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, etc. - San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store: 264 (1), 267 (3), 275 (3), 285 (4), 296 (1), 303 (2), 305 (1), 313 (4), 320 (2), 323 (1)

Deserters - A reward of \$30 each for the apprehension and delivery of [5 names] - *Captain Charles W. Kruger*: 315 (1), 323 (1)

Deserters - A reward of \$30 each for the apprehension and delivery of [2 names] - *Captain L. Norvell Walker*: 231 (4), 235 (1)

Deserters - A reward of \$30 each for the apprehension and delivery of [4 names] - *Captain Thomas Dolan*: 216 (4), 219 (1), 231 (4), 235 (1)

Deserters - A reward of \$30 each for the apprehension and delivery of [7 names] - *Captain T. Dolan*: 264 (1), 267 (3), 275 (3), 283 (2)

Deserters - A reward of \$30 each for the apprehension and delivery of [4 names] - *Lieut. D. Lathrop*: 229 (4), 235 (1)

Domingo Ferrari - General Dealer in Liquors and Merchandise: 12 (5), 16 (5), 22 (5), 26 (5), 30 (5), 42 (5)

Dr. Augustus Post - has opened a Drug Store nearly opposite the San Francisco Convent: 151 (2), 169 (4), 175 (4), 185 (4), 193 (4), 205 (4), 218 (4), 219 (1), 227 (1), 239 (4), 247 (4), 253 (4),

264 (2), 269 (4), 283 (1), 298 (4), 303 (2), 305 (1), 314 (4), 328 (2), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Dr. Augustus Post - Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery - Southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent: 151 (2), 159 (4), 169 (4), 175 (4), 193 (4), 205 (4), 211 (4), 223 (4), 227 (1), 237 (4), 247 (4), 255 (4), 264 (2), 269 (4), 285 (4), 296 (1), 303 (2), 305 (1), 313 (4), 319 (4), 323 (1), 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

Dr. J. Lehue - Surgeon Dentist - At all times to be found at the Hospital - Terms moderate: 325 (4), 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

**E**

Express Mail Bag! - Third of July - *G. H. Wines & Co.*: 175 (4)

**F**

F. H. Simpson, 324 Broadway, New York - Agent & Commission Merchant: 044 (5), 48 (5), 51 (1), 55 (1), 59 (1), 65 (1), 69 (1), 73 (1), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1)

For sale - cheap for cash - Drugs, paper, books, Binding Gum, Iron, Steel, Cotton - *C. & E. Thomas*: 12 (5), 16 (5), 22 (5), 30 (5), 38 (5)

For Sale - the Hacienda "Santa Clara" - *Manuel Carrascosa*: 216 (4), 219 (1)

For Sale - the schooner *Esperanza*, as she now lies on the beach at Granada - *Thomas F. Fisher*: 70 (4), 74 (4)

**G**

G. H. Wines & Co's Express - Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States - *J. A. Ruggles, Agent*: 34 (4), 44 (5), 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

G. H. Wines & Co's. - New York, N. Orleans, San Francisco & Nicaragua Express! - *G. M. Hinkley, Agent*: 296 (1), 303 (2), 305 (1), 314 (1), 315 (1), 323 (1), 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

General Auction, Brokerage and Commission House - Office in the Post-Office Building - *G. M. Hinkley*: 296 (1), 303 (2), 305 (1), 314 (1), 315 (1)

Granada Hotel - *Wood & Co. Proprietors*: 74 (4), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

Granada Lodge, U. D. - Regular meetings on alternate Wednesdays - *Chas. Callahan*: 269 (2)

**I**

Important to Letter-Writers - All Letters Must Be Paid For In Advance - *J. A. Ruggles, Agent of Wines & Co.*: 142 (4), 147 (4), 153 (4), 159 (4), 169 (4), 177 (4), 185 (4)

Information Needed - Of R. H. Drew, last seen near the Lake, evidently not in his proper mind - *American Minister*: 175 (4), 185 (4)

Information Wanted - Of William McMullen, who left Pennsylvania last April - *Wines & Co.*: 253 (4), 259 (3)

**J**

Job Work executed with neatness and despatch at *El Nicaraguense* office: 16 (5), 23 (5), 40 (5), 44 (5), 48 (5)

John Tabor, Attorney at Law, Granada, Nicaragua: 256 (2), 259 (4)

Just received per steamer from New York - Flour, butter crackers, Havana segars, Sherry and Malaga wines - *W. Teller*: 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5)

**K**

Kewen, Sanders & Handlin - Attorneys and Counselors at Law - Office in

Post-Office Building: 325 (4), 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

**L**

Large Sale of Merchandise - On the First of April, at Public Auction, and all their lands and houses at Greytown - *A. De Barruel & Co.*: 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

Latest News by Electric Telegraph: 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

Lost - \$550 in Script - Suitable reward - *Frederick Romar*: 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

Lost - a blue broadcloth Cape - suitable reward at this office: 313 (4), 315 (1)

Lost - a land warrant for five hundred acres - suitable reward - *J. C. O'Neal*: 293 (4), 303 (2), 305 (1), 313 (4), 315 (1)

Lost - a Land Warrant for 500 acres - Suitable reward - *Col. E. J. Sanders*: 325 (4), 343 (4)

Lost - A Navy sized six-shooter - \$5 reward - *John M. Baldwin*: 248 (1), 253 (4), 259 (3), 267 (4), 275 (4)

**M**

Manovill's Hotel - a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds - *J. Manovill, Proprietor*: 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5), 159 (3), 169 (3), 175 (4), 185 (4), 193 (4), 205 (4), 211 (4), 223 (4), 227 (1)

Max A. Thoman, Wholesale dealer in Brandy, Whisky, Wine - Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent: 151 (2), 169 (4), 177 (4), 185 (4), 193 (4), 207 (4), 218 (4), 219 (1), 227 (1), 239 (4), 243 (1), 255 (4), 264 (2), 269 (4), 285 (4), 296 (1), 303 (2), 305 (1), 313 (4), 319 (4), 328 (2)

Max A. Thoman, Wine and Liquor Dealer - Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent: 112 (4), 121 (4), 125 (3), 142 (4)

May, 1856 - Evans' Clothing Warehouse - New York: 141 (3), 151 (4), 159 (4), 169 (4), 170 (4), 177 (4), 195 (4)

**N**

New Orleans Papers - Chas. A. Bachmann Sole Agent for Nicaragua - *John Tabor, Agent for Granada*: 78 (4), 82 (4), 86 (4)

Nicaragua Isthmus Express - Between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur - *H. Gattel & E. Carazo*: 48 (5), 51 (1), 55 (1), 59 (1), 65 (1), 69 (1), 73 (1), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1)

Notice - All persons having claims against the estates of [Byron Cole and 5 others] will present them to me on or before December 20th 1856 - *Gilbert Titus*: 283 (1), 291 (1), 299 (1), 314 (1), 320 (2), 328 (2), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Notice - All persons having claims against the estates of [Charles Callahan and 2 others] will present them to me on or before December 28th 1856 - *Gilbert Titus*: 285 (2), 296 (1), 298 (4), 303 (2), 305 (1), 314 (1), 320 (2), 323 (1), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Notice - All persons having claims against the estates of [D.H. Wheeler and 5 others] will present them to me on or before January 5th - *Gilbert Titus*: 317 (4), 328 (2), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Notice - All persons having claims against the estate of Henry Kane are requested to present them before 3 February next - *D. E. Haynes*: 344 (2), 352 (2)

Notice - All persons having demands against, or debted to, the Estate of J. A. Ruggles, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co. for settlement - *Wm. K. Rogers*: 223 (4), 231 (4), 235 (1), 247 (4), 255 (4), 259 (3), 267 (4), 275 (4)

Notice - Brazil wood treated for secretly

to sell on the coast of Casares - All contracts will be of no value - It is our property - *F. Peccorini, For Angel Solari & Co.*: 7 (1)

Notice - Liberal reward for my Ledger Book - pillaged from my store during the last attack - *M. A. Thoman*: 313 (4), 320 (2), 328 (2), 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

Notice - Lost \$425 in Script - Suitable reward - *John Parea*: 343 (4)

Notice of Dissolution of the Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor - 15 August 1856 - *C. C. Venable*: 237 (4), 243 (1), 251 (1), 259 (3), 267 (4), 275 (4)

Notice - Officers will be paid in script and land warrants - *Paymaster Alexander Jones*: 205 (4), 211 (4), 219 (1), 227 (2), 239 (4), 243 (1), 251 (1), 259 (3), 267 (3), 275 (3), 283 (2), 291 (1), 299 (1), 314 (1), 328 (2), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Notice - persons are cautioned against buying scrip # 19 and 36, not endorsed by me - *Daniel Bayley*: 271 (4), 283 (1), 291 (1), 299 (1), 314 (1), 320 (2)

Notice - Public auction of Schooner *Esperanza* - *Jesse Hambleton*: 30 (5), 40 (5)

Notice - Requests information on burial site of John W. Kincaid, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last - *Wines & Co.*: 207 (4), 218 (4), 223 (4), 230 (4), 239 (4), 247 (4)

Notice - The business affairs of the late Caleb Smith have been entrusted to the undersigned - *J. A. Ruggles*: 112 (4), 117 (4)

Notice - Corn and Sacate will find a ready sale by applying to Mr. Chamorra, the Provider-General of the Cavalry - on the Plaza: 7 (1), 12 (5), 16 (5), 22 (5), 32 (5)

Notice - Employment Will Be Given to Shoemakers, Tailors and Sempstresses - *Thos. F. Fisher, Granada; or Ira Munson, Masaya*: 124 (4)

Notice! - Tax of \$20 per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors - *W. K. Rogers*: 248 (1), 253 (4), 259 (3)

Notice - Ten good men can obtain constant employment by applying at the Office of the Commissary of War: 7 (1), 12 (5), 16 (5)

**O**

Office of Intendencia General - Those who advanced money or effects for the Army will present voucher at this office for liquidation - 12 April 1856 - *Gaicouria / Fisher*: 90 (4), 105 (4), 106 (4), 105 (4), 107 (1), 106 (4), 112 (4), 113 (1), 117 (4), 125 (4), 135 (4)

**P**

Particular Notice - Battalions must send in their muster-rolls - *Alexander Jones, Paymaster General, Nicaraguan Army*: 269 (2)

Pistol Lost! - A good reward will be paid at this office: 175 (4), 185 (4), 193 (4), 218 (4), 223 (4), 230 (4), 235 (1), 247 (4)

Post Office - All mail matter must be pre-paid - *J. A. Ruggles, Post Master General*: 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

Proclamation - James H. Means - Sign of the Golden Goose "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring Establishment": 112 (3), 117 (4), 125 (4), 135 (4)

Proposals - for the delivery of corn and green grass to the Post Quartermaster - *Thos. F. Fisher*: 175 (4), 185 (3)

Proposals - for the delivery of one thousand pairs shoes to this post - *Thos. F. Fisher*: 175 (4)

Public Notice - George P. Beschor alone continues the business of



Widemann & Beschor - I, Henri Widemann, have retired from business : 247 (4), 251 (1), 259 (2), 267 (4), 275 (4)

Public Notice - Inventory of Property levied upon and subject to confiscation - *John Mylard, Marshal - Domingo Selva, Clerk* : 237 (3), 247 (3), 253 (3), 259 (1), 267 (1), 275 (1)

Public Sale - in San Juan del Sur - property belonging to the estate of S. Worden, deceased - *J. Priest, American Consul* : 285 (3), 291 (1)

Public Sale - of Hacienda Solidad at the court-house door in Granada on Sept. 20 - *W. J. Stone, Marshal* : 269 (4)

**R**

Races! Races!! Races!!! - Masaya Course - *H. Dusenbury, Prest.* : 269 (2)

Recorder's Office for the Meridional Department - Will be opened in Rivas on Sept. 8 - *Augustus H. Wheeler* : 283 (1), 291 (1), 299 (1), 314 (1), 327 (4), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Recorder's Office for the Oriental Department - Will be opened in Granada on Monday, Sept. 9 - *A. Gillis* : 264 (1), 267 (4), 275 (4), 285 (2), 296 (1), 303 (2), 305 (1), 313 (4), 320 (2), 328 (2), 344 (2), 352 (2)

Reduction in Subscription - to eight dollars per annum - *El Nicaraguense* : 101 (4), 111 (4), 112 (4), 121 (4), 125 (4), 135 (4), 143 (4)

Regular Packet between Punta Arenas and Estapa - *James Corkhill, San Juan del Sur* : 22 (5), 26 (5), 30 (5)

**S**

Sam'l S. Wood & Son - Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise - San Juan del Norte, or Gray-Town : 22 (5), 26 (5), 30 (5), 42 (5)

Scott's Tactics, Second Volume - The gentleman who borrowed it, please return it - *Lieut. Henry T. Sherman* : 301 (4), 314 (1)

Script Lost! - and two Land Warrants and six Promissory Notes - *Charles Partridge* : 216 (3), 223 (3), 227 (1), 239 (4), 243 (1), 255 (4), 259 (3), 264 (2)

Script Lost - The public is cautioned against trading for the same - *Jeremiah Sullivan* : 229 (4), 239 (4), 243 (1)

Semi-weekly Packet between Granada and Virgin Bay - The beautiful copper fastened clipper Yacht, *Gen. Walker* - For Passage, apply to *J. R. Swift, Captain of the Port* : 26 (5), 30 (5), 40 (5), 44 (5), 48 (4), 51 (1), 55 (1), 59 (1), 65 (1), 69 (1), 73 (1)

Semi-Weekly Publication - instead of weekly, as heretofore - *El Nicaraguense* : 89 (1)

Special Notice - Claims Against the Custom-House, Receptor of Alcabala and General Treasury, must be handed in immediately - *Carlos Thomas* : 167 (4), 175 (4), 185 (4)

St. Charles Hotel - Virgin Bay - *W. & J. Garrard, Proprietors* : 7 (1), 12 (5), 16 (5), 22 (5), 26 (5), 30 (5), 40 (5), 44 (5), 48 (5), 51 (1), 55 (1), 59 (1), 65 (1), 69 (1), 73 (1), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1)

**T**

Tabor & Duffy - Attorneys and Counselors at Law - Office in *El Nicaraguense* Buildings—Southwest corner of Plaza : 264 (2), 269 (4), 283 (1), 298 (4), 299 (1), 313 (4), 328 (2), 339 (1), 347 (1), 352 (1)

Take Notice! - Do not buy or take stolen scrip #142 for \$500 - *Alexander Jones* : 264 (1), 267 (3)

The Mails for the Atlantic States will close evening [August 9] at 6 o'clock : 229 (4)

The Subscribers have just received an assortment of fresh provisions - *C. & E. Thomas - Helna street* : 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (4), 86 (4)

Thirty Dollars Reward - for the apprehension and delivery of the following Deserters [2 names] - *Captain S. W. M. Leonard* : 221 (1)

To the Public - Manovil Hotel - I agained opened my Hotel - *Jos. Manovil* : 141 (4), 151 (4)

Twenty Dollars Reward - for gold watch lost in April last - *Antonio Tallo* : 247 (2), 255 (4), 259 (2)

**U**

United States Hotel - Virgin Bay - *Lee & Shipley, Proprietors* : 30 (5), 40 (5), 44 (4), 48 (4), 52 (5), 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1)

**W**

W. Teller - Commission Merchant - On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza : 40 (5), 44 (5), 48 (5), 52 (5)

Walker House - Southwest Corner of the Plaza - *G. E. Brockway & A. Miner* : 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 78 (5), 82 (5), 86 (5)

Wanted - A good Blacksmith and Horse Shoer - *Col. Thomas F. Fisher, Quarter Master General* : 70 (4), 74 (4), 78 (5), 82 (4)

Wanted at this Office, two good Compositors - Liberal wages and steady employment - *El Nicaraguense* : 3 (1)

Wanted - By the Commissary of War, a good Baker to do the baking for the Troops : 7 (1), 12 (5), 16 (5)

Wanted - By the Commissary of War - Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimeres, and Cloth : 22 (5), 26 (5), 30 (5), 40 (5)

Wanted - By the Commissary of War - Rice, Sugar and Tobacco : 7 (1), 12 (5), 16 (5), 22 (5), 32 (5)

Wanted - Corn, Guate, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Beans, Salt, Candles, Soap, &c. - *Thos. F. Fisher* : 124 (4)

Wanted - Six good Cooks - Constant employment - Office of Commissary of War : 7 (1)

Wanted - Tinners, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers - *Thos. F. Fisher* : 247 (2), 251 (1), 261 (4), 275 (3)

We beg to suggest - our columns for advertisements - moderate terms - English or Spanish - extensive circulation - *El Nicaraguense* : 5 (2)

Wiedemann & Beschor, Importers - have received a large assortment of goods : 44 (5), 48 (5), 52 (5), 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1)

Wiedemann & Beschor - Granada - Wholesale & Retail Dealers : 12 (5), 16 (5), 22 (5), 26 (5), 30 (5), 40 (5)

William Griffith & Co. - Virgin Bay - work in copper, tin and sheet iron : 44 (5), 48 (5), 52 (5)

William Lounsbury requests his friends in New York and San Francisco to correspond with him : 7 (1)

Wines & Co's Express - The above express will leave Jan. 31 - *J. A. Ruggles, Agent* : 52 (5), 60 (5), 66 (5), 70 (5), 74 (5)

**DECREES****NOVEMBER 1855**

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 8 November 1855 - Imposes a 20% ad valorem Customs duty on all foreign merchandise : 7 (1)

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 14 November 1855 - Maintains previous special dispositions of duty for ardent spirits and other articles : 205 (4)

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 17 November 1855 - All foreign coins shall be received at their intrinsic value : 205 (3)

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 20 November 1855 - Decrees export duties on silver and jewelry : 205 (3)

Colonization Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 23 November 1855 : 16 (4), 22 (4), 26 (5), 30 (5), 40 (5), 44 (5), 48 (5), 51 (1), 55 (1), 59 (1), 65 (1), 69 (1), 73 (1), 77 (1), 81 (1), 85 (1), 98 (4), 105 (4), 106 (4), 107 (1), 112 (4), 121 (4), 125 (4), 135 (4), 159 (4), 169 (4), 177 (4), 185 (4), 205 (4), 211 (4), 223 (4)

**DECEMBER 1855**

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 December 1855 - Maintains 25% duty on ardent spirits and imposes 75 cents per pound on tobacco : 205 (4)

**JANUARY 1856**

Decree #150 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 22 January 1856 - Suspends relations with the United States : 52 (1)

**FEBRUARY 1856**

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 8 February 1856 - Declares null and void the claim by Kinney : 63 (2), 65 (3)

Decree #175 - Patricio Rivas - Granada, 18 February 1856 - Revokes and annuls grants to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company and the Accessory Transit Company : 70 (4)

**MARCH 1856**

Decree - Patricio Rivas - Leon, 29 March 1856 - Establishes a Direction of Colonization : 101 (2)

**JUNE 1856**

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 20 June 1856 - Appoints Fermin Ferrer Provisional President of the Republic : 166 (2)

**JULY 1856**

Decree - Fermin Ferrer - Granada, 11 July 1856 - Declares Walker elected President of Nicaragua : 192 (2)

Appointment - William Walker - Granada, 14 July 1856 - Appoints Juan J. Lescano Receiver of the Excises of the District of Managua : 205 (2)

Appointment - William Walker - Granada, 14 July 1856 - Appoints Francisco Aguero Estrada Prefect and Subdelegate of Hacienda in the Eastern District : 205 (3)

Appointment - William Walker - Granada, 14 July 1856 - Appoints Ferrer, Richmond, Pinede and Carrascosa to the Cabinet : 205 (3)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 14 July 1856 - All decrees and documents shall be published and circulated in Spanish and English : 205 (3)

Appointment - William Walker - Granada, 14 July 1856 - Appoints Carlos Callahan Administrator of the Maritime Custom-House : 205 (3)

Appointment - William Walker - Granada, 15 July 1856 - Appoints John Henry Felix Recorder and Interpreter of the Government : 205 (3)

Directive - William Walker - Granada, 15 July 1856 - All employees shall obey the orders of Rogers as if he were the Minister of Hacienda : 205 (3)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 16 July 1856 - Ordains Confiscations and creates Board of Commissioners : 205 (2), 211 (3)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 16 July 1856 - Appoints Appleton Oaksmith Minister in Washington : 216 (3)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 19 July 1856 - Appoints Charles Meyerts Governor of the Police of the Island of Ometepe : 216 (3)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 21 July 1856 - Stipulates Port Dues in the harbors on the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua : 213 (4)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 21 July 1856 - Minister to the U. S. is empowered to appoint Consuls : 216 (3)

Orders - William Walker - Granada, 21 July 1856 - Annuls power given to Chas. S. Wellett to act as Consul in New York : 216 (3)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 21 July 1856 - Orders the appointment of a Judge of the First Instance for each of the Departments of the Republic : 221 (2)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 21 July 1856 - Declares Open Ports on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and imposes an import tariff : 229 (2)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 22 July 1856 - Mandates a loan of Two Millions of Dollars, pledging to the lenders one square degree (2,304,000 acres) of land belonging to the Government : 213 (2)

Orders - William Walker - Granada, 22 July 1856 - Mandates monthly financial reports by the Subsecretary of Hacienda : 213 (4)

Decree - William Walker - Granada, 22 July 1856 - Appoints Thomas Baseye Judge of First Instance in the Oriental Department : 216 (3)

**AUGUST 1856**

Orders - William Walker - Granada, 1 August 1856 - Minister of Relations Fermin Ferrer shall assume the Secretaryships of Hacienda, and Public Credit : 237 (2)

Decree #25 - William Walker - Granada, 4 August 1856 - Exequatur granted to Thomas Manning is withdrawn : 227 (2)

Decree #26 - William Walker - Granada, 4 August 1856 - The legal rate of interest on money shall be seven per cent per annum : 227 (2)

Decree #27 - William Walker - Granada, 4 August 1856 - Declares blockaded all ports of Central America with the exception of the Transit : 227 (2)

Appointment - William Walker - Granada, 5 August 1856 - Appoints Manuel Fleury Chief Clerk of the Department of Hacienda : 237 (2)

Decree #28 - William Walker - Granada, 7 August 1856 - Imposes fines on contrabandists and tax dodgers : 237 (2)

Decree #29 - William Walker - Granada, 9 August 1856 - Appoints Domingo de Goicouria Minister Plenipotentiary at Great Britain : 237 (2)

Orders #30 - William Walker - Granada, 12 August 1856 - Appoints Yginio Selva Secretary of the Legation in the United States : 237 (3)

Decree #31 - William Walker - Granada, 16 August 1856 - Claims

- against the nation shall be paid with bonds on the public credit with expiration on 1 March 1859 : 254 (2)
- Decree #32 - William Walker - Granada, 16 August 1856 - Revokes the May 1853 donation of 500 acres of wild land to Marcoleta : 254 (2)
- Decree #33 - William Walker - Granada, 18 August 1856 - Assigns \$200 monthly salary to the commissioners appointed to examine, liquidate and ascertain the sum due to the State by the Canal and Transit Company : 254 (2)
- Decree #34 - William Walker - Granada, 18 August 1856 - \$20 monthly Tax to sellers of foreign liquors : 254 (3)
- Decree #35 - William Walker - Granada, 20 August 1856 - All strangers can acquire any real estate within the territory of the Republic : 254 (3)
- Decree #36 - William Walker - Granada, 26 August 1856 - Modifies February 29, 1856 grant to Charles Morgan and his associates : 256 (1)
- Decree #37 - William Walker - Granada, 26 August 1856 - Confiscates the steamers and other moveable property of the Transit Company : 256 (1)
- Decree #38 - William Walker - Granada, 27 August 1856 - Cedes to Morgan and Garrison Nicaragua's interest in the Transit property : 256 (2)
- Decree #39 - William Walker - Granada, 29 August 1856 - There shall be a Recorder of Land Titles in each of the Departments of the Republic : 256 (2)
- Decree #40 - William Walker - Granada, 29 August 1856 - Appoints Angus Gillis Recorder for the Oriental Department : 261 (4)

### SEPTEMBER 1856

- Decree #41 - William Walker - Granada, 2 September 1856 - Appoints Augustus H. Wheeler Recorder for the Southern Department : 261 (4)
- Decree #42 - William Walker - Granada, 5 September 1856 - All vagrants may be arrested by any officer, civil or military : 261 (4)
- Decree #43 - William Walker - Granada, 5 September 1856 - All owners or masters of vessels must be registered at the Custom House : 261 (4)
- Decree #44 - William Walker - Granada, 6 September 1856 - On labor contracts, to secure the exact performance : 269 (3)
- Decree #45 - William Walker - Granada, 9 September 1856 - Appoints Henry Kane Prefect of the Southern Department : 269 (3)
- Decree #46 - William Walker - Granada, 9 September 1856 - Appoints John M. Baldwin Solicitor of the Treasury (Fiscal General de Hacienda) : 269 (3)
- Decree #47 - William Walker - Granada, 9 September 1856 - Modifies Colonization Decree of 23 November 1855 : 269 (3)
- Decree #48 - William Walker - Granada, 11 September 1856 - Modifies the flag of the Republic : 269 (4)
- Decree #49 - William Walker - Granada, 22 September 1856 - All Acts and Decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void : 283 (2)
- Decree #50 - William Walker - Granada, 23 September 1856 - All horses and mules belonging to the

- Republic, shall be delivered to the Government for the use of the Army : 285 (2)
- Decree #51 - William Walker - Granada, 27 September 1856 - Ratifies Treaty between Nicaragua and the U. S. signed at Granada on 20 June 1855 : 298 (4)

### OCTOBER 1856

- Decree #53 - William Walker - Granada, 29 October 1856 - Appoints Fermín Ferrer Minister Plenipotentiary at the United States : 327 (4)
- Decree #54 - William Walker - Granada, 29 October 1856 - Makes Mateo Pineda Minister General : 327 (4)

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

### MARCH 1850

- Gold in Nicaragua - Official Report to the Minister of Relations of the Supreme Government of a Visit to Chontales in 1850 by the Prefect of the Oriental Department - *Prefect Fermine [sic] Ferrer* - A true copy - *Salinas* - León, 5 March 1850 : 30 (3)

### JUNE 1855

- Official - A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Nicaragua - Granada, 20 June 1855 : 293 (1)

### OCTOBER 1855

- List of Officers in the American Battalion [sic] - Granada, 20 October 1855 : 2 (3)
- Nicaragua Independiente - Treaty of Peace between Generals Walker and Corral - *William Walker, Commander in Chief of the Democratic Army that occupies Granada / Ponciano Corral, General in Chief of the forces of the Republic* - Granada, 23 October 1855 : 5 (1)

### NOVEMBER 1855

- 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, 6-8 November 1855 : 8 (3)
- Names of the civil and military officers of state, and troops stationed in Granada - Granada, 17 November 1855 : 11 (1)

### DECEMBER 1855

- Promotions in the Army - General Orders from Headquarters - Granada, 14 December 1855 : 26 (3)
- Official Report to Hon. J. W. Fabens, Director of Colonization, of a tour of observation among the mining region of the Chontales - *Geo. H. Campbell* - Granada, 28 December 1855 : 34 (5)

### JANUARY 1856

- Action of the British Vice Consul - Letter from British Vice Consul Thomas Manning to Secretary of Relations Maximo Ferrer [sic] - Answer to official letter of 3 November 1855 - Realejo, 10 January 1856 : 55 (4)
- Promotions in the Army - General Orders up to 12 January, 1856 : 44 (3)
- Republic of Nicaragua. Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Circular to the

- Governments of Central America - Granada, 12 January 1856 : 48 (2)
- Advancement in the Army [Promotions] - General Orders up to 26 January, 1856 : 52 (2)

### FEBRUARY 1856

- New Rifle Battalion - The General Orders of the Army have erected a Second Rifle Battalion under the command of Col. D. B. Fry, whose head quarters will be at Granada. The head quarters of the first battalion will be at Granada - Granada, 9 February 1856 : 60 (4)
- Promotions in the Army - General Orders up to 9 February, 1856 : 60 (5)
- 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 - Granada, 16 February 1856 : 66 (2)
- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 16 February 1856 : 66 (3)

### MARCH 1856

- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 1 March 1856 : 74 (4)
- Official - General Orders #49 - All applications for discharge from service must first receive the approval of the commander of the company, confirmed by the commander of the battalion - *By command of William Walker, General-Commanding-in-Chief - Ph. R. Thompson, Adj. General, Nicaraguan Army* - Granada, 6 March 1856 : 221 (2)
- The Army - [roster of officers] - Granada, 8 March 1856 : 77 (3)
- Promotion - General Orders during the week ending on 8 March, 1856 : 78 (4)
- Proclamation of General William Walker To the People of Central America - *By command of William Walker, General-Commanding-in-Chief - Ph. R. Thompson, Adj. General, Nicaraguan Army* - Headquarters, Granada, 10 March 1856 : 81 (5)
- Official - A New Rifle Battalion - General Orders #54 - 1. A New Rifle Battalion - Col. Louis Schlessinger is assigned to the command of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 - *By command of [etc.]* - Granada, 11 March 1856 : 81 (2)
- Official - General Orders #55 - The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic having formally declared war against Costa Rica, the Army will be held in readiness to commence active operations - *By command of [etc.]* - Granada, 13 March 1856 : 82 (1)
- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 15 March 1856 : 82 (1)
- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 22 March 1856 : 86 (1)

### APRIL 1856

- Promotions in the Army - Between 22 March and 12 April 1856 : 93 (1)
- Reorganization of the Army - General

- Orders #78 - The Army is reorganized and consolidated into two Battalions, one of Rifles - *By command [etc.]* - Granada, 14 April 1856 : 95 (4)

- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 19 April 1856 : 96 (1)
- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 26 April 1856 : 100 (1)
- 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 - Granada, 26 April 1856 : 100 (1)

### MAY 1856

- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 3 May 1856 : 108 (1)
- Official - General Orders #95 - Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger - *By command of [etc.]* - Virgin Bay, 3 May 1856 : 117 (3)
- The Nicaraguan Minister - Letter from Padre Agustín Vijil to Secretary of State William L. Marcy - Presenting the grounds of his application to be received as the Minister of the Government *de facto* of Nicaragua - Washington City, 14 May 1856 - *[Translation]* : 161 (3)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 31 May 1856 : 140 (1)
- Promotions in the Army - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 31 May 1856 : 142 (1)

### JUNE 1856

- Proclamation of President Rivas To the People of Nicaragua - *Patricio Rivas* - León, 3 June 1856 *[Translation]* : 159 (3)
- Address by General Walker to the People of Nicaragua : "Nicaraguans! - Fellow-Citizens" - *Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief Nicaraguan Army* - León, 4 June 1856 *[Translation]* : 161 (2)
- Republic of Nicaragua. Surgeon General's Office - Communication from the Surgeon General on the prevalent epidemic of "Granada Fever" which decimated Walker's army - Granada, 6 June 1856 : 161 (4)
- Address of Gen. Walker! - To the People of Nicaragua - *William Walker* - Granada, 20 June 1856 : 166 (3)
- Address of Gen. Walker to the Army - *William Walker* - Granada, 20 June 1856 : 166 (3)
- Rules and Articles of War by which The Army of the Republic of Nicaragua shall be governed - *By command of William Walker, General-Commanding-in-Chief - Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant General* - Headquarters of the Army, Granada, 20 June 1856 : 177 (1)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 28 June 1856 : 174 (1)

### JULY 1856

- Official - General Order #7 - The garrison of the city (except the guard and the sick examined by a surgeon) will appear under arms on the parade to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. - *B. D. Fry, Brigadier-General Commanding Department* - Headquarters Oriental Department, Granada, 11 July 1856 : 192 (3)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the

- General Orders of the Army - 12 July 1856 : 192 (1)
- Vote for President - Official electoral returns - Granada, 12 July 1856 : 192 (2)
- Official - Republic of Nicaragua. Department of State - Inaugural Oath - *Fermin Ferrer - William Walker - Mateo Pineda, Minister of Department of State* - Granada, 12 July 1856 : 205 (2)
- Founders of the Republic - Pay-Roll of the Original Fifty-Eight, under Gen. Walker, from May 4th, 1855, to July 1st, 1856 - *Alexander Jones, Paymaster General, N. A.* - Paymaster General's Office, Granada, 17 July 1856 : 219 (2)
- Official - Republic of Nicaragua. Ministry of Hacienda - Deed of Trust conveying one square degree of land to the Trustees of a Public Loan in the sum of Two Millions of Dollars - Granada, 22 July 1856 : 213 (3)
- Official - American Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal and Accessory Transit Companies - Report of the Commissioners appointed by decree of the Government of Nicaragua, dated February 18th, 1856, to examine, liquidate and ascertain the amount due by the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal, and Accessory Transit Companies : 214 (1)
- Rules and Regulations of the Paymaster's Department - *Alexander Jones - Paymaster-General* - Granada, July 1856 : 216 (1)
- Official - Nicaragua and the United States - Accessory Transit Company - Letter from Mr. Richmond, Under-Secretary of State, to Mr. Wheeler, U.S. Minister - Government House, Granada, 22 July 1856 : 223 (1)
- Official - General Orders #129 - The Commander-in-Chief sees with regret that one of the chief military virtues — *temperance*— is not as much esteemed as it should be in the Army. He earnestly exhorts the Officers of the Army to furnish in this respect an example of self-restraint and control to the men - *By command [etc.]* - Granada, 22 July 1856 : 216 (3)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 26 July 1856 : 212 (1)
- Official - General Orders #132 - Officers who have not received "Commissions" by reporting the fact to the Adjutant-General can obtain them - *By command of [etc.]* - Granada, 30 July 1856 : 221 (2)
- Official - Plan of Colonization of the Department of Leon. Canal and Railroad Project in Nicaragua, for establishing an Internal and Transit Communication - *By Max Sonnenstern* - Granada, 30 July 1856 : 235 (2)
- AUGUST 1856**
- Register of the Army of Nicaragua - Up to August 1, 1856 - *By command of [etc.]* - Granada, 1 August 1856 : 271 (1)
- Official - Republic of Nicaragua. Ministry of Relations and Government - From Minister of State Fermin Ferrer to Sec. of Relations of H. B. M. the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon - Withdrawal of Manning's exequatur - Granada, 6 August 1856 : 229 (4)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 9 August 1856 : 228 (1)
- Army Register - Promotions and

- Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 16 August 1856 : 236 (1)
- Civil Appointments - By General Order #49, Chas. C. Venable, of the First Rifles, having been appointed to a civil office under the Government, is released from the Army of the Republic - Granada, 16 August 1856 : 236 (1)
- First Rifles for the Garrison - By General Order #142, the First Rifles under Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, has been commanded to garrison this post. Lieut. Col. Anderson will relieve Lieut. Col. McDonald in command of this garrison - Granada, 16 August 1856 : 236 (1)
- Official - Lieut. Col. Byron Cole's Expedition to Chontales - Report to W. K. Rogers, Secretary of Hacienda - Granada, August 1856 : 243 (2), 251 (2)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 23 August 1856 : 244 (1)
- Official - Special Order #72 - John Tabor, enlisted December 24, 1855, was detached January 26 as Editor of "El Nicaraguense," (State paper,) published in Granada. He is now honorably discharged from the army, to date from the day he was assigned to the control of a print he has so ably conducted - *By command [etc.]* - Granada, 25 August, 1856 : 252 (4)
- Official - Rules and Regulations of the Navy of Nicaragua - *Julius DeBrisot, Captain Nicaragua Navy At Sea*, 17 August 1856 - Approved, Granada, 26 August 1856. *William Walker, President* : 295 (3)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 30 August 1856 : 252 (1)
- SEPTEMBER 1856**
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 6 September 1856 : 260 (1)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 13 September 1856 : 268 (1)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 27 September 1856 : 284 (1)

**OCTOBER 1856**

- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 4 October 1856 : 294 (1)
- Assignment to Battalions - The four companies of new recruits recently arrived, have been assigned as follows, by General Order #173 - Granada, 4 October 1856 : 294 (2)
- First and Second Light Infantry - By General Order #173, the Battalions of Light Infantry will hereafter be designated as the First and Second Battalions of Infantry, (of the Line,) and will be drilled in the Infantry movements according to Scott's Tactics - Granada, 4 October 1856 : 294 (2)
- Consolidation of Companies - The three companies of the Second Rifles have been consolidated into two companies, under the direction of Major Caycee - Granada, 4 October 1856 : 294 (2)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 11

- October 1856 : 300 (1)
- Army Register - Promotions and Appointments - Taken from the General Orders of the Army - 25 October 1856 : 316 (1)
- Official - General Order #202 - Lieut. Col. F. A. Lainé, aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, having been barbarously murdered by the enemy without proposing an exchange of prisoners, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Brigido Valderraman and Capt. Bernardo Allende be shot this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the plaza of this city - *By command of William Walker, General-Commanding-in-Chief - Ph. R. Thompson, Adj. General, N. A.* - Granada, 25 October 1856 : 326 (4)
- Official - Register of the Nicaragua Army - *By command of William Walker, General-Commanding-in-Chief - Ph. R. Thompson, Adj. General, N. A.* - Headquarters of the Army, Adj. General's Office, Granada, 28 October 1856 : 323 (2)
- Directions for Using the Minié Rifle [By Order of the Commander-in-Chief] - Ordnance Office - *C. F. Henningsen, Brig. Gen., Com. Ord. and Sap.* - Granada, 28 October 1856 : 325 (3)

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| EN ESTE ÍNDICE se usan las siguientes abreviaturas para clasificar los nombres:   | IN THIS INDEX, the following abbreviations serve to classify the entries:   |
|---|---|
| (c) costarricense   | (c) Costarican  |
| (e) embarcación   | (e) vessel  |
| (f) filibustero*  | (f) filibuster*   |
| (g) guatemalteco  | (g) Guatemalan  |
| (h) hondureño   | (h) Honduran  |
| (hac) hacienda  | (hac) hacienda  |
| (lca) lugar en Centroamérica  | (lca) place in Central America  |
| (m) misceláneo*   | (m) miscellaneous*  |
| (n) nicaragüense  | (n) Nicaraguan  |
| (na) norteamericano   | (na) American   |
| (ol) otro lugar, fuera de Centroamérica   | (ol) place outside of Central America   |
| (on) otra nacionalidad  | (on) another nationality  |
| (p) periódico   | (p) newspaper   |
| (s) salvadoreño   | (s) Salvadoran  |
| *Entre los filibusteros figuran los residentes extranjeros que apoyaron a Walker en Granada. En misceláneo se incluyen los nombres de firmas comerciales, unidades del ejército, obras literarias, canciones, frases memorables, etc. | *Foreign residents who supported Walker in Granada are classified as filibusters. Miscellaneous includes the names of business firms, army units, books, songs, memorable phrases, etc. |

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por Alejandro Bolaños Geyer

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April 16, 1998



# 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 gacetas 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, cuentos, 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.

MARIO CAJINA-VEGA