

Treaty of Peace

BETWEEN GENERALS WALKER AND CORRAL.

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

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

TREATY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New York and San Francisco papers please copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARTE ESPAÑOLA.

Nicaragua Independiente

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

Los Jenerales William Walker y Ponciano Corral, animados de los mas sinceros sentimientos de hacer cesar la guerra que ha destrozado á Nicaragua, y deseosos de poner remedio á tan grave mal, el primero en virtud de las facultades que tiene y el segundo facultado omnimodamente por el Gobierno que residia en esta ciudad, han convenido despues de una madura discusion en celebrar el tratado siguiente.

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

respected, the chapters 2nd, 3d, and 4th, and sections 2nd, and 3d, of the general dispositions of the Constitution of 1853.

5. There will be a general oblivion of all that has taken place to this day for political faults and opinions, and no one will be molested or treated for such.

6. The contracting parties and the Provisional President oblige themselves to recognise all debts contracted by the belligerent parties, whether it be for loans, exact ions, or any other cause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

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

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

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

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

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

Granada, October 23, 1855.

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

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

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

Granada, October 23, 1855.

(Signed) PONCIANO CORRAL, General in Chief.

lation of the State does not exceed 350,000, and yet it sustains fifteen dailies, six tri-weeklies and thirty-five weeklies. Still the number has been reduced from January, 1854, when the population was materially less.—New Hampshire, with a population larger than California, has no daily paper, and but thirty-five weeklies. In January, 1854, San Francisco had fourteen daily papers, with a population of about 35,000. New York, at the same time had but thirteen dailies with at least twenty times the population. A good deal of energy is expended upon sedentary occupations in all parts of the United States, which would pay better if exercised in mining, farming, manufacturing and trading. But inflation is there the order of the day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. L. KINNEY.

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

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

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

This is an assumption of importance on the part of Mr. Kinney that is truly ridiculous—and his efforts to secure a speedy relief for his subjects from the American Government, will be treated with the ridicule they deserve.

The following, also from the *Central American*, will give a pretty correct idea of the absurdities which Mr. Kinney advances—the statement being altogether preposterous:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICULOS ADICCIONALES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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