

EL NICARAGUENSE.

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NICARAGUA Isthmus EXPRESS,
BETWEEN

VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.

Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency).

Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt.

Passage Tickets and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE.

Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House!

SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At Don CLAUDIO CURBELO's STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-if

DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:

El Nicarguense.

RETURNING PEOPLE—SIGNS OF LIFE IN GRANADA.—The day of revolutions having passed away, the families which frightful war had driven from their homes, are now slowly returning to the streets and promenades of Granada, and the signs of good cheer and contentment are visible in every quarter of the city. The sullenness of the men is slowly wearing away, while the lively smiles of the women has quickly displaced their past silence. The Americans have conducted themselves so well, have so far belied the many rumors prejudicial to their name, that confidence is completely restored; and even those who do not feel secure from some of the Americans in camp, still place every confidence in the Government. Lawlessness has met with its rebuke where least it expected to; and if there is any portion of our countrymen who feel disposed to do wrong, they stand in just awe of the rigid administration of public justice, whether between natives or Americans. This feeling of individual freedom from violence and pecuniary exemption from personal rapine, has imparted a degree of confidence never before felt by all classes in this city—and therefore all people are hastening to take advantage of the good times. The streets are thronged with gaily dressed señoritas, while the sparkling cabaleros takes his accustomed passea on horseback. The playa is the grand centre of attraction, except on Sunday, when the street leading down to the beach by the church of Esquipulas is thronged with beautiful women in their gay dresses and coquettish chales. There is evidently a better time coming—fast!

SICKNESS IN GRANADA.

EDITOR OF EL NICARAGUENSE—Sir:—In perusing your paper I find in every issue, under the head of mortality, a long list of names which, with the remarks accompanying them, show that those to whom

For "El Nicarguense." NICARAGUA AND THE U. S. STATES.

If there is any thing which is calculated to arouse a just feeling of indignation in the bosom of the friends of Nicaragua, it is the shameless falsehood and prevarication daily to be found in the papers of the United States, with regard to the affairs of this government.

For all these reports there must be an author, and the reports themselves point but too plainly to the *soi disant* Minister of Nicaragua, Señor Marcelota, as their source.

The imbecile administration, at once the laughing stock of other nations and the shame of its own, seizes greedily the opportunity offered by the meadacity of an adventurer (ousted from his once honorable position as the ambassador of a nation) to find a justification of its own actions in delaying the recognition of the present government of Nicaragua. I say delaying, for its final recognition is as sure as though written by the finger of destiny itself. The enlightened people of that first great Republic of the world forget never how the heart of the nation has bounded as it heard the eloquent voices of its statesmen pleading not vainly for the recognition of South American Independence when Bolivia threw off the yoke of Spanish supremacy.

The sons of those fathers will not revere the name of Walker less because he is himself the son of American soil. Already has the tide of public opinion, the power of the American law, spoken plain in its favor; and the weak and vacillating President of the United States can never stem that tide.

It is but a day or two since and the National Intelligencer of Washington, the organ of the administration, tells its readers that the valiant, courageous, and redoubtable Ramon Rivas, has raised a force at his own expense to take the forts of Castillo and San Carlos, impelled by the spirit of true patriotism. The Americans of Castillo knew to what end his patriotism pointed, and before the force sent by Gen. Walker to meet him could reach San Carlos, a force of eight or ten Americans, armed for the preservation of their lives, and the lives of their families and their property, made a descent upon him. Then when a true patriot who loved his country would have boldly stood his ground and told them that he sought not to injure them or theirs, but only to redress what he deemed his country's wrongs, he, like a bandit as he was, with his redoubtable force of eighty men bearing his six pirogues, "furnished at his own expense," to become the property of those whom he sought to murder and rob.

For the truth of this statement I appeal to every

ACTION OF THE BRITISH VICE CONSUL.

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,
Realejo, Jan. 10, 1856.

SIX:—I have to acknowledge with great satisfaction the receipt of your official letter, dated the 3d November last, which, in duplicate has only now come to hand, inclosing for the information of this Consulate a copy of a treaty entered into between the chiefs of the belligerent forces, General Ponciana Corral and Col. William Walker, for the establishment of peace and a fixed Provisional Government under the presidency of Señor Don Patricio Rivas.

As an eye witness to all the horrors and events which have occurred in this unfortunate country since the commencement of the late revolution in May, 1854, no one can better appreciate the establishment of order and quietness than myself; and it is to be hoped that with the enlightened members of the Cabinet now in power, prosperity will be brought to the threshold of its most indigent inhabitants.

H. M. Government, you must rest assured, will acquiesce in equal sympathy whilst the affairs of the country are conducted in accordance to usages, and in conformity to the laws of nations.

Notwithstanding, by the first immediate post, I shall transmit to H. M. Charge d'Affaires for Central America, Charles Lenox Myke, Esq., resident in Guatemala, the treaty, with your favored communication, for his information and instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MANNING,

Acting Vice Consul.

To His Excellency, Señor Don MAXIMO FERRER, Secretary of Relations of the S. P. Government, Granada.

MILITARY COMPANY AT VIRGIN BAY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Virgin Bay, held at the office of the A. T. Company, on the 24th January, 1856, Col. B. D. Fry, commanding troops stationed in this department, by invitation, presiding.

It was resolved that a Military Company be formed to assist in the protection of this place in case our services should be required.

On motion, Mr. W. H. Mills was appointed Secretary.

It was then moved and carried that an election of Captain, two Lieutenants, three Sergeants, and three Corporals, should be proceeded with, which was accordingly done, *viva voce*, with the following results:

George McMurray, Captain; William H. Mills, First Lieutenant; William Griffith, Second Lieutenant; W. G. Haynes, First Sergeant; J. Romain, Second Sergeant; W. Lee, Third Sergeant; S. Clemenson, First Corporal; Thos. J. Mullone, Second Corporal; H. Wagner, Third Corporal; Dr. Lemuel Wales, Physician.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the company adopt the name and style of the "Cushing Guards."

It was moved and carried that the Captain appoint a committee of three to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. Messrs. Mysard, Maynes and Mills, were appointed said committee, after which,

Capt. Geo. McMurray took the Chair, rendering thanks to Col. Fry for his kind assistance, in the name of his Company; and the meeting, after re-

THE HEDGE FEAST,

Where the bees and butterflies
Skim the meadow down,
Five merry little children
Gathered from the town,
From dark and gloomy alleys,
From sickly lanes and rooms,
Dearer and sadder
Than a place of tombs.

Ragged little Johnny,
Merry little Jim,
Crooked little Barney—
How sweet the fields to him!
Matty with her white head,
Bonnet all awry;
Katie with sweet fancies
Glittering in her eye.

They have roamed the meadow,
They have roamed the wood,
Seeking nuts and blackberries,
For their pleasant food.
With their nuts and blackberries,
And lumps of bread and cheese,
On a mossy hedge-bank
Now they sit at ease.

Drinking from the brooklet,
'Neath the hawthorn tree,
Clear it runs as innocence—
Fresh and bright and free—
The hawthorn shook fresh odors
Like a blessing down
From the pure white blossoms
Of its leafy crown.

Plump white lambs were gathered,
'Neath its cloven stem,
And the happy children
Nestled close by them;
And the thrush sang loudly
On the hawthorn spray,
And the brooklet ever
Made music on its way.

I watched unseen, oft sighing,
To think what simple joy,
Was here that earthly riches
Might seek in vain to buy.
How easy to be happy,
Where nature doth suffice;
Wealth and grandeur are not
Found in Paradise.

DUNUP ON THE MONEY MARKET.—"They say the Money Market's tight. For the life of me, I cannot see it. After all, what is five, or six, or seven per cent? Now, if it was fifty per cent, the people might cry out! And yet I have often paid fifty, sixty, and seventy per cent, and have thought nothing of it. I have even given as much as eighty per cent, for my bills, and ten per cent, commission into the bargain, and at times have thought myself extremely lucky to get them done at that rate. On my word, the world's growing mighty particular! Why, if the Bank would only discount my paper at seven per cent, I would not mind taking one half in blacking, and more than that, I would stand a dinner to the Directors all round!"—*Punch*.

Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.

Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

Art. 5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department.

Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic,

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

VIRGIN BAY,

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.
THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States. n10-tf

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity for any one who may favor him with his orders. Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. &c., and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All orders must be accompanied with drafts on responsible houses.

F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffau, U. S. Consul
Realejo, Nicaragua. j12-tf

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN
GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—
THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper per Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT,
Captain of the Port.
Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 tf

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.
TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d16-3m

they belonged were Americans. The list of native deaths, compared with that of the foreign, is small, and the question naturally presents itself to an inquiring mind, why should this be so.

Several answers to the question have presented themselves to me. The first is, that possibly the foreigners allow their tastes and inclinations to get the upper hand of their better judgment; that they indulge in fruits, such as oranges, bananas, mangos, etc., and wash them down with aguardiente.—

That the action of the alcohol upon the undigested fruit causes a fermentation and souring upon the stomach, from which ensues vomiting, accompanied with violent wrenching. A case of this kind upon a person who has been often exposed to the sun and the night air, might probably produce fever. It appears to me reasonable that it should. A second answer is that possibly the usual remedies employed

efficaciously in cases of fevers in a temperate climate may be too powerful in a climate like this, the tendency of which is, I find by experience, to debilitate and enfeeble the constitution. Of this I am unable to judge, not being of the medical profession. A third answer to the question may perhaps be in the fact that as the foreigners who are sick have to depend on each other for assistance, they do not receive the kind of attention they need. However willing and kind hearted men may be, their services in cases of sickness cannot be compared with that of woman.

That such is the opinion of the world is proved by the presence of Miss Nightingale and of the Sisters of Charity in the allied camp before Sebastopol. Should such be the case, it occurs to me that a requisition of the Bishop of the Republic on any of the sisterhoods of the United States, directed for instance to the Bishop of the State of Louisiana, would be cheerfully filled, and in a very short time the Hospital might be supplied with American women. That such is the opinion of the world is proved by the presence of Miss Nightingale and of the Sisters of Charity in the allied camp before Sebastopol. Should such be the case, it occurs to me that a requisition of the Bishop of the Republic on any of the sisterhoods of the United States, directed for instance to the Bishop of the State of Louisiana, would be cheerfully filled, and in a very short time the Hospital might be supplied with American women.

These questions and answers are put forward in a true spirit of enquiry, and I trust sincerely that some one of the medical profession will take the trouble to explain the cause of the sickness that prevails in this city. To know them, is to be forewarned, and to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A SEEKER AFTER THE TRUTH.

FRENCH FLOATING BATTERY.—A letter from Sebastopol to the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, says that the new French floating batteries are entirely built of iron, and covered with a shell of the same metal, under which the chimney is lowered and concealed during an action.

Trials have been made against this shell with 64-pounders, but they only produced a slight dent, the projectiles themselves rebounding far away. When shut, the batteries look like a tortoise, broader in front than behind. The front battery is armed with thirty guns of the heaviest calibre. The port-holes are in their turn closed by lids, that open of themselves at the moment the gun is fired, and then shut instantly. A small orifice in the lid enables the gunner to take aim.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—The Edinburg Review strenuously urges the appointment of a Royal Commission to revise the "authorized version" of the Holy Scriptures, and to purify the text; in other words, to prepare a standard text and an improved and modernized version. The present version is two centuries and a half old. The reviewer's key note is that there is such a demand for a revised translation, that a supply will certainly come from some quarter, and that it had better be formally undertaken by the "ecclesiastical authorities."

disinterested American in the Republic of Nicaragua, satisfied that with Americans the statement of one of them will not fall to the ground.

It might be said in answer to this that the Americans who are doing business here are in favor of the Walker government, and consequently speak from prejudice. I am proud to say they are in favor of the existing government of Nicaragua; the reasons are obvious; they have been residents of a country which naturally is the finest in the world. They have seen that country torn by civil war, and dismembered from its balance until it seemed hovering on the abyss of a precipice, threatening its future existence.—Riot and disorder, rapine and murder, which always follows in the wake of civil war, were the order of the day.

In a month they have seen that riot and disorder checked—from anarchy and confusion they have seen come boldly out discipline, quietness and peace—and where a few months since an American scarce dare to trust himself to the protection of his own flag he may rest in quietness, with no fears that he will rise to see again the scenes of bloodshed which have desolated and laid waste so fair a country. Can the people of America wonder that her citizens here love the present government of Nicaragua. And when they read the slanderous reports of the northern Atlantic press, of the actions of that noble man whom they call our "puppet President," look to the White House for the true meaning of what a puppet is. Let them watch the man who has so humbled himself in the proud station which he held, that even his own *confere* the representative from his native State, has pronounced his presidential career a judgment given "by Providence for the humiliation of the national pride."

Nicaragua asks not a favor, but as a right, the recognition of her place among the nations of the earth. She asks that in place of the Minister of a faction once in existence, she may have at the seat of government at Washington a representative of her whole people; not a man who, while he claims to be the Minister of a government, is either so ignorant of the affairs of his country that he designates a bandit expedition as the commencement of a revolution, or who, else knowing the truth, wilfully misrepresents it.

She asks that the course taken by Honduras and San Salvador may not be imitated by every European nation; and that all Europe and all Central America may recognize her independent government before that Republic whose sons have assisted her towards that goal some day to be reached by all the world—the goal of Republican freedom.

H.
Castillo, Jan. 22d, 1856.

A MARTIAL BUFFOON.—There is often a buffoon attached to each Russian company, who amuses his comrades by his jests and antics, and is generally a great favorite. On one occasion in the Caucasus, when the troops were driven back by the Circassians, the buffoon was wounded and left behind. A favorite jest of his had been to crow like a cock; and as he lay on the ground he thought of the only way to save himself, and crowed. This had such an effect on his comrades that they rallied, charged again, and saved him.

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage, is because the question is popped at them.

questing Col. Fry to forward the foregoing minutes to Gen. Walker, adjourned, amid hearty cheers for the prosperity of Nicaragua, its General-in-Chief, and the "Cushing Guards."

The following is a list of members of the "Cushing Guard":—George McMurray, Captain; W. H. Mills, First Lieutenant; William Griffith, Second Lieutenant; W. G. Haynes, First Sergeant; J. Roman, Second Sergeant; W. S. Lee, Third Sergeant; S. Clemmons, First Corporal; Thos. J. Mullone, Second Corporal; Dr. Lemuel Wales, Physician.—*Privates*—George H. Roget, J. Dubois, J. Amstead, Chas. de Lestrange, James Pratt, William Garrard, J. Garrard, J. Y. Orson, Philip Raymond, P. W. Hennigan, Hiram Downing, Locatelli Emilio, H. Sanderson, B. F. Cheesman, Jr., R. Johnson, Mich. Long, W. J. Merrill, Aaron B. Cooley, C. Mahoney, James Wise, B. G. Shipley, Michael Owens, Charles Struch, Peter Veder, Mose Anderson, Tom Edwards, M. Crawford, J. Hutton, Louis Polacco, Jean Schreiber, Fred. Schoensee, John Mysard, Cornelius Sullivan, W. Schuernan.

SERVING IN THE PENITENTIARY BY PROXY.—We once or twice, says the Indianapolis Journal, alluded to the case of Muir, the rich rascal of Ripley county, who was lately sentenced to the Penitentiary for forgery. We find the following in the Lawrenceburg Press:

Old Mr. Muir, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary from Jennings county, lately, is a pretty hard case. He has long gone unwhipped of justice. We believe the Ripley folks had about given up trying to convict the old man.

Since his conviction, a good one is told on the old man, exhibiting his stubbornness. It runs thus: A friend of Muir's, after his conviction, asked him how it happened, as he had certainly extracted himself from several harder cases than this one. "Oh," said the old man, "witnesses thought they could extort ten dollars apiece for swearing me out of the scrape, when I never, in all my life, paid over five dollars and a half for the best kind of swearing.—Five dollars is all it is worth. It is a liberal price. I told them I would see them in Tophet, before I would pay over five. I am determined to let such villains know they cannot practice the rule of extortion upon old Muir. Why, don't you think a fellow asked me twenty dollars per month to serve my time out in the Penitentiary. I told him I would give twelve dollars and not a cent more, for it is all it is worth. The labor would not be as hard as making staves or girding beech trees. My property came too hard to be paid out at such rates."

ROMANTIC.—The following extract is taken from an unpublished romance:

"Listen to me, Gaspardo, do. When I first met the lady Arabella in the brilliant saloon of the Count Pompereno, I was struck with the spiritual lustre of her dove like eye. In short, my friend, I loved her, although I knew nothing of her birth, rank or station. 'Twas one moon-light eve, in the garden of the chateau, when I pressed her to become my own, my cherished bride. She shrank from me saying:

"You knowest not who I am."
"I care not," said I, passionately.

"Then I do!" cried she in a piercing tone. "I am your unknown wash-woman, and I'd thank you to pay me for the six pieces I washed for you last week."

A BRITISH DRAGOON'S IDEA OF PLUCK.—The Daily News correspondent in the Crimea overheard a conversation between two heavy dragoons respecting the "pluck" of an officer. One of them ventured to assert that the subject of their conversation was "plucky." "Plucky!" said the other, "Why he hasn't the pluck of a chicken, that's what he hasn't. Why I actually seed that man dodging to a cannon ball."

What is the difference between a pool of stagnant water and a pewter image of Satan? One is a dead level, and the other a lead devil.

A BLOW AT THE SPANISH NOBILITY.—The Spanish Cortes has just adopted, by an immense majority, the sixth article of the new Constitution, which declares that no title of nobility shall be required as a qualification for the discharge of any office in the gift of the crown or of the people. This is a great stride towards the reformation of Spain, as it extinguishes the last of the privileges of the Spanish nobility, and places the people of all ranks upon an equality.

KOSSUTH'S PROPHETY.—In a late letter, L. Kossuth alludes to the United States, and says:

"Of one thing, nevertheless, I feel certain, and that is that unless a European revolution turns the current, one great fight you must have with European kings. You can't escape that 'manifest destiny,' provided (I deliberately repeat) the Democracy of Europe does not open a safety-valve for the gathering steam power."

An anecdote is current about the first interview between the two Allies at Windsor. When the French party had retired to their apartments, Empress Eugenie remarked that the Queen, making every allowance to the Guelph feature, was not at all handsome, but Napoleon replied sternly, 'She has seven children.' At the same time Prince Albert expressed his admiration of Eugenie's beauty to the Queen, and Victoria turned proudly round, saying, 'She has no children.'

Lahon—an and never mind the censure of cynics. Joy is one of the greatest panaceas of life. It braces the nerves, makes the heart dance to pleasant music, and the very soul ring again with harmonious sounds. It is the delight of the good, makes sunshine where there would be all shadow and gloom, promotes domestic happiness, drives away sorrow, and prepares the mind for the exigencies of the future; so laugh on—but laugh discreetly and in due season.

A crazy woman, living near Rydal, was asked if she ever saw Mr. Wordsworth, and what sort of a man he was. 'Oh, indeed,' says she, 'he is canny enough at times; and though he goes boozing his pottery (repeating his poetry,) through the woods, he will now and then say, "How do you do, Nanny?" as sensible as you or I!'

SLEEPY SERMONS.—The late Sydney Smith, in reference to certain persons who, by handling the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner, so often set their hearers to sleep, used to ask whether 'sin was to be taken from men as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep slumber?'

Before you ask a man a favor consult the weather. The same person that is as ugly as sin while a cold rain is rattling against the window panes, will no sooner feel the gladdening influence of a little quiet sunshine, than his heart will expand like a rosebud.

Sydney Smith once jokingly declared, in reference to the somewhat labored attempt of the author of *Waverly* to establish a pedigree, 'when lady L— asked me about my grandfather, I told her he disappeared about the time of the Assizes, and we asked no questions.'

'What are you about?' inquired a lunatic of a cook, who was industriously stripping the feathers off a fowl. 'Dressing a chicken,' answered the cook. 'I should call that undressing,' said the crazy chap in reply. The cook looked reflective.

Moderation where least expected—Delicate Swell (holding up his long coat previous to running over a dirty crossing.) 'Good gracious! I hope to goodness no lady will see my ankles.'

Howard Paul, once being asked his opinion of a bad actor, who boasted of being a light comedian, remarked that he was rather a comedian to be made light of.

It is a curious fact, says some entomologist, 'that it is only the female mosquito that torments us.' A bachelor friend says, 'it is not at all curious.'

El Nicarguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 2.

To Our Army Subscribers.

Hereafter *El Nicarguense* will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to our subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH HONDURAS.

In the Spanish columns of *El Nicarguense*, we publish this morning an official communication from Manuel Colindres, Legate from Honduras to the Republic of Nicaragua. Señor Colindres expresses much regret that he could not come to Granada; but that owing to his infirm state of health, he was forced to return, after having advanced as far as Leon. He, however, assures the Minister of Foreign Relations, Don Fermín Ferret, of his profound sentiment of respect for the existing government of Nicaragua, and expresses a hope that at last a peaceful and permanent settlement of affairs has occurred in this Republic.

Don Manuel Colindres recognizes the benefits likely to flow from the above condition of the State, and on behalf of the government of Honduras, congratulates the Minister of Foreign Relations of this State that at length the distractions of Central America are likely to come to an end. There are many steps to be taken, says the Legate, which shall unite in fraternal bonds the two countries; and he confidently asserts that the Governor of Honduras will respond to the invitation of our government, by the immediate appointment of a Commissioner to negotiate a proper treaty between the two States.

The proclamation published in *El Nicarguense* of the 12th of January, receives the cordial approval of the Honduran Legate, and will be favorable interpreted in Honduras. The fratricidal wars that have heretofore devastated the State are now at an end, it is to be hoped, and the official declarations of the government, as published over the signature of the Minister, afford assurance that the institutions of Nie-

REIGN OF THE CIVIL LAW.

Another step has been taken towards the establishment of the permanent institutions of the Republic. On Tuesday last, martial law which has prevailed almost universally in practice if not in name, in Granada, subsided, and in its place sprung up, the institutions and proceedings of the civil authority. The State is reposing in the midst of peace; her edicts are obeyed with alacrity by the people; adjoining republics have tendered the olive leaf; there is no symptom of internal commotion; the President is daily conciliating the friendship of those who once upheld an opposite faction; the army is acquiring order and strength, and on every hand the witnesses of returning prosperity rise to condemn the past condition of internal disorder. Under such circumstances, there was no necessity for the predominance of military rule, and it was immediately suspended.—The sentinels who had nightly walked their rounds, were relieved in a great measure by the diminution of the number of posts; and where before there was but slight show of redress for many of the minor troubles that afflict a large population, the sword of the law is now suspended to do right between the people, even in the smallest matter. At present, the Alcalde's Court is the only tribunal opened to the public—but in a few days the Court of First Instance will commence its sessions. The condition of the laws, though, is in a state of almost inextricable confusion, and until a code is revised and established, the administration of the remedies of justice will depend upon the honesty of the judiciary. Law is but the refined expression of the community, declaring what is right and what is wrong; and therefore we must expect to hear of some peculiarities in its administration in this State; but while we observe, and perhaps condemn the practice, it may not be generous nor politic to withstand the authorities or criticize too familiarly their method of procedure. To the people of Nicaragua their forms are as valid and appropriate as ours are to us; and while thus diversity exists, it is the duty of both opinions to compromise. Affiliation will ultimately take place, and instead of the diversity which now exists, we shall retain a system perfected by retaining the excellencies of both methods.

EL BAPTISMO.—On Tuesday evening last, surprised at the unusual clangor of the bells from every tower in town, we hurried to the Cathedral, on the Plaza, where an immense crowd were assembled, to learn the meaning of the commotion. We there learned that the lady of Don Francisco Calonje, having recently presented her liege lord with a son and heir, it was undergoing the solemn rites of baptism. At the invitation of some member of the family we fell into the procession of gallant caballeros and fair señoritas, and escorted by the brass band, accompanied them to the Alcalde's mansion, where a most sumptuous and bountiful repast was provided. Portables of all kinds, and of most excellent quality, were flowing like water; good fellowship and kindness prevailed; speeches were made and replied to; balloons inflated and sent up; *vivas* and good American cheer, and "tigers," interchanged; Yankee doodle played by the band; a general fandango got

FROM LEON.—Colonel E. J. Sanders, commander of the station at Leon, arrived in Granada on Thursday evening. Colonel Sanders is in excellent health, and reports the officers and soldiers at Leon in good health and spirits. The station at Leon is the most important in the State, and the government necessarily requires an officer at that point capable of meeting any emergency. The democratic stronghold, Leon gave pulse to the republican element of Central America, and it was necessary that the friendship of its people, our allies in the amelioration of the condition of the country, should be cultivated to an absolute consolidation of the two parties. Falsehoods of a most disparaging nature had been industriously circulated against the Americans, and it was necessary that the conduct of our people should falsify these slanders. Denials and assertions are of no value against accredited affirmations; and, therefore, until the actions of the Americans had belied the falsehoods of their enemies, we must have stood condemned as an aggressive and oppressive race. Happily for the success of peace in the State, the revolution we desired has commenced at an earlier period than the most sanguine could have expected—even in Granada, the seat of dissatisfaction,—in Leon, the opulent and powerful rival of Granada—with friends and enemies, by the well-devised measures of the commander, the reaction has been commenced, and in a short time we may look to see all the varied classes of our people uniting in a common effort to advance the prosperity of the nation. The firm establishment of the legal authorities, the rigid enforcement of a just and comprehensive system of revenue, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the protection of property, and the enjoinder of personal outrage, will soon re-create confidence and perfect the peaceable naturalization of the Anglo-Saxon race in Nicaragua.

The history of the army in Granada, under the immediate eye of the General, and at Leon, under Col. Sanders, has had this salutary effect, and we not consider that any extent of praise would be extravagant in repeating the benefits likely to result from such healthful causes.

THE NICARAGUAN METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS.—We understand that an excellent company of Minstrels under the above title has been organized from the different companies in garrison, who intend giving their first concert in Granada on Friday evening next. Their names are as follows: John W. DeFrewer, James Miller, William J. Hutchings, Robert C. Burns, James Hannan and William Page; and their respective instruments are the violin, flute, triangle, banjo, bones, guitar and tambourine. Mr. Miller has been elected musical director, and as he has for some years travelled in the profession, and also as a contortionist in the latter performances, being second to none travelling. Having had the pleasure of hearing a private rehearsal, we can highly recommend to lovers of fun and admirers of the Terpsichorean art, the performances of this troupe, more especially those of Messrs. Hutchings (brudder bones) and Burns, (tamborinist) whose quips and cranks are well calculated to endanger vest buttons and suspenders. The troupe is under the management of Mr. J. W. DeFrewer, formerly of the Camp-

SKETCHES

HOMEY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,

OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. R. B.

Among the gardens on the lake shore glimmer, The love lamp and the firefly's fragrant spark, And the white face of that untiring swimmer. The water lily shines out in the dark. Night after night, and summer after summer, Nature her golden gifts thus renders up; Sun and wind play the painter and perfumer— The red wine-bubbles in the festive cup.

INTRODUCTORY.

In introducing these light, and it may be erratic sketches, to the numerous readers of "*El Nicarguense*," it will be necessary on my part to remark that they were written more with a view to their perusal by friends far removed from us, in the eager pursuit of wealth in California, or by the still dearer hearth-stones of homes we shall ever venerate in the United States. This will be, I hope, considered sufficiently apologetic for the introduction of what may here seem trivial and of every day occurrence, because to us it has lost its freshness, and no longer startles by its novelty or charms us by its beauty.—They were written too in the interim of camp duties, amid the bustle and confusion attendant on a soldier's career, and were commenced more for the purpose of dispelling the ennui of spare hours in garrison, than for the perusal of comrades and citizens in Granada, or friends in New York or Boston. But if in their perusal they should give pleasure to one distant one who feels an interest in the cause we have espoused, and wishes us God-speed, I am more than repaid for my trouble in their compilation—and cheered by their good wishes shall endeavor to furnish weekly fresh material for my sketches in Nicaragua.

GRANADA.

Numini et Patrae Asto.

NO. I.

This beautiful, yet ruined city, which is now the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, is situated about half a mile from the lake, completely surrounded by groves of the orange, lime, mango, cocoa, and other fruit trees; also, plantations of maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, and other valuable products. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and pellucid, and are used by the army in preference to the wells of the city, which, though of great depth, and most substantial masonry, yet have been so much tampered with during the three years of civil war that has so much defaced the beautiful monuments of antiquity, which lent so much interest to this once extensive city, that it is considered unsafe for the troops to use the water in them. The beach of the lake is a hard metallic black sand, which glitters in the rays of the tropical sun like diamonds—and as the slope to the water is very gradual, it is a great place of resort for the troops in the early morning for a quiet and invigorating bath. The houses, like those of most Spanish cities, are of stone or adobe, with red tiled roofs, most of them, at least those of the more wealthy class, having fine and spacious court yards, in many cases containing orange, lemon, and lime

nias have endeavored to brand him, at least in the hearts of all humane men, would find an answering chord as it does in the breast of every soldier, and defender of the soil which we have adopted as our country, and our future home.

On the southern side of the Plaza are situated the quarters of the native troops—also, the courts of justice, and other institutions of the kind. Here at 8 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock M., 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the evening, a band, composed of native soldiers, playing all kinds of instruments, reed and brass, and an unlimited supply of drums, of all sizes and shapes, turn out and play many and varied tunes, (heaven save the mark) which seem to delight the market people, who there most do congregate. Pelare, the leader of the band, is a gentleman whom I cannot entirely class with the rest, as I believe him to be a musician; also one who plays the flute, (a printer, I believe, by trade) plays well, and in good time; but some of the brass instruments, besides each playing an individual tune on its own hook, seem to be so ancient that I begin to entertain the firm belief that they were first made and invented by Tubal Cain himself, who was the first cunning worker in metals, and have been handed by all his successors ever since. Near the Cathedral are situated the quarters of Companies F and H; the quarters of Company G (on whose muster roll may be found the name of your contributor) are in the Church of San Francisco, or rather in the cloisters adjoining, as the main body of the church is still used for devotional purposes on Sundays or other holy days. I have reason to believe that there are not more healthy quarters in town than those of our own company, as sickness (except through indiscretion) has been almost a stranger among us. As I sit in my cell-like chamber, once occupied without doubt by some pious Padre, in the cool of evening, when the shadows lengthen and the gloom thickens around like a pall tender, lingering memories of home and friends, dear and distant, flirt around me, Tantalus like, yet forming the ever living link of sympathy that bind my thoughts while my footsteps linger on a foreign shore. But I am becoming prosy, poetical, or sentimental—perhaps foolish—so for fear you should condemn my walking dreams until next week, *adios mis amigos*.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANIES "F" AND "I."—Company "F," Capt. Raymond, and Company "I," Capt. Linton, have been ordered, the former to Fort Castillo, and the latter to Fort San Carlos, where it is supposed they will soon recruit a full compliment of men from the passengers to California. The boys left last Sunday evening on the steamer, in good spirits, and if persons wish to join the army we cannot recommend a better set of fellows.

THAT BALL.—We are grieved to announce that owing to the continued illness of Capt. Norval Walker, of Company H, the ball which has been looked forward to with eager anticipation, and which was to have been given by the officers and men of Companies G and H, to their brother officers in garrison, and to the brave and fair of the native population, we understand is unavoidably postponed, until Capt. Walker's renewed health leaves him in a fit state to preside. May his recovery be quick.

are at present fixed upon a basis such as to ensure confidence in the stability of whatever compacts the two States may negotiate. Under these considerations, Manuel Colindres returns to Honduras, impressed with the most favorable impressions of the existing order of things in Nicaragua; and with his favorable report we anticipate the negotiation, soon, of a treaty between the two countries, conferring mutual benefits on both. The administration of the Foreign Relations of Nicaragua, by the Minister of that Department, is such as must ensure the government abroad the respect of nations, and at home the confidence of her fellow-citizens. The position of our affairs with Honduras is greatly owing to his exertions.

A NEW GRANADA.—The plan of a new town, or at least an extension of the present city, is at present being surveyed between the City of Granada and the Lake of Nicaragua. The site selected is about fifteen feet lower than that of the present city and is much more convenient in every respect for the wants of an inland emporium. Granada, in time, must be the chief seat of trade for the interior of Nicaragua, and it is but complying with the prospective wants of the State, to commence the work of moulding it for a more extensive usefulness. The new site is convenient for commerce, being on the immediate border of the Lake; the soil is capable of being cultivated to any extent; and the ground is level as the site of Philadelphia. A beautiful system of public streets and squares can be laid out, and as the government possesses the land, we do not doubt but the new municipality will be sufficiently endowed to enable it, with a judicious expenditure of the public wealth, to construct such works of necessity and ornament as may be deemed desirable. A mole or wharf is at present in course of construction, which will greatly facilitate the discharge of vessels touching at this point; and other improvements will be commenced at an early day. The want of lumber at present retards the prosperity of the city; but in a short time the energy of the people, re-awakened from the ordeal of a long and destructive war, will remedy this evil. The immense strength of the nation, heretofore expended in disastrous internal commotion,—in fearful conflicts between man and man,—will now resolve itself into the greater war with nature, subjecting the forests of timber to subduement and usefulness, and reclaiming front wastes the prolific soil of Nicaragua. Owing to sickness in the Colonization Office, the general surveys have not been advanced so perfectly as otherwise would have been the case; and the interests of the new city were considerably retarded by the death of the lamented Judge Campbell. The narrow qualities, though, have been marked out, and it is easy to perceive what will be the future fashion of the American portion of Granada.

PROGRESS OF CALIFORNIA.—Again, items of interest, and elsewhere detailed, the progress of affairs in this city, we take pleasure in communicating the fact that a water cart has been chartered, and will hereafter furnish the citizens with water after the San Francisco fashion. Hurrah for progress!

up impromptu; the health of the lady, child, and all its relations, drank, and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

STARTLING NEWS FROM COSTA RICA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a late number of the *Album de la Paz*, a newspaper printed at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, in which we find some important news—if it is true! In a paragraph calculated to attract attention, the editor informs the public that President Rivas had been banished from Nicaragua to California, and Gen. Walker was the Alpha and Omega of affairs. It also says that the American troops in Granada have thrown off all restraint and go into the market daily, taking what articles they wanted and paying for them in "damsns!"

We publish this as the latest news, as we feel confident it is wholly unknown and unheard of in this city. We shall look to the *Album* hereafter for the latest intelligence from Granada, on the principle that people go from home to get news.

FEAST OF CANDELARIO.—To-day we celebrate the Feast of Candelario, and half the population of Granada is out in gala costume. The services at the parochial church in the Plaza will consist of a procession and some other exercises; but most of the population will visit Diriomo, a village about three leagues from the city, in the direction of Nicaragua. At that place there will be a general gathering of the people from Massaya, and the surrounding country, and the occasion will be enlivened by bull-fights, theatres, chicken-fights, and other amusements incident to the country. A great collection of peddlers takes place, and all the fancy goods of Nicaragua can be found displayed on the stands of the merchants at Diriomo to-day. The Feast will last three days, ending on Monday.

LUMBERMEN WANTED.—If a few of the hardy workers among the Alleghany could but appreciate how valuable they might make their time and labor, and how much more easy they might live, by investing their muscle in hewing and sawing out the splendid lumber grown in the forests on Lake Nicaragua, many steamers would not leave New Orleans before we should hear of them as passengers.

AT VIRGIN BAY.—The First Company of Voltigeurs is at present stationed at Virgin Bay, where the members of the company seem to be well satisfied.

We learn that the roll of the company is filling up fast, and those who enter the service are generally well pleased. The Voltigeurs form an important element of the defences of the State, and Col. Fay is selecting men on whom he can rely in the hour of trouble.

NEWS EXPECTED.—The steamer with two weeks later news from California, may be expected any hour. It is highly probable Colonel Keween will return on the boat, and with him a large number of recruits. We shall have the proceedings of the California Legislature, with the order of the Inauguration ceremonies, the organization of the new administration, and the ballottings for Senator. From New Orleans and New York, we may also expect important intelligence.

BATTALION PARADE.—On Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the funeral of Major Hambleton, the Battalion paraded in the Plaza and made quite a handsome appearance. The companies formed into procession and accompanied the remains of the late gallant and generous General to the grave. The narrow qualities, though, have been marked out, and it is easy to perceive what will be the future fashion of the American portion of Granada.

bell Minstrels, New York, and since the second of July last, prima balladist with the San Francisco Minstrels. With such an array of talent there can be no doubt of their success. They have our best wishes.

ARMY UNIFORM.—A few weeks will see the army in regular regiments—the officers in their becoming uniforms, and the soldiers in their parade dress. The furnishing by the government is most liberal, and when once the company requisitions are filled, the regular army of Nicaragua will present as neat an appearance as that of any service in the world. The courage, too, does not consult appearances alone, but looks to the health and comfort of the men; and a soldier should dress well and appropriately in any State, he should do so in Nicaragua. We venture the assertion that no country ever provided so well for the soldiers enlisted in its service, either in point of food or clothing.

The uniforms of the officers is very rich and becoming, and when the staff and the good looking array of officers shall be fully equipped for battalion parade, the Plaza of Granada will witness a sight of which we may all be proud.

NEW TOWN ON THE PACIFIC.—We say on the Pacific, but it should rather state to be precise, on the Bay of Realejo, the government has ordered the survey of a new town to be called Jeaco. Owing to the inconvenience of reaching Realejo, the present government in November last ordered the removal of the Custom House at that place to the new town, which is about four miles from Realejo, and is far more convenient to the sea and to the inland trade. An order has been issued to construct a Light House at Jeaco immediately.

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trees, and at this period of the year are laden with golden fruit.

The Plaza of this city is a fine and spacious one, being sufficiently large for the evolution of the different battalions composing the army. Upon it are situated the Cathedral, a noble and antique building of massive granite, in which the matins and vespers are daily performed, and to which at early dawn the fair and brown Granadians may be seen hastening to receive absolution for the sin of flitting with "un caballero Americano on the previous evening. This church also boasts a very fine clock and peal of bells; and though sometimes the poco-tiempo-ishness of the attendant hinders the one from being wound up and kept in good running order, it never interferes with the functions of the other. I think the Romish calendar in Nicaragua must furnish more living saints than in any other country—for nearly every day, besides the regular hours for service, the bells peal and knell, and toll, *ad libitum*, from every church-tower in town, (and they are not a few) led-off by the Cathedral as major domo. But no more on this subject, or I shall be bann'd as *un heretico*, and that will never do. I must not forget while I have the matter in hand, that they really possess a most excellent choir, most of the members being good and well taught musicians, who deliver the old Gregorian chants with great gusto, and discourse, at times, most excellent music. On the southwest corner are situated the quarters of Company E, (Capt. Anderson, commanding) also, the residences of Gen. Walker, Don Patricio Rivas, Don. Fermin Ferer, the Minister, the Commissary of War, and others. Here, the officers of the staff most do congregate, receiving instructions or carrying orders. As I had never before seen the General, shortly after my arrival I made it my business to call upon him—and as it is the great error of mankind in general to exaggerate or otherwise, I had already formed a mind picture of him, as a commanding stern looking personage—a kind of cross between the Chevalier Bayard and Richard Coeur de Lion. My surprise may be imagined then, when I was courteously, quietly, and gentlemanly received, by a mild benevolent looking individual, with pleasant looking blue eyes, fair hair, and a quiet and benignant smile, one whom in fact, take him for all in all, had he been dress'd in sables, I should have decidedly taken for the General's Chaplain. So much for mental pictures; but do not think this sketch of the General is intended as a caricature, by no means, for though protected from publicity by my *nom de plume*, a more pleasant gentleman I have never met—and as to his bravery, I should think by this time he has proved it beyond question. But enough of legislation; I am but a poor dabbler at the art of praise; but I cannot forbear adding what I consider the best trait in our General's character, his humanity. At the present time the climate, owing to many causes (many of them resting with ourselves) is unusually unhealthy, he may be seen in the bushes of evening, visiting on foot the quarters of the different companies, enquiring in person of the soldiers, their wants, and misery, and if possible, doing what he can to alleviate it.

WIEDELMANN & WEISCHER, IMPORTERS.—Have received by last steamer, a large consignment of GOODS of every description. WILLIAM GRIFFITH & CO. are now prepared to do an kinds of work in COPPER, IRON, and HEET IRON. Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th.

OBITUARY.

In this city on the morning of the 30th of January, Maj. JESSE S. HAMBLETON, Paymaster General of the Army, and former Commissary of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Maj. HAMBLETON went to California from his place of nativity, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1849, with the appointment of Collector of Customs for the Port of Sacramento. While filling that position he conducted affairs in a manner that won for him the highest respect as a public officer. With other adventurous spirits he joined the Democratic forces in Nicaragua, in their struggles against the Legitimists. Shortly after the taking of Granada he was made Commissary of War, which position he occupied until a short time previous to his death, when he was made Paymaster General. As an officer, firm friend, and social companion, Maj. HAMBLETON had few equals.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA

REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, Feb. 2, 1856.

ARRIVED.

JANUARY 30.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from San Jose, with freight and passengers.

SAILED.

JANUARY 28.—Yacht Gen. Walker, for San Jose, with freight and passengers.

31.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and expenses.

JOHN G. MENNICK, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.

HAS OPENED his Barber and Hair-dressing Saloon in the house of Miss Mercedes Sandoval, on the Plaza, opposite the American Minister, and recommends his services to the public in his profession.

Also, Cupping, Bleeding and Tooth-Drawing.

Granada, February 2, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK.

50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Bal-

timore Mills.

100 tins soda and butter crackers;

10,000 superior Havana segars;

10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and

for sale by

W. TELLER,

Plaza, Granada.

22 ft.

W. TELLER.

On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, Granada.
COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Produce of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and other articles from New York.

UNITED STATES SHIPS
LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate those who may have them in call.

WEIGEL & CO., Importers.

Parte Española.

GRANADA FEBRERO 2 1856.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 155.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, enero 25 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

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

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

Siendo conveniente tal bien régimen de la República que se restableza el ejercicio de la soberanía judicial para que las Secciones supremas y jueces de 1.ª instancia administren cumplidamente la justicia y los habitantes encuentren la debida protección á las garantías constitucionales, en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se organizarán las supramas secciones de justicia de Oriente y Occidente, á cuyo efecto el Gobierno cuidará de que los individuos, que las componen se reúnan lo mas breve posible á ejercer sus augustas funciones.

Art. 2.º Los sueldos de estos tribunales serán sastifechos por la Tesoría General á donde se han mandado ingresar.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 24 de enero de 1856—Patricio Rivas.”

Y lo inserto á U. de órden suprema para su publicación, esperando el correspondiente recibo.

D. U. L. FERRER.

N.º 157.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO JENEEAL.

D. U. L.

Granada, enero 30 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

“El Gobierno.

Queriendo facilitar el tráfico de los Puertos de la República para la prosperidad del comercio en jeneral; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Se establece un faro de madera ó mampostería en el lugar mas prominente y adecuado en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur, y otro en el nuevo establecimiento de Punta Leaco.

2.º Los administradores de éstas aduanas son encargados de ejecutar lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior; ya sea

siguiente en la sección N.º 149.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE Gobernación.

Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

“El Gobierno,

Habiéndose admitido la dimisión que hizo en esta fecha el Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha del Ministerio de Hacienda del Gobierno de la República por causa de enfermedad; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nombrase en su lugar Ministro de Hacienda interino del Gobierno de Nicaragua al Sr. Presbítero don Benigno Matuz.

2.º Mientras toman posesión de sus respectivas carteras los Ministros hasta ahora nombrados, queda encargado del Ministerio general el Sr. Ldo. don Fermín Ferrer actual Ministro de Crédito público.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, enero 21 de 1856—Rivas.”

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

FERRER.

LEGACION DEL GOBIERNO DE HONDURAS.

Leon, enero 24 de 1856.

Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.

Señor:

Aunque me persuado que el cólera morbus ha desaparecido de esa ciudad y de las principales poblaciones con que necesariamente se toca para llegar á ella, según U.S. se sirve afirmarlo en su respetable comunicación datada el 21 del mes corriente; mi desmejorada salud, no me permite ya emprender mi marcha hasta la residencia del Gobierno de la República, y me regreso para Honduras con el profundo sentimiento de no haber sido posible que por mi medio se fijaran desde luego las reglas permanentes á que en lo sucesivo se subordinarán las relaciones amistosas entre uno y otro Gobierno. Empero la recta y justificada conducta que hasta hoy han seguido y que los ha preservado de desacuerdos y ruinosas inquietudes, es un garante para que continúen viviendo en paz, mientras que compromisos perfectos y pactos convenientes afiancen sus intereses. Yo declaro á nombre de mi Gobierno, que se abtendrá de toda intervención en los asuntos peculiares interiores de Nicaragua, porque estoy convencido que la inobservancia de este principio de independencia y libertad ha sido el origen de casi todas las guerras fratricidas que han debastado á Centro-América, y que respetará su territorio.

ACUERDA:

1.º Se establece un faro de madera ó mampostería en el lugar mas prominente y adecuado en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur, y otro en el nuevo establecimiento de Punta Leaco.

2.º Los administradores de éstas aduanas son encargados de ejecutar lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior; ya sea

su pueblo debe entrar desde luego en el ejercicio de su soberanía, es necesario que este ponga en acción sus naturales tendencias de progreso. El sufrimiento popular para delegar el poder público se hace ya una necesidad urgente: los consejos de la patria por un ascenso comun se necesitan para conducir á su prosperidad.

Queremos pues oír la libre opinión de los buenos nicaragüenses sobre si los representantes del Pueblo en la actual crisis en qué el mundo entero fija sus ojos en el Isthmo de Nicaragua, en la llave del continente, aparezcan congregados en Asamblea ordinaria, ó en una Constituyente que levante los cimientos de un moderno y elegante edificio.

Esperamos que los Nicaraguenses pensadores den una franca expresión de sus ideas en un asunto de tan vital importancia.

REMITIDO.

Un mentis al redactor responsable del “ALBUM.”

En el número 27 del “Album” periódico que sale á luz en la capital de Costa Rica, está consignado un artículo en donde se atribuye á don Eusebio Figueroa natural de aquella República, la redacción de un párrafo del “Nicaraguense” que hace alusión á la muy célebre proclama del Presidente Mora.

Es falso, de todo punto falso que el Sr. Figueroa haya redactado tal párrafo; nada ha escrito en el “Nicaraguense” ni sando á luz un impreso firmado por dicho Sr. en que refiere varios hechos de aquel Gobierno contra la constitución y las leyes, y todo lo que ha dicho consta en la gaceta oficial de aquel Gobierno: semejante notoriedad no permite juzgar que el Sr. Figueroa fuera animado por odios personales, ni por miras inmobles.

Costarica, un país bello, privilegiado por la naturaleza, y cuyos habitantes son esencialmente laboriosos morigerados y pacíficos, está hoy rejido por un Gobierno de que hasta ahora no ha habido ejemplo en la América-Central.

En medio del natural desarrollo de una sociedad incipiente que cuenta con bastantes elementos de felicidad y de grandeza, y cuando mas que nunca necesita de un gobernante patriota y desinteresado que facilite las vías del progreso general, y que secunde el esfuerzo unánime de la nación entera hacia su engrandecimiento y bienestar, se levanta un dique poderoso ante el cual se estrellan las esperanzas de los costaricenses. Un Gobierno sin principios y sin leyes, que conculta las bases políticas de la nación y que pretende ser vitalicio haciéndose reelegir indefinidamente, absorbe las principales fuentes de la riqueza pública para llenar las arcas de una sola familia, de una sola casa: ataca directamente los principios so-

directivo y económico en la empresa de exterminar el chapulin: sucedió pues, que necesitándose ganado, la junta compró todos los novillos del Presidente á 40 \$ precio exorbitante, jamás visto allí aun en tiempos de mucha escasez; y no se crea que era por falta de ganado, porque concurrieron muchos vendedores ofreciendo el suyo á 25 y 30 \$ y se les contestó que ya estaba comprado el del Presidente.

Veáse pues, con esto solo, si habrá economista que pueda contrastar con el Sr. Mora para eso de sistematizar haciendas; y tiene además una calidad muy particular, que los grandes monopolios, no le distraen su atención, de la más pequeña ganga, como dice el vulgo: todo todo entra en su plan, hasta los obsequios de los favorecidos que de ordinario le tributan sus primicias.

Créa destinos generalmente reputados, como innecesarios, para dar una cuantiosa pension á alguno de su familia: todos, todos los Moras tienen destino en la República, en todos los rangos de la jerarquía administrativa; y aun en los encargos mas infimos como de taquilleros, &c. porque para todo hay Moras.

EDIFICIOS PÚBLICOS.

La Municipalidad, teniendo gruesos fondos, dispuso hacer el teatro que se llama de Mora, para obtener una pension constituyéndolo en arriendo.

La Universidad que también tiene fondos pingües, de los cuales ha dispuesto el gobierno en casos urgentes, necesitaba un edificio, y se ha construido con sus fondos. Estando pues estos caudales en administración particular no tiene el Gobierno en su favor ni la consideracion de que pudo cojerselos y no lo hizo, siquiera reclame el beneficio de no haber impedido la construcción de tales obras.

El Hospital, construido con limosnas recaudadas en toda la República, con multas, legados y mandas y algún subridio del erario.

El gran Palacio del Gobierno construido á expensas del tesoro público.

Estos edificios en que cree vinculada su gloria el Sr. Mora, son de una utilidad muy secundaria atendidas las circunstancias de Costa Rica.

El capital invertido en un palacio sumuoro para satisfacer la necia vanidad del Sr. Mora que se cree vitalicio, habría sido mejor empleado en fomentar la instrucción primaria, en llevar una nueva industria, en abrir un camino; cosas todas de vital importancia para un país pequeño que lo espera todo de su desarrollo agrícola y que no puede atender por ahora al fausto y magnificencia de obras materiales que son capitales muertos sustraídos á las empresas útiles.

CAMINOS.

El Sr. Mora no ha abierto ni mejorado ningún camino. El que conduce á Punta arenas que es el único camino

vuestro tramo vitalicio, que no se saca vuestro sudor, ni con las ricas minas que ha usurpado. Cuatro años le faltan para concluir su período; y si vuestra demasiada tolerancia y apatía, le permiten llegar al fin, cuádralo al menos de que no haya otro militar á quien el amoroso José Joaquín Mora, le diga: hombre nos pronunciamos por Juanito?

MEMORIAS DE IOUSOUF.

EN el debate de presupuestos para los gastos del año venidero, en la Cámara de Paris, el item para mantener la colonia de Argel era muy considerable. Algunos diputados se opusieron á la ocupación de aquella parte de Africa por el inmenso costo que ocasiona á la nación, otros por la pérdida de soldados Franceses en la continua guerra con los Beduines, ó Arabes del interior, y algunos mas humanos, se quejaron de los excesos que las tropas francesas hacían en los pueblos tomados. Entre los oradores hubo uno que dirigiéndose al Mariscal Clausel, le culpó haber dado acojida y puesto á la cabeza de una división á un vil regenerado llamado Iousouf, y el Mariscal hizo un elogio de este Arabe. Deseábamos mucho hallar noticias exactas de este caudillo, y ahora ha aparecido una relación de la vida de este personaje, escrita por un oficial Frances del ejército de Africa, la que nos hace recordar los romances moriscos que tanto nos divertían en nuestra juventud.

Iousouf, dice el escritor, hermoso como Malek Adel, y no menos intrépido que este amante de Matilde, es el hombre que las circunstancias han traído á nuestro campo, pudiendo figurar entre los cuentos árabes la historia de su vida aventurera.

Es italiano de nacimiento, habiendo nacido en la isla de Elba; tomado por un corsario africano fue llevado esclavo á Tunz, donde le compró el Bey, cuya afición se grangeó tanto, que vino á ser su favorito.

Crecía Iousouf, y habiendo echado de ver el Bey su raro entendimiento, le dió un empleo en su serrallo y le admitió entre los mamelucos.

Pero el bey tenía una hija hermosa como las húries, sus cabellos eran negros y suaves como una seda, su boca de rosa, su cutis transparente, y esta hija causó la desgracia del favorito. Iousouf y Zurla se profesaban el amor mas tierno, cuando la celosa rabia de un griego vino á turbar su felicidad. Veíanse los dos amantes en el terrado del harem, y pasaban allí las noches enteras acostados en alfombras de oriente; sabía el griego que Zurla estaba con Iousouf, pero ignoraba el sitio en que se reunían, hasta que un esclavo infiel se lo descubrió á Saled, y la dichosa pareja se vió perdida.

por medio de contratas particulares, ó trabajando estos edificios por cuenta de la República, quienes presentarán lo mas breve posible al Gobierno el presupuesto ó contrata para dar la orden de pago. Granada, enero 30 de 1856—Rivas.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su publicación y circulación; esperando recibo.

FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

AL HONORABLE SR. WHEELER.

D. U. L.

Granada, enero 28 de 1856.

Señor:

Refiriéndome á mi despacho fecha 22 del mes corriente que llegó á sus manos, mi Gobierno tiene á bien declararle: que aunque ha suspendido toda comunicación con VS. en la categoría de Ministro del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos residente en Nicaragua, no por esta circunstancia tan desagradable para el uno, se desconoce el alto aprecio que VS. en lo particular ha merecido en esta República, y principalmente la franca amistad y buena armonía con los miembros del actual gabinete de Nicaragua, originada por sus principios y su activa cooperación para fundar la democracia en Nicaragua.

Al expresar al honorable Sr. Wheeler estos sinceros sentimientos que ciertamente los acojerá, tengo el placer de suscribirme su atento servidor—FERRER.

FERRER.

N.º 148.
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno

Cón presencia de la dimisión que hace de la Cartera de Hacienda el Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha, y teniendo en consideración que ha comprobado ser justas las causas en que la apoya; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

Admitese la renuncia hecha por el expresado Sr. Dr. don Jesus de la Rocha, á quien se le rinden las debidas gracias á nombre de la República por sus buenos servicios.

Firmado Rivas.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

FERRER.

rio como una propiedad sagrada e inviolable; y mi Gobierno descansa en la intima confianza de que el de esta República sabrá corresponder con estricta reciprocidad, atendida su ilustración y los antecedentes de su política en los asuntos que se han versado referentes á Honduras y que tanto honor y justicia hacen á la administración actual de Nicaragua.

La lectura del *Nicaraguense* número 13 que VS. se dignó acompañarme á su citada comunicación, ha sido para mí muy satisfactoria, por que veo en este apreciable periódico proclamado altamente el asunto de union, fraternidad e independencia de la América Central, y no dudo un instante que el Supremo Gobierno de Honduras repondrá inmediatamente con otra persona al Comisionado que suscribe para tratar negocios de tanta importancia para el país, y que no vacilará en recibir con el mayor agrado al agente que se tenga á bien acreditar cerca de aquel Gobierno. La circular á que aludo revela, aunque ligeramente, el loable propósito de establecer la union Centro-americana que no puede realizarse sin la existencia de un Gobierno general. Pensamiento es este, Sr. Ministro, muy grande y generoso, y que mi Gobierno acojerá con todo el interés que demanda; y como esta grave cuanto vital cuestión exige por su naturaleza otro género de consideraciones para el gabinete Hondureño, pienso con razón que debe dar los pasos convenientes á este respecto.

Ruego á VS. ponga en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente lo que llevo expuesto, que al ausentarme no olvidaré la bondadosa hospitalidad que se me ha dispensado, y las consideraciones con que se me ha tratado, y que admira el Sr. Ministro el distinguido aprecio con que soy atento servidor—D. U. L.—Manuel Colindres.

CONFORME—Ministerio general del Supremo Gobierno Provisional de la República—Granada, enero 31 de 1856.

FERRER.

COMUNICADO.

Llamamos la atención de los Nicaraguenses sobre un asunto de importancia vital. Nicaragua hoy dia plenamente libre sin los oscuros manejos de una tiránica oligarquía tiene á su vista un horizonte lisonjero. Sus hijos deben aprovechar en esta vez de este don celestial que naturalmente los conducirá á su bienestar.

La guardia de honor suya y de su hermano trabajan en sus haciendas prestando un servicio activo de campaña contra las malas yerbas: sus criados son militares pagados por la nación.

El Sr. Mora tiene la mira de monopolizar el abasto de carnes; y nos induce á creer esto, los bonitos negocios que ha hecho con sus novillos repastados. Cuando el chapulin, invadió á Costa Rica, se decretó una contribución de 10.8 á cada persona de tal á cual edad sin distinción entre acudilados y proletarios, y se formó una junta para que se encargara de lo

bre que descansa el sistema representativo, arrogándose facultades legislativas y judiciales, dejando aniquilada así la independencia de los poderes constituidos, que es la condición esencial de su existencia: ataca directamente la seguridad individual que es la base de las libertades públicas, encarcelando y desterrando á las personas, sin el juicio previo que la constitución exige: destruye la libertad de imprenta e impone pena de obras públicas al que hable mal de sus disposiciones: tiene establecido el espionaje en todos los ángulos de la República; premia la calumnia, protege la venalidad, amenaza y oprime al que no se le acerca, mantiene al pueblo en la ignorancia de sus derechos y garantías; y jay de aquél que procure inculcarle los principios en que aquellos descansan! Todo es oscuro y misterioso en aquel círculo de maldad e ignorancia. La luz que allí se acerca, está sujeta á la mas dura alternativa; ó apaga su brillo entrando en aquella atmósfera inmunda, ó es desde luego el blanco de los tiros que incessantemente se dirigen, para que nadie alumbe aquel exenario tenebroso que jamás el pueblo penetrara con su vista.

Se decanta como uno de los beneficios debidos al Sr. Mora, el haber sistema do la hacienda, construido caminos y edificios públicos. En cuanto á la hacienda, si se trata de la suya particular, es indudable que está sistemada del modo mas conveniente que puede sujerir la codicia y el egoísmo: los hechos siguientes lo demuestran.

Prohibe el Sr. Mora la siembra del tabaco en la República, para que sus hermanos introduzcan el virginia y aseguren el monopolio de este ramo tan pingue.

Hace reconcentrar en un solo punto la destilación del aguardiente aruinando á muchos hacendados; y el Sr. Mora que ya tenía una hacienda de caña, la ensancha y manda traer máquinas á Europa, para ser él el único abastecedor, el solo rematario de la fabrica de aguardiente.

El Sr. Mora tiene de sueldo anual 5000 \$ y 6000 para gastos extraordinarios cuyos objetos de inversión no se han detallado; dicen que son para recibir embajadores.

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general, fué hecho por el ilustre Carrillo, de feliz memoria. Se ha empeorado durante la administración Mora, porque la acción lenta y consumidora del tiempo no ha encontrado ningun obstáculo.

El camino de Sarapiquí, se ha quedado en proyecto, pero proyecto de una compañía del país.

El camino de matina, se olvidó ya; no se ha gastado un centavo durante la actual administración.

El de Tarcoles, fué un ensueño de ciertos ilusos ensueño que costó á la nación gruesas sumas, sin ningun suceso. Los caminos interiores, estaban totalmente descuidados, hasta que pocos días antes de ser reelecto el Sr. Mora, y con la mira de grangearse opinion, dispuso que se le dieran á cada provincia 600 \$ para la reparación de sus caminos; pero tan pequeñas sumas no han bastado, y el redactor del "álbum" se lamenta, de haber visto á pique de perder su interesante vida en un mal paso del camino que va para Heredia, ciudad que dista de la capital, apenas dos leguas.

Todo lo que pregunta la prensa costarricense es lo que debía hacer el Gobierno, y no lo que ha hecho. ¿Dónde están esos caminos? Señores colaboradores del Álbum. ¿Dónde están? Sr. Subsecretario de Hacienda en el departamento itinerario. Ya oigo que me responde este, iquieré U. mejor camino que el que me ha abierto el gobierno en el mismo ramo de caminos, á mí, pobre histrión de las pobres tablas de este pobre teatro á donde vine desde tan lejos á representar el papel de vieja: tiene U. razon Sr. Subsecretario, Sr. Ministro in fieri: de esa clase de caminos ha abierto muchos el gobierno, contándose entre los principales, el que va desde San José á Punta arenas sin tocar con las aduanas, que es segun dicen, por donde saca el Presidente su café e introduce sus efectos: el muy famoso para introducir el tabaco de virginia; el que va derechito á las arcas nacionales para conducir los miles para gastos extraordinarios; el que viene de la destilación de licores á la casa del Presidente; el que le ha permitido abrir al Ministro de Hacienda para introducir candelas y otros efectos que espende en su casa, autorizándole para subir hasta las nubes los derechos de introducción de dichos artículos, luego despues que él ha introducido ó comprado los suyos; los que ha empesado á abrir, desde todos los rastros ó matanzas, para conducir á su casa los inmensos productos del monopolio de este ramo. En fin, y para no cansar, el magnífico camino de oro y plata, que en unión de sus cómplices y favoritos está construyendo y que llegará, segun las piadosas opiniones de algunos próximos, hasta el negro tartaro.

Abrid los ojos costarricenses; mirad Salia la aurora vertiendo oro y azul y Iousouf daba ya á Zurla el último beso de amor, cuando repentinamente se presenta el griego en el terrado; ¡Corred! ¡corred! exclamó Saled, y veréis á la hija de nuestro amo en brazos de un giaoour renegado, ¡corred! La resistencia era inútil, y Iousouf acudió á la astucia. Se hechó á los pies del pérvido griego, y le prometió un saco de mil cequies al mes mientras viviese, si guardaba silencio. Dame todas las joyas de tu amante en prendas de tu promesa, respondió Saled. Inmediatamente se quitó sus diamantes la tierra Zurla y se los entregó al griego. Saled iba á buscar todos los meses el precio de su silencio; pero Iousouf al cabo de un año de comprarle tan caro, resolvió deshacerse de él, y he aquí como se compuso.

Llegó una vez el griego al término señalado, tomó su saco, empezó á contar los cequies uno por uno diciendo con la cabeza baja y dobladas las rodillas: uno, dos, tres, cu... no pudo continuar; su cabeza estaba ya rodando por el cuarto diiforme y sangrienta.... Un cuarto de circulo descrito por un sable acababa de concluir la cuenta del codicioso griego. Apenas verificó esta terrible ejecución, Iousouf el cuerpo clavó en él su yatagan, y arrancándole las entrañas y poniendo en su lugar varias sustancias corrosivas, le ocultó en un hueco hecho de intento en la pared del cuarto.

Después que hubo lavado, perfumado y cerrado el sitio en que estaba el cadáver, envió á su amante una caja que contenía dentro un ojo, una mano, una lengua y una carta en estos términos.

"Ahi te envío el ojo que te vió, la mano que te tocó y la lengua que te ha profanado."

El ojo, la mano y la lengua eran del miserable Saled.

El griego, empero, era porta-pipa del Bey; y su desaparición pareció haber hecho impresión en su amo; echólo de ver el esclavo que proporcionó á Saled sorprender á los dos amantes, y creyó que se le ofrecía una ocasión de ganarle la voluntad, diciendo aquella misma noche en el palacio que el porta-pipa había entrado en casa del favorito, y que no había vuelto á salir. Se hicieron pesquisas en el cuarto de Iousouf y al cabo de una hora de andar buscando, dieron con el cadáver mutilado del contador de cequies.

Iousouf ejercía el encargo de tesorero, y esto le había obligado á salir aquella misma mañana á recojer las contribuciones en varios pueblos: feliz casualidad que le salvó la vida.

(Se continuara.)

Parte: Española.

Entrevista del Coronel French y del Fiscal de Distrito, Mr. McKeon, en el Hotel "San Nicolas"— A las dos y media de la noche del sábado último el Fiscal, Mr. McKeon, acompañado de su Asistente y del Deputy Marshall de los Estados Unidos, componiendo así un respetable cuerpo de tres personas fué al Hotel San Nicolas en busca del Ministro de Nicaragua. La forma de la visita y los resultados de ella para el Fiscal son no menos sorprendentes que significativos.

Cuando entró en el Hotel Mr. McKeon con su comitiva hallábanse en la oficina del Hotel el Ministro de Nicaragua conversando con los Generales Cazneau y Green, de Tejas, y con el Coronel Jack Hays, de California. Mr. McKeon se dirigió precipitadamente al General Cazneau y le preguntó si se llamaba French; á lo que contestó el General, indicando al Ministro, "este es el caballero que V. busca." Solicitó entonces el Fiscal una entrevista privada con el Coronel French, quien después de haber seguido hablando como unos diez minutos con los señores del corro en que antes se hallaba, subió con Mr. McKeon y sus acompañantes á su cuarto, y allí pasó el siguiente diálogo:

Mr. McK.—Coronel French, hoy he asistido en persona á dos reuniones, la una en un almacén de carbón de Brooklyn, y la otra en esta ciudad, y en ambas había muchos hombres que se estaban organizando contra Nicaragua, violando así las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos; y vengo para que V. me dé por escrito un atestado de que no tiene V. parte alguna en dichas reuniones. Este atestado lo deseo para publicarlo.

Cor. F.—Confieso francamente como hombre, y como representante del gobierno de Nicaragua, que nada sé de eso á que V. alude, ni tengo parte en ninguna reunión organizada en los Estados Unidos que pueda ser contraria á las leyes de neutralidad.

Mi país convida á que emigren á él los extranjeros; pero conozco mucho los deberes de mi posición y la vigilancia con que con ojos de Argos me está todo el mundo espiando, para que haga lo mas mínimo que pueda embarazar ó comprometer las negociacio-

mucho que V. me reconosca ó no como Ministro; pero yo no debo olvidar que lo soy. Usted puede dirigir sus preguntas, si así le acomoda, á Parker H. French como individuo particular; pero yo debo insistir en dirigirme á V. por escrito.

Mr. McK.—No señor jamás. La lei ha de seguir sus trámites.

Cor. F.—¿Qué quiere V. decir con eso? ¿Ha descubierto V. acaso á la entrada de mi aposento alguna violación de las leyes de neutralidad?

Mr. McK.—Si señor la he descubierto: y tengo pruebas irrefragables de la criminalidad de V. en esta materia.

Cor. F.—Caballero: lo que V. dice es un insulto que se me hace á mi como hombre, y también á mi país, al que tengo el honor de representar. Lo que hai, caballero, es que V. deshonra el empleo que le está confiado, con venir á mi casa á entrometerse en mis negocios, y con tratar de enredarme y tenderme lazos, cuando por otra parte dice V. que tiene pruebas en la mano que justificarian mi prisión. Hubiera V. debido traer la orden de arresto, pero como V. ha faltado á su deber no trayendola, yo le dispenso á V. de esta formalidad, y le permito á V. que me arreste sin ella. Si he violado las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos, lo he hecho sin hacer nada, y esto resuelto en tal caso á exigir que se aclare inmediatamente este asunto. (Aquí una pausa: deseos manifiestos de retirarse por parte de Mr. McKeon y de sus acompañantes.) De otro modo, me veo en la precisión de suplicar á VV. que se retiren... y les deseo á VV.... mui felices noches. (En esto el Coronel French les abre la puerta del aposento, se lo señala con el dedo, y ellos aceptaron la amable cortesía del Ministro. Sale del cuarto Mr. McKeon murmurando entre dientes y con muestras de vivo acaloramiento: "La lei ha de seguir sus trámites: caballero; la lei ha de seguir sus trámites; la lei ha de seguir... &c.")

Los dos Ministros de Nicaragua— Entrevista de los señores Marcoleta y French, según carta dirigida al Herald,

Washington, 12 de diciembre 1855.

He aquí la versión que da el señor Marcoleta de su entrevista con el Coronel Parker H. French: Despues de ha-

su bolsillo en servicio de Nicaragua; que deseaba ser pagado, y retirarse del servicio; pero que antes que todo quería ser consecuente con sus principios.

El Coronel French dijo al señor Marcoleta que le gustaba su franqueza y que le tenía el mayor respeto; convidóle luego á tomar un vaso de vino y el señor Marcoleta aceptó.

EL LORD CLARENDOON á MR. BUCHANAN.

El infrascrito, Primer Secretario de Estado de su Majestad para los negocios extranjeros, tiene el honor de acusar recibo de la nota que Mr. Buchanan, Enviaido Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos, le ha dirigido el 11 del corriente, manifestando que tenía instrucciones del Presidente, para que antes de retirarse de su misión, pidiese al gobierno británico una explicación sobre la actitud que ha resuelto sostener con respecto á las Islas de la Bahía, al territorio situado entre Sibrun y Sarstroon, como también respecto del establecimiento de la Belice y al protectorado de Mosquitos, y exponiendo las conclusiones que ha deducido el Presidente sobre todo el asunto; á saber, que la intención del convenio de 19 de abril de 1850 fue excluir á ambas partes contrayentes de conservar ó ocupar, así como de adquirir posesiones territoriales en Centro-américa, y que por consiguiente la Gran Bretaña está obligada á deponer la posesión que conserva actualmente de las Islas de Roatan y otras de la América Central en la costa del Estado de Honduras, como también del territorio de la América Central comprendido entre el Sibrun y el Sarstroon; que la posesión del gobierno británico sobre la Belice debe reducirse á los límites y objetos especificados en los tratados de la Gran Bretaña con España de 1783 y 1786; y que el protectorado del llamado reino de Mosquitos fué ultimamente cedido por el convenio.

El infrascrito observa con satisfacción, que Mr. Buchanan, al paso que expresa de este modo la opinión del Presidente de los Estados Unidos sobre los diferentes puntos mencionados, anuncia que está lejos de su pensamiento volver á abrir la discusión general sobre ellos. El Gobierno de S. M. se había abstenido en efecto, de continuar aquella discusión con-

la conclusión del convenio, á saber, la seguridad del proyectado canal de navegación, el gobierno británico consideró que el designio de las partes contratantes era no alterar en nada el estado de cosas que entonces existía, sino prevenirse contra la futura creación de un estado de cosas que era posible afectase á la seguridad del proyectado canal.

Que tal fué el verdadero designio del convenio es obvio por la estipulación del artículo sexto, en cuya virtud las partes contratantes se comprometen á invitar á todos los Estados para que entren con ellas en estipulaciones análogas á las que contiene el convenio. Pero si las aserciones de los Estados Unidos fuesen sólidas, y si ha habido ánimo de que el convenio tuviese relación con el estado de cosas existente al tiempo de su conclusión, y que impusiese á la Gran Bretaña el deber de retirarse de partes de territorio ocupadas por ella, los otros Estados que hubieren aceptado el convenio habrían contraído obligaciones semejantes, y los gobiernos de los Estados Centroamericanos, por el mero acto de accession, hubieran renunciado sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados.

El gobierno británico participa de la convicción del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de que el interés de ambos países y su mutuo deseo de mantener existentes relaciones de amistad, inspirarán de igual modo á cada una de las partes un espíritu conciliatorio, y les hará vencer todos los obstáculos, para un arreglo satisfactorio de las cuestiones de Centro-américa. El gobierno británico no encuentra razones para que pudiera ser de otro modo. El gobierno británico ni tiene deseos de extender los límites de sus posesiones, ó la esfera de su influencia en aquella parte, ni al hacerlo se fomentaría ningún interés británico; pero el gobierno británico no está dispuesto á reducir ni lo uno ni lo otro en virtud de la interpretación de un convenio, con la cual no puede convenir.

El infrascrito ruega á Mr. Buchanan que acepte las seguridades de su más alta consideración—CLARENDOON—Foreign office, setiembre 28 de 1855.

Esta correspondencia termina con una nota de Mr. Buchanan al Lord Clarendon, con fecha 4 de octubre de 1855.

La siguiente carta que en copia nos han remitido de la ciudad de Tegucigalpa revela claramente los fatales designios del Gabinete Guatemalteco que pretendió ejecutar cuando sus huestes invasoras derrocaron la administración del Jeneral Cañas en Honduras. Todo efectivamente frustró como dice el Mayor de Plaza Berrios; y esto ha sido por el triunfo de los libres en Nicaragua que robustamente sostienen á su actual Gobierno que siempre hará frente á la tiranía y á los oscuros manejos de un poder oligárquico. Señor don Lucas Blanco.

Tegucigalpa, diciembre 3 de 1856.
Mi predilecto amigo:

"Demas sería decirte el tiempo que hace me ausenté de Nicaragua y la causa porqué, aunque con gran sentimiento, tuve que verificarlo y al trece. Sabes pues, que ya dos lustros há que vivo en Guatemala [Placeres de Centro Americanica] desde mi ingreso á aquella ciudad, tomé servicio en las filas del Gobierno, de consiguiente ya en la bandera que iba buscando, con miras de que algun dia ella llegaría á enarbolarse triunfante en el campo donde dejaba á mis enemigos. En efecto, en esta vez yá iba á satisfacer mi ardiente deseo. Salimos de Guatemala el ultimo de mayo, el 6 de julio derrotamos á Cabafias en Gracias, el 6 de octubre en Masaguara; la fuerza se dejó descansando en el Valle de las Piedras, aquel por donde pasamos cerca cuando nos dió la lección Guardiola en Comayagua. Los Generales y tu amigo se fueron para Tegucigalpa y el 21 del mismo octubre me mandaron para Granada con pliegos para aquel Gobierno y comisión particular verbal como Nicaraguense, y todo se reducía á que la fuerza por el punto de Nacaome marchaba á ocupar Leon; pero al llegar al Macueliso encontré al Jeneral Guardiola que venía ya para Honduras y me enteró del mal resultado de Granada. Tede se frustró y la fuerza se retiró coronada de laureles, muchos para Guatemala, yo me enfermé y he tenido que permanecer en esta. Hoi me escriben de Comayagua y me dicen que 1,000 nuevos campeones Guatemaltecos estaban para entrar á aquella ciudad y no dudes que por fin se logre mi intento; aunque ya el que uno de tantos fué causa de que abandonara

nes ahora pendientes en Washington. Se me han hecho proposiciones para enviar hombres á Nicaragua; pero yo me he negado á entrar en ninguna clase de relaciones con personas que abrigasen los proyectos á que V. ha aludido: y conformes á esta conducta han sido las contestaciones que he dado á todas las cartas que sobre este negocio se me han dirigido.

Mr. McK.—¿No há publicado V. en los periódicos un anuncio relativo á Nicaragua?

Cor. F.—Mi gobierno ha hecho publicar en el *Herald* y en el *Sun* uno de sus decretos, por el cual concede una determinada extensión de territorio á todo extranjero que vaya á Nicaragua y declare que piensa permanecer allí.

Mr. McK.—No há publicado V. otro anuncio de otra clase?

Cor. F.—No sé de ninguno.

Mr. McK.—Sin embargo los hai en los periódicos, que son de carácter muy distinto.

Cor. F.—Podrá ser; pero ni los he visto, ni tengo parte en ellos. Segun las instrucciones de mi gobierno, solicito la emigración honrada, á fin de conseguir un poco de energía americana, que nos ayude á sacar partido de los recursos de nuestro país; y la Compañía de Transito de Nicaragua, juzgando que está en sus intereses el fomentar aquel comercio, ha reducido el pasaje á Granada, por el Lago á veinte duros.

Mr. McK.—Pues bien, yo confiscaré todos los barcos de esa Compañía, y destruiré la línea de navegación que ha establecido. La lei es ancha de soberanía para poder confiscar todos los buques que le pertenezcan.

Cor. F.—Mi país es pobre, es preciso confesarlo; pero aun así, si V. nos avisa cuando se venden esos buques, probablemente los compraremos. Pero observo, caballero que esta conversación se va haciendo muy importante. Aquí hai pluma, papel y tintero, con que puede V. ir escribiendo categóricamente las preguntas que quiera V. hacerme, para que yo las conteste por su orden.

Mr. McK.—(acelerado.) Caballero, yo no puedo hacer lo que V. pretende. De ninguna manera. A mí no me es posible reconocerle á V. como Ministro enviado de Nicaragua.

Cor. F.—Ni yo pido tanto; ni importa

que consultado el asunto con buenos consejeros el señor Marcoleta escribió al Coronel French, manifestándole que había oido decir que este señor tenía encargo de pagarle los sueldos que por doce años de servicios prestados le adeudaba el gobierno de Nicaragua. A esta carta contestó el Coronel que deseaba tener una entrevista con el señor Marcoleta, en la cual verdaderamente pudieran tratar por extenso del asunto.

En vista de esto el Sr. Marcoleta fué á hacer una visita al Coronel French en el *National Hotel*, y le repitió lo que le había dicho por escrito. Contestó el Coronel que tenía en su cartera poderes muy amplios de su gobierno, y además ciertos despachos y decretos que no dudaba serían muy del agrado del señor Marcoleta, pero que no podía entregarle sino bajo ciertas condiciones. Entonces le propuso que si el señor Marcoleta aceptaba la misión del actual gobierno de Nicaragua cerca de la corte de *San James* le entregaría desde luego, por cuenta de los servicios prestados, cinco mil duros en dinero contante, y además veinte mil en una letra de cambio sobre Londres contra *Baring Brothers*. A esta proposición contestó terminantemente el señor Marcoleta: "Prefiero ir al refugio de pobres antes que ser traidor á mis deberes; pues ya debe V. saber, que les he hecho á ustedes la guerra abiertamente." El Coronel French dijo que lo sentía, tanto más cuanto que le era conocida la buena reputación de que gozaba el señor Marcoleta así en Nicaragua como en los Estados Unidos; por lo cual le dolía que no quisiese prestarles á ellos sus servicios. Despues de esto manifestó al señor Marcoleta que deseaba le ayudase en obtener que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. se desidiese á aceptarle como enviado plenipotenciario de Nicaragua. A estos deseos negóse el señor Marcoleta, preguntando al mismo tiempo al Coronel French ¿qué pensaría él de un gobierno que cambiase de propósito en su política por la simple indicación de un ministro extranjero? Despues de cuya pregunta añadió: "ningún caso haría de mis indicaciones este gobierno, aunque yo tuviese la debilidad de hacerlas;" y acabó recordando al Coronel que había gastado doce de los años mejores de su vida y pagado doce mil duros de

testando á la nota de Mr. Buchanan de 22 de julio de 1854, porque le parecía que la continuacion de la correspondencia no tenía visos de conducir á una conclusión satisfactoria; y como el gobierno de S. M. es todavía de la misma opinión, el infrascrito reducirá su respuesta á la nota actual de Mr. Buchanan á los mismos límites que Mr. Buchanan se ha prescrito.

En contestación, pues, á las preguntas hechas por Mr. Buchanan, el infrascrito tiene el honor de manifestarle que el gobierno de S. M. se adhiere á la opinión que uniformemente ha sostenido, de que el convenio de 19 de abril de 1850 tiene solo fuerza en lo venidero, y no se refería de ninguna manera al estado de cosas existente en la hora en que se concluyó, imponiendo á la Gran Bretaña la obligación de retirarse del territorio que entonces ocupaba, igual obligación habrían contraído otros Estados que accediesen al convenio por el artículo sexto, y los Estados centroamericanos abdicarían por esta ocasión sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados. Mr. Buchanan opina del modo siguiente: las estipulaciones del mismo tratado prueban que nunca se intentó que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen partes con los Estados Unidos, la Gran Bretaña y otros gobiernos extranjeros en la América Central. Los Estados centroamericanos fueron los objetos sometidos á la acción de las garantías del tratado, y el haberse excluido á todas las demás potencias de ocupar á la América Central, á fin no solo de asegurar el canal sino los demás canales y ferrocarriles que se hiciesen en el Istmo, ha sido uno de los objetos principales del tratado. Y si el Lord Clarendon encuentra "absurdo" el que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen parte en el tratado conforme á la interpretación que dan á este los Estados Unidos, Mr. Buchanan no halla menos "absurda" la interpretación inglesa, porque según ella ningún Estado centroamericano podría acceder al tratado sin circunscribirse para siempre á sus límites existentes, y sin comprometerse á no extender su territorio bajo cualesquiera circunstancias en lo futuro.

[De la correspondencia diplomática entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de la Gran Bretaña sobre las cuestiones de la América Central presentada al congreso de Washington por el Presidente de la Unión.]

Pero teniendo en cuenta el objeto que se propusieron las partes contratantes para

Mr. Buchanan dice que el compromiso por una parte de "no ocupar ó ejercer dominio sobre un territorio del cual la misma parte se halla en posesión en la fecha del compromiso, equivale en todos sentidos, á un compromiso de retirarse de dicho territorio, por que la una de estas proposiciones se halla necesaria e inseparablemente envuelta en la otra, y no son mas que modos alternativos de expresar la misma idea."

Sobre la proposición del Lord Palmerston de que si el convenio ó tratado de 1850 con los Estados Unidos hubiese de alterar el estado de cosas existente en la hora en que se concluyó, imponiendo á la Gran Bretaña la obligación de retirarse del territorio que entonces ocupaba, igual obligación habrían contraído otros Estados que accediesen al convenio por el artículo sexto, y los Estados centroamericanos abdicarían por esta ocasión sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados. Mr. Buchanan opina del modo siguiente: las estipulaciones del mismo tratado prueban que nunca se intentó que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen partes con los Estados Unidos, la Gran Bretaña y otros gobiernos extranjeros en la América Central. Los Estados centroamericanos fueron los objetos sometidos á la acción de las garantías del tratado, y el haberse excluido á todas las demás potencias de ocupar á la América Central, á fin no solo de asegurar el canal sino los demás canales y ferrocarriles que se hiciesen en el Istmo, ha sido uno de los objetos principales del tratado. Y si el Lord Clarendon encuentra "absurdo" el que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen parte en el tratado conforme á la interpretación que dan á este los Estados Unidos, Mr. Buchanan no halla menos "absurda" la interpretación inglesa, porque según ella ningún Estado centroamericano podría acceder al tratado sin circunscribirse para siempre á sus límites existentes, y sin comprometerse á no extender su territorio bajo cualesquiera circunstancias en lo futuro.

[De la correspondencia diplomática entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de la Gran Bretaña sobre las cuestiones de la América Central presentada al congreso de Washington por el Presidente de la Unión.]

mi Patria, en paz descansa Muñoz. Sin embargo, están los secuaces.

"Sí, todos tenemos amor á nuestra Patria, cada cual lo tiene más excesivo á su conservación y bienestar particular; así es que te confieso, cuando me vi ya por la Choluteca sentía más placer, que dolor en dejar mi Patria y mi familia, y por ahora me parece que mis esperanzas de volver no serán perdidas y sí serán realizadas.

Guatemala es el Gobierno que he visto, que marcha bajo suspiciosos mefiores y bajo principios más liberales, no gobierna la tiranía que nos hacen creer en estos Estados reina en aquel país. Guatemala no aspira á conquistar y solo si á perseguir aserrimadamente á los perturbadores del orden en Centro-América ya muy conocidos y despreciados.

Te he hecho esta pequeña relación que verás como revista para que no te creas de cuentos y que no vayas á dejarte enredar de los

Escribèle á tu amigo que se haya do Mayor de Plaza en esta y no se retira por algo de enfermedad.

(Firmado.) E. N. BERRIOS.

PAQUETE.

ENTRE Punta Arenas é Ysata tapa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La muy velera goleta americana "JOSEPH HEWITT" Su Capitán J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viajes para dichos puntos. Por pasaje ó flete veanse con

JAMES CORKHILL.

5-1f San Juan del Sur.

AVISO.

SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofreceré el premio de cinco pesos por cada bestia así perdida, á la persona que me las entregue en mi hacienda—Jocote, enero de 56.

E. Carazo.

AVISO.

SE me han perdido durante la guerra muchas mulas y caballos con los fierros de mi hacienda, y ofreceré el premio de dos pesos por cada bestia á la persona que me impone de su paraje así que pueda tomar posesión de ella.

Jocote, enero de 1856.

E. Carazo.