El Micaragnense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES. JOHN TABOR, Proprietor,

REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum, \$8 00 For one copy six months, 4 50
For one copy three months, 2 40

Advertisements inserted at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per square of eight lines for the first, and a reduction of one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

"Bricks," says the Captain, as he had finished rubbing a piece of candle to his boot in order to darken the leather, "Bricks, do you know what day of the week this is?"

- Not the slightest idea."
- "Well, it's Sunday, and I've just been thinking of going to church."
- "Cantain, what's the use of us going there: the church is intended only for sinners."

"That's a fact, Bricks; but I want to set an example for my men, many of whom, you know, are hard cases."

"All ready, Captain," says I, as I pinned a shirt-collar to the inside of my coat, and buttoned up, so that no person would suspect the absence of the shirt itself. We had got about half way across the Plaza when the Captain came to a sudden halt, and said:

"Well, Bricks, in order to put ourselves in a proper mood for the solemn occasion, suppose we step into the 'Bella' and take a little something, just for inspiration." But, oh! publish it not in Gath!-no man

knows what a day or an hour may bring forth-the place was closed. The Captain's eye, in fine frenzy rolling, looked first to earth and then to heaven; and as imagination bodied forth the form of things unknown, he exclaimed, with a voice more in sorrow than in anger-

Mourn, ye Muse, The eventful news: This day our drinking place we lose.

The Captain felt very much depressed; I was afraid he could not bear up against the blow; but by exhorting him to seek for relief, to his overburdened mind, in the sweet consolation of religion, I at length succeeded in persuading him to follow out his original intention of going to church.

"Bricks," said he, as we entered the door of the sacred edifice, "I wouldn't care if I could only get one glass before I came here, for it always sets me to longing so for something to drink, when I see the priest put the cup to his lips; and the 'Bella' was the only place in which my credit was good. I shall now have to spend a good deal of ready money somewhere else to establish a reputation."

'This must be a great day, Captain; all the beauty and fashion of Granada are assembled here," said I, in a whisper, as we treaded with mournful step down the aisle.

The Captain, without heeding my remark, continued to look steadfastly upon some fingers that were engaged in the pleasant pastime of separat-

ing some beads which were strung together "Look at them fingers and that hand," said the Captain, without taking his eyes off for an instant. "I just think if them fingers was washed they'd be the handsomest I ever seen." Before I could reply the Captain was on his knees beside the fingers.

I had not stood a moment before a bundle of calico swept by me. Being a modest man I always cast my eyes to the ground in the presence

of calico; in doing so now I got a glimpse of a foot, the sight of which almost took my breath away. Talk not to me henceforth of fingers-the foot is the thing for me. It is useless to tell me that finely formed fingers indicate intelligencethe foot is the understanding itself. I felt like falling down and worshipping that one. I became fascinated; knelt down beside it; my self-control deserted me; before I knew what I was doing I held that foot firmly by both hands. But with a kick, too strong to be expected in a thing so lovely, it released itself from my grasp, and travelled towards the door.

I was too firmly attached to it by the cord of sympathy to allow it to get out of my sight; I followed, and before long overtook it. In the teverish excitement of my brain, unable to express myself in heavy prose I broke out-

"Oh, gaiter boot!"
Oh, dainty foot!"

when, to my surprise, it replied, in pure Castillian,

"La llamb todos fritters poder."

- " Manana," replied I.
- "A fin de perro," said she.

"Poco tiempo," said I, exhausting my stock of Spanish.

Before I recovered my breath she disappeared through a massive gate, and the creaking of the heavy bolts on the inside gave me to understand she did not desire me to enter, lest our little "affair de cœur" might be found out before it ripened, by the old folks.

"Well," I exclaimed, as her feet vanished from my sight, "well, she has invited me to her house to eat some lamb, toads, fritters, with powder sauce, and pick the fin of some queer fish., Lamb and fritters are not bad, but she may have the toads and sauce. "I'm there, old gal," said I as I turned to leave; but before I left I took care to slip a little note under the gate, which I knew she

"Bricks, old boy, you're in love," said 1 to myself as I walked towards the spot where my hammock swings. "A man don't begin to know what life is until he gets in love; but after that he begins to suspect what he has been sent into the world for: love brings him to a realizing sense of his condition, and convinces him, if he ever doubted, upon the question in his catechism-"What is the chief end cfman?"

My meditations upon the subject were suddenly brought to a close by a tap on the shoulder. it was the Captain. He didn't look so cheerful as I expected.

"Bricks, I thought I was going to have a nice time; went home with those tapir fingers-called their happy possessor the queen of hearts-felt something drop upon my head-was convinced she was the queen of clubs-left for home in disgust, and in considerable pain from the blow given by those fingers.

"Talk not to me henceforth of fingers, feet feet only are worthy of my consideration.

The remainder of the day I avoided all mankind, and sat in solitary silence, reflecting upon how those little feet might be detained against their will in that house, which now looked in my mind's eye like a convent-it must be a convent, and she who presses those dainty feet to the ground a vestal that has devoted herself to a corner here, that she may spread herself in heaven.

My suspicions were confirmed when, next morning, I was handed the following:

My dear How queer I feel To-day; I sigh And try To kneel And pray.

I ought My thought To send Above, And bore No more The friend I love. KATARINA.

If poetry is the language of passion, judge of the temper she must have been in when she wrote that effusion. I immediately threw myself into an awful rage, and wrote the following reply:

'Tis true My heart Possess: And true From you I'll take No less.

If you : Prove true Your heart I'll feel, My love Shall prove As true As steel. Bricks.

The day passed heavily. Joshua never prayed more fervently for the sun to stand still, than I did that it might move along at a "double quick" pace. But as the longest day has an end, night did, at length, come, and ere its sable curtain had enveloped the tiles upon the houses of Granada, I was knocking at the gate of my Señorita. Ye gods! As it was opened by her, I discovered that face was black as ebony. Just think of the come Mr. Bricks, sitting down to admire the et of an animated piece of charcoal! I bolted. ... MORAL.—Dont indulge to strongly in small feet until you have seen the face they carry. MORAL NO. 2,—FOR THE CAPTAIN—Don't take small hands on trust.

OFFICIAL.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
GRANADA, July 16, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

Whereas, certain citizens of the Republic, forgetful of their duties to their families and to the State, are now assisting the enemies of the Republic in the war waged against it; therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me.

IT IS DECREED:

IT IS DECREED:

Art. I. All property, whether real or personal, belonging to citizens of the Republic, who, since the 23d of Cctober, 1855, have assisted the known enemies of the State, or to persons declared traitors by the decree of the late Provisional Government, bearing date April 22, 1856, is confiscated; and all property which said citizens or persons may hereafter inherit is declared forfeited, and shall escheat to the Republication. Nicaragua.

ragua.

ART. II. The Subsceretary of Haciant the Subsceretary of Relations and the Auditor General of War, any two of whom may act she constitute a Board of Commissioners to take sassion of, direct, determine upon, and sell, attraction of ought against such properties; and shell also of ought against such property adverse to the interests of the Republic.

ART. III. Within ten days after the confiscation of any property by the said Board of Com-

ART. III. Within ten days after the confisca-tion of any property by the said Board of Com-missioners, they shall cause to be published in the newspaper called "El Nicaraguense," printed in the city of Granada, a true and exact inventory of all the property, goods or possessions thus con-fiscated, and at the same time, shall cite all persons or parties having claims against said property, goods, or possessions, to appear and present said claims within forty days after the notification, and claims within lorty days after the notification, and show cause, if any they can, why the said property, goods, or possessions, should not be sold for and on account of the State.

ART IV. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Clerk and a Marshal; the duties of the Clerk shall be to record all the

proceedings of the Board, and the duties of the Marshal shall be to serve and execute all the orders issued by the Board.

ART. V. The Board of Commissioners is author-

ART. V. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to send for persons and papers, take testimony, and issue all the necessary orders for the fulfilment of the purposes for which it is created; and with the same object it may appoint surveyors and experts to determine the boundaries of estates, and to separate perishable articles or goods from those that are not so.

ART. VI. The Board of Commissioners shall

have the power to order the immediate sale of all perishable articles confiscated by them when they may deem it expedient.

ART. VII. All real estate declared confiscated

or forfeited shall be sold at public auction after thirty days', notification of the same by the State

thirty days', notification of the same by the State newspaper, as to the time and place of sale; and the purchasers shall make their payments in cash or in military scrip of the Republic.

ART. VIII. The Board of Commissioners shall appoint three appraisers for the valuation of all real property to be sold, and no sale shall be valid if the pice paid be not two-thirds of the valuation of the same.

ART. IX. The Commissioners shall receive the price paid for all property sold by them and remit

price paid for all property sold by them and remit it within twenty days to the Minister of Hacienda, giving to the purchasers the necessary de ds, upon receipt of the price of the property sold.

ART. X: The Commissioners shall receive one

ART. X. The Commissioners shall receive one hundred dollars monthly, in addition to the saleries which they may have in their respective offices. The Clerk and Marshal of the Board shall receive such fees as the Commissioners may deem proper. ART. XI. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information, and for publication and circulation in the towns under your command, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledge ment.

Fermin Ferrer, Minister of State.

OFFICIAL.

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

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.

Director of Colonization hereatter 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 set-

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 af 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 contributious, 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 allienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

Art. 6. A colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the application from the emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants.

business it snan de to attend to allegariants from the emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the registry books of the Department.

Done in Granada, the 28d of November, 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic.

Notice.

A LI OFFICERS wheat garden muster account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land All discharged non-commissioned officers and

All discharged non-commissioned outcers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now

An hon-commissioned omeers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their local representations.

to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July.

ALEXANDER JONES,

Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

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

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

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

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and The Data Street CIGARS.

CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.

Granada, June 14, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

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

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE
G. H. WINES & CO.

A RE now prepared to carry on the Auction and
Commission Business in connection with their
Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandize in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capacle of storing ten thousand barrels bulk, and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco.

—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas.
Morgan & Co.

Granada, April 12th, 1856.

El Micaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 26.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY

Capt. E. W. Rawle promoted Major of Ord-First Lieutenant Henry L. Potter promoted Ma-

jor of Ordnance.

F. Anderson appointed Second Lieutenant of First Rifles.

First Rifles.
George B. Hall appointed Commissary-General, with rank of Colonel.
John H. Marshall appointed Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Major.
Second Lieutenant M. A. Frazier appointed Assistant Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Contein.

Captain.

Lieut:nant-Colonel E. H. McDonald, of the Second Light Infantry, is transferred to the Second Rife Battalion.

M. E. Bradley appointed Captain of Rangers on

Transit Line.

Henry F. Witters appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, and attached to the Staff of Brigadier General Fry.

First Lieutenaut James N. Coleman assigned to

Co. F, First Light Infantry.
Lieut. C. H. West assigned as temporary Post Adjutant, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

We publish in another column the official report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the relations of the Republic of Nicaragua with the Accessory Transit Company. After the full and complete vindication of the action of this Government, furnished in that report, the subject should require no further reference from us. The legal and equitable justness of the decree reveking the charter are plainly set forth; and to argue the point further would only be to controver a shadow or a prejudice. The company failed in all its obligations, and in return forfeited its rights. The annual payment of ten thousand dollars was made, and none other of its agreements was ever performed. The great object of building a canal was completely lost sight of; and instead, a monopoly was formed, shutting up the Isthmus closer than ever. Nicaragua desired to the Accessory Transit Company shut the Isthmus up to all other trade but such as it could carry The State was but a gate at which the company stood to levy toll, and the Republic, poor in pow er, divided by dissensions, weak in its counsels, could only see itself robbed and outraged, without the ability to oppose the wrong. The company was wealthy and powerful, and therefore to be feared in a State where any petty chieftain, with a hundred thousand dollars at his command might overturn the Government and afterwards reimburse his patrons. For this main reason, and for the further cause that no reliance could be placed in the action of such native commissioners as the Republic might appoint to arbitrate the difficulty, the account has been suffered to run four years unsettled. Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo were delegated by Chamorro's Government to settle the account, but they were put off and juggled with until Gen. Walker informed the company by two communications, that the powers of Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo were revoked. Then, when the company saw that it had to settle its account with a power firm and incorruptible, it suddenly awoke to the actuality of Tejada and Lacayo, and with indecent haste sped to perfect a fraud with unauthorised parties. And on this illegal proceeding it relies to-day to acquire sympathy for misfortunes brought about by its own wilfulness and cupidity.

By the report, the company have failed to take the first step towards completing the proposed canal; it has failed to keep its records in this State open to the inspection of the officers of the Republic; it has failed to report the profits of the Transit Route; it has failed to pay the stipulated per centage upon its profits; it has failed to arbitrate when requested to do so by the Republic; and it has tailed to open the Isthmus to the trade and travel of the world, free of competition. All of these failures destroy the recompense due to the Government for its concessions, and vitiate the contract. The whole history of the Transit contract is a series of frauds and aggressions on the part of the company and of ras cally connivance or mean submissive on the part of the authorities of Nicaragua. The Repubic has lost in all things—the company has won in every particular.

Not only has the Accessory Transit Company

destroyed its contract in a legal way, but it has forfeited its rights in a political aspect. In treating with Chamorro's commissioners, it recognised his Government; in agreeing with Marcoletta, it sanctioned Castillon's authority; and in introducing fifty men into the Republic, armed as a military company, it broke down both the laws of Nicaragua and those of the United States, and defied Chamorro and Castillon. The company acted not only treasonably in introducing the "foreign legion," but it acted most unscrupulously, most atrociously, in afterwards disbanding those men without pay or the means to obtain a livelihood. This was one of the acts of the com-

But, in conclusion, we come to the most direct and startling evidence of Gen. Walker's wisdom in revoking the charter of the company. Suspected, as it was, of deceitfulness and fraud towards the Republic, the Government deternined to curb at once a power so daring and so capable The charter was revoked, and the property of the company seized on the instant. Nothing unfair was purposed, but the Government simply desired to save its rights. In pursuance of this line of policy, notices were directed to New York, informing the company of what had been done, and advising it to send out agents to represent its interests and explain its position. This fair and equitable warning was neglected, and in its stead the following letter was written to the Company's agent at Punta Arenas:

Office of the Accessory Transit Co., New York, April 8, 1856.

MR. HOSEA BIRDSALL, Sir—In additions to the instructions given you with reference to the Company's property, I have further to add, that if the Walker Fillibusnave further to add, that if the walker futuraters attempt to employ force to rescue the boat from your possession, you are authorized to ask for the assistance of the Commander of any Man-offor the assistance of the Communication with the port War of Her Brittanic Mojesty's Navy in the port was a support such rescue. The object of San Juan, to prevent such rescue. The object of the Transit Company is to prevent accessions of fillibusters to Walker's force, pending his hostilities with Costa Rica, and to effect this purpose no

pains must be spared, or effort left untried.
Should an American Man-of-War have reached the port, with instructions, an application to any of Her Majesty's officers will be unnecessary.

Unless our boats are seized by the Fillibusters on the Orizaba and Charles Morgan, they cannot get into the interior, and without large accessions Walker must fail, and Costa Rica be saved.

Walker must fail, and Costa Rica be saved.

To this result Her Majosty's officers in San Juan

property in the mainer introducted that American

Yours, THOMAS LORD, V. P.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is the gencine Signature of Thomas Lord, Esq., the Vice

President of the Accessory Transit Company of

Nicaragua. Signed, ISAAC C. LEA, Sec.

The measure of its guilt is now full. To have charged the Company with writing such a letter as the above, in the month of April, when the United States was throbbing with anxious sympathy for our young Republic, surrounded as it was with dangers, would have been characterized as a libel. In that hour it would not have been safe in Mr. Lord to traverse Broadway, after writing such a letter; and yet with inhumanity as wanton of life as it was depraved of nobility, the company attempted to crush this Republic, and give its officers over to certain death promised by Costa Rica. Truly the company deserves sympathy, and when these facts are known in the United States it will probably receive its deserts.

Apart from the turpidity of writing such a letter, there is another light in which the people of the United States have cause to sympathize with the Accessory Transit Company. It was in pursuance of the directions embraced in the above letter that the British officer at San Juan boarded and searched the Orizaba, committing, at the same time, a breach of the peace of nations, and offering to the United States Government a most outrageous insult. Americans will fully appreciate the results which might have resulted from the letter of Mr. Lord, if Great Britain had not directly and promptly disc aimed the action of her officer at Greytown.

And yet this is the association, grown wealthy and unscrupulous, which claims the aid of the American Government, and the sympathy of the American people to defend it from any reckoning for its long array of treasons and delinquencies.

Correction.

By mistake part of the Report of the Comissioners on the Accessory Transit Company, was left out, and was not discovered before the "outside" of the paper was worked off. The beginning of the last paragaph but one on the second column of the fifth page should commence as follows:

"The gross receipts of the company per month, exclusive of the item of the treasure, have been shown to be \$78,000, which, when is deducted therefrom the monthly expenses of the route, will exhibit a net profit of \$57,000 per month, or \$696,000 per annum."

NICARAGUA-HER PROBABILITIES.

We have often, in our school boy days, wondered that a people so enterprising as the Romans should have remained in ignorance of the existence of a powerful nation, separated from their possessions by only a narrow strait, and that, ultimately this people should have received their first idea of the Romans, through a youth who swam the strait after a wild cow. The ignorance of the Romans, if we consider the difference in the times, was knowledge itself, compared with what is known by the great maritime nations of the present day relative to Nicaragua. That it has existed since the creation few doubt, and that. since the discovery of the American Continent, it has been peopled by an indefinite number of Indians and Spaniards, they are willing to be convinced. That it was at one time rich in the precious metals, and that even the commonest cooking utensils were made of fine gold, they are not slow in believing; but to this day little or nothing is known of many parts of Central America.

There was an idea at one time prevalent among sailors that the further south they sailed the hotter the climate became, and that at the extreme South, the heat was beyond all human endurance; and the notion is still prevalent among classes that should know better, that, it is now too hot near the equator for any persons to live except those who have had acclimation through their parents for several generations. Although this sounds much like the story of the Irishman-in whose family it was hereditary to have no children-it receives current credence. They do not stop to consider the mortality arising from natural causes among those who first came here was not greater than among the first settlers of Virginia or Massachussetts; but because the editor of the "New York Key Bugle," or some writer in the "New Orleans French Horn," gives it as his opinion that it must be unhealthy where it is so hot, the people for whom he does the thinking, take his statements without an examination and believe them, although they are not even plausible. For, in fact, the climate of New Orleans is hotter than the climate of Nicaragua. It would, therefore, follow, according to their own reasoning, that Nicaragua is not so unhealthy as New Orleans.

It is a settled maxim among doctors that activthat is true (and who will doubt it) it is a strong argument in favor of this climate. For here, unfortunately, the people are indolent to a degree unknown among Anglo-Americans. If to this are added the almost total neglect of clothing to modify the influences of sudden changes of temperature, and their ignorance of the laws of hygeian it is almost marvelous that they enjoy such robust health as they do. The circumstances under which people live here to old age would, in other countries create plagues. Here, even in the large cities, there have hitherto been no drains, and the cleaning of the streets has been left to the dogs, and vultures. Lo, - the poor Indian - never heard of miasma; he only knows that putrifying substances do not smell well, and he may not like the smell, but he has no idea that anything so intangible can kill. Neither does he ever suppose that the malaria of the stagnant waters of the swamp will make him sick or be the cause of so many disorders. He does not, therefore, drain his land, but continuing in his laziness, kneels down, instead, and prays that the wrath of God may be averted. The medical profession is proverbally the least progressive of any. If by the light of modern science in such countries as France, England and the United States, the laws of health are but unperfectly understood, even by the Faculty, how can Lo-the ignorant Indian-be expected to know much about it. During the last century the average of human life has increased in the United States from twenty-eight to thirty-four years. This proves that the Northern States were much less healthy one hundred years ago than they are at present, and that the duration of human life does not depend so much upon climate as it does upon the clearing up of a country.

We venture to predict that, in less than ten years hence, when the vigor and enterprise of Americans, and those belonging to the same race, shall have cut their way through the woods of this country, there will not be a more healthy climate than that of Nicaragua, on the surface of this planet. Everything favors this view-the lofty mountains in the center, the pure water of the many magnificent lakes, the fresh, bracing, vigorgiving winds which sweep over the country from ocean to ocean, the admirable drainage which the uneven surface of the land gives, and above all, the invariableness and geniality of the tempera-

Central America was, before the discovery of gold in California, about three hundred years be hind the most advanced nations. Whatever impulse to its progress the Spaniards may have given it, soon after its discovery, was shortly checked by the dead weight of Spanish exclusiveness. Nicaragua had but just caught a glimpse of the morning which proved such a glorious day to other parts of the North American Continent, when it was fanned to sleep by the vampire of Spanish selfishness; and while its vitality was being extracted, kept in that state until very recently. How long the star of this country would have remained in obscurity had gold not been discovered in California, it is idle to speculate; but the query will suggest itself, how much of the future of one nation depends upon another; and how absurd it is for a people to claim exclusive control over any part of the world, except for the purpose of rendering it more subservient to the interests of the whole?

Let us ask the question-What has Spanish exclusiveness in Central America cost the great commercial nations of the world? Suppose that some great nabob should rise up in New Yerk City, and close Broadway from the Battery to Union Square, and cut off all communication from one side of the city to the other except by performing a circuit of three miles; the time consumed, and expense incurred, in performing this journey by so many people, would, before many years amount to more than the whole city of New York is worth. And, if the people thus inconvenienced were to encourage the nabob in his exclusiveness, the rest of the world would say, without hesitation, that they were certainly demented in endeavoring to perpetuate a policy so obviously adverse to their own interests. Now this is precisely how the Commercial nations of the world are acting relative to Nicaragua. Instead of lending their influence in opening it up and making it what Nature evidently intended it should be, and what destiny points out that it thall be-the highway of the world's trade-they content themselves with the slow process of crawling around the Horn, and have thus already lost in time and money, as much as would purchase the whole country. A persistence in this policy will cost them amounts incalcuable.

It is more difficult to overcome a prejudice than on arms, and mon are guided principally by their prejudices; hence those who came to this continent from Britain sought out the climate in keeping with that of England-the climate of their early associations-while the children of sunny France sought the South-each, of course, thinking the climate of his mother country perfection. It is this same prejudice that confines the Esquimaux to the inhospitable shores of the North Atlantic, and that makes the Canadian prefer a country in which he is rendered inert by the grasp of winter during one half the year, instead of one, like this, which is a perpetual spring and autumn, where the blossom and the ripened fruit are shaken by the same breeze, and where his never interrupted labors are followed by a constant increase of their products.

The State of Niceragua, clasping as it does two continents, occupies an unrivalled geographical position for commercial purposes. The Pacific Ocean on the West, kissing her pearly shores, lays the treasures of its vast expance at her feet; and Atlantic, on whose broad bosom the shipping of the great nations of the earth display their snowwhite canvass, rolls in stately pride into her commodious harbors. The length of sea coast, forever free from the danger of being closed or dangerous to enter through excess of cold-as is the case with the harbors of New York, Liverpool and London-gives this country immense natural adantages in a commercial point of view.

But commerce, like many other human institutions, is yet in its infancy. The last fifty years have done more to improve the construction of ships than was ever before attempted. There is scarcely a comparison between the clippers of 1856 and the Dutch built vessels of 1800. And yet what a vast improvement the latter were upon the three vessels with which Christopher Columbus ventured forth with his companions in quest of a new world-two of which, at least, were without decks. Steam is working a revolution in trade, and through its agency men are driven forward intellectually at nearly the same speed that they are propelled physically. But steam itself is still in swaddling clothes. Men have not yet begun to think of what steam is destined to accomplish. It is said that there will be shortly at the port of New York a steam vessel which will make the voyage between that port and Liverpool, with ease, in less than one week. This is a great advance upon a two weeks' trip;

but who would doubt, after what has already been | fort or necessities that may not be obtained here of that San Juan del Sur and Canton or Pekin, in China, will not yet be nearer each other, in a matter of time, than New York and Liverpool are dustrious and intelligent race of men.

But steam, when applied to locomotion, must And its broadest sphere on land; and in this the most speculative mind of the present fells far short of what it must ultimately accomplish. There is not a man in his senses who thinks our railroads have reached perfection. Those who understand the subject are of opinion that the properties and powers of steam itself are not all known—which is, no doubt, true, but the powers it is known to possess have not yet been half tested.

Why may not railroads be constructed upon which the largest vessels can be transported from one ocean to another with as much safety as an ordinary passenger car now is? When railroads such wealth, how shall we describe the riches tion to whomsoever it may concern, of this decree. were about to be introduced in the United States, Chancellor Livingston—who was considered a very his opinion that they would prove impracticable, on account of the difficulty of stopping, on the smooth surface of the rails, such a ponderous machine as a locomotive; but this is now found to be about the least difficult thing connected with them. Some men, who may now be considered wise, might disclaim against the leasibility of an The magnificent lakes in the interior afford all everland transportation of ships, but these would that can be desired in this respect. What was The President of the Bepublic—To all to whom the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington, and one receive their answer in part, by pointing to a but a rivulet in the dry season, will, during the whip that is being launched with a full cargo on clasp the vessel which has just entered port, place her on the track, and lowering her aggin into her proper clement, send her on her way rejoicing.

There are many things which might be said in almost any desirable point in the territory. favor of a railroad capable of transporting ships for repairs; and in the next place, the transportation is effected more rapidly. For not only can the ship be made to move faster, but while in motion she may be undergoing repairs, if necessary, the same as if in a dry dock, and save time ia this manner also. And again, a canal is not so safe for a large ship as a railroad such as we describe. If any accident happens the works, the the ship to remain on the ground without support until the water is returned. Besides, there is always a great deal of wear and tear among ships passing through canals—such as smashing up against the locks through lack of proper snubbing, etc.—which cannot possibly happen on a railroad. But however the transportation of ships may be accomplished, Nicaragua presents the most favorable routes. Nature seems to have designed this as the great central depot of not only l the immense lines of railroads which must, at some South American continents, but as the great central storehouse for the principal commerce of the the wealth of nearly the whole world. Here activity, and intelligence, and industry will meet highest rewards.

We are not among those who believe that some wisdom foreseeing all things, that in regulating the climate of Nicaragua He was making provision for the immense population that must, sooner or later, exist here.

thousand square miles, and is capable of feeding a | the Treasurer-General; they shall bear date at | The par value of the whole loan effected on the | larger population than, perhaps, any other similar extent of territory on the globe. It produces three crops a year of the grains now principally. used as breadstuffs, and will produce a double shall be without interest for the first year, but shall be pledged for its security and payment. perfection in the summers of other countries.

excellence here may be mentioned corn, cotton, sapote, mango, guavo, fig, tamarind, and pomegranite. These fruits grow here to perfection, and there are many others which we might mention that are not so well known out of the counerv. The woods abound with game; our inland waters are alive with fish; and without stopping to enumerate, we can say with truth that there is scarcely a thing at present used for a man's com- lions three hundred and four thousand acres of tees may sell the whole of said property or the

done, that it will not yet be made in three days; in the most lavish abundance. And when this is the case in its present backward state, we cannot even guess what it may be in the hands of an in- said loan.

Our mountains are well adapted for pasturage, and the merino goats which have thriven so well ment and the said bondholders. on the mountains of Southern Europe, as well as animals which have made Cashmere so famous, be in his element here, and its introduction into bonds in behalf of the Government, and be rethis country may be the beginning of an era in sponsible for their faithful issue. American manufactures.

plant, the Vanilla bean, India rubber trees, and archives of the Hacienda of this Republic; one the castor oil plant, not to mention our mahogany, and one with the said trustees for the benefit of or the many dye woods for which this country the said bond holders. has been long samous.

which are literally bursting out upon us from the interior! There is no end to the mineral wealth July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-sixt. wise man in his day and generation—gave it as | _to the iron, copper, lead, coal, quicksilver, | ochre, gepsum, sal-amonica, jasper, opal, jet, gold and silver of this State; and on the Pacific coast for your intelligence, publication and circulation are valuable pearl fisheries.

But it Nicaragua is unparalleled in her position as the centre of the world's commerce, her facilities for intercommunication are transcendent. rainy season augment into a stream of sufficient board: the ways on which she slides need but a | magnitude for any ordinary supply of power; | virtue of the Decree made on the 22nd of July, in | Given in Ganada, the Capitol of the Republic continuation to be a railroad; and after what these, with the many large and never failing the year 1856, authorizing by a solemn law, re- of Nicaragua, this twenty-second day of July, in steam has already done, it can surely be made to streams of water, admit of a limitless amount of manufactures, while our expansive lakes allow the Two Millions of Dollars, have bargained and sold, manufactured articles to be transported in the quickest time and the least possible expense, to

That such a country in such a position should purpose. In the first place, it might be construct- one of the most marvellous things in the world's ed at much less cost, and when in use cost less history. And it is equally strange that those nations most interested in her advancement should persiss in their endeavor to impede her progress.

the expediency of a modification of the present channel must be drained for repairs, compelling the same place. We will next week report the result of their proceedings.

OFFICIAL.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNM HT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. Ministry of Hacienda and Public Credit. Granada, July 22, 1856.)

The Suprem? Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following DECREE:

inture day, run the entire length of the North and | having taken into consideration—Firstly, that in | hereinafter provided for. order to reorganize the Republic, for the develop- The said bonds shall bear date at Granada, Oct. of this amount. ment of its riches and elements of progress, it is 1st, 1855, and shall have twenty years to run, & Art. 5. Each vessel shall pay hospital dues, as necessary that the Public Treasury should have from January 1st, 1857, and shall be payable in follows: Captain, two dollars; first mate, one globe. Hence, in this place, at no distant day, the indispensable funds required for the accom- the city of New York; they shall bear interest at dollar; second mate, seventy-five cents; sailors, will be collected the agents and representatives of plishment of this purpose; secondly, that she may seven per cent per annum, from January 1st, 1858, fifty cents, and every passenger, fifty cents. with perfect security compromise hor public and shall have semi-annual interest compons atcredit, in the confidence that her great natural re | tached, the first of which shall fall due July 1st' | dispositions in reference to this matter are derosources and riches are quite sufficient to counter- 1858, and shall be payable at a place to be here- gated, though entitled to especial notice. with their proper appreciation, and receive their balance this compromise, in virtue of the authority after designated, in the city of New York. in him vested

DECREES:

things were created by the All-wise for no pur- of Dollars negotiated upon the public credit of the also be countersigned for the mutual protection of pose; and are therefore led to think, in His Government of this Republic, and the security of the Government of Nicaragua and the Bondholde s, a certain tract of land in the Department of Mata- by one or more of the said Trustees, who shall not | for your intelligence and proper action, in expecgalpa, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter thereby incur any personal responsibility. Mr. described.

shall be represented by the bonds of this Govern- tersign the said Bonds on behalf of the Government, signed by the President of the Republic, ment of Nicaragua, and be responsible for their The State of Nicaragua contains about sixty the Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and taithful issue, Granada, October first, the year one thousand security of the aforesaid tract of land shall be two pleased to dictate the following, eight hundred and fifty six, and shall have twenty | millions of dollars, and it is agreed by the Government, in virtue of its authority, years to run, from January first, the year one ernment of Nicaragua, that the whole credit thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. They the State in addition to the aforesaid tract of land crop of almost all the vegetables which arrive at shall bear interest from January first, the year Any holder of the said bonds may at any time, Subsecretary of Hacienda a statement of the inone thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at before their maturity buy from the Government gress and egress, amounts and stocks on hand, seven per cent. per annum; they shall have of Nicaragua a quantity of land in the said tract accompanied by all the documents and vouchers, Among the things which attain an unrivalled semi-annual interest coupons attached, the first of to be selected by himself, subject to the approba- with notes of the amounts of unusual expenditures. which shall fall due July 1, 1858. The coupons tion of the Government, equal to the par value of Art. 2. The Subsecretary of Hacienda shall and principal shall be made payable in the city of the bonds held by him, at the rate of one dollar make a general statement, of which he will give

pine-apple, lime, sweet lemon, musk-melon, lemon, | Nicaragua shall be pledged for the payment of | bonds at the said rate of one dollar for every acre. | Art. 3. The General Treasurer shall register the the bonds which represent the loan; and as an | If at the maturity of said loan, the Covernment | statements in the bill book; to facilitate which, between lat. 13 deg. N. and lat. 14 deg. N., and extent of said property. lon. 84 deg. W. and lon. 85 deg. W., from Greenwich, containing one square degree, or two mil- a liberal charter under which to act; or tae trus- | proper action.

The said trustees and their successors shall holders of said bonds; and the said deed of trust shall contain all the terms and conditions of the

Art. 4. The bonds shall be countersigned by one or more of the said trustees of this Government, for the mutual protection of the Govern-

Art. 5. Mr. Appleton Oaksmith is appointed by this Government her special commissioner for the express purpose of negociating the loan of two

Art. 6. The said deed of trust shall be made in triplicate, and to each shall be attached a copy of with the Minister of Nicaragua in Washington,

Art. 7. The Minister of Hacienda and Public!

WM. WALKER

in the towns under your command, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement. CARRASCOSA

Minister of Hacienda and Public Crediti: REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA:

these presents shall come greeting:

Know ye that the Republic of Nicaragua by bond holders. corded in the Book of Public Decrees, rage 17, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. the negociation of a Public Loan in the sum of and by these presents do bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto.

States of America, as Trustees, and to their suc- it with the great seal of the Republic. across Central America, instead of a canal for that | have remained so long comparatively unknown, is | cessors in said Trust, all that portion of the Public | Signed, Fermin Ferrer, Secretary of State. Lands of Nicaragua, situated in the Province of Matalgalpa, and described as follows, viz.: Commencing on the North-east corner at a point sitnated in lat 142 N., and lon. 842 W. from Greenwich, thence running South one degree to lat. 1321 N., on the same meridian of longitude, thence pleased to dictate the following decree: THE TARIFF.—A meeting of the merchants of rnnning West one degree to longitude 85" W, Granada was held on Thursday in the office of the from Greenwich on the same parrallell of latitude, having in consideration the resources which | Quartermaster General, to take into consideration | thence running North one degree on the same | should be furnished by the administration and meridian of longitude to lat. 14 deg. N., thence management of the port dues of the harbors on running East one degree on the same parallel of the Pacific coast of the Republic, without laying tariff. A committee was appointed to draft reso latitude to the place of beginning, containing one a heavy busthen upon commerce, in virtue of his lutions, and the meeting adjourned until to day, at | square degree, or two millions three hundred and | authority, four thousand acres of land, with all the mines and mining privileges, dye-woods, timber and all other patural products, the same to hold in trust and as shall pay twenty cents per ton, excepting coast-

The said property shall be held for the security [Art. 2: Each vessel shall pay, on its arrival, five. and benefit of the subscribers to the Nicaraguan dollars the first month, and two and a half dollars Loan, as described in the aforesaid Decree of the every following month. 22nd of July, 1856, and shall be a separate and Ast. 3. Each vessel shall pay to the pilot three distinct trust for the security of the bonds issued dollars for every foot she draws; ten per cent. of under said Decree.

The Government of Nicaragua will not alienate, | House. bargain, concede deeds for, or sell the said terri- Art. 4. All vessels that shall enter harbor tory, or any part or portion thereof until the final without a pilot shall be charged one and a halt The President of the Republic of Nicaragua liquidation of said bonds, except in the manner dollars per foot by the Administrator of the

Article 1. There shall be a loan of Two Millions | lic Credit, and the Treasurer General. They shall | it may concern. Abbleton Oaksmith is the authorized Agent of the Art. 2. The said loan of Two Millions of Dollars | Government of Nicaragua, and he shalf also coun-

cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco, coffee, wheat, barley and principal shall be made payable in the cold, of the Government giving to such party account on the twelfth of every month to the Art. 3. The whole public credit of the State of a valid deed to such lands, and cancelling the Minister of Hacienda.

> additional security to the lender or lenders, a of Nicaragua is not in a position to pay the same, the Subsecretary of Hacienda shall, after he has Deed of Trust shall be executed by this Govern- the holders of said bonds may at their option ap- male the general statement, forward each indiment, conveying to three responsible trustees, to portion the said lands among themselves, return- vidual account for recording in that office. be hereafter designated, all that certain tract of land ing their bonds to be cancelled by the Governbelonging to the Government of Nicaragua, situated | ment; and receiving deeds comprising the whole |

The Government of Nicaragua will grant them

proportions represented by outstanding bonds, hold the said land in trust for the benefit of the after first giving six months notice by publication in a newspaper of the country and also in New York, New Orleans and Boston in the United States, London in England, and Paris in France, and the proceeds of such sale shall be divided prorata among said bond holders, provided it does not exceed the amount due on said bonds, in which event the residue shall be returned to the Government of Nicaragua. In the event of said proceeds not being sufficient to pay the said outstanding bonds, the said trustees shall give a certificate to would, if introduced here, gain additional excel- millions of dollars and carrying out the objects of that effect and upon proper proof the said bond lence in this climate. The silkworm, too, would this decree. He shall also countersign the said bolders shall have a claim on the Government of Nicaragua for any unliquidated balance.

The said bond holders are empowered to fill any vacancy in their trusteeship occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but the number of We have here in abundance the sarsaparilla this decree. One shall be deposited in the trustees shall in no event exceed three, and all new appointments shall be subject to the approba-. I tion of the President of Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua hereby binds herself to all the foregoing promises, and vests in the said trustees and their successors all the powers But if the surface of the ground abounds in with the publication, circulation and communication bond holder shall have the right of voting on all - bond holder shall have the right of voting on all matters relating to the trustees and to the condit-Given in Granada, on the twenty-secondaday of ions of this loan, in the proportion of one vote for every one thousand dollars, par value of the said

Now the condition of the strument and deed By superior order this is communicated to your of trust is the government of Nicaragua shall truly pay or cause to be paid the whole o said bonds with interest as before described and according to their tenor and date of maturity, then this decident trust shall be null and void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect. This instrument shall be made in triplicate one

of which shall be deposited in the public archives with the aforesaid trustees for the benefit of the

WM. WALKER.

President of the Republic of Nicaragua. M. CARRASCOSA, Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit.

In consequence of which the undersigned Secreof the City and State of New York, in the United Lary of State places his signature, and authorizes

> REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. Ministry of Hacienda, Granada, July 21, 1856.

Sis—The Supreme Executive Power has been

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua,

DECREES:

Article 1. All vessels that anchor in said posts

the same shall be returnable to the Custom.

Customs, who shall pay to the pilot fifty per cent.

Art. 6. In consequence of the above, anterior

Art. 7. The Minister of Hacienda, Gen. Man-The said Bonds shall be signed by the President | uel Carrascosa, is charged with the fulfilment of of Nicaragua, the Minister of Hacienda and Pub- this decree and its communication to whomsoever WM. WALKER.

> By superior order this is communicated to you. tation of the corresponding acknowledgment. CARRASCOSA, Minister of Hacienda.

> > REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Hacienda,

Granada, July 22, 1856. Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been

Article 1. On the first day of every month, all administrators and receivers shall remit to the

Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

Communicate 1 to you, for your intelligence and CARRASCOSA. Minister of Hacienda,

El Micaragnnese.

Saturday Morning, July 26. DIRECT STULTIFICATION.

It is amusing to read in the many bitter letters written against Nicaragua, how the authors contradict their assertions by their own licentious testimony. Few communications have been published in the New York Tribune or Courier and Enquirer, but the public was positively informed that all letters written from this State were subject to General Walker's personal scrutiny; and if aught was detected therein against the Government, he suppressed the communication. It has been impossible to say anything against the country, say these writers, and therefore the public is constantly deceived; yet in the self-same communications in which these positive assertions appear, we find the most unbridled denunciation of the State and its officers. Private character is attacked without scraple, and to satisfy an innate disposition to slander, the purest men of this Republic-gentlemen against whom the busy tongue of envy would never originate a charge-are accused in the grossest shape, and likened after the vileat similitudes. It would be an endless task in us to contradict these libels; and we only notice the fact of their publication to attract attention to the direct impeachment offered in the body of these letters, to one of the most groundless calumnies started by a host of correspondents. The libelious character of the letters themselves is a proof against the surveille nee of the Government; and if this is not sufficient to prove its falsity, sensible men may judge how impossible it would be in General Walker, occupied as he is, to devote so great a portion of his time as it would require to read a thousand letters every two weeks, for the purpose of ascertaining the private opinion of every citizen of the State on political questions. The slander is too absurd to require further notice.

OFFICIAL.

American, Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal and Accessory Transit Companies.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners appointed by decree of the Government of Nicaragua, dated February 18th, 1856, "to examine, liquidate and ascertain the amount due by the American Atlantic and Pacific present to the Government the following

In pursuance of the authority imposed by the an pursuance of the authority imposed by the decree, the Commissioners proceeded at once to the discharge of their duties, causing to be seized forthwith the property belonging to the above named companies, and entrusting it to responsible persons, pending the progess of the examination, and subject to the subsequent order of the Board of Commissioners.

In conformity, also, with the requirement of the seventh section of the decree, three competent persons were appointed by the commissioners to make a fair and just appraisement of the property make a fair and just appraisement of the property seized by them as security for the payment of the amount that may be ascertained to be due by the company to the State. The appointees of the Board were, Capt. Joseph N. Scott, late Agent of the Transit Company, Señor Dolores, Bermudas, and Lieutenant-Colonel Byron Cole. These gentlemen proceeded immediately to fulfil their responsible trust, obtaining from the various agencies on the Isthmus a schedule or inventory of the real and personal property on and connected with cies on the isthmus a schedule or inventory of the real and personal property on and connected with the line and business of the Transit belonging to the companies in Nicaragua. A thorough and diligent prosecution of their labors enabled them to arrive at a fair and equitable estimate of the whole property. The sum total of the valuation aggreed upon by the appealant and reported the sum of th whole property. The sum total of the valuation agreed upon by the appraisers and reported to the Commissioners, amounts to one hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine and 5-100 dollars. In this estimate is not included the value of the roads, piers, wharves, and other kindred local improvements. The appraisers in

their report to the Commissioners say:
"We have patiently examined the entire property of the 'American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal, and Accessory Transit Companies,' from San Juan del Sur to San Juan del Norte. Whenever we have been in doubt as to the present value of any portion of the property, we have called in able advice and assistance."

Immediately succeeding the publication of the decree annulling the charter of the two Companies, and the preliminary action taken under it, the Commissioners advised the President of the Accessory Transit Company in New York of the proceedings they had instituted, and forwarded, at the same time, a copy of the instrument of authorization. The same course was pursued to-wards all the agents of the Company in Nicaragua, and a sufficient time extended by the Commissionand a sufficient time extended by the Commissioners before the prosecution of the examination, to admit of the reception of any statement or evidence from the Company, by which its interests might be defended, and the justness and integrity

of its action vindicated. As the privilege of re-presenting and defending the interests of their principals was given by the decree to the agents in Micargua, the Commissioners were anxious to in Nicarrgua, the Commissioners were anxious to afford any facility in their power that would enable them to traverse the claim of the Governable them to traverse the claim of the Government, and justify, if possible, the alleged default of the Company. No response was made within the ample time afforded—nor has since been made to the communication addressed by the Commissioners to the President of the Company in New York; and they were constrained, by considerations of duty to comply at once with the requiretions of duty, to comply at once with the require-ment of the Government, and facilitate, as prompt-ly as practicable, the discharge of their respons-

ible and important trust.

The decree of the Government succinctly sets The decree of the Government succincity sets forth the reasons, upon the basis of which the charter of the two Companies was annulled; to which might be added others of equal cogency, revealed in the progress of the examination before the Commissioners.

As their duty, however, is confined simply to the examination, liquidation, and ascertainment of the amount due by the Companies to the State, the amount due by the Companies to the State, the investigation of the grounds upon which the forfeiture was predicated and declared, is excluded from the province of their legitimate considerations. The Commissioners, therefore, in the prosecution of their labors have limited their investigations to the requirements imposed by the decree, without regard to the importance of various developments affecting in other ways the good faith and integrity of the Companies to the Government.

Article fifth of the amended and final charter Article fitth of the amended and man charter granted by the State to the two Companies (consisting of the same persons, and now known and designated only as the "Accessory Transit Company,") declares the agreement and obligation of the Company to pay to the State, for their grant, the following sums of money, viz: "1st. ten thou the following sums of money, viz: "1st. ten thousand dollars by draft on the said Company, in the city of New York, as soon as the contract shall be ratified by the legislature of the State. 2d. Ten thousand dollars at the expiration of one year from this same date; and ten thousand dollars each year thereafter, until the completion of the said canal." As an additional recompense to the State or rather as the essential consideration of the grant. Article sixth provides that the State shall grant. Article sixth provides that the State shan also receive ten per cent. of the net profits, without any deduction of interest of any route which the Company may establish between the two oceans, whether it be by railroad or carriage road, or by any other means of communication, during the twelve years herein granted for the construction of the cent.

In the prosecution of their examination, based upon these provisions and requirements of the charter, the Commissioners met with numerous difficulties, and some of startling prominence. Article seventh of the grant imperatively declares that "the said Companies shall be bound to make and present an annual report and account to the Government of Nicarayua, setting forth its receipts and expenditures, which report shall becertified by the proper officers of the Company." In this essential duty and obligation to the State want of such necessary data, as provided for in this article of the charter, upon which the Com-missioners could predicate their investigation, has been the fruitful source of afflicting perplexity and embarrassment. The same article grants also to the State "the right, through any com-missioners it was upont for that warness to inmissioners it may appoint for that purpose, to in-spect and examine at any time the books of the Company, to satisfy itself of the correctness of said receipts and expenditures.

tion of the canal.

The remissness and fault of the Company have deprived the Commissioners of the opportunity of availing themselves of this inestimable privilege. No annual statement or account of the receipts, expenditures and condition of the Company appears among the archives of the State, nor do the books of the Company within the limits of the State, furnish any appropriate or definite idea of its receipts, expenditures and condition. So absolute has been its neglect to comply with the provisions of Article VII, of the charter, that but for vagrant and adventitious sources of information, the Commissioners would have been compelled to abandon the investigation in utter hopelessness. The No annual statement or account of the receipts. don the investigation in utter hopelessness. The persons who, in the earlier part of the existence of the Company, were employed as agents on the Isthmus route had ceased to be retained in their respective agencies, had abandoned their sojourn in the country, and had left no trace or record in their offices of the transactions they supervised, and the interests they represented. The books, and the interests they represented. The books, if they had possessed any, and all the records and memoranda relating to the business and condition of the Isthmus transit, instead of being retained in the offices for the use and convenience of their successors to the agencies, and for inspection at successors to the agencies, and for inspection at any time by the Commissioners of the government, were transmitted "by authority" to the Company in New York. From the month of August, 1851, the time of commencing the transportation of frieght and passengers across the Isthmus, until the month of January, 1854, there are no positive or reliable data upon which the Commissioners have been enabled to arrive at any accurate contaction is relation to the business transactions during have been enabled to arrive at any accurate conclusion in relation to the business transactions during that period. The records of the Virgin Ray Office might have rendered some valuable information concerning the business, the receipts and disbursements during the year 1853, but these records by the casualty of war, as also the official correspondence of the Company, have either been destroyed by the enemies of the State, or removed beyond the reach and jurisdiction of the Commissioners. In view, however of the testimony of one of the agents, that the Company's Commissioners. In view, however of the testimony of one of the agents, that the Company's books did not exhibit, and were not intended to exhibit a true statement of the condition and affairs of the Company, it might be warrantably

inferred that the loss of the Virgin Bay records was not a very serious deprivation to the government. The commissioners have been compelled to prosecute their inquiries uncer this accumula-tion of difficulties, and from various causes have been compelled to submit also to untimely inter-

Through the testimony of the recent agents and employees of the Company, aided by private notes and memoranda kept by them, together, also, by a few official records accidentally prealso, by a few official records accidentary pre-served, all the information within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners that could be obtained, has of the Commissioners that could be obtained, has at length been elicited, that relates to the duty with which they have been charged by the Government. The agency of San Juan del Sur, represented by George Fitzgerald and Henry Dickson, has yielded perhaps the most reliable, but still unsatisfactory information. Their memoranda of freight and passengers preserved in the office, not by the authority of their employers but as a private record, dates from the month of January, 1854, to the month of March, 1856. The statistics of these gentlemen were obtained from way bills, and accounts of the Contractor who landed and embarked passengers and frieght on the bills, and accounts of the Contractor who landed and embarked passengers and frieght on the steamers in the port of San Juan. The evidence of Mr. Gottel, the transportation contractor for the Isthmus, embraces the same period of time, but is strangely variant in its statistics. By the testimony of the former gentlemen, the number of passengers crossing the Isthmus during the above mentioned period, extending through 25½ months—being 1/2 trips of the ocean steamers—amounted to 41,954; an average of 411 per trip, 1,644 per month.

1,644 per month.

The average number of passengers per month for the year 1854, as stated by Mr. Gottell, was 1948, or 23,363, for the year. For the remainder of the time to the month of March, 1856, the discrepancy is equally in favor of the larger average of monthly transportations. Taking this period of time as the basis of calculation, the Commissioners cannot avoid the consideration of certain facts, circumstances and influences which have operated at various times within these years to cievate and depress the business of the Isthmus transit.

Allowing the statement of Mr. Dickson, which gives the smallest number, to be correct, it reveals that from January, to July, 1854, a period of five months—four steamers per month—that the average of passengers per trip amounted to 636, or 2544 per month. From or about this time, it is testified a combination was entered into by "The Accessory Transit Company" with the Panama Company, the effect of which was exceedingly prejudicial to the travel by the Nicarguan route. The combination wa evidently a fraud upon the rights of the Government and inconsistent with the chartered immunities of the Company, and whatever the motive that prompted the arrange-Allowing the statement of Mr. Dickson, which whatever the motive that prompted the arrangement, the result was anything but favorable to the interests of the State.

interests of the State.

From July 1854, to June 1855, a period of ten months, within which 38 trips of the ocean steamers of the line were accomplished, there is exhibited an average of only 280 passengers per trip, or 1120 per month; and during this while 18, 2003, secretive with the contraction of the contraction secretip, or 792 for the month.

The ruinous effect of the combination upon the Transit travel is too apparent from this statement to require the aid of argument. If any thing was requisite to fortify this conclusion, it is only necessary to compare the amount of travel at this time with that of the subsequent months, when the combination had cossed to exist combination had ceased to exist.

combination had ceased to exist.

From July, 1855, to January, 1856, a period of six months, within which were made 24 trips, the average per trip amounted to 554, or 2216 per month. Thus it is seen that the months preceeding the existence of the combination, show an average per month of 2544 passengers, and the months immediately succeeding the dissolution of the combination exhibits a months average of passengers amounting to 2316, while during the existence of the alliance of the rival companies, the average per month ranged only from 792 to 1124. average per month ranged only from 792 to 1124.
During a considerable portion, too, of the existence of the Accessory Transit Company, there was another influence operating upon and controlling the fortunes of the transit enterprise.

On the Panama route there was established an Independent line of steemers, comparing with the

Independent line of steamers competing with the Independent line of steamers competing with the Panama Company for the freight and passenger transportation, which had the reverse effect of the combination, and promoted largely the success of the Nicaraguan Transit. During the opposition of the Panama Company, and the "Independent Line," the average monthly transportation of passengers by the "Accessory Transit Company," according to the statement of Mr. Gottel, reached to the increased number of 2800. The evidence before the Commissioners all tends to establish the fact that the amount of travel over this Isthmus, preceeding the month of January, 1854. the fact that the amount of travel over this Isthmus, preceeding the menth of January, 1854, was greater than since that period, and that when the Transit Company was unfettered by alliance with the Panama rival, the number of passengers that traversed this route largely exceeds an average of 2000 per month. By reason of the Independent opposition, the average as shown per month was 2800; from January, 1854, to July of the same year, when the combination did not exist it was 2544; from July, 1854, to June, 1855, during the whole or a great portion of which during the whole or a great portion of which period the alliance is shown to have continued, it was 1124; and from July, 1855, to January, 1856, when the Companies were disconnected in interest, it reached to 2216. By reducing these several sums to a common average, it will make the num-

These estimates as already intimated, are founded from the only reliable sources of information within the reach of the Commissioners, and the statistics upon which they are based, if not scrupuously accurate, are sufficiently so in the estimation of the Commissioners to warrant their

adoption. But while it is their duty to guard and protect the best interests of the State, they have been equally desirous to do ample justice to the Company. In view then of the possibility of committing unintentional error by the adoption and use of incomplete statistical records, the Commissioners have deemed it equitable to adjust the monthly average of presengers at 2000, being convinced from the weight of testimony, that it could not by any reasonable probability have fallen could not by any reasonable probability have fallen short of that number. The almost positive averment of Mr. Gottel, that since 1852, or about the time of his connexion with the Company, the time of his connexion with the Company, the average would fully equal the number of 2000, renders little less than irresistable the conclusion of its accuracy. The charge for the transportation of passengers over the route from ocean to ocean was \$35 per head at the commencement of the Transit enterprise and has page hear varied ocean was 550 per head at the commencement of the Transit enterprise, and has never been varied up to the time of the dissolution of the charter. Taking the number of 2000 as the basis at the rate charged, the monthly receipts of the Company from the Isthmus transit for passengers alone, have amounted to the sum of \$70,000. The proof before the Commissionersa s to the period when the transportation of specie was commenced by the Company is exceedingly vague and unsatisfac-

tory.

It is in evidence that the Company, up to 1853, at the Atlantic and Pacific ports of Nicaragua, and transporting them by land and water carriage to either ocean, regardless of the manner of arrival at either of those ports. According to the spirit and intention of the charter the Company confined and intension of the enarter the Company conditions tisself solely to the purpose of facilitating the Isthmus Transit until the spring of 1853, when a line of ocean steamers was established, and a monopoly of the carrying business effected by the arbitrary exclusion of ocean competition and prohibition of transportation across the country, expenses the facility and presengers arriving at the cept as to fieight and passengers arriving at the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the State, on vessels belonging to or in the service of the Company.

This diversion of the legitimate aim and pur-

of the Company, like the combination subsequently entered into with its Panama competitor, could not fail of producing serious injury to the interests of the State, howevet profitable may have been its results to the private fortunes of the Company. There can be little doubt that a strict adherence to the essential objects of the charter—the sole business of conveying freight and passengers across the country, from ocean to ocean—leaving the business of the ocean to a world-wide competition, instead of restricting it to the limits of an exclusive privilege—the only warrant for which was an act of usurpation—would not only have been far proper profitched to the Government in a negative more profitable to the Government in a pecuniary consideration, but the facilities of transit between the oceans would have been immeasurably increased.

It would be a reasonable supposition that the

It would be a reasonable supposition that the Company entered into the arena of competition for treasure shipments simultaneously with the organization and embarkation of its line of ocean steamers. This hypothesis is sustained by some concurring recollections in relation thereto, and fortified by the implied proof contained in supplementary statement of Mr. Gottel, that they create in the minds of the Commissioners a moral conviction of its accuracy.

In the office of the agency of San Juan del Sur the accountable receipts of specie transported

the accountable receipts of specie transported have been preserved only from November 1854 to March 1856; beyond that date there is no

to March 1850; beyond that date there is no record or memorardum in any of the offices in Nicaragua of the amount of specie shipments.

The same difficulties encountered by the Commissioners in ascertaing the monthly average of passenger transportations equally apply, therefore, in determining the extent of this branch of the

passenger transportations equally apply, therefore, in determining the extent of this branch of the Company's business.

The aggregate of the sums shipped, from Nevember 5th, 1854, to March 2d, 1856, amounts to \$16, 137, 457 52-100, or an average per steamer—thirty-three steamers—of \$489,013 83-100. — thirty-three steamers—of \$489,013 83-100. Taking the same average for the preceeding term, from April 1853—the time of commencing steamship operations—to November 1854, from which period the Commissioners are in possession of the accountable receipts of the Company, it will give as the product of the thirty-eight trips which the term embraces, the additional sum of \$18,582,52554-100, which, united to the ascertained product of the thirty-three succeeding trips, exhibits for the whole period the aggregate of \$34,719,982 06-100. It might not be improper, in consideration of

It might not be improper, in consideration of the limited details the Company's agents are enabled to exhibit of its business on the Isthmus, to extend this average as far back as August 1851, the date of the commencement of the Transit enterprise. The Commissioners would feel assured of their just fication in the premeditated design and assidness determination of the Commissioners. and assiduous determination of the Company to conceal from the knowledge of the State the and assiduous determination of the Company to conceal from the knowledge of the State the records of its financial history. That treasure arriving by ocean vessels was conveved across the Transit route anterior to the year 1855 there can be little question, although limited in amount as compared with the succeeding years. To allow credit to the Government simply for the amount of specie shipments for which the Commissioners have the accountable receipts, would be as unjust as to limit the examination of its claim for recompense to the ascertained number of passengers. pense to the ascertained number of passengers transported during a fraction only of the term, in the whole of which it has an equal interest.

The Commissioners are fully impressed with the delicacy of determining matters of such mo-mentous import as are embraced within the sphere of their responsibilities, and are desirous of avoidor their responsibilities, and are desirous of avoiding, in their anxiety to represent fairly the interests of the Government, any rule or basis of decision that would operate unjustly upon the rights of the Company. That they are not enabled to examine, liquidate, and ascertain with exactness the amount due from the Companyt o the State is in no sense

the delinquency of the Commissioners, and in establishing a basis of computation that should prove to be not strictly consonant with the actual condition of things, the error can only be attributed to the inexcusable absence of that information which it was the duty and obligation of the Company to have contributed for their direction and govern have contributed for their direction and government. While, then, the State would be prejudiced by limiting its claim to the trifling per centage allowed on the aggregate amount of treasure contained in the accountable receipts, in possession of the Commissioners, it might be doing injustice to Company to insist upon taking the average for trip of that aggregate, computing the amount from August 1851, and charging per centage and interest up to the time of the abolition of the charter.

But to assume that its actual and profitable business of specie transportation had its origin with the line of ocean steamers in 1853, seems, to t e conviction of the Commissioners, to accord with fairness, and to establish the basis for an equitable adjustment of the respective rights of the State

and Company.

The sum of \$34,719,982 06-100 as the aggregate of specie shipments for nearly three years—exceeding by a fraction eleven millions of dollars only per annum—considering the vast amount of treasure exported from California during that period, and the success which in other respects tavored the Accessory Transit enterprise, cannot be otherwise than a close approximation to the actual sum transported. This estimate, as already stated, is based upon the ascertained average per trip of the thirty-three trips, from November 1854 to

For the transportation of treasure the Company received one half of one per cent on the dolar, at which rate, at the average of \$489,013 83-100 per trip, the receipts of the Company per steamer on its specie account amounted to \$2,445 06-100, or

\$4,890 12-100 per month.

Independent of the treasure there was a large amount of freight conveyed across the route, which was not an inconsiderable source of revenue which was not an inconsiderable source of revenue to the Company. From the statement of Mr. Gottel, the transportation contractor, the total amount of freights arriving by the steam-ships of the Company and carried over the Isthmus, from January 1854 inclusive to January 1855, was 1,117,203 pounds, or a monthly average of 93,100 pounds. For the year 1855 it amounted to 1,028,332 pounds, or an average of 85,692 pounds per month. Taking the average of both years, 39,397 pounds would be the amount of monthly transportation. transportation.

transportation.

The weight of the treasure would not equal the number of 25,000 nounds; but assuming the smallest average, and skimating the weight of the treasure at the high figure of 25,692 pounds, there would still remain a balance of freight per month of 60,000 pounds, which, at the rate of fifteen

would still remain a balance of freight per month of \$60,000 pounds, which, at the rate of fifteen cents per pound charged by the Company, would add to its monthly receipts the sum of \$8000.

The revenues of the Company were not limited to the freight and passengers arriving by the steam-ships, but there was also a constant accumulation of receipts from the internal travel of the steam-ships, but there was also a constant accumulation of receipts from the internal travel of the country and the transportation of way freights. The agency offices have preserved no books, no records, no memoranda from which might be deduced the probable amount of revenue derived from these sources. The agents at San Juan del Sur, at Virgin Bay and Castillo give ovidence of receipts at various times for way freights and passage, but have preserved no official data upon which to fix an estimate of the amount. The testimony of J. A. Ruggles, who was agent at Castillo from August 1851 to December 1853, shows that the expenses of that agency were more than defrayed by the sums received from this branch of the business of the Company. He states that from \$1300 to \$1400 at a time have been paid to him for way freights and passage, during the period of his agency at that station. From November 1851 to July 1852, Mr. John T. Doyle was the general agent for the route, and kept his office at Virgin Bay. In relation to the internal business transacted during his agency, Mr. Cyrenus Fitzgerald testifies: "I recollect distinctly, in 1851, the agent at Virgin Bay saying, and showing from the Comp. my's books, that he had received enough money for baggage, and passage money for tickets, to San Juan del Norte, to pay his expenses upon the Isthmus." This statement applies to the entire period of Poyle's agency. Mr. Doyle was the general agent, and all the money for tickets, to San Juan del Norte, to pay his expenses upon the Isthmus." This statement applies to the entire period of Doyle's agency. Mr. Doyle was the general agent, and all the other agents were subject to his direction, and the expenses generally were paid from the office of Virgin Bay. Goncerning the same period Mr. Henry Gottel says: "From the 9th of November, 1851, to March 19th, 1852, I was the confidential clerk of Mr. Doyle, general agent of the Transit Company, stationed at Virgin Bay. During the time I was clerk under Doyle, no drafts were drawn on New York for expenses. The receipts were sufficient to cover expenses and pay for such were sufficient to cover expenses and pay for such

were sufficient to cover expenses and pay for such improvements as were then going on."
From the statements of these agents and employees of the Company, it is evident that from August 18, 1851, to November, 1852, a period of more than one year—the Company is justly entitled to no deduction from the gross receipts of the second feeight and travel grossing the payter. ocean freight and travel crossing the route. for the current expenses of the line. The way freight and travel have been sufficient not only to defray the necessary disbursements for keeping

amount with any reasonable approximation to aceuracy. They are constrained, therefore, to the certain detriment of the interests of the State, to exclude from their calculation of profits the income obtained from this prolific source of revenue. The number of passengers transported monthly across the Isthmus from the two oceans, the Commissioners have estimated at 2000, and the amount of freight, exclusive of treasure, at 60,000 pounds, dating from August, 1851, inclusive. The monthly amount of treasure is estimated at \$489,013 83-100 commencing with April, 1853, and ending the 1st of March, 1856. The gross receipts of the Company, per month, from Augest, 1851, to April, 1853, rating the passengers at \$35 per head, and frieght at 15 cents per pound, amount to \$78,000, to which, from April 1853, is to be added the one half per cent upon the monthly amount of specie transportation. In order then definitely to arrive at the net profits of the Company upon the basis established, and ascertain the amount due to the State, it is only necessary to establish the current monthly expenses for transporting passengers and frieght across the country from ocean to ocean. In the prosecution of this important branch of their inquiry, the Commissioners have succeeded in obtaining very accurate information.

The statement and exhibit of Captain Joseph N. curacy. They are constrained, therefore, to the certain detriment of the interests of the State, to information. The statement and exhibit of Captain Joseph N.

The statement and exhibit of Captain Joseph N. Scott, the late General Agent of the Transit Company, stationed at Punta Arenas, shows a profil gacy of expenditure incompatible with the idea of a profitless enterprise. There are many items of disburrement, however, relating to the construction disburrement, however, relating to the construction of wharves and piers, and the repairs of roads, and other kindred improvements, for which expenditure the Government is not entitled to be charged. All works of this discription were included in the original obligation of the Company, and it would be as little reasonable to charge the State with the building of a wharf or pier, as it would be the construction of any portion of the canal, or railroad, or carriage road, which, by the terms of the charter, was imposed upon the Company. The complete establishment or perfection of the route was contemplated by the grant to be of the route was contemplated by the grant to be effected by the recipients of the benefit, out of their own capital, without any deduction, therefore, from the interest of the State, in the adjustfore, from the interest of the State, in the adjustment of outlays and profits. In prosecuting these works, the Company is only performing a duty which it should have had accomplished at the beginning of its enterprise. In consequence of this incomplete condition of the route—through the fault of the Company alone—numerous agents, employees, superintendents, and laborers, have been retained at a heavy expense, whereas, were the necessary improvements perfected, the necessity of this prodigal amount of expenditure would have been wholly obviated. To allow the Company credit for these disbursements, would be a palpable injustice to the State, and contrary to the meaning and intention of the charter, by which their mutual rights are limited and defined.

The monthly outlay for all the expenses of the

The monthly outlay for all the expenses of the oute is estimated by Capt. Scott, at or about \$30,000.

route is estimated by Capt. Scott, at or about \$30,000.

The actual expenses, however, for transporting fright and passengers, from ocean to ocean, and compensating ne ressary agents and employees in the business of transportation alone, falls short of that amount by nearly \$10,000. The compensation allowed to the agents have been endorsed by the Commissioners to the full extent of the liberality of the Company. Considering the number of secretaries, clerks, and employees—to whom also have been paid large salaries—that have been retained in the employ or service of the Company, it cannot but be admitted that the recompense to the principal agents has been not only liberal but characterised by an exhibition of even munificent prodigality. Some and indeed many of the expenses which have been allowed by the Commisioners ought not, in a fair and equitable sense, to be charged against the Government. They have allowed them, however, for the reason that they are unwilling to exact from the Company the strictest fulfilment of the conditions "reminated in the bond." The necessary legitimate monthly disbursements for transporting freight ated in the bond." The necessary legitimate monthly disbursements for transporting freight and passengers across the route, as made up by the Commisioners from the testimony of Captan Scott, amount to \$40,058 63-100. But for the Scott, amount to \$10,058 63-100. But for the convenience of round numbers, they estimated them at \$21,100.

Of this sum the State is entitled cent., which would establish the claim of Government to \$57.00 per month, or an ual sum of \$69,600 from August 1851 to ch 1856. When to this is added the yearly annual sum of \$69,000 from August 1891 to March 1856. When to this is added the yearly interest of six per cent.—less than the rate in New York—the receipts from specie shipments from April 1853, and the annual payment of \$10,000 provided for in the charter, the gross product will show the indebtedness of the Company to the State to be four bundred and tordue pany to the State to be four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-nine and 96-100 dolla. s (\$412,589.96).

dolla.s (\$412,589.96).

The agents of the Company bave presented no offsets for allowance, nor have they given evidence of any payments at any time made to the Government. Not only have the Commissioners been deprived of the sources of information which it was the duty of the Company to provide, but a strange indifference has manifested itself on the part of the Company and its agents in relation to this examination into its affairs. Such being the circumstances under which this investigation has proceeded, the Commissioners could not but appreciate to the full extent the arduous nature of to defray the necessary disbursements for keeping the line in regular operation, but enough also to pay for the improvements that were progressing during that period. This revelation of the extent of the Companies' business in those early years of its existence, fully sanctions and justifies the basis of computation hitherto adopted by the Commissioners. Indeed during the whole existence of the Company, large profits have been derived from the internal travel and trade of the country, but it is wholly impracticable for the Commissioners by reason of the indefinite and unsatisfactory testimony in relation thereto, to estimate the

****		al action	. No second	icyoneni	iichi alesia Buikzaia		-	ina dronie:	Shekhali da kadarah da sahari misarah da mataka	والمنافعة			
		Double Opposition.		2.800	!	erage per month.	93.100	89.396	Annual payment 10.000 † per cent on specie, Interest from August 31, 1854, to Mar.	79.66 5. 86			-
ENT		No Combination, O		2.500		per Av	23.275 21.423	22.349	1, 1856 Amount due for year ending 1855 69.600	7.6	48 9	2 - 92.636	82
STATEMEN				780		of Ave	.832	.535	½ per cent on specie Interest from August 31, 1855, to Mar.	79.60 5.38	88		
STHULOD		Combination.	ar			Number pounds.)	s, 2.145.585	1, 1856 Amount due for six month; ending March 1, 1856 \$4.800	2.54	19 6	4	64
NRV GO	١.	ம்	assenge a the ye				1, 1855, 1, 1856,	Aggregata number of pounds, Average of both years,	Six months payment 5,000	39.80	90		
N H	,	PASSENGERS	Average number of Passengers per month, from the year	855,		FREIGHT.	g Jan. Jan.	nber of ptb years,	for six months	2.69	4	42.494	00
	-			4 to 1		FRE	r ending	to number	Aggregate of Indebtedness			412.589	
	-	<u> </u>	Average per	185			For year	Aggregata Average of	AMOUNT OF SPECIE Trans ber 5, 1854, to Marc	porte	ed fr 185	6.	
	}		quoi	n 19q	ај аусгаgе tal аусгаgе	oT)00	082-00	97-084	Dates. Steamers. Nov. 5, 1854, Sierra Nevad 22, Cortes,	a,		Amount 564.405 137.258	29
	•	nirty	diat	qauo	erage per n erage per m	AV g	89.01	79-201	Dec. 6, Uncle Sam, 22, Sierra Nevac Jan. 4, 1855, Cortes,	la,		300.352 525.885	00
	1	1854, to June, 1855—Thirty Ibination.		***	om syn lat	oT 3	89.01	1 8	20, Uncle Sam, Feb. 5, Sierra Newad	ła.	(549.270 540.200 176.405	00
	-				ıl. May.	•	219 878	827 553	Mh. 9, Cortes, Uncle Sam.		(521.059 92.322	76
×	1	o Jun	:		th Apl.		930 21 174 11		Apl. 5, Cortes, 21, Uncle Sam,	ia,		234 .536 168 .643 302 .591	00
	-	m July, 31, 1854, to . Trips—Combination.		***************************************	b. Mrch		185 28 170 17		May 7, Sierra Nevac 22, Cortes,	ia,	:	277.937 280.798	49
А	}				n. Feb.		247 18 206 17		J'ne 14, Uncle San, Pacific.			516.945 627.306	37 50
\mathbf{z}	}				Jan.		380 250 250	1	July 14, Sierra Nevada Cortes, 28, Uncle Sam,) ,		528.972 848.01 0 930.046	00
田	1	rom	t Tri		Dec.			<u> </u>	Aug. I6, Pacific, 29, Uncle Sam.		,	711.7 05	75
П	}	ssengers from	eight		Nov.	ı	240 530	1.58	Sept 17, Sierra Nevad. Oct. 3, Cortes,	a,	1	048.447 445 .210	44 00
P	:{	Number of Passeng			Oct.	407	403 336	1.638	17, Uncle Sam, Dec. 1, Uncle Sam, 17, Sierra Nevada			79.248 82 5.30 1 429.230	40
AKEN	***************************************			,	Sept.	352	266	1.168	Jan. 1, 1856. Cortes, 17, Uncle Sam.			551.343 583.446	00
ATE	}				Aug.	270	36: 321		Feb. 5, Sierra Nevada 20, Cortes,	ł,	5	242.678 225.715	54 00
1.8 8.1	١.	from inty-		. 4 A Verage per trip. 554 A Verage per month chine per month chine chin					Mh. 2, Uncle Sam, 33 trips,		£ 18	137,457	50
DICKSON'S	3	months, 1856—Tw			om syn lbi	oT 85	18.01	1 4	MONTHLY EXPENSES OF				
Dia				AFFEC Affective company	Dec.		7 801 9 437 737	63	TRANSIT COM	PAN	Υ.	CESSO	RY
TRY	*	for six	ation.		Nov.	-	527 589 589	ci	Agency at Punta Arenas: One General Agent	888	88		
HENRY	1	of Passengers for six 1855, to January, ps—No Combination.		,.	Oct.	540	457 520 607	1 ~1	One Secretary One Foreman Provisions for the line	$\frac{166}{200}$	66 00		
	-			,	Sept.	544	446 409 365	1.764	Storekeeper Porter		00	•	
	}	Number of P July 1, 185 four Trips—]			Aug.	852	395 331 809	28.7	Agency at Castillo:		-	2.245	54
	-				July. A	522	464 511 670		One Agent	166 50	66 00	216	66
	-	ur Nu ps		qauot	п төс реги	ΛV (D)	· 8 · 5		Agency at Virgin Bay: One Agent	625		210	00
	***	or of Passengers for five months, a Jazuary 31 to July, 1854—Four is per month, making Twenty Trips o Combination.			тад буе тог гетаде рег				One Clerk	150 175 50	00		
	-				June.	327	609 609 559	. 3	Launch and Crew	200		1.200	ര
	}				Мау. Ј	480	875 932 578	3 1 1 -	Agency at San Juan del Sur One Agent Water-boat and Crew	416			
	-				April. M	- 27.2	818 605 78	IE	Porter	150 50	00	646	00
	***				M'ch. AF		818	. 11	Lake Steamer to Toro 2	2.000	00	040	00
	*****	oerof m Jan	Trips pe						Wood for Same One trip in Ordinary	250	00		
	{	Number of from J			Feb.	, 	833 507 810	2.889	One trip from Toro to Castillo 1 Wood for Same	.000	00	2.500	00
Amo	ou	nt du			PITULATIO	ON.			Two steamers from Castillo			1.075	00
Amount due for year ending August, 1852								to Punta Arenas 1000 dols.	.000				
Annual payment. 10.000 \$79.600								Wood for Same One Steamer in Ordinary	500 250	00	9 750	00	
fre	Interest on above from Aug. 31, 1852, to March 1,								Isthmus Transit: 2000 passengers at 3 dols.			2.750	·
1856, 3 years and 6 months, at 6 per								each				ī	
cent								per pound 2 Landing and embarking	.572	77	8.572	77	
Amount due for year ending August, 1853									passengers San Juan . 2000 passengers at 25 cts.				
Ann	ua	l pay	men	t	10.000	.600		each 85,759 lbs. freight at 4 dols.	700				
fre	on	cent Apr	il to .	Aug.	. 1	.796		per ton.	152		852	0 0	
Interest on above from August 31,									Monthly Aggregate of Expense	es 	•••	20.058	83
to	M	Iarch	1, 1	856,	12	.209		05 40	[CONTINUED ON A	7EX	T	PAGI	7.]
Amount due for year ending August, 1854 69.600										-		٠,	
									•				-

Rules and Regulations

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1. The Paymaster-General is stationed at the seat of Government, and under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, is charged with the military re sponsibilities of this department, and the control of the officers connected there-

2. The troops are to be paid in such manner as that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circum tances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

3. No payment will be made to the troops, officers excepted, but on muster-rolls, signed by the officer in command of the company, at the time of

4. The commanding officers of regiments, corps and posts are to furnish the Paymasters of their respective districts, on the last day of every month, abstracts—showing the number, rank and disposition of the troops in such command, on which to found estimates.

____ 5. The Paymaster-General will give immediate notice to the commanding officers of geographical divisions, departments, regiments or posts of all funds advanced to Paymasters for the payment of their commands.

6. Funds for the payment of troops will not be directed from their legitimate object by the order of any offi-

cer whatever.

7. Paymasters will make individual payments, regularly required of them; and will pay all stewards, wardmasters, nurses, attendants and patients within the command to which they are assigned, on proper musters and inspec

tions. 8. No Paymaster will issue due bills for the pay of the troops, nor take receipts when payment has not actually been made; and if any Paymaster or other officer shall, either directly or in directly, be accessory to the purchase of any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private's certific te or evidence of pay due, such receipt, certificate, or evidence of pay will not be received as a voucher in settling pay accounts; and on proof of the facts such officer shall be dismissed the service-

9. Each individual as he is paidis to sign the roll in his proper place. Such as cannot write their own names are to make their marks (X), which must be witnessed by one commissioned or two

non-commissioned officers.

10. When the Commander-inChief directs stoppages to be made from the pay of officers or soldiers, on account of balances found to be due the Government on the books of the several depart-

ments, the Paymaster-General will transmit copies of the statement to the Paymaster in whose district the officers or soldiers may be serving. In all cases the deductions must be made before payment, unless written evidence is produced from the accounting officers of the several departments that the balances debited to the officers or soldiers have been accounted for. Deductions thus made shall not debar them from credits to which they may thereafter show themselves justly

11. Stoppages are to be made from the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, on account of clothing, when more than the quantity allowed has been received by them, and on account of arms, accourte ments, ammunition or other public property lost or injured by them. These amounts will be entered on the musterroll, the descriptive list given to detached oldiers, and on the certificate given at the time of discharge. The amount to be paid to, or deducted from, the non-com missioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of the money for clothing, is to be stated on the muster rolls in dollars and cents by the officers commanding the companies to which they belong.

- 12. Officers on retiring from service, will, previous to receiving their pay, furnish the Pa, master with their own affidavits taken before the proper civil authority, that they have no unsettled accounts with, and are not indebted to the Government of Nicaragua. Such affidavits must also designate the date of acceptance, of resignation, or removal

- 13. When an officer is dismissed from the service, he shall not be entitled to pay beyond the day on which the order announcing his dismissal is received at the post where he may be stationed, unless a particular day beyond the time is mentioned in the order.

— 14. Every soldier who deserts the service, shall forfeit all the pay, cothing, and allowances, which may be due at the time of his desertion.

15. All officers of the army are required, as far as practicable, to draw their pay from the Paymaster of the district in which they may be on duty

16. All officers on the recruiting

service, who are accountable for arms, accoutrements, and clothing, will be entitled to the ten dollars additional, allowed to Commanders of companies, whenever their command is equal to a company of artillery.

17. Officers shall not pass away or transfer their accounts for any amount not actually due at the time. When an not actually due at the time. officer transfers his account for pay which is due, he will immediately communicate the fact to the Paymaster, by whom such accounts are expected to be paid; otherwise Paymasters are prohibited pay-

 18. Commanding officers of military posts, arsenals, and companies, will not forfeit the allowances to which they are entitled by reason of such command when temporalily absent; provided the

absence is less than one month.

19. When an improper payment has been made to any enlisted soldier, and disallowed in the settlement of the Paymaster's accounts, the Paymaster will report the fact to the Commander of the company ir which the soldier is mus-tered, who will note on the muster rolls, the amount to be stopped from the pay of the soldier, that it may be refunded to the Paymaster, in whose accounts the improper payment has been disallowed.

20. All payments in advance

are prohibited.

21. In all cases where an officer of the army is required by the special direction of the Commader in-Chief, for which compensation is not specially provided by law, or by the Regulations, and when the instructions directing such duties to be done, or such disbursements to be made, make no provision for any addition I compensation, no allowance therefor will be made to such officer.

22. No officer shall receive pay for two Staff appointments at the same time, ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General.

OFFICIAL.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of the Government,
Granada, July 21, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been
pleased to dictate the following decree:
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to
its jobabitants its inhabitants,

DECREES:

Article I. That the Minister of this Govern-ment to the Government of the United States is ment to the Government of the Cinted states is empowered to appoint Consuls in the different posts of that nation, and extend for them the necessary diplomas.

Art. 2. Published and communicated to whom

it may concern. WM. WALKER.
To the Minister of Relations and Government

Don Fermin Ferrer. By superior order this is communicated to you,

for your intelligence and proper action, in expec-tation of the corresponding acknowledgment. Ferrer, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Government, Granada, July 21, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased

to dictate the following decsee:
The Government, in virtue of its authority,
ORDERS:

Article 1. That the power given to Mr. CHAS.
S. WELLETT to act as Consul for this Government, in New York, be annulled.
Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

Communicated to you for your intelligence and roper action. FERRER, Minister of State. proper action.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, July 22, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive power has been pleased to dictate the following:
The Government, by virtue of the decree issued on the 21st of the present month,
DECREES:
Article 1. ppointed Judge of First Instance in the Oriental Department, Mr. Thomas Baseyc.
Art. 2. Published and communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

it may concern. Communicated to you for your intelligence and

proper action.
FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NiCARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, July 19, 1856.
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been

The Government, in virtue of its authority,
DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Governor of the Police of the Island of Onetepe, with the salary authorised by law, Mr. Charles Meyets.
Art. 2. Published and communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

it may concern.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and corresponding attention, in expectation of the customary acknowledgment.

FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

WILLIAM WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants.

It being necessary that the Government should be properly represented at the Cabinet of Washington,

IT IS DECREED:

ART. I. Appointed resident Minister in Washington, Mr. Appleton Oaksmith.

Art. II. That the customary diploma be extended and communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, July 16th, 1856. WILLIAM WALKER, To the Minister of Foreign Relations, FERMIN FURRER.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 129.

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Granada, July 22, 1856.

In consequence of a petition made to the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to an amendment to the Rules and Articles of War, the fol-

The Commander-in-Chief sees with regret that one of the chief military virtues—temperance—is not as much esteemed as it should be in the Army He earnestly exherts the Officers of the Army to furnish in this respect as example of self-restraint and control to the men, and to see properly punished socially, as well as legally, the intemperance which is calculated to bring the army muo contempt and disgrace.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER, General Command er-in-Chief.

Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant-General.

Script Lost!

A LL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against A purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, dsawu on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE.

Granada, July 26, 1856.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PRICE OF SCRIPT AND LAND WARRANTS.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of soldiers and citizens was held at the "Quartermaster's Mess Room, on the evening of the 22d inst."

On motion, T. A. Moseley, Esq., w, a called to the chair, and J. W. Hors Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the Republic of Nicaragua is issuing Script and Land-warrants to the soldiers, and as speculators are ready to avail themselves of our necessities, we. in public meeting, adopt the following resolutions:

Reolved—st. Having full confidence in the ability of the Republic to discharge all her liabilities, we refuse to sell our Script for less than eighty cents on the dollar; at the same time fixing the price of Land-warrants at not less than one dollar per acre.

Resolved - nd. Any soldier or citizen holding Script or Land Warrants who shall sell either for less than the above rates shall be denounced as striving to encourage the enemies of the Republic.

Resolved-3d. That a corresponding Committee of three be appointed to secure the signatures of those entitled to Script and Land Warrants to the above resolutions, and that they have power to call an adjourned meeting, when they

deem the same necessary.

Con Motion—Messrs. H. O. Porter, J. W. Horr, and Sergeant Scully, were appointed as said Committee.

On Motion-The meeting adjourned,

s bject to call of Committee.

T. A. Mosely, Chairman.
J. W. Horr, eeretary.

The following is attributed to an eminent personage, perhaps the most eminent of the French Empire. A lady was declaiming, in his presence, against the use of tobacco, and prayed that he would arrest the encroachments of a

habit which had grown to be a vice.

"A vice, may-be, Madame," was the answer, "but find me a virtue which yields the treasury one hundred and twenty millions of francs a year."

Obituary.

Died, at his quarters in Granada, on the 17th inst., Lieut. JACOB HEMMICK, of Co. "B," Second Light Infantry Battalion. The decease of Lieut. HEMMICK was deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a brave soldier, and, as a man, without reproach. His remains were followed to the grave by the entire battalion. Peace to his ashes.

Died, on the 16th inst., at the residence of her father in Granada, the second daughter of L. Tarbox, Esq.

Deserters.

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Dector.

ion. Occupation—Doctor.

2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

3. H. Orillou—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

erer.

4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 incheshigh, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

Captain Company C., First Rifles.

Managua, July 12, 1856.

For Sale.

THE Hacienda "Sta. Clara," situated in the Valley of Malacatoya, thirty miles to the north of this city. The lands are extensive, watered by abundant rivers, and sufficient pasturage for six thousand head of cattle. The Hacienda has now eight hundred head of cattle, besides Brazil or Lima dye-wood, and all kinds of lumber, which have been excellent the price of Thirty her transported by the Price of Thirty has the price of th

or Lima dye-wood, and all kinds of lumber, which can easily be transported by the River of Tipital to the Lake.

For particulars of sale, apply to General MANUEL CARRASCOSA, or to his agent, J. B. E. Tromas, Lima street.

Granada, 24th July, 1856.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 26 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

 Por una copia, el año,
 \$ 8 00

 Por una copia suelta,
 20

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:
Por una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera Cada insercion consecuente, 1 50

gertado con limpieza y despachado en los términos mas ruzonables, en la officina del Nicaraguense, nacia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto a la casa de Cabildo.)

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

Sr. don Francisco Aguero Estrada.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que s gue:

EL GOBIERNO,

Hallándose vacante la Piefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del departamento Oriental; ha tenido á bien, emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

Nómbrase Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento Oriental con el sueldo de ley, al Sr. don Francisco Aguero Estrada.

Comuniquese à quienes corresponde-Granada, Julio 14 de 1856 .- Walker.

De órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, y aceptacion; esperando que de su recibo me acuse el que corresde.—Soy de V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto y Subdelegado de Ha-

cienda de este Departamento.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decre

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

DECRETA:

Art. o 1. o Facultase al Sr. Ministro del Gobierno de Nicaragua cerca del de los EE. UU. para que nombre Cónsules y expida díplomas de estos empleados en los diferentes puertos de aquella Nacion.
Art. 2. Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. — Dado en Granada á 21 de

Julio de 1856 .- Guillermo Walker .- Al Sr. Secretario de Estado en el despacho da Relaciones y Gobernacion.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto à V. para su inteligencia publicacion y circula-cion en los pueblos de su mando—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

Secretaria de Estado en el despacho DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento Oriental. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente

EL GOBIERNO,

En uso de sus facutades

ACUERDA:

1.º Revócase el poder que sel le dió Cénsul en New York, al Sr. Cárlos S.

Wellett.
2. Comuniquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, Julio 21 de 1856—Guiller-

De suprema órden lo comunico á V. para su publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando.—De V. atento servidor-Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MIMISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, 21 de Julio de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servide dictar el acuer

Sr. Prefecto de este Departamento. do siguiente:

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua teniendo en consideracion que deben proporcionarse recursos con que auxiliar los gastos que demanda la administracion y régimen de los Puertos del Pacífico en la República, sin causar enormes gravámenes al comercio; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.

Art. ? 1. º Todo buque que ancle en dichos Puertos, pagará veinte centavos por cada tonelada, á ecepcion de los barcos de cábotage que solo pagarán diez cen-

Art. ° 2. ° Cada buque pagará en su arribo cinco pesos en el primer mes y dos y medio pesos en los siguientes. Art. 93. Cada buque pagará al Prác-

tico tres pesos por cada pié que cale v este enterará en la aduana un diez por ciento de este derecho.

Art. 9 4. 9 Todo buque que ancle en

uno de los Puertos sin que sea conducido por medio del Práctico, se le ex jirá por el administrador el uno y medio por cada pic, y este empleado pagará al Práctico un cincuenta por ciento sobre este producto.

Art. ~ 5. ~ Cada buque pagará por derechos le hospital el Capitan dos pesos, el primer piloto un peso, el segundo piloto setenta y cinco centavos, por cada marinero cincuenta centavos, y cada pasagero cincuenta centavos.

Art. º 6. º En concecuencia; quedan derogadas las anteriores disposiciones sobre estos objetos, aunque merezcan especial mencion. Art. ° 7. ° El Sr. Ministro de Hacien

da, Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa, .es encargado del cumptimiento de este decreto, que se comunicará á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 21 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su înteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando me acusará el correspondiente 1e cibo.—Soy de V. atento servidor—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

/ MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este Departamento.

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

Guillermo Walker Presidente de la República de Nicaragua en uso de sus facul-

DECRETA:

Art. º 1. º Se nombrará para cada departamento de la República un Juez de 1. 2 Instancia cuvo deber será oir, arbitrar y finalmente desidir todos los pleitos

llevados ante él.
Art. ° 2. ° Los Jueces de 1. ° Instancia tendrán jurisdiccion en todos los casos donde uno de los interesados en el pleito puede solicitarlo: en todos los casos donde se disputa el título ó la posecion de terrenos: en todos los casos de almirantazgo ó jurisdiccion marítima: en todos los casos perteneciendo á la administra cion de los bienes de personas fallesidas: en todos los casos criminales y generalmente, en todos los casos que estén fuera de la jurisdiccion de los alcaldes.

Art. º 3. º Los Jueces de 1 º Instancia tendrán el poder de proseder y obligar à todas las personas que necesiten pa ra sostener la jurisdiccion que por este decreto se les concede.

Art. º 4. º Los Jueces nombrarán un escribiente y un alguacil dándoles las gra tificaciones que puedan ser justas y convenientes.

Art. 9 5. Los Jueces recibirán ciento cincuenta pesos mensuales por sus servicios mientras que el Gobierno disponga otra cosa.

Art. 6 6 Comuniquese á quienes corresponde. Dado en Granada á 21 de Julio de 1856—Guillermo Walker—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

De órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo—De V. atento servidor—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este Departamento. El S. P. E. se ha servido dietar el acuerdo siguiente:

EL GOBIERNO,

A consecuencia del decreto emitido con fecha veintiuno del corriente,

ACUERDA:

1. ° Nómbrase Juez de 1. ° Instancia del departamento Oriental, al Sr. Thomas

Basye.
2. Comuníquese á quienes correspon \neg Granada, Ĵulio 22 de 1556-Wm.

Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pue-blos de su mando, esperando recib.

De V. atento servidor Ferrer.

ilos korcados tambien habian alguna vez!

Los Editores de la gaceta de Guatemala fecha 21 del ppdo. entre otras notorias falcedades dicen que el llustre General Walker me mandó horcar por que no coadyubava á su política. ¡Si fuera cierto no lo podria yo negar, aunque esta clase de muerte no es mui comoda!

Esta rídicula calumnia no puede ser sine inspirada á los Editores por el Triumbirato inícuo de Leon para desacreditar á un hombre que conociendo mi ignorancia me salvó de las garras sangrientas de ese Triumbinato y de sus satélites! Si, de esa horda revolucionaria perpetua gobernada hoi en la realidad por media docena de galopines que han arruinado á los Pueblos por enriqueserse!

Notorio es que á principio del mes de Febrero del año corriente dos tunantes de la Villa del Viejo con la caricatura de Alcaldes Constitucionales consiguieron del imbécil é ignorantisimo Comandante de Chinandega Capitau Ribad ya, mandase que yo saliera fuera de la República dentro de tres horas; y uno de esos tunantes Alcaldes llevó consigo y ejecutó la órden haciendome conducir hasta Playa grande. Los ilustrados y justo dobernador militar y Prefecto de Leon reprobaron como debieran el atentado, dieron aviso al Supremo Gobierno que bajo los auspicios del ministerio Ferrer confirmaron la reprobacion, y mi buen amigo, mi querido Walker comenzó desde entónces hacerme justicia removiendo al pobre Ribaduya y mandándole segair una causa. Volví á la Villa del Viejo con el pro-

pósito de viva privadamente. Mas no pasaron cuatro meses sin que el banquero Mariano Salazar y su gurupie me persiguies-n atrosmente acusandóme de espia de Guatemala. Al intento fraguaron una informacion formando indicios para argu-

irme, y no arguyendome por indicios. Nada de esto sabia entonces el General Waiker por que las miras de esa horda era sorprenderlo, para que cometiese en mi infortunada persona un asesinato y luego enrostrarselo como ahora se lo enrrostan equivocada y falsamente por medio de la gaceta de Guatemala. Tales son las artimañas del Cafre Salínas, de la Avispa Jerez y del corto de bragas Patricio Rivas in trumento miserable de esos dos mostros! Digo Avispa, y no vivora, por que la vivora no muerde sino la gincan, y Abispa persigue á grande distancia para introducir su agijon ponsonoso.

Es mui escandaloso, anómalo y abomi nable que Guatemala haya aceptado la u-nidad de los tigres de Leon. Guatemala ha roto su mismo programa concordando con la leonera que ahora ha querido destruir los principios liberales y que se hu-bieran perdido si el General Walker y nuestros demas hermanos del norte no hubieran contenido el furor y rapacidad de aquellos.

¡Así debe hablar un horcado que está en la presencia de Dios!

Intervencion Europea.

Del New-York Herald. del 19 de Junio traducimos el siguiente árticulo que toma del Trait d' Union de Méjico, del 3 de

Junio.
"Hay algunos eventos que nosotros aproximar, que presentimos, que vemos aproximar, que nfaliblmente deben suseder y cuya realizacion consideramos inevitable en una época mas ó menos próxima, sin que ten- á ser el punto en gamos nosotros al mismo tiempo en vis- será restablecido.

ta de tales suposiciones razones positivas á datos rigurosamente conclusivo

"En el número de estos eventos ne-sotros debemos colocar la próxima intervencion de los grandes poderes europees en los asuntos de la América. Nosotros ciertamente no nos meteremos á probar como y por qué estos actos seran realizados, pero tenemos la última conviccion de que se realizarán; y aun mas, que ten-

drán lugar ántes de mucho tiempo.

"Los síntomas que flotan en la admósfera; el aspecto del horizonte; trucnos sordos que apenas se aperciben; ecronados de indicaciones mas ó ménos vagas; miles de argumentos, sin fuerza, si los examinamos separadamente pero poderosos si los consideramos en conjunto. nos obliga, en nuestro deber á trasfo: marnos en profetas.

"América no puede permanéser en su presente posicion. De dos cosas una es cierta; en la desor anizacion de fuer-zas presentada por las diferentes naciones de que está compuesta, nosotros debemos necesariamente suponer que el Norte ab-solverá al Sur, ó que una poderosa intervencion se interpondrá para la proteccion del débil contra el fuerte y el restablecimiento del'equilibrio perdido.
"Si nos remontamos hasta el punto

en que nuestros antecesores se hallaban hace cinco años; si las relaciones entre el Viejo y Nuevo Mundo han sido justamente abiertas; si han sido ó no considerados como una mezcla entre las diferentes razas; si los intereses de las naciones son ó no consolidados; si en fin, Europa y América pudiesen aho como primeramento, conservar su producida, sin ocuparse la una de la otra, la primera de nuestros dos hipótesis será que se realizará: el Norte absolverá al Sur, y ninguna tendría idea de oponérsele porque ninguna tendría interés en hacerlo así.

"Pero las cosas se han alterado grandemente en los últimos cinco años; las distancias han sido aproximadas; las relaciones se han reanulado; las razas han sido amalgamadas y cruzadas á un estremo infinito; los intereses han sido asocia los; y todo esto hasta tal punto, que ya no es un évento, un acto insignificante, en las mas oscuras esquinas del Nuevo Mundo que no hava hecho su reaccion en el Viejo; y cuyos actos no hayan herido algun

interés ó simpatía.

"Europa, á pesar de todo no puede permanecer indiferente á lo que pasa en América; la absorcion del Sur por el Norte no puede obtener su sancion, sus intereses y su dignidad se oponen á ello, y nosotros debemos consecuentemente te-

ner una intervencion en esta parte
"Pero la activa, la positiva intervencion de ciertos Poderes Europeos en los negocios de América, es la guerra con los Es-tados Unidos, y si la intervencion es en fuerza de las cosas, la guerra no será ménos por esto Equivocados ó no, nuestros vecinos del Norte creen que ellos son los esclusivos dueños de to o e continento Americano. Si ellos lo hubieran pensado sin decirlo, menos atencion les hubieran puesto. Si aun ellos lo hubieran dicho mas modestamente, quizás lo hubiesemos desatendido; pero es el caso, que ellos lo han dicho de una manera y en un tono que es imposible tocarlo siempre. Véase en la cuestion con Nicaragua, o con Cuba, o con cualquiera otra de igual naturaleza, nosotros repetimos, que una guerra entre los Estados Unidos y ciertos Poderes Eu-

ropeos nos parece inevitable.

"Una guerra entre los Estados Unidos y uno de los grandes Poderes de Europa, no puede ser lejana ni estéril en su principio; estas grandes fuerzas no tendrian solo la mira de derramar sangre é incendiar los puertos, tendria otro objeto mas practicable y tanjible, y la realización de enyos sucesos formarian las condiciones de la paz. Véase la guerra del Este, su objeto fué el mantenimiento del equilibrio Europeo: y el tratado de Paris plena y gloriosamente lo ha realizado. El objeto de una guerra de los poderes Europeos con los Estados Unidos puede solamente ser el establecimiento del equilibrio americano.

"Nosotros presentariamos en que consiste el equilibrio Americano y la impor-tante regla bajo cuyas circunstancias se juzgará a Méjico, llamado por su posicion a ser el punto en cuya balanza el poder

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

SEORKTARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 16 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decre-

to siguiente: William Walkuer Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

En vista de que existen ciertos ciudadanos en la República de Nicaragua que desatendiendo los deberes de sus familias y los del Estado que están en la actualidad auxiliando á los enemigos de la República en la guerra que se les está haciendo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. º 1.º Todas las propiedades raices, muebles ó semovientes que pertenez-can á los ciuladanos de la República quienes desde 23 de Octubre de 1855 hayan auxiliado á los enemigos declarados del Estado, ó declarados traidores por el decreto del último Gobierno Pro visorio fecha 22 de Abril de 1856, se declaran confiscados y en consecuencia todas las propiedades que tales eiudadanos ó personas puedan en adelante adquirir ó heredar, se declaran tambien confiscadas y pertenecientes á la hacienda de la República de Nicaragua.

Art. 2. El Subsecretario de ha

vienda, el Subsecretario de Relaciones y el Auditor general de guerra, formarán al efecto una Junta compuesta por lo ménos de dos de los nombrados y constitui-rán un Tribunal de Comision para dirigir, arbitrar y vender todas las propieda des que se declaren confiscadas y secues tradas; y además pueden examinar y determinar todas las reclamaciones que puedan hacerse sobre las propiedades cuando se opongan á los intereses de la

República.

Art. 0 3.0 Dentro de diez dias despues del scouestro de cualquiera propie-dad decreta de r el dicho Tribunal de Comisionados, deberán publicar en el periódico nombrado el Nicaraguense un verdadero y exacto inventario de todos los bienes efectos yposesiones embarga-das; y al mismo tiempo deberán citar á todas las personas ó partes que puedan reclamar en contra de tales propiedades para que presenten sus reclamos dentro de cuarenta dias despues de la fecha de su publicacion y manifestar causas si acaso existen y puedan establecerlas para que dichos bienes, efectos ó posesiones no puedan ser vendidas por cuenta del

Estado. Art. • 4. El Tribunal de Comisiona. dos tendrá facultades para nombrar un escribiente y un alguacil: los deberes del primero serán archivar todos los procedimientos del Tribunal, y los deberes del segundo presentar y ejecutar todas las órdenes emitidas per el Tribunal.

Art. • 5. • El Tribunal de Comisiona

dos tendrá la facultad de mandar por personas y papeles, exigir comprobantes, evidencias y emitir todas las órdenes necesarias para el cumplimiento de los objetos de su creacion, y con el mismo fin pueden nombrar agrimensores ó inspectores para determinar los límites de fincas ó para separar los bienes ó efectos pe-

recederos de los que no lo son.

Art.

6.

El Tribunal de Comisiona. dos tendrá facultades para decretar la venta inmediata de todos los artículos perecederos embargados por ellos cuando lo

crean conveniente. 7. º Todos los bienes raices declarados confiscados ó secuestrados serán vendidos en subasta pública despues de treinta dias de la notificacion en el tiempo y lugar que se designe por el periódico del Estado; y los compradores pagarán el precio al contado, ó en cédulas militaas de esta República. Art. 9 8. El Tribunal de Comisiona-

dos nombrará tres tasadores para la tasacion de todas las propiedades puestas en remate ó venta y no podrá efectuarse esta por menos de los dos tercios de su tasa-

Art. 9 9 Cos comisionados recebirán el precio de las ventas ó remates de inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando todas las propiedades vendidas y lo remitre de V. atento servidor.—Carrastirán dentro de veinte días al Sr. Miniscosa.

tro de Ha ienda, dando las escrituras corespondientes á los compradores al recibir el precio de las propiedades vendidas.

10. Los comisionados recibirán cien pesos mensuales en adicion á la paga que tendrán en sus respectivos destinos. El escribiente y alguacil de la comision recibirán las gratificaciones que puedan ordenar los comisionados.

Art. ° 11. Comuniquese á quienes corresponde—Da o en Granada á 16 de Julio de á856 -W. Walker—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo—De U. atento servidor—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 15 de 1858.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Deseando que las fuerzas militares que hacen el servicio en varios puntos de la República, no sufran demora en los ramos necesatios de que se les debe proveer; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1. º Todos los empleados de hacienda espetarán y cumplirán bajo su-responsa bilidad las órdenes de pago que emanen del Subsecretario de hacienda Sr. Wm. K. Rogers, lo mismo que si fuesen espedidas por el Ministro de Hacienda.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde— Granada, Julio 15 de 1856—Guillermo Walker.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, acompañándole la firma de dicho Sr. Rogers para su conocimiento; esperando recibo-De V. atento servidos-Carrascoza

Wm. K. Rogers. Subsecretario de Hacienda.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO EE GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 19 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO. Eu uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

Ferrer.

1.º Nómbrase Gobernador de poli-cía para la Isla de Ometepe, con el sueldo de ley al Sr. don Cárlos Meyets.

Comuniquese á quienes corresponde— Granada, Julio 19 de 1856—W. Walker. De suprema órden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo—De V. atento servidor

William Walker, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Siendo necesario que el Gobierno esté devidamente representado en el gabinete de Washington.

DECRETA.

Art. 1. Namb Art. ° 1. ° Nómbrase Ministro residente en Washington al Sr. Appleton Oaksmith.

Art. º 2. º En consecuencia espídase el diploma, y comuníquese á quienes corresponda—Dado en Granada á 16 de Julio de 1856—William Walker. Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Atendiendo que la Receptoria de Managua ha sido abandonada por el funcionario que la desempeñaba, y á la necesidad que hay de nombrar persona de capacidad, hon radez y patriotismo; en uso de sus faculta-

ACUERDA:

1. ° Destituyese del destino de Receptor de Alcabalas del distrito de Managua, al Sr. Pascual Fonseca.
2. Nómbrase en su lugar para dicho

empleo, al Sr. D. Juan José Lescano, con los honorarios y emolumentos de ley.
3. ° Comuníquese á quienes corres Comuníquese á quienes correspon

i.— Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.— Walker. De suprema órden lo digo á V. para su

REMITIDO.

Relucion de mi viage a los Estados Unidos del Norte-América.

El dia diez y nueve de Abril del año corriente dejé las playas de Granada mi a-mada patria, para ir á desempeñar una comision de suma importancia política, que tuvo la bondad de confiarme el Honorable Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, serca del Gobierno de los Estados del Norte. El veintiuno del mismo mes llegué á San Juan del Norte en donde fui recibido á bordo del buque de vapor nombrado Orizaba, y tratado muy digna y generosamente por su Capitan como un em biado diplomático; se me colocó en uno de los camarotes de primera y se me trataba en todo el viaje de la manera mas fina, atenta y caballerosa, con todo el gusto y primor de una regalada mesa. El veinticuatro despues de haber atravesado con mar tranquilo todo el golfo mejicano, llegué à Callo Hueso, primer punto de los Estados Unidos, en donde permanecimos todo el dia, y tube ocasion de conocer una linda villa pue se haya situada en aquel punto; habitan en ella como docientas familias americanas y algun s negros de Africa reducidos á la esclavitud; pero bien tratados: los edificios son de madera y ladrillo todos pintados y muy vistosos con imponderable asco, sus calles son muy rectas y sembradas de ârboles, cuyo her moso follage da hermosura y frescor, hay dos iglesias, una católica y otra protestante; sus contornos están sembrados de cocoteros que hacen la magestad del paisage, sus jardines son lindos, vistosos y matizados. Un buque cargado de las ricas frutas de la isla de Cuba llegó á la sason con siete horas de travesía, y nos regalamos con naranjas, sapotes, mame lles y nisperos. A las doce de la noche del mismo dia continuamos nuestro viaje felizmente, y el veintiocho al medio dia comensamos á avistar las hermosas playas de la gran República. A proporcion que nos aproximamos vimos el sin número de buques que de todas las Naciones visitan aquellos inagotables mercados. Vé el viaiero con asombro las hermosas fortalezas que defienden la ciudad imperial Nueva York: mas sercano á la costa y como á las cuatro de la tarde se presenta á mi vista un antiteatro magnifico de agricultura y edificacion con tanta elegancia y magestad que me creia trasportado á pais de encantos: á las seis de la tarde echamos anclas, y como á las nueve de la noche en medio del bullicio de un inmenso pueblo, y del ruido de carretas y forlones, entré en las calles de Nueva York con todo el pasmo que produce en el ánimo del viagero el aspecto nocturno de aquella portentosa ciudad con su iluminacion de gaz y con sus vistosas decoraciones: fui ilevado al magnífico Hotel Metropolitano cuyo lujo es tanto que de-ja muy atras todo el brillo del Asia. Se me señaló para mi habitacion un salon bisarramente adornado de seda, oro y plata, y considerando que aquella grandeza no convenia al estado humilde de sacerdote vestido de negra lana, supliqué al Mayordomo me diese una cámara que conviniera á mi estado, lo que no pude conseguir. El Metropolitano es un edificio que costó á sus dueños segun me di-geron, un millon de pesos. A los tres dias visité al Sr. Arzobispo, á quien dirijí una alocusion de felicitacion en el lenguaje de Virjilio. Su Exelencia me trató con finos y primorosos comedimientos ó medales propios de la educacion europea, y me permitió egercer mi ministerio s cerdotal: al dia siguiente dile Misa en la Cátedral en el altar de la Divina Reina María. asistido de sacerdotes que me vistieron y sirvieron á los divinos oficios. Nueva York es un pequeño Paris y mas alegre que Lóndres, muchas veces iba yo co-mo enagenado cuando me paseaba por sus calles. Sus edificios jigantescos causan una impresion de respeto religioso en quien los ve por la primera vez: las casas parecen templos por sus fachadas. Los parques de Nueva York concilian la hermosura de la naturaleza con los primores del arte; muchas veces me refrescaba y recreaba bajo sus árboles umbrosos y á la vista de una fuente que esmaltaba la pra-

Cinco dias estube en esta ciudad en

nas, desde el mas alto capitalista hasta el humilde negro que tira el forlon. Los ca-tólicos me iban á vesar las manos y pies, las madres me llebaban sus niños para que les diese la bendicion paternal, hasta en las calles se me prosternaban los hijos de la iglesia, saludando á un Ministro que los visitaba de tan lejana region. El d' domingo es un dia de gloria; en todas l., iglesias resuenar los cánticos de Sien, y el órgano Cátolico convida al sagrado festin.

El cinco de Mayo sali de New York con direccion á la Capital de la República: visité la hermosa Filadelfia fundada-por Guillermo Pen y Adan Jox; comí sus hermosas y delicadas manzanas tal vez: plantadas por aquellas manos venerandas: esta ciudad fundada en una llanura inmensa, tiene de lejos una vista imponente y magestuosa: es bella y linda en la última espresion. Conocí la orgullosa Baltimore queriendo competir en su comercio y grandeza con la ciudad imperial. A las cinco de la tarde del mismo dia y como á dos millas de distancia se descubre a lo léjos y como con un panorama la cú-pula del gran Capitolio. Salve, dige, salve Oh Jorge Wasington! recibe los votos de un humilde estrangero que visita por la primera vez esta gran República obra de tu basta sabiduría.

A las nueve de la noche tube mi primera conferencia con el Sr. Presidente Franklin Pierce, que duró tres horas; se repitieron otras tres largas conferencias, y el catorce de Mayo en la infraoctava del Espíritu Santo á quien humildemente invoqué, fue reconocido el Gobierno de Nicaragua, inscripto el nombre de Patricio Rivas en las actas del Gobierno, y el humilde Padre Vijil recibido en el salon de los Diplomáticos con todas las forma-lidades de estilo. "Acuérdate Nicaragua de este servicio que te ha prestado el mas humilde de tus hijos; por ti sufrí vejacio-nes imponderables, contradicciones bo-chornosas y desprecios insultantes de los que se oponian á tu bien.

Wasinhgton es una ciudad triste; pero una tristeza que levanta el alma ú grandes contemplaciones: muchas veces paseándome por los parques del Capito-lio derramaba lágrimas involuntarias, de un espíritu mágico que se apodera del un espíritu mágico que se apodera del corazon. Veinte millones se han invertido ya en esta hermosa fábrica y todavia no se acaba.

Estando ya cumplida mi comision determiné mi regreso, y el veinticuatro de Junio dejé las playas de la gran Repú-blica para volver á mi patria: el tres de Julio Îlegué à San Juan del Norte, y el seis entré á mi dulce Granada á esta patria tan triste y solitaria.

AGUSTIN VIJIL.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

A DRUG STORE.

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

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

MAX. A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STO Hospital street, in front of SanFrancisco Convens. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distresfed friends.

Any information may be left at WINES & Co.

Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.

Granada, June 28, 1856.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

donde fui visitado de toda clase de perso- en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.