# El Aicaraguense.

## PEBLISHED SATURDAY MORAINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor,

## REGULAR TERMS:

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13 Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

La Jon Painting of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

#### Public Notice.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confinention, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

F. & E. Carazo. Indalecio Maleaño.

José Antonio Lopez.

do. Salvador Sacase

The Cordas. Jose Abarco.

Francisco Ugarte Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

do Fulcació Vega. Nicació Castillo.

Pital, belonging to Juan Josa Ruiz.

l'araizo, l'almar,

do. Pablo Torres. J. Manuel Malcaño. Palmar. 3 Orchards or small

Haciendas,

Hacienda, Rosario, Candeluria

San Cayetano Salvador Sacasa.
In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Avilles.

David, Hartolo Darce.
Clemente Santos.

Charles Gaulte of Salge

David, Bartolo Darce.
Viejo, Clouente Santos.
one half, Sapoa, of the family of Salgueras
one half of the Haclenda, Felips & Sinforose Santos

3 Haciendas San Francisco,
I. Jesus Argu. Ilo.
two-thirds of the Haolenda, R. Caracas.
Pital;
Francisco Guerra.
Bicente Guerra.

Sopilote Hacienda, List of Haciendas of cacao in the De-

partment of Granada. Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorres Agua Agai, Malaco, Nicacio, Mombacho, Domingo Veza, Vienticuatro,

Fernando Sequeira. Luis Montiel. Narciso Espinoza. Jose Marie Estrada. Stock Ranches in the Department of

Chontales and Segoria. the family of Fulgencia Vega. the Chamorros. San Geronimo, Jeens Maria,

do. Lino Cesar. Santa Rosa, Sant tossa,
San Cesar,
one part of San Jose & Animas Salvador Sacasa,
Quimichapa,
Consideration Luis Montiel.
Consideration Luis Montiel. Antonio Barbereno.

Sock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.

the family of J. Manuel Maleano. Santa Fe E. Caraso Jocote, Unfetal,

Depot, near San Juan del Sar, do. Depot, near Virgin Bay, do. Juan Davila, Jose do, Jose Manuel Malenão.

Las Lajas, San Marcos.

La Cruz. San Francisco, Morcedes,

Cevadille, Sandino.
Jesus Marin, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.

Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.

Rainel Paiz. Joaquin Bendaño. Jose Antonio Lopez

2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.
Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.
Large adobe, Juan Jose Raiz.
Do., Clemente Santos.

Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleauc-Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra. The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.

Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square,

Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square,
Ra act Plaza.
Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.
Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonia Lopez.
Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafaet Paiz.
In rear of same, not complete, do. do.
Good size, cast corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada

Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the g cat square, Fulgencio Vega.

Midding six d adobe, Antonio Barberene.
Large adobe, the Chamorros.

Midding si dada., Jose Maria Estrada.

Do. do., Nicacio Castido.

Large adobe, Salvador Sacaza.

Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.

Do. do., Lais Montiel.

Lino Cesar. Salvador Sacaza. Jose Arguello Arce. Luis Monticl.

Narciso Espinoso. Luciano Vega. Maria Luisa Horato Do., Luciano. Do., large, Do. do., Juse Uhan.

Ventura Gamez. Do. do , Do. do., Guadalupe Morales. 2 large notice Dwellings, Rosario Vives. Large corner of the small square Juan Bermudas. Large corner, Indelecto Muteaño.

large corner, Large adobe,
10. do.,
Two Dwellings,
Pilar Marenco.

Two Dwellings, Pilar Marenco.
Corner of the square, Fermina Arana.
Large adobe, Jose Antonio Isavayo.
Bo. do., Fermando Guzman.
dwelling of Mateo Espinosa,
Bernabe Rosales,
Braulia Ubau;
One part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Ubau.

Haciendas of cacoo in the jurisdiction of Nandaime.

Hacienda of Fermin Arana.
San Antonio Vinconte, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
Hacienda of Mateo Espinosa.
In Malaco of Jose Braulio Ubon. Hacienda In Malaco

In Malaco of Jose Braulio Ubon,
In the Remates, near Panalova, of Felipe Cabezas.

Stock Ranches in Chontules.

San Nicolas,
Inclienda of Felipe Altaro.
If Jose Autonio Lacayo.

of Leandro Selaya.

A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente,
Joaquin, and Pedro Cuad a.

Mierced, in Tipita a of Leandro Selaya.

San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolaros and brothers.
One half of San Roque,
Quebrada Honda,
San Blas,
Corpus,
In Acoyspa,

of Miguel Gutierrez.
of Timoteo Excayo.

One naif of San Re Quebrada Honda, San Blas, Corpus, In Acoyspa,

In Accyspa,

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the understand Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granida, at the noise called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, way said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Granicla, August 2, 1856;

W. K. ROGERIS,

J. H. MARSHALL,

J. H. MARSHALL, J. L. RIGHMOND.

JOHN MYLARD Morshal, DOMINGO SELVA Clerk

#### Public Astice.

K NOW, every body to whom it may concern —that I, Henri Widemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.

Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the henrof "of ERGE P. RESCHOR" as the sale massessor, and on his

P. HESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his

P. BESCHOR, as account, own account.
All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Wide-mann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner. Mr. G. P. Beschor.
Grennela, tins, 15th day of August, 1856.
HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the along notice, I show shall continue the business of the late firm of Wide-mann & Beschor, unser the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my commund the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large, will continue to layor my establishment and be satisfied that I shall always endeavour to please them he made extendence—good marchant is a them by ready attendance—good merchant e-

A reasonable prices. Granada, this, 17th day of August, 1850. GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE understand lost in April last, a gold watch, English manufacture, and with his name congraved on the inside. Any person who will recture the rame to him at the residence of the Messes Lacayos, will receive the above reward.

ANTONIO TALLO.

Granula, Angust 13, 1500.

#### Notice.

A LL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land

All discharged non-commissioned officers and All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quantermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in serigt find their land warrants.

All Officers now in the service, by presenting their Quantermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in serigt.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the secretary will be used by communics when

in the service will be paid by computing whet 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 that hard marrants.

to their legal representatives.
All payments made up to the lat July.
ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymester General, Nicaragua Army.

## Notice of Dissolution

or tue

Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor, In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua. A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Losance for the Oriental Bopartment of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedemann and Boschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aloresaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1266.

The sioresaid teorige Ph. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedemann having relinquished all claim.

the said Wiedemann having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.

(Hven under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

C. C. VENABLE, Clerk of Court of First Instance

#### Notice!

N pursuance of a decree to me directed by the N pursuance of a decree to me directed by the Supreme Government, ordering a Tax of Twenty Collars per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors.

I hereby give notice that the same must be paid at not office, or to a duly authorized agent, when a license for retailing inquors will be guarted. The penalty for selling without license shall be the entire confecction of all goods on the premises one half of which will be maid to the interna-

ises, one half of which will be paid to the inform-

er, one many and er, or conviction.

All licenses shall date from this date.

W. K. ROGERS, Subsecretary of Harienda Office of Hacienda, Granada, August 20, 1856.

## Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM MeMULLEN, who left Pennsylvania for Cultoria in April Let. It in Nienragua, he will hear of something to like afvaortogo by applying to WINES & CO., Grenada, where any information cone ching him will be transitudy

received.
Grannda, August 20, 1450.

## 6 Como No!?

CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the louse of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan. Natives or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, amply to L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent. Granada, August 30, 1836

### Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby contioned against A purchasing Serlpt No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and So. 6.; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, dsa var on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lest from my pocket in the vector off the Gray view last. in the water off the Grandis dock.

CHARLES PARTEDOG

Granoda, July 26, 1856.

#### Notice.

A Lie persons having demands against, or in-debted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, de-ceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co. for

ceased, wat call at the cause of Whies & Co for subment of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any descrip-tion will call, prove property and take them away By order, W.M. K. ROGER's, A bublistrate.

## Lost.

A SAVY sized six shooter it missing from the A criters of Lieut, W. M. Rozers, who died Litely. The number is 1819 L. The deceased backgrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Balawin, Co. "C," 1st Light lulantry, stationed it Visqin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars, JOHN M. BALLIWIN.

Novel Speculation.—Among the ma-ny joint stock speculations which have been submitted to the public of late years. there is none as remarkable, when their the novelty or grandeur of the enterprise, as that contained in a pampblet recently published in Brassols, London and Leipsilo, entitled "La Conquete de la Chino," (the Conquest of Chino) from the pen, as is represented, of an "eminent politician and journalist." The object of the Scheme is the conquest of the Chinose Empire, which the announcementality proposes to which the anonymous author proposes to achieve by means of a joint stock company, with a capital of three hundred million francs, and an army of 25,000 men. As an evidence of the immense profit to be derived from the project, he cites the East India Company, who, with a capital of one hundred and fifty juillion france, derived an annual revenue of six hundred millions. This would be a mere triffe, compared with the revenue to be derived from China, which, according to Gutzlaff, amounts to 1,484,593,920 franca, and would consequently yield a dividend of from fifty to one hundred millions on the three hundred mittions capital. Having thus proved the pecuniary advantages of his scheme, he goes on to show the feast bility of of the undertaking, and states that Pizarro, the conquerro of Peru, proposed to Charles V. to effect the conquest of the Celestial Empire with 500 men, and that a traveler in 1728 made a similar proposal to Eugene, stating his conviction, that with 40000 dragoons, he could easily defeat the Chinese army of 80,000 men and take possession of all The "eminent politician and journalist"

readily disposes of any objection which may be raised against the legality or morality of the enterprise, by saying that if the "initiative is not taken by Europeans, a Lepez or a Watker will soon be found to carry the plan tato effect;" and, as re-gards the law of nations, he says, "laws only exist for those who respect and observe them thems, lves, not for a blood thirsty corrupt government, which puni-hes every thing like progress as a crime. and which only maintains itself by a continual violation of all law." Dark hints are thrown out as to the "exalted personant through the light of th ages" who favor the project, and the "gi-gantic schemes" which the French Goveniment contemplate in the remotest part of the Asiatic continent. Whether the author designs his pamplifet to be consideted as "a serious incident in the domain of reality," or as an extravagant satire up-on the wild speculations which are daily proposed in Europe, we are unable to say. All doubts, however, will soon be set at rest, by the appearance of an advertisement in the European newspapers, amounting "the Joint Stock Company for the Conquest of China," and the quotations of the shares 'on 'Change," Absurd as the scheme may appear, it is scan ely more so than many of the bubble speculations which, under more specions names, have already found numerous and willing dopes .- New York Jour.

RUNSING & Horse BACKWARDS .- The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post. says an English horse was in ade to travel backwards on the Champs Elyscos the other day by his owner, the Count de Lancosme Breves, to decide a wager. Crab like, the docile animal performed five-eighths of a mile in five minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

If Col. Cole makes "Old Tom" go through a like performance in the same time, he may call upon us for a new hat.

John Tabor.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GRENADA, NICABAGUA.

# El Micaragnense.

## Saturday Morning, Sept. 6.

ARMY REGISTER.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THEARMY.

-A general court GENERAL COURT MARTIAL. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—A general court martial has been in session during the week, investigating such offences as might be brought before it. The following officers constituted the court: Brig. Gen. Fry, Col. M. B. Skerret, Major J. C. O'Neal, and Second Lieut. W. H. Mathews. Adjutant Dan. Lathorp acted as Recorder.

INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES. — Company C. First Light Infantry, has been merged into Company D, with Captain James C. Jamieson, commanding.

CHANGE OF LETTER.—The letter of Capt. Williamson's company is changed from C to E; and that of Captain O'Keefe's company from E to D.

AID-DE-CAMP TO THE GENERAL.—Captain Frank Mahon has been transferred from the Commissary Department to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

## MEXICO AND SPAIN-DUTY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The combination between the northern States against Nicaragua has failed. For some reason unknown to the public, the actuality of war no longer exists on our northern frontier. Leon is at ent open to the occupation of the forces of the Republic; and if the Commander-in-Chief does not garrison that place, it is because there exists no necessity that he should send a battalion away before the soldiers are paid off. At present the Pay Master General is busily engaged in making pay ments as fast as the pay rolls can be made out; but the unsettled condition of the country, the rapid transition of affairs, the many accounts that naturally accrue in time of war, have all conspired to retard that settlement which the commander is so anxious should be made with the army.

The failure of the combination in the North, was a political necessity, forced upon Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador, not more by the open discontent of the people than by the fear, now freely expressed, that Spain will make an attempt to subjugate Mexice, and ultimately the whole of her American possessions. An agent from Guatemala had enlisted the sympathies of Mexico against Gen. Walker. About this time the treason of Rivas occurred, and he had been granted permission to recruit forces in that State to serve against this Republic. But on the receipt of certain news from Europe that Spain seriously con templated a war with Mexico, President Alvaraez revoked the authority to enlist soldiers in that State, and until a full explanation was offered, it was thought a war would arise between Mexico and Guatemala. But the matter was explained, and as a matter of course, Guatemala felt equally interested as Mexico, that every possible energy should be left with Alvaraez to repel Spanish aggression on Mexico. These facts have nothing to do with us other than to originate a matter between Nicaragua and Mexico, which must be settled before the State can entertain anything but coolness towards that Republic.

It is impossible to conjecture how much truth may be attached to the reported intentions of the Spanish government. Whatever these intentions were, previous to the existing revolution at home, just new Spain is so fraught with internal convulsions that no apprehension need be entertained on this side the Atlantic of an attack from her now too busily occupied soidiery. For the future, however, when her government may become stable from an alliance with the house of Bonaparte; -when French force thall be a ided to her obstinacy, it is impossible to determine what action she may take to realize her long cherished hope of renewed sovereignty over her former colonies, in America. The knowledge of these hopes, and a long acquaintance with the headlong persistency of the Spanish race, creates a reasonable fear in the Mexican Republic that it will not be long before Spanish guns will come face to face with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The possibility, too, that France may afford secret assistance, creates the greater danger and the more urgent necessity for defensive preparation. The same cause which should create apprehen-

sion in Mexico, ought not to be alien to Nicaragua. If Spain desires to re-establish her sovercignty over one portion of her former dependencies in this quarter, why should not her ambition covet the whole of them? If she attempts and last, from Virgin Bay, bringing up several passensucceeds in subjugating Mexico, would she not gers and considerable freight.

Central America, for the same end? The lust for power does not cease when dominion s attained; but experience proves that success only aggravates the desire. Spain has no intention to limit her conquest to Mexico, but she will carry her arms to the extreme point of South America, if success ful resistance is not made.

It then devolves upon Nicaragua to determine her line of conduct. If the conflict must be forced upon us-if we are really in danger of Euro pean domination-does it not stand us in hand to concert with other States, what is best to be done to avert the horrors that may result from the victorious re-establishment of Spanish dominion on this Isthmus? As the leading nation of Central America, as the representative of freedom, as the exemplar of adjoining States, it is the duty of Nicaragua to interpose her power between Spain and the conquest of Mexico. It is our duty to make war upon Nicaragua, or in other words, assist in defending the freedom of Spanish America; and to do this successfully, we should coun sel a burial of all differences and a united effort to repel assault. As one stick may be easily broken when separated from the bundle, so one State, unassisted by its confederates, will fall an easy vic tim to the power of Spain; and having this union in view, we should not exult that the Northern league has failed, but rather look upon it as an interposition of Providence, guiding all the States to a reunion, under one firm and inflexible head, in opposition to anything like interposition from Eu-

### BATTLE OF VIRGIN.

On the 3d of September, 1855, Gen. William Walker, with forty-five riflemen, a surgeon, and some few native troops, was attacked in Virgin Bay, by five hundred and forty of the best native troops in Central America, under the command of Gen. Guardiola. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in the entire and complete rout of the attacking party. Of Guardiola's force eightysix were killed on the spot, several wounded who were brought in after the fight, and only ninetyseven got back to the town of Rivas, without arms, and of whom, thirty afterwards died of their wounds. At a minimum three hundred must have been killed, and died in the woods and at Rivas, of wounds received in the fight. Gen. Walker had none of his force killed, and but nine woulded, all of whom recovered. Of the nine two were riflemen, and seven natives.

The 3d of September, 1856, being the anniversary of this victory, all of the boys who were at the battle, determined to saddle up, and request the General to ride out with them, thinking it the most sober and pleasant method of showing their regard for their much beloved commander. Unfortunately, they were too late, for upon repairing to the General's quarters, they found that he had already gone to ride. It was a great disappointment to them, but they took a gallop to the lake, and on their return, stopped at the sign of the barrel and demijohn, by invitation of Col. Jones, and toasted "The Battle of Virgin Bay and those who were engaged in it." They then rode around the city, by the Church of the Altaba, and back to the Plaza, when by invitation of Col. Anderson, they repaired to the Walker House, and again toasted the event of the 3d of September, 1855. Afterwards, by invitation of Col. Jones they brought up at his residence, where seated around his table with plenty of brandy, water and cigars, many incidents connected with the campaign were related, many amusing anecdotes told, and a good time had generally up to ten o'clock, P. M., when they dispersed each to their respec tive quarters.

We give the names of the gentlemen in town on Wednesday, who were present at the fight of Virgin.

Col. A. Jones, Capt. J. V. Hoof, Lieut. R. Gardner, Charles Fisher.

Capt. D. R. Bailey, Capt. Geo. M. Leonard, James Small. John Moore, Col. John Markham, Wm. E. Moody, Samuel Kennedy, Lieut. Wm. Matthews, Wm. Anderson,

DESERVED COMPLIMENT .- The Masaya Herald says that Mrs. Dusenbury, wife of Major Dusenbury, now in command at Masava, was the first American lady that ever ascended to the summit of the volcano of Masaya. We believe Mrs. Dusenbury was not only the first American lady that ever ascended this volcano, but that she was the first lady that ever broke the monotony of Masaya life by becoming a resident in its midst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.—The San Carlos. Captain Errickson, arrived at this port on Monday

CONFISCATED PROPERTY. In the course of a week or two we shall publish

a description of many of the valuable estates in

the Department of Rivas, now advertised in El

Nicaraguense as subject to confiscation. Our es-

pecial correspondent is at present engaged in a visit to that Department; and being a gentleman. of much discernment and acquaintance with correspondence, we may promise a faithful and reliable account of the property liable to sale. He will report upon the situation and capacities of the haciendas, their present growth and the crops they might produce if owned and directed by experi enced farmers. Embraced in the list will be found ranches growing cacao, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, corn, bananas and plantains. Besides these staple articles of production, on these ranches may be found many fruits and vegetables too numerous to mention. The present condition of these estates is such that a practical man might at once take hold, and with the first year realise an abundant yield; not such a crop, however, as he might produce in the second and third years, with the superior machinery and education of American invention and intellect. The manner of growing corn in this state is to make a small round hole in the ground, in which the grain is deposited. It is then left to grow as best it can, without any assistance except one or two weedings. As a matter of course nature will not do everything, and the result is, a growth of stalk from three to five feet high, bearing nothing but small "nubbins," to use a farmer's term. We appeal to the agriculturists, if, when such is the case, he might not expect with proper sub-soil ploughing and judicious hoeing and hilling, an ear of corn equal in every respect to the Indiana or western product. So it is with every other species of planting; and even with this indifferent training, the sugar-cane of this State challenges a comparison with that of Louisana or Texas. The stalk is usually an inch and a half and two inches in thickness, growing to the height of eight and ten feet, closely jointed and very juicy. The stubble is never superseded, but is allowed to grow on for a generation. At such a disadvantage, and with hardly an apology for mills, the sugar of Nicaragua is almost equal on its first boiling, to the best chrystalized sugar sold in New Orleans. The grain is pure and clear, and we have seen specimens perfectly transparent, which were never subjected to any regular process of chrystalization. A. gentleman from Mississippi, who has lived in Leon, also informs us that the sugar used in that section of the State is not only equal in every respect to the best Louisiana table sugar, but that it is sold cheaper. Not noly does the country present an aspect most favorable to the agriculturist in all the above respects, but it is undeniably one of the best grape-growing states in the world. The priests informs us that many years ago the grape was cultivated to considerable extent, and wine produced superior even to the celebrated Catalonia brand. The Spanish government, however, in a jealous mood, ordered all the vines to be cut up and the manufacture of wine to be suspended. After the revolution of independence the country became involved in such a state of anarchy and consequent uncertainty, that no efforts were made to re-commence the cultivation of grape; and a look at the wasted ranches and decayed buildings that mark the State's gradual decline, will at once convince the most skeptical that this is the only reason why there are no vineyards in Nicaragua at present. At every point the signs of decay are manifested, and even the wealthiest haciendas are not free from the reproach. No improvements appear to have been made within the last fifteen or twenty years, except such as were absolutely necessary; and at every footstep exists the sign of a former wealth and population not now known to the State. The Board of Commissioners to determine on the right of the Government to confiscate the property

advertised, is at present in session in this city. Many places have been taken possession of by the officers of the Board, which will probably be given back, as the owners will be able to prove that they were not compromised in any treason against the Republic. But as a matter of justice to the State, and that a lesson may be taught the disaffected, which will be warning to others both here and elsewhere, it is highly proper, in our opinion, that the Board should proceed with closeness and rigor in its investigations. We have to deal with men who are in reality enemies to the State, and who would take the first favorable occasion to declare for continued revolution. Any scheme they could devise, regardless of its honor or its consequences, would be quickly adopted, not only against the Government, but, against unprotected women and children. That considerations of humanity should be extended towards such on Monday.

people is not only unreasonable, but it would be a license to them hereafter. They will not recognise its generosity, but attribute it to some base motive, and in their privacy the Government would be derided as a dupe. We have no fear that the Commission will waver from its important and essential duties: but we have thrown out these general observations as experiences gained from history and every day life.

The Board has already investigated the first case, and its ruling affords a guarantee of its future conduct. In the matter of Bendano, owner of an estate in the department of Rivas, who is accused: of leaving the State contrary to the law, although he proved, just as might have been expected, whatever the Board prescribed that he should prove, still as he did not present the original title papers, the case was set back and he was ordered to bring forward the necessary documents, legally attested by the proper authorities, or his estate be confiscated.

This is the only safe rule, that where it is at all possible, the Court should insist upon having written instruments instead of oral testimony, on all matters pertaining to titles to real estate-It is then impossible, except by forgery, to defraud

#### DINNER TO SOULE.

On Saturday the 30th inst., a dinner was given by Captain Frazer, of the Nicaraguan Army, in compliment to the Hon. Pierre Soulé, who was about to depart for his home in the United States. There were about twenty persons present, among whom were Brigadier General Fry, N. A.; Col. Wheeler, American Minister; Hon. Pierre Soulé; Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant General, N. A.; Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, N. A.; Major Crane, Acting Postmaster General; Col. Mark B. Skerret, F. R.: Col. Jones. Paymaster. General, N. A.; Mr. John Tabor of El Nicaraguense; Mr: Charles Callahan, of the Customs Department, and in fine, all the departments of the civil and military government were represented The dinner was got up in a very excellent manner, and included some of the rarest vegetable productions, as well as the choicest viands, and very good wines.

Brigadier General Fry presided, supported on his right by the Hon. Bierre Soulé, and on his left by the United States Minister.

After the more substantial part of the entertainment had been disposed of, toasts to the President. of the Republic, the Hon. Pierre Soulé, the American Minister, the giver of the entertainment, the heads of the various Departments of the Government, and many of the gentlemen present were proposed, drank, and responded to with much gusto.

General Fry presided with his usual grace; Soulé displayed such eloquence upon Nicaraguan affairs as plainly showed the interest he took in them, and Col. Wheeler was, as usual, brilliant, and witty. It would be useless to endeavour to describe Captain Frazier's style, we shall not therefore, attempt it. It is sufficient to say that he performed the part of "mine host," with eclat to himself, and to the satisfaction of his guests.

The company separated at seven o'clock to attend at the President's Levee.

DEPARTURES. - The steamer San Carlos left this port on Tuesday last, for the San Juan river, with the intention of connecting with the New Orleans steamer.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé took his departure on the San Carlos, and was attended to the beach by a large number of friends. In company with Mr. Soulé, Col. Fisher, Col. Muncosas, and Lieut. G. W. Gist took their departure for the United States.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LAKE VESSELS .- Attention is directed to the notice of Charles Callahan, in another column, advertising all persons navigating the Lake of Nicaragua, and the river San Juan, that hereafter they must take out licenses for their vessels before they can engage in trading on the aforesaid waters.

PERSONAL.-Col. John B. Markham, lately in command of the Meridional Department, arrived in town on Monday, by the San Carlos, and is still in the city. Lt. Col. A. Rudler, in command at Castillo, also came up a passenger, but left next day on the return trip of the boat.

CHANGE OF HEAD QUARTERS .- Brig. General Hornsby in command of the Meridional Department, has removed his head quarters from San Juan del Sur to Rivas.

GONE TO SAN CARLOS.—Capt. Frank Thompson has been ordered to San Carlos, with Company F, First Light Infantry. He left on the steamer

The necessity for some such a regulation as is contemplated by the decree can only be appre iated by those familiar with the present confused condition of real property in this state. The best advocates in the city are wholly ignorant as to the validity of any title now existing; and in fact, possession seems to be the only right acknowledged by the vicinity. The traditions of the country will have to be relied on to prove many rights, but these traditions should be investigated and acknowledged as quickly as possible. And to this end, it is necessary that all titles should be recorded in some public office, open to the inspection of all; and those who can make no show or proof of title, will have to forfeit what they have но ground to occupy, or else suffer for their negligence. The government, as a proper parent, will not enforce its decrees strictly against the poor and ignorant, for they are always-and more particularly in state such as this was previous to the entrance of Gen. Walker-at fault in perfecting their rights; but from the wealthy and intelligent, who will take advantage of all circumstances to advance their own interests, the State will demand clear and unimpeachable evidences of title. Many estates are now mortgaged to the enemies of the Republic, and as a matter of justice these encumbrances should be in the hands of the State; but it is well know that the psesent absence of Records will be taken advantage of to defraud the government of all such dues.

Another happy effect of this measure will be to bring the most obstinate of partizans to a recognition of the authority of the government, or he will have to pay for his perversity by a sequestration of his property. Record offices will be established immediately in all Departments of the State, and those who do not present their titles within six months, will rest under the penalties of the decree. The blindest man in the state can and must see that the present government is permanent; and although as a matter of opinion he might wish it otherwise, still, as a matter of fact, in the recording of his title, he will substantially recognise the permanency of existing affairs.

INDIAN FESTIVITIES .- The Indians about Masaya held a festival last Saturday, Sunday and Monday. A large number of them turned out dressed in the fanciest of fixins, and kicked up their heels in the most ludicrous of fashion. Marks and paints were in demand, says the Herald, and the occasion was one of unusual jollification.

PACK TRAINS .- Tom Mosely has invented a train of mules with which he can connect the towns of Granada and Masaya, in about six hours. It is in contemplation to extend the benefits of the invention to Managua. Beef, pork, hard bread, beans and "sich like" communications, are forwarded regularly over the line.

MASAYA RACES FOR SEPTEMBER .- The Herald says the races at Masaya are about to commence, and advises persons at a distance to be early in at-

ALL QUIET.—The Masaya Herald says that its correspondent at Managua represented every thing as quiet in the direction of Leon. Captain Ellis had just returned from a three days scout, without meeting a sign of opposition.

THE PLAGUE. -There is no doubt but that the cholera is creating great devastation among the soldiers from Guatemala and Honduras, now in

THE MASAYA HERALD .- The second number of the Herald has been received, and is consigned to the most favorable consideration.

Bull Fight.—Unless we have been misinformed there will be one of THE bull fights, somewhere near the Altaba Church to-morrow.

PRESIDENT'S LEVEE .- The President gave his econd levee on the evening of Saturday the 30th ult. The halls were thronged with people who come to pay him their respects, and join in the pleasures of the dance, as well as enjoy the music of our excellent band, which under the able direc tion of Captain Atkins rivals in ability the more pretending ones of the great North-eastern cities. The native ladies, and gentlemen attended in greater numbers than at the previous levee. Among those was the dignified and venerable looking Madame Selva.

Among the gentlemen present were Ex-President Ferrer, Hon. Pierre Soulé, Col. Wheeler, A. M., General Carrascosa, and Brigadier General Fry. The dancing commenced at eight o'clock and continued until eleven, when a short recess occurred in order to allow those who desired it to partake of the refreshments, which were very plentifully supplied. After the lunch the dance was continued until about twelve o'clock at which time the company retired.

The President looked in good health, and was in excelledt spirits. Although he did not dance, he seemed to take considerable interest in those who did. He sevoted the greater part of the evening to those who were desirous of listening to his entertaining conversation.

CONFIRMATION OF BAPTISM .- On Monday the Cathedral was filled with mothers, bringing in their arms their infant children to be confirmed by the reverend padre Vijil. During a stated period, the parents baptise infants, and at the expiration of the time all the little ones are collected together and they are confirmed in their baptism by the Bishop. Such was the occasion of last Monday, and those who did not see it, surely lost a sight. Imagine three hundred children, the majority of the number, too, just able to cry, and you still have but a partial conception of the scene enacted in the Cathedral on Monday. Children were crying, mothers were weeping, men were pouting, nurses were growling, boys were chattering, and the padre was blessing. To hear your own voice was an impossibility; and to understand what was going on, required great perseverance in looking over the heads of old women and cross-grained nurses. But the little ones had to suffer, and though dressed in their prettiest toggery, they still made their complaints audible to the crowd.

HEALTHY .- There was really but one death from fever or sickness in Masaya during the month of August. One man was accidentally killed, and another died from cholera, making in all three deaths in that garrison for one month. It is said the police regulations of Masaya are very superior, while the hospital is admirably situated.

DEPARTURES.-We were unable last week to chronicle the departure, on furlough, of Col. Thos. F. Fisher, the talented, and efficient Quarter, mas ter General of the Nicaraguan army. We cannot better express our desires relative to him, than by hoping he may meet the "good time coming."

SALUTE.—A salute of seven guns was fired on the Plaza on Wednesday, in honor of the victory achieved by the Americans at Virgin Bay, under General Walker, over the Servile forces of this State, commanded by Santos Guardiola, now President of Honduras.

To the Memory.—The Cubans in this city commemorated by High Mass, in the Cathedral, on Monday last, their reverence for the memory of Crittenden and the fifty brave men who were gar-

roted in Havana six years ago. NEW PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. Merwin Davis, of New York, has invented a new printing press, expeditious in its operation, and of cheap cost. The bed of the press, which is fast, is mounted on a strong column, oscillating form, fixed bearings through the intervention of a crank and connecting rod. The bed consequently moves in a circular path. By this arrangement the necessity of a "track" for the bed is obviated, and a considerable amount of friction is avoided. The bed being counterbalanced, its momentum is overcome without jar or unsteadiness. The impression is produced by the segment of a cylinder, which also oscillates from a fixed point. In printing, the cy-lindrical surface of the segment and the plain or flat surface of the bed move forward in concert, being geared together to prevent slurring; but they disengage on the completion of the impression, and permit the segment to return, with the printed sheet, to its starting point in advance of the bed, which moves forward until the whole form has passed under the inking rollers.

We extract the following description of that illustrious personage, the Mosquito King, from a work recently published by a new York Artist, describing a tour through a part of his sable majesty's dominions, and life at the capitol of this much talked of monarchy. Few can read it without being struck with its apparent truthfulness, and perceiving the real power which governs Mosquitia:

Mosquita:

"Rising early on the morning subsequent to my arrival, I started out to see the sights of Bluefields. Following a broad path, leading to a grove of cocoa-nut trees, which shadowed over the river, tall and trim, I met a white man, of thin and and serious visage, who eyed me curiously for a moment, bowed slightly, and passed on in silence. The distant air of an Englishman, on meeting an American, is generally reciprocated by equally frigid formality. So I stared coldly, bowed stiffly, and also passed on. I smiled to think what a deal of affection had been wasted on both sides, for it of affection had been wasted on both sides, for it would have been unnatural if two white men of affection had been wasted on both sides, for it would have been unnatural if two white men were not glad to see each other's faces in a land of ebony like this. So I involuntarily turned half round, just in time to witness a similar evolution on the part of my thin friend. It was evident that his thoughts were but reflections of my own, and being the younger of the two, I retraced my steps, and approached him with a laughing 'Good morning!' He responded to my salutation with an equally pregnant 'Good morning,' at the same time raising his hand to his ear, in token of being hard of hearing. Conversation opened, and I at once found I was in the presence of a man of superior education, large experience, and altogether out of place in the Mosquito metropolis. After a long walk, in which we passed a rough broad structure, surmounted by a stumy pole, supporting a small flag—a sort of hybrid between the Union Jack and the "Stars and Stripes"—called by Mr. Bell the "House of Justice," I accepted his invitation to accompany him home to coffee.

"His house was a plain building of rough boards, with several small rooms, all opening into the principal apertment, in which I was invited to sit

"His house was a plain building of rough boards, with several small rooms, all opening into the principal apartment, in which I was invited to sit down. A sleepy-looking black girl, with an enormous shock of frizzled hair, was sweeping the floor, in a languid, mechanical way, calculated to superinduce yawning, even after a brisk morning walk. The partitions were hung with many prints, in which "Her Most Gracious Majesty" prints, in which "Her Most Gracious Majesty" appeared in all the multiform glory of steel, lithograph, and chromotint. A gun or two, a table in the corner, supporting a confused collection of books and papers, with some ropes, boots, and iron grapnels beneath, a few chairs, a Yankee clock and a table, completed the furniture and decoration of the room. I am thus particular in this inventory for reasons which will observed coration of the room. I am thus particular in this inventory, for reasons which will afterward

At a word from Mr. Bell, the torpid black girl appear. At a word from Mr. Bell, the torpid black girl disappeared for a few moments, and then came back with some cups and a pot of coffee. I observed that there were three cups, and that my host filled them all, which I thought a little singular, since there were but two of us. A faint, momentary suspicion crossed my mind, that the female polypus stood in some such relation to my host as to warrant her in honoring us with her company. But, instead of doing so, she unceremoniously pushed open a door in the corner, and curtly ejaculated to some unseen occupant, 'Get moniously pushed open a door in the corner, and curtly ejaculated to some unseen occupant, 'Get up!' There was a kind of querulous response, and directly a thumping and muttering, as of some person who regarded himself as unreasonably disturbed. Meanwhile we had each finished our first cup of coffee, and were proceeding with a second, when the door in the corner opened, and a black boy, or what an American would be apt to call, a 'young darkey,' apparently nineteen or twenty years old, shuffied up to the table. He wore only a shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, and cotton pantaloons, scarcely buttoned at all. He noided to my entertainer with a drawling 'Mornin' sir!'

twenty years old, shuffied up to the table. He wore only a shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, and cotton pantaloons, scarcely buttoned at all. He nodded to my entertainer with a drawling 'Mornin' sir!' and sat down to the third cup of coffee. My host seemed to take no notice of him, and we continued our conversation. Soon after, the sloven youth got up, took his hat, and slowly walked down the path to the river, where I afterward saw him washing his face in the stream.

"As I was about leaving, Mr. Bell kindly volunteered his services to me, in any way they might be made available. I thanked him, and suggested that, having no object to accomplish except to 'scare up' adventures and seek out novel sights, I should be obliged to him for an introduction to the king, at some future day, after Antonio should have succeoded in rejuvenating my suit of ceremony, now rather rusty from saturation with salt water. He smiled faintly, and said, as for that matter, there need be no delay; and, stepping to the door, shouted to the black youth by the river, and beckoned to him to come up the bank. The youth put on his hat hurriedly, and obeyed. 'Perhaps you are not aware that is the king?' observed my host with a contemptuous smile. I made no reply, as the youth was at hand. He took off his hat respectfully, but there was no introduction in the case, beyond the quiet observation' George, this gentleman has come to see troduction in the case, beyond the quiet observa-tion' 'George, this gentleman has come to see you; sit down!'
"I soon saw who was the real 'king' in Blue-

"I soon saw who was the real 'king' in Bluefields. 'George,' I think, had also a notion of his own on the subject, but was kept in such strict subordination that he never manifested it by words. I found him shy, but not without the elements of an ordinary English education, which he had received in England. He is nothing more or less than a negro, with hardly a perceptable trace of Indian blood, and would pass at the South for "'a likely young fellow, worth about twelve hundred dollars as a body-servant!'"

(The name of His Musmito Majesty is George

(The name of His Musquito Majesty is George William Clarence.)

OFFICIAL.

# DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 40.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Department of State and Interior Relations,

Granada, August 30, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been leased to dictate the following degree:

Deleased to dictate the following decree:
The Government in virtue of the decree issued on the 29th inst., DECREES:

Article 1. Appointed Recorder for the Oriental Department, Mr. Angus Gillis.
Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Granada, August 30th, 1856.
WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you or your information and proper action swatting acknowledgement of the same.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 41.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Department of State and Interior Relations.
Granada, September 2, 1856.
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been bleased to dictate the following decree:
THE GOVERNMENT:
It being necessary in conformity with the decree.

heing necessary in conformity with the decree issued on the 29th ultimo, to appoint a Recorder for the Southern Department, it is DECREED:

Article 1. Appointed Recorder for said Department, Mr. Augustus H. Wheeler.
Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom.

Granada, September 2, 1856.

WM. WALKER. By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting receipt.

No. 42.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Department of State, Interior Relations.

Granada, Sept. 5, 1856.

ir.—The Supreme Executive Power has been

pleased to dictate the following decree.
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its

inhabitants:

To promote industry and prevent the idleness which leads to vice, disorder and crime, in virtue of his authority

DECREES :

Article I. All vagrants may be arrested by any officer, civil or military, of the Republic; and when arrested shall, as early as convenient, be brought before the Prefect, Sub-prefect, Governor of Police, or Alcalde, in order that the fact of vagrancy may be established.

Art 2. If the authority before which the party arrested is brought, decide that he is a vagrant, the offender shall be sentenced to forced labor on the public works for not less than one, nor more

the public works for not less than one, nor more than six months.

Art. 3. All persons are declared vagrants who, without any visible means of livelihood remain idle, without seeking employment, for the space of

idle, without some fifteen days.

Art. 4. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada this 5th of Sept. 1856.

WM WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Interior Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

FERRER Minister of State.

No. 43.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Department of State, Hacienda and Public
Credit, Granada, Sept. 5, 1856.
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been
pleased to dictate the following:
The Government in virtue of its authority
DECREES:

DECREES:
Article 1. All owners or masters of schooners, sloops, bungoes, boats or any other vessels navigating the interior waters of the State, must be registered at the Custom House in Granada, for which will be charged the sum of fifty cents. The register must be made within fifteen days after the publication of this degree.

Art 2. All vesselsmust immediately on arrival, re port at the Custom House with their manifests, and no goods will be landed without a permit from the Custom House.

Custom House.

Art 3. If at anyport, there should be no officer of customs, the commander of the port is authorized to act as such, for which he shall receive one-halt of the fees entitled by law, and the other half he shall remit monthly to the collector at Granada.

Art 4 All vessels of whatever description navigating the San Juan del Norte river, must produce from the custom house officer at the port of departure, a clearance and certified manifest, for which he shall be charged the sum of——.

the custom and certified manifest, and a clearance and certified manifest, shall be charged the sum of——.

Art 5 All bungoes and other small craft navigating the lake, must take out a license, to be renewed every year, for which will be charged one dollar.

Art. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM WALKER.

Communicated to you for your information and proper action. Minister of State.

### Wanted

TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.
pply to THOS. F. FISHER,

Quartermaster-General

# El Aienragnense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 6. ANO SUCH WOLD AS FAIL"

Wa see it asserted by some of the papers received from the United States that, It is almost impossible for the Americans to succeed in the struggle in which they are orgaged in Nicaragua. As may he supposed they are not very lucid in the arguments which they bring to bear upon the tion; many content themselves with the assertion, which they put forth to the world with as much confidence as if it were a self-evident fact.

Now, with all defference to their wisdom, we beg leave to suggest that the Americans in this country know, at least, as much upon the subject as any of their countrymen out of it, and it is their unanimous opinion that the enterprise cannot fail. They feel that in physical force they can casily overcome all that are opposed to them, and that morally, they are almost irresistably superior, as individuals and as a race, to the people systest whom they contend.

Americans here would almost blush to boast of a victory where an equal number were engaged against them, and five to one is not considered au overmatch. That this may not appear a mere idle saying, we need only refer to their superior intellectual capacity in inventing expedients by which to triumph, their vastly superior physical strength, and the great superiority of their offensive weapons, as well as the greater dexterity in their uses. We might also say, with truth, that the most ignorant American has more natural intelligence, than education can possibly confer upon the inferiorly developed Indian, or halfbreed of Contral America.

When after the Mexican war, the people of the United States speculated upon the extraordinary victories of their countrymen, they attributed thum more to their moral than to their physical power, and if that circumstance holds good relative to the Mexicans, who have made considerable advancement in civilization, it is doubly so here.

in the Territories of Oregon, Utah, and Washington, there are, perhaps, a hundred thousand Indiana who are at deadly enmity with the whites, yet the United States government does not think it necessary to send more than two or three hundrad men to combat against them, and hold them in subjection; and in what material particular does the army of Nicaragua differ from the army of the United States? If there is any difference, aterial of the army of Nicaragua, as far as it goes, is the better; for the United States army is composed in a great part of foreigners, whose greatest interest lies in their pay; but here we have mostly Americans, full of the enterprize, provess, and intelligence for which their countrymen are distinguished, and what is of much greater importance, authusiastically devoted to the progress of theirrace, and proud that they are pioneers in the path of its destiny. By such men obstacles are considered a pieasure, and idlences, alone, is dreaded.

But if our countrymen, at home, will look at the history of the struggles of their forefathers, they will find periods in which the struggie they were engaged in, was less promising than the future of the Americans in this country. They will find that their revolutionary ancestors were oftentimes compelled to make forced marches barefooted over crozen ground, and that the condition of Washington's army at Valley Forgo was so deplorable, that the English press, in aerision, taunted them with being obliged to root in the earth, like hogs, tor subsistence, and that they were obliged to burtow in it as a protection against the cold. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, what a gloious triumph they obtained over the army of one of the first powers of the earth!

The battle is not to the, numerically, strong, but to those who combine with their strength, wisdom. An army is but a powerful engine, and that which is conducted by the most intelligent engineer can ne made to produce the greatest results. It was by generalship, and not fighting, that Washington vanquished the hosts of Cornwallis; it was to this that Gen. Scott is indebted for his triumph in Mexico; it is by this that Gen. Walker will ultimately succeed in this country; and as no general has yet accomplished so much by such small is, so, it is probable, when proper means are at his disposal, his career will outshine in brillian ry the most splendid triumphs which have ever proceeded from the womb of human genius.

Lest it might be presumed that we desire to varnish the truth let us look at history. Let us look at how Leonides, with three hundred men, track for pleasant excursion. The rattling houfs ride the horses ourselves.

slew in three days, twenty thousand Persians, and kept in check millions of barbarians under Xerxes Let ps look at how Alexander, with searchly enough nep to garrison a respectable city, scattered the hosts of Darius, and in the short space of about five years, conquered all, the then known world: and how he cried when there were no more worlds to conquer with the same band. Let us look at how Ceaser, with a legion, or two of Gauls, brought the proud city of the Seven Hills—the arbitress of the destinies of the world-to his feet. Let us look at how a simple country girl-the maid of Orleans-spatched France from the very verge of destruction, overcome the groud armies of England, and established her country's sightful monarch upon his throne. Let us look at the acheivements of Cromwell, a Napoleon and a Washington, and then reflect upon what a Walker may not do.

It is fully to talk of a failure, or an interruption or a suspension in the progress of a country, or the destinies of a race that has already accomplished so much as ours. All it wants is the ocrasion to act, and the man to direct; and then, it is as impossible for it to fail in the great design for which it was created, as it is for the earth, of its own accord, to turn from the course lute which it was originally hurled by the Great Architect of the Universo.

## AN EVENING ON HORSEBACK.

It is five o'clock, the day is deepening into the shades of approaching night, the market is almos deserted, people are reating on the grassy sward that covers the Plaza, and the drum has called the garrison to dress parade. Columns of mon from the various quarters of the different companies stationed in the city, march into the publie equare, deploying at angles until they have filled their proper places in the line of the parado. The soldiers are there-firm, solid and silentmen of the revolution, whose services no other commander thin William Walker could keep banded together as the army of Nicaragua if linked-with the destinies of a great cause and a poculiar leader. They are resting on their grounded arms, but, though motionless as ma chines without motive power, they are not thoughtless. Three hundred busy intellects are working in those armed ranks; and each man is capable of commanding a squadron of the bired soldiery of Europe. Unconstrained by force, unawed by fear, uniafluenced by affection, inditterent, almost to reward, the soldiers of the Rifle Battalion have collisted under Gen. Walker, have endured with him the privations of one year's campaign-have met death and victory in the cause of Nicaraguan independence, and yet the living are here in Granada to day, the same impassable, incomprehensible instruments of destiny-the same great workers in the revelations of progress and democracy. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the cowardly fear that balts to talk of failure -the foundation of this Republic is built upon grave yards filled with dead recollections that will people the State with armed legions. The battalion is formed and the parade commenced.

Now horsemen come upon the ground. From very street, come forth the prancing steeds of firmly seated conestrians. Business is over, and is is time for relaxation. Most of the officers and gentlemen attached to the various departments of government, have purchased fine horses, and in the cool of the afternoon, while the windows along the streets are filled with señoritas, and a refreshing breeze is blowing from the lake, they appear dashing down to the beach, or riding in couples through the most populous parts of the city.

While the parade lasts, however, the horsemen generally draw up in line on the left flank of the battalion, and wait until the General Orders are read and the music is over. While the band is playing, the dullest horses in the crowd become lively, and as the last scrains fall from the instruments, they dash off through the divergent colwans of soldiers, and for the time a casual observor would think we had the gayest set of horses this side the deserts of Arabia. It is lively, indeed, and made more so by the education of the animals, which are all taught a very lively and graceful pace. Without doubt we have a superior kind of riding horse in Granada; and we are sure the Americans place great store upon them, from the prices demanded for good goers. From one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars is asked for the most valuable pacers, and when it is considered how tight the money market is, it will be realized that this sum equals three and six hundred dollars in other cities.

The crowd of equestrians ride down to the lake, where a sandy beach shore offers a long and even

of the horses, falling on the sandy course, sound like drops of rain on the roof; while the roar of the waves besting upon the shore resembles the wind and storm about the corners and against the shut. ters. A bungo dots the distant horison, another is running into the land, and a third is already discharging her cargo of wood, potatoes, com, nuts, chickens, pigs, grain, tobacco, sugar, or whatever else the country produces. A steamer sits sullenly upon the waters, unmoved by the short and broken billows, while a schooner gracefully rides the curling waves a short distance tom the wharf. Women are about washing, and scores of all sexes are bathing in the tepid waters. Down the beath a party is busily engaged hewing out the elbows for a schooner, another crowd is repairing a hulk, a third is launching a bungo, and a fourth is preparing to start for the islands on a trading trip. A herd of cattle or a drove of horses is driven up from the grazing ranches, or a fisherman comes along with a string three feet long filled with perch. By and bye all hands collect on the ruins of the old fort, at the harbormuster's office, and after due enquiry is made for the news, the crowd again returns to the city, where the Calle Real is the principal attraction. Racing is now the order of the day, and after several scrub-matches, probably a purse of a thousand dollars is made up and run for. Thus ends the excitement. The night is

near at hand, and there is no pleasure in traversing the uneven streets of Granada after datk. Single norsemen, each one putting his horse to his pret tiest, start off in every direction, and with a round turn through the principal streets, the stable is made. Thus ends an evening on horseback in Granada. -----

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By Titas BRICKS.

It may appear paradoxical, but I assert, even though Shakspeare says to the contrary, that, it is easier to get into a tight place than to get out of it. Have had, during the last week, a very violent attack of the shorts. The first symptoms manifested themselves by an ondeavour to escape from the boot of a bar-keeper—through discovering too

# "The last of the shiners Had faded and gone."

Did'nt like to give up to the disease, tried my h in a new place, but now the maindy exhibit ed itself in its worst form, by having its victim's legs placed between two logs, with peculiarly shaped niches, which may be seen occasionally upon If there is anything Bricks ever tried to avoid, it is being brought conspicuously before the public. And although I can say with pride that I am a native of the State in which I was born, I trust I shall never allow my vanity to so far outrun my judgment, as, to boast of the stochs out of which I came (lately.) Was to have remained in my public capacity for nine hours, but received a remittance of the greater part of the engagement, and returned into private life. I proposed to the Captain, who had received a remittauce by the last mail, to put our two remittances together, and divide equally; but, having never read Fourier, he don't go very much on the communist principle, and refused. Have a strong tendency to gravitate toward the script-uresobtained a small volume for pocket uses, and set up as a sporting man. Don't make a serious business of sport, as some do, but go in for fun. The Captain had just purchased a beautiful black charger, whose limbs were very small, but whose bottom was very great. Thought I'd take the Captain down by beating him in a race. Determined to buy a horse of much metal, and, therefore, chose an iron grey. He was rather an unpretending looking animal, but some idea of his capacity may be formed when I say that, on the very first night he managed to dispose of two bushels of corn. He was quite small, had beautiful ears, which were very long and slender, and had a very handsome black stripe running along the entire length of his back. The native from whom I bought him said his name was Burro .but as I don't understand any Spanish, except the pure Castillian, and that he might become somewhat accustomed to English, I made up my mind to change his name. The Captain suggested calling him after myself, and thus do both an honor. This concluded we made a match to compete in a race of six hundred yards, for one thousand dollars in script, or its equivalent-fifteen hundred in cash.

Extries-Iron Grey "Titas Bricks" out of Lone Star, by The Back Door, against the Captain's "Black Coat" out of Elbows, by Wear and Tear. Catch weights-gentlemen riders. Agreed to

When the horses were brought to the score they looked in excellent condition. The iron grey appeared to be east in a beautiful mould, of excollent metal, and the Black Coat had all the fine points and peculiarities of the stock out of which it came. The judges were stationed in their proper places; and, to show their disinterestedness. both of them bet considerable amounts upon thr horse they supposed would win.

Both animals, in order to try the ground, cantered slowly over; the track was in fine condition, and they made ready for the start.

In order to decide who should have the incide of the track, the riders, happening to have no change in their pockets, spit upon one side of a flat stone, and went "wet or dry" for the choice. Bricks who has a strong antipathy to dryness, called out "wet" and won. Having learned that my horse had been in the Quartermaster's yard, I chose that side of the street, supposing that he would know the place, and put forth all his might to get away from it. I noticed, too, a smile of triumph upon the Captain's lips, and resolved to humble him by beating him a long distance.

The word was given, and Titus Bricks in his ragerness to press firward lesped at first so far that his legs could not withstand the shock of falling so far to the earth, and unfortunately came down upon his side, and Black Coat, mistaking the direction turned, ran the other way. By the anciet. ance of four men who kindly volunteered their aid Titas Bricks was lifted again upon his legs, and the Captain, having run his borse against an old woman that was crossing the street, succeeded in stopping him without doing injury to either party.

Came again promptly up to the mark, both hor

ses shaking through excess of nervous energy and apparently eager for contention in the great struggle. Again the word go was announcedthe start was even, and the animals got off in gailant style; but coming to the Quartermaster's gat-Titas Bricks bolted, and dashed through the front courtway into the back yard. Here the gentlemanly officers of that department kindly assisted in carrying him out, and placing him on the track. The Black Coat had now got a long way ahead, and it was evident that the chances were strongly against Bricks. One hundred to fifteen were offered against him without takers. The rider of Bricks made up his mind not to lose without a struggle, and setting firmly on his saddle put his horse to its utmost speed. Before he had gone many yards he had the satisfaction of socing the Black Coat come to a sudden stop-in passing one of the streets he had seen the green grass on the plaza, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Captain to keep him in his course, he turned off. and was in a moment feeding upon the green herbage. Titas Bricks had now the prospect of an easy victory, but his animal could not resist the attractions of the Custom House. As there happens to be some strong men in that institution he was not permitted to remain long there, and when he again got upon the course, he observed the Captain spplying the persuaders to his Black in a manner which showed plainly he asked no odds of anybody. As we metagain at the corner, without either having the advantage, the race was continued, and the horses ran furiously side by side uptil I lost my whip. The Captain now had a great advantage were it not that, remembering my horse had a heavy switch tail, I reached back for the switch, and with it, urged him on until he shot like an arrow passed the Captein's horse-which was amusing himself by endeavoring to climb the ascent which leads to the post office—coming in an easy winner of the heat and race—time 30 minutes and 21 seconds.

But as if bound to do the thing up brown, my nag refused to stop at the proper place, and continued to run until he came to the commissariat offices. Here he made a sudden turn for the Attaba Church, while I, not desiring to ride so far, continued in a straight course towards the ravine, and in order to show my agility I stopped by running my head violently into the ground, making a grand display of stars and fire-works visible in every direction

The result of this extraordinary contest may be summed up as follows:

After this exciting and closely contested race, the noble horse Titas Bricks performed a feat which his proprietor will bet ten thousand dollars in script, or fifteen thousand in cash has never been equalled by any other horse, and will never be excelled. As soon as his rider was again lifted upon him, he ran back through his entire pedigree -entered the Lone Star again by the Back Door.

#### [Original.] ADVENTURES OF A NIGHT.

I was one evening, last week, invited to the house of a triend-an officer who holds a high position in the Nicaraguan army—to taste the flavor of an excellent quality of tea he had received by the last steamer from New York, and ness away a few hours in agreeable conversation; or a rubber or two at whist. The triend, whose guest I had the honor to be, is naturally one of those full-souled men, whose brilliant conversational powers enchain the listener, and lead his thoughts captive at will. The delight of listening to him talk is, I imagine, somewhat akin to the pleasures described hy the opium-caters of the East- the spirit is lifted into a higher, and infinitely purer sphere, and by some indescribable psychological power he can make his listeners, perhaps unconsciously, lose their personal identity, and feel, for the time, as if they were but a part of himself-suscentible of all the pleasures and exhilerations of his exquisitely organized unture, but unable to originate, or conceive thought while under the magic influence of his brilliant genius, and powerful imagination.

The wife of my friend was his veritable alter ego, or as much so as the tenderness, and delicacy of her sex would admit of an approach to mascu If I should call him the sun whose extreme reach of thought illuminated the mind of every person within his suhere. I would compare her to the morning star who was not the less brilliant, but whose modesty caused her to give way, and retire in the presence o. the more powerful orb. He was the lightning whose sudden flash startled, and astounded; she the soft fair aurora borcalis which filled the minds of those who saw it with love, and wonder; and which, the more we see of it, the more we admire, and the more we are astonished at its infinite variations, and beauty.

In such company it is not surprising that I should have forgetten myself, and that before I was conscious of the time "the noon of night" was upon me. I arose to depart; my friend offered to secompany me. As we reached the door he suddealy recollected some preserved meats he had also received from the United States. the gift of a friend, and he would not allow me to leave before I had, at least, tasted them. His wife joined in his persussions: I could not do otherwise than consent. At the table my friend again launched out into a subject in which we were both deeply interested—the destiny of Nicaragua—the Flowing picture of its future

"Filled me; thrilled me

With extatic pleasure never felt before; and the daintiness of his potted meats were relished with a gusto Epicurus himself would have envied. How long I remained I am unable to say; but when I reached the street the darkness was so intense that I could not see the houses on the opposite side. My friend who had the countersign offered to accompany me as far as where the guard was stationed, but not wishing to put him to such trouble, at so late an hour. I thanked him, and told him that by going a back street, which was equally as near to my quarters, I would avoid the guard, and save him an unnecessary exposure to the night air. The heavy black clouds which rolled overhead prevented the smallest ray of starlight from straggling to the earth, and the deep rumbling of distant thunder, with a cool brisk gale of wind which was blowing, warned me that a heavy shower was near at hand, and I increased my pace so as to be at home before the rain had begun to fall. Thinking of the pleasure I had enjeyed in the society of my friends I became lost in a revery, and without paying much attention to where I was going, I stumbled, and fell over something like a man. Just as I was falling I heard some very heavy breathing as if two persons were engaged in a desperate struggle, and fancied I could see something glide off into the darkness; before I could regain my feet an adjacent house became suddenly illuminated, and a crowd of about a dozen naked natives rushed out and seized Good heavens! the light of their lanterns revealed to me a man-a native-lying drenched in his gore at my feet, and myself covered with The man had evidently been murdered, and it was evident that I would be accused, and probably punished for the crime. Before I could speak a word the wretches by whom I was surrounded seized me, and forced me into the house I had seen them come out of but one moment be-

The room into which I was ushered strange in appearance, as my pozition was extraordinary. On one side were several human skele tons bound in chains, and suspended by the necks from the beams which supported the roof. On each link of the chains were some allegorical devices, representing generally either some instru-

ment of torture, or a human being in the extreme est agonies. At the end of the room the furthest from the door by which we entered, was a kind of rude altar, on which were figures of men, and anusals of various kinds carved into the most grotesque shapes. One in particular made an impression upon me which time can rever effice. It represented a mother thrusting a spear into the body of her own infant. While I was gazing upon it the figure of the infant began to revolve, and by some mechanical arrangement the mother's mouth opened into a most hideous laugh, and tearing her infant from the point of the instrument of torture, she crushed its bones between her hands, and tearing it to pieces, limb by limb threw its fragments about the room. One of those happened to strike me, and it appeared to have the texture, and general appearance of real littman flesh. My mind was in too great a state of excitement to examine it particularly, for I looked upon the scene as but a representation of what they designed to perform upon myself. other side of the room was a very large oven, and as I turned to look upon it, one of my captors walked in front of it, and touching a secret spring, threw open a pair of doors which revealed a fire burning with intense heat. I could not help think to myself of the four Jews who were thrust into the ficry furnace, and asked myself "are these barbarians about to perform some ancient rite, and am I not to be the sacrifice?" The end of the room at which I entered presented a blank. There was now no vestige of a place of entrance, or egress—the wall was hung with a plain black cloth-emblematic of death.

This observation, and these thoughts scarcely ecupied a second of time. For when the mind of man is in an intense state of excitement. thoughts travel so rapidly that the retrospection of a long life may be crowded into the shortest appreciable space of time.

The heat proceeding from the oven was so rreat that the room soon became, to me, intolerably hot, but the others did not appear to suffer in the least. I was about to beg for a drep of water when two of the savages, whose faces were painted in representation of serpents, centinedes, and scorpions, deliberately approached me, and with all their strength pushed me up to the very edge of the furnace, and there held me. My efforts to release myself were of no avail against their superior strength; I thought I could feel the skin of my face shrivel up, and drop in crisped, and dry pieces upon the floor. If I had the command of my hands I should containly have then put a period to my existence, but they were tied firmly behind me, and I was obliged to remain as they placed me, and suffer all the agonies of being roasted to The blood through my entire system appeared to have turned into streams of liquid fire. and as it coursed through my temples, or throbbed madly through my brain, it burned like liquid iron. My heart seemed like a ball of heated metal whose every pulsation sent a throb of anguish into the remotest parts of my frame.

This suffering was too much for nature to bear, and I could feel that the pain was rapidly lessening; it was evident to me that I was dying, and that nature in its beneficence had so organized me, and perhaps all mankind, so that, at a certain point of suffering all pain ceases, in order to allow the mind of the sinuer a few calm moments, in spite of torture, to reflect upon the passage through the awful chasm that separates the present from the future life, and prepare in some degree for a presentation at the Court before which kings, and beggars, saints, and sinners find equal mercy, and cqual justice.

But it was my misfortune not to be permitted then to die. A deep sepulchral voice arose from beneath the spot upon which I stood, at the sound of which the dry bones of the skeletons shook violently, and appeared to heat time to a sort of quaint song which seemed to consist of ground and sighs of the persons who had already been put to death in this same infernal abode of all that I was taken from before the was diabolical. oven, and marched about the room to the time of this horrid music. It ceased in a few moments. and I was now taken to a chair upon which I was motioned to sit. The seat of the chair was covered with venomous and poisonous reptiles, I hesitated a moment, when four men came and thrust me on by force. I now became aware that the whole chair, instead of being made up of the ordinary materials was constructed of those creatures, which, by some course of training, were made to keep their position until touched by a

which was alone enough to cause death. Again oor; again the bones of the Wolce arose from the skeletons rattled to the same beart-sickening tupe; and again I was compelled to march about the room suffering the most extreme pain from the bites of the reptiles and worms in which I was literally enveloped. This was truly a living -rendored many times more dreadful than the reality, by the consciousness of being deroured piecemeal, and the disgust excited by seeing the furious, and gluttonous animals selze upon, and riot upon the vitals. There was now but one hope, and this brought with it some consulation. It was that I must now certainly die, and that in a few moments my agonies would cease forever. But this hope proved in its turn delusive. My persecutors as if aware of my most secret thoughts now gathered around me in a circle, and touching me with an ointment, the worms and reptiles fall upon the floor, and crawling slowly away, shortly usrumed their former chair-like position.

During the entire period described, there did not appear to be a word spoken by those by whom I was surrounded, and it was a mutter of much surprise to me how they could have understood each other so well, or how they could have anticipated the accident by which I was unfortunately placed in their power. Could they have been aware, I asked, of my visit to the house of my friend, and have contrived the incident in order to seize upon me; or is every American in this country watched, so that, when out late, or alone they can take him at a disadvantage, and thus heap injury, and indignity upon him? How I wished for the revolver I had lorgotten upon my dressing table. What a satisfaction it would have been to have stood there, alone as I was, and defended myself against even such overwhelming odds. With what proud satisfaction could I not have died if I could have first laid two or three of them at my feet. And, even now death was not half so much to be regretted as my inability to defend myself; for it must be borne in mind that my hands were tied behind my back, and that in this position, neither courage, nor strongth avail a

All of a sudden my captors put their cars to the wall, and the floor, as if listening anxiously for something, and in the sudden silence I heard, or fancied I could hear an American sentinel calling for the Sergeant of the guard. Now, or never was my opportunity for an escape. I made a desperate effort to hallos as loud as my lungs would permit; for unless I should succeed in attracting the attention of the guard, the first time, my captors would assuredly put it out of my power to repeat the effort. Collecting all the strength I could and filling my lungs with air, I put forth all my might in the endeavor, but my voice failed me, and the sound I made died into a small whisper before it had passed my lips. Before I could try again I was gagged, and thrown violently to the floor, and all was again silent. In the stillness I could hear the measured troad of those who would release me pass the house; I could even hear their voices; but the heavy instrument in my mouth deprived me of all power of articulation,

After the guard had passed, and my captors rere in no dauger of being molested, they assembled in the centre of the room, and held a hurried consultation. I could not understand a word they said but it soon became evident that the disno-al of me was the subject of their conversation. Turning suddenly around to where I lay they took me up, and tying my hands still more firmly they caught me by the arms, and, advancing to the further part of the room, one of them touched a spot upon the wall-a wide door flew suddenly open-I was dragged through the darkness into what appeared to be a yard overgrown with weeds. Four of those who were with me leaped over a low adobe wall, and those behind catched me up, and threw me bodily over. Fortunately I fell in a favorable position, and was not therefore much hurt. When I had regained my feet I made an attempt to escape, but before I had advanced a half dozen paces I was overtaken, and felled to the earth by a blow from a heavy stick. I must have remained insensible some minutes, for when I recovered my senses I became aware that I was borne rapidly along upon the shoulders of some men.

My fate was now a matter of so much indifference that I made no effort to alter my position. Being carried even to the place of execution is certainly as easy as walking to it, and I preferred

The position I occupied afforded me some little time for reflection, and I concluded that the per person of a different race to those who trained them. As might be expected, the seat crumbled immediately to pieces, and I fell to the floor-cov ered by those deadly animals, the hite of either of sons who now exercised so much cruelty toward

to execute justice upon use according to some old form by which the elves were likely some day to suffer. And when I considered gravely upon the subject they certainly had some shadow of justification on their side. They had, no doubt, heard an exchange of blows between the combatants before I had arrived at the scene of action; and finding me prostrate upon the victim, covered with blood, and no other person near, circumstant ces were un loubtedly very strongly against me. If they had caught the real murderer they would, most p-chably, have treated him as they did me, and, as I could not make myself understood by them, I could not do otherwise than resign myself into the hands of Him without whose permission even a spure w cannot fall to the ground.

The curtain of the night was next occasionelly rolled up by the action of the electric spart, and by its flashes, I could discern that we were passing hurriedly through a dense wood. It was eviden too, that we were ascending a steep hill; while as it appeared, in order to make me as unco able as possible, they climbed with my flut direct ed toward its summit. From the direct supposed we were ascending Momets flashes of lightning increased in Vivilines, and loud peals of thunder shook the earth, ar rather, solid rock beneath us. Presently the rain began to descend in torrents, and as my face was turn ward I was embied to receive as much water in my mouth as greatly relieved my imming thin and caol in some degree the sentation of h which continued to pain me from the time I bad stood before the intense heat of the ferms the rapidity with which we traveled those that carried me fell down frequently, and in the him I cot considerably bruised. Traveling atsuch a pace through thickly tangled briars my flesh was much lacerated, and torn; and although this at any other time would have caused the to make les laines, in the position I then occupied I we not for many worlds like this show that pain in any way effected me. I looked upon it as a trial of American endurance, and determined to show those people what I could suffer without nurmer, as my countrymen had many times before proved to them what they could accomplish in other re

Those by whom I was borne along traveled up the steep ascent with such amuzing rapedity as to atonish me. But they at length become tired of bearing me upon their shoulders, and threw m off with much violence against the ch While two seeksted me upon my fret, the others cut there-bushes, and began to best me with the so as to compet me to came as mat as they use. required no such torture to stimulate me to p forth my utmost power, I kept pace with the Astest, and in a short time a gleam of lightning reresied to me that I was standing on the se of the mountain on the very verge of an awful precipies. We all halted. One of the Indiana immediately kindled a small fire in a crevice beween two rooks, and by its reflected light I could ee that beneath us was the crater of a volcano No ray of light struggled in to diamilie is abyes, which to my mind appeared dark, and serrible.

My musings upon this were suddenly interrupted as I was grasped by four men, a lifth sprinkled me all over with ashes, the pain of which was excruciating to my lacerated flesh, and another picked a brand from the fire, and burned to the very hone certain marks spon my forchead. The whole party now collected about me, seized me in their arms, and bearing me high above their heads, with one long infernal shout of triumph they threw me with all their strongth into the crater. In falling, my sides, and head occasionally hit against the sharp rocks indicting painful wounds, but fortunately before I struck the bottom I awoke, and immediately registered a vow in heaven, that, I would never again be induced to eat sardines, and picaled lobsters after twelve o'clock at night.

A Faw . Noss Larr .- The Placerville Amer-

A Few SCES LEFT.—The Piacerville American, in an article apon mining resources mays;—The question of "What are the chances?" continually being asked by thousanda who desir to come to California, but think it may probable to late. Until the Sierra Newnda is brough the collate. to come to Cantornia, but think it may probably be too late. Until the Sierra Nevada is brought do an to a level with the plains, gold mining will be prosecuted in California. Placers may, to some extent, become exhausted, during this next thirty or fifty years; but the gold-bearing quarts, never, or not until mountains of it can be crushed, and the gold extracted. So that when mountains are crushed under cast-iron stampers, and not till then, will gold mining in California cease.

The next great mining ground will be Nicar-

A Hor Subject for the Season.—The follow-g advertisment appeared in a Worcester paper not long since:

Anto Garcia, Anto Mararco Mauricio Bejarano, Lorenzo Abendano, George Cribera, Garcia

Ramon Garcia,

Tomas Espinoza, House and cattle.
Lorenzo Duézaua, House and Lands.
Jacinto Larious & Brothers, House and Lands.
Agustin Leal, House and two possessions of Land.
Garonimo Morales, House and small Cacao Estate.
Cruz Bilches, House, Land and Cattle.
Franc. Rodriguez, House, Cacao Estate and Lands.
Agustin Bejarano,

""
Jose M. Marenco, House and small Cacao Estate.
Tomas Granados, House and good

""
Cubillo & Brothers, House and Lands in "El
Rosario."
Felipe Avilez, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses

Felipe Avilez, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses
Houses called Salitre.

Jose M. Santos, House and Lands called San

Felipe. Manuel Marenco, House, small Cacao Estate and Lands.

Jose Anto. Vega, House in Potoci, and Extensive

Lands.
Jaunio Herdocio, Estate called Conception.
Jose Ant. Aviles, Houses in Potoci, and Lands.
Beno Martin, House in Pontoci,
Victoriano Chamorro, One half of a small cacao estate,
Jose Ma Briseño, House and Lands,
Saturaino Salamanae.

Saturnino Salamanca, "Ynorente Huete, House in Buenos Ayres and

Lands,

Landa,
Jose Chamorro, House and Lands,
Estanislaus Picado, House and Lands in San
George,
Juan Ortega, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,
Josedo Jesus Huete, ""
Blas Molina, House and Lands
Juan Fardencia, Lands,
Franco Segovia, House and Lands in Buenos
Ayres,

Deserters

A REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any offi-

cer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.

1. 2nd Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 in ches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.

2. Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard weighs 170 pounds—Occupation machinist.

3. George Hamilton—An Isishmen Armaloge 1900.

machinist.

3. George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occu-

plexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.

4. James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

5. John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 pounds—Occupation, cooper.

6. Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.

plexion, large mount, 1005-1
pation, cooper.
7. Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8
inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
T. DOLAN,
Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.
Granada, Sept. 2, 1856.
44-4t

#### Take Notice!

A LL persons are cautioned against buying or in any way taking a piece of scrip for (\$500) five hundred dollars, No. 142, and dated July 29th, 1856, as the same was fraudulently taken from this office and not paid out by any one in this

this office and not pass the office.

The above scrip will not be redeemed, and five dollars cash will be paid to any person returning the same to this office.

ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster-General, N. A.
Garnada, September 1st, 1856.

## David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Bes-

chor's store:
Flour, White-sugar, Gandles, Mackerels, Olive
Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps,
Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter,
Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes. TFRMS: CASH.

## Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date. A. GILLIS, Recorder for the Oriental Department. Oranada, Sept. 6, 1856.

\$250 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN from the undersigned on the 3 st of August last, 1856—

A Land Warrant of 500 acres;
And one piece of Script of \$500, both issued to Augustus Stineger—the Script endorsed to Daniel Flowerer. Also,
One piece of Script of \$500, payable to Francis Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in

Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in

Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in pieces of \$50 each.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named Land Warrant and Script, as notice has been given to the proper authorities to prevent payment of the same, except to the legal

The above reward will be paid in Script to any one delivering the said Land Warrant and Script to Daniel Flowerer, of Granada City, or to John Tabor, proprietor of the Nicaraguense.

DANIEL FLOWERER.

Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua, September 3, 1856.

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

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 Expression will be rede on receipt of merchandize Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandize in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk, and general merchandise will be received on storing. ceived on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
Granada.—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco.
-C. K. Garrison & Co. New York.—Chas. Morgan & Co. Granada, April 12th, 1856.

## MAX, A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

ITN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON

AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALK STORE Hospital street, in front of SanFrancisco Convented Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Dr. Augustus Post

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

## A DRUG STORE.

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

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

## Dr. Augustus Post

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

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco

Granada, June 7, 1856.

## Tabor & Duffy,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings-Southest corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the

JOHN TABOR, }
OWEN DUFFY, }

GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.

#### Costa Rica—Ho!

VESTERDAY, some animated libel on humanity lifted a pistol from my office. The number is 46522, also a small piece chipped from the handle. I will give five dollars for the pistol, and ferty-five for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

TOM MOSELEY,
September 3, 1856.
Wagon-master.

## IMPORTANTE AVISO.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Dapartamento O-riental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lúnes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856. Se requiere por decreto á todas las

personas, que tengan tierras en dicho De-partamento, que se presenten con sus tí-tulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

## Script Lost!

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

CHARLES PARTRIDGE Granada, July 26, 1856.

Parte Española.

## Sábado, Setiembre 6 de 1856

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION: 

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera sercion,.....\$2 50 Cada insercion consecuente,...... 1 50

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

#### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGAA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

EL GOBIERNO,

Aconcecuencia del decreto emitido con fecha 29 del corriente. ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase archivero del Depar-

tamento Oriental, al Sr. Angus Gillis. 2. Comuniquese á quienes corres ponda.—Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

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

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA Secretaria de Estado en el despacho DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 2 de 1856. Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente: EL GOBIERNO,

Debiéndo nombrárse conforme al de-creto emitido en 29 del pasado un ar-chivero para el Departamento Meridio-

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase archivero de dicho departamento al Sr. don Augustos H.

Wheeler.

2. ° Comuniquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Setiembre 2 de 1856.

Guillermo Walker."

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo. Su atento servidor.—FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. SECRETATIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 5 de 1856.

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

decreto siguiente. "El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Para promover la industria y evititar la vagancia que conduce á los vicios, de-sórdenes y crimenes; en uso de sus facultades

## DECRETA:

Art. 1. Cualesquier oficial civil o militar queda facultado para arrestar á todo vago, quien despues de arrestado será remitido á la mayor brevedad pocibie ante el Prefecto, Suprefecto Go-bernador civil ó Alcalde; con el fin de establecer el hecho de vagancia.

Art. 2. Si la autoridad ante quien

sea conducido el arrestado lo declara vago, será sentenciado á los trabajos pú-blicos por un término que no baje de

un mes ni exeda de seis.

Art. 3.º Toda persona que permaneciendo quince dias sin medios vicibles de buscar su subsistencia continuare ocioso sin buscar trabajo, será declarado como vago.
Art. 4.º Comuníquese á quienes cor-

responda.—Dado en Granada, á 5 de Seticmbre de 1856.—Wm.Walker."— Al Sr, Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones interiores Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto à Villes de la tirania. para su inteligencia y efectos -FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGA. SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO

DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 5 de 1856.

Señor. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuer-

do siguiente: EL GOBIERNO,

Eu uso de sus facultades ACUERDA:

1.º Todos los dueños ó encergados de Goletas, Balandras, Bongos, Botes ó cualquiera otra clase de embarcaciones que naveguen en las aguas interiores de esta República: deberán ser registradas en la Aduana de Granada, dentro de quince dins despues de la publicacion de esta disposicion, por cuyo registro se pa

gará cincuenta centavos.
2.º Toda embarcacion deberá dar parte de su llegada inmediatamente á la Aduana, presentando sus manifiestos; y no podrá desembarcar ningun efecto

sin un permiso espreso de dicha Aduana.
3. Si en algun Punto no hubiese
Oficial de Aduana el Comandante de la Plaza está autorizado como tal recibiendo en pago solamente la mitad del derecho estipulado por la ley debiendo remitir la otra mitad al, Sr. Administrador de Granada, mensualmente.

4. O Todas las embarcaciones de cual-

quier parte que fueren, que naveguen por el Rio de San Juan del Norte deberán recojer un despacho certificado de la carga, y un manifiesto del Oficial de la Aduana del punto de su partida debiendo pagar de derecho por dichos

despachos.
5. Los Bongos y embarcaciones me-nores que naveguen en el Lago deberán proverse de una licencia que renovarán anualmente: debiendo pagar por único derecho un peso fuerte por dicha

licencia.
6. Comuniquese à quienes corresponda.—Granada, Setiembre 5 de 1856.

Guillermo Walker.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

ECHOS DE LOS SERVILES EN CEN-TRO-AMERICA. ESFUERZOS DE LOS PATRIOTAS Y DE LOS

PURBLOS POR TENER UN GOBIERNO DE LEYES.

## La Situacion.

En Guatemala foco del partido servil del pais, al aparecer la luz de in-dependencia, en 1821 comenzó á agitarse la gran cuestion, entre los Pueblos y los serviles. Estos hicieron la guerra al poder español: se cubrieron con la máscara de independientes; mas ellos no querian ni la libertad, ni la independiente de la cuerta del cuerta de la cuerta del la cuerta del la cuerta del la cuerta de la cuerta del la cuerta de la cuerta del la cuerta de la cu pendencia del pais: ellos deseaban evi-tar la sabia y hermosa influencia de los principios liberales de los Estados Uni-dos sobre esta parte de la América, y pretendian restablecer las anteriores tinieblas, substituyendo su propio poder al de la España. Ellos atacaron al poder español embueltos en hipocrecía, y ocultando el puñal de su tirania, para usarlo despues contra la libertad del pueblo. Esta fué la cuna de los crimenes patricidas de los serviles. Vedlos aquí.

La patria se hizo libre, organizo una Junta, decretó la independencia adsolu-ta. El poder recidió entónces por un corto tiempo en el pueblo mismo. Ellos atacaron el poder del pueblo, la independencia absoluta; exitaron á la canalla contra los republicanos y derrama-ron por primera vez la sangre de los patriotas: llamaron fuerzas mejicanas, las echaron sobre el Salvador, y sometie-ron el pais á la fuerza imperial de Méjico, llena de estravagancia é iniquidad. Se estableció despues la Constitucion,

se organizó la República, se crearon los poderes supremos emanados del pueblo. Los serviles atacaron entónces (año de 1826) al Poder Lejislativo, al Senado, á las autoridades del Estado de Guatemala y â todos los poderes constitui-dos: por que era el partido liberal el que los habia organizado y establecido, desarrollando ventajoaamente los derechos del pueblo y la seguridad y libertad de los ciudadanos. He aquí tres épocas memorables, y otros tantos ataques al poder lejítimo y constitucional de la patria, por los serviles, apósto-

El poder constitucional se restable-

ció y marchaba; la República estaba organizada y firme. Pero ellos atacaron al poder público. Organizade nuevo ron una vasta conspiracion por todas partes, aprovecharon algunas circunstanlevantaron en Honduras, en el Salvador, en Soconuzco, en Omoa mismo por medio de una rebelion contra la independencia y en favor de la España, tropas y fuerzas del interior y aun de fuera, para destruir el poder ele la República y esterminar al partido republicano. (año 1832.) Fueron veneidos.—Triunfó el partido

los principios liberales y el pueblo. Ellos se mantubieron á la capa, siempre intrigando, siempre consitando á la multitud contra el partido liberal que olvidava sus agreciones y su encono e-terno; siempre forjando pequeñas é impotentes conspiraciones, hasta que en-contraron la oportunidad de una discordia que estalló entre el partido liberal, y que los serviles fomentaion con la mayor perfidia y malignidad.—En los momentos de la mayor ajitacion pública, cuando el poder estaba en el partido de la oposicion y éste se hallaba combatido por todas partes, ellos levan taron la cabeza, congregaron á todo su bando, lo unieron con la plebe y las placeras: levantaron enmedio de ellas una tribuna donde se hicieron arengas y se consitó á la pleve contra la Asamblea del Estado de Guatemala contra los patriotas y contra la Constitucion.-Ynvadieron el cuerpo Lejislatívo, lo ro-dearon de puñales y proclamaron la dictadura. Se sirvieron de la adulacion, del mas umilde ruego y de la mas de-gradante vajeza para enzalzar á Morazan invitándolo vivamente para que aceptara tal dictadura, empleándola en destruir a Constitucion y al partido liberal.—Su inicerable intriga fué desconcertada, por mas que se arrastraron á los pies del shombre que siempre los venciera y siem-pre habian detestado: sus conatos por destruir aquel mismo poder en cuyas banderas se habian alistado poco ántes, no fueron sino para llenarlos de oprovio. Existia aun el poder público consti-tucional restablecido; pero la faccion del salvaje Carrera, fué descuidada, despues

que se la habia arrojado de la Capital de Guatemala.—Ella se incrementó, ella fué fomentada por el sorvilismo con quien tenia las mayores simpatías. Se ge inculcó el fanatísmo mas horrible, se le consitó contra las leyes, contra el progreso; se le hizo creer que el robo y el asesinato por motivos religiosos eran licitos contra los liberales herejes, se logró poner en accion todos los vicios, paciones torpes y preocupa-ciones de la gente rústica, rodeándola de facineresos, y estando al frente de ella el hombre mas aproposito para destruir la civilizacion y la libertad, y el barbaro mas encarnizado contra el pen samiento. Se le introdujo á la ciudad de Guatemala el 13 de Abril de 839. Se destruyó por los cimientos el poder público constitucional y la sociedad culta de aquella infortunada poblacion, se transformó en un campo salvaje de violaciones y de sangre.—Ni constitucion ni ley ninguna fué ya respetada.--Los juicios por jurados, ese savio código de Livisgthon que estaba ya planteado, de-sapareció igualmente.—No cezaron los horrores ni la tirania vandalica: en diez años apenas pasava dia, que no se se-nalara con algun atentado, con algun asesinato, con algun robo escandaloso de Carrera, de sus corregidores, de sus oficiales, de sus favoritos, que reunian cada uno todo el poder y capacidad del mal de que su jefe fué investido por el servilismo.—El último dia de esta dominacion atroz fué tan tenebroso como el primero.—La sociedad existió sin descanzo, herida y convulsa, hasta que la reaccion necesaria, espelió al monstruo, y se estableció una representacion nacional y un gobierno de leyes. Volvió á aparecer el poder público,

la sociedad descanzó unos dias y comenzava á reposar en el seno de la libertad y de las leyes y á regenerarse por los elementos vitales de una Constitucion, cuando el servilismo en su propencion invenciblemente anarquica y feroz, á pesar de hallarse poseido de la au-toridad y de la influencia, por el cál-culo mas depravado é insensato, volvió

á llamar á Carrera, á destruir el poder público restablecido, y á reproducir en-tre sus ruinas y las de las leyes el terror y la barbarie del réjimen actual, de Guatemala aun mas recrudecido si es posible, aun mas estupido y sangriento que nunca.

El Estado del Salvador sufrió tambien en una larga decada, á un Males-pin, establecido por Carrera en aquel mando para que secundase sus procedimientos conforme á las fórmulas serviles, pero ese Estado ménos safrido que el de Guatemala sacudió su yugo y su tirano pagó con la cabeza sus atrocidades- Honduras, se sacudió de Guardio-la por mas de seis años, pero el servílismo ha logrado armarlo de nuevo con su setro de yerro, vajo la protec-cion de Carrera.—Nicaragua y Costarica por su distancia del foco servil, pudieron evadirse de sus tiros mucho tiempo, pero al fin Chamorro y Mora, sucumbieron á las asechanzas de los ene migos de todo gobierno que no sea el poder absoluto; y las consecuencias de s: devilidad han costado á estos pueblos arroyos de sangre, incendios y lágrimas.

Estos son los hechos: con ellos y no con declaraciones vagas ni discursos fantasticos, nosotros provamos al mundo, que los liberales de Centro-América han amado la paz vajo un gobierno de leyes, y que nuestras doctrinas son con-servadoras del órden social asimilado á los derechos del hombre y á las libertades públicas. Con ellas y con sus mas claras deducciones; provamos que la propaganda servil de absolutismo, ha puesto pais en combulciones y tortura, y ha obligado à la sociedad á dar frecuentes estallidos para recobrar su estado natural, romper las ligaduras de la oprecion

ral, romper las ligaduras de la oprecion y restablecer su libertad y existencia.

Con estos hechos ponemos palpables las contradicciones, la insensatez y la mentira de la faccion servil al publicar en sus estupidas gacetas, su falso an or á la independencia y al órden, cuando por el contrario, intrigan de continuo y se revelan contra todo poder constituido, contra todo gobierno de leyes, contra todo pacto social contra todo a organia. todo pacto social, contra toca organizacion política, contra todo poder que no sea el de su propia tirania.—Esta lar-ga série de hechos y de conspiraciones incesantes contra el poder público que no podian desmentirse y que son los fastos notables de nuestra historia, han demostrado que los serviles de Guate mala han sido siempre los atizadores, los anarquistas supremos, los desorga-nizadores mas inmorales, los demagogos sanguinarios del fanatísmo y de las masas ignorantes, los disolventes mas venenosos de la sociedad.

Recórrase nuestra historia, no hay pájina en ella por brillante que comien-se, que no concluya manchada por la sangre y por las revoluciones desastrosas del servilismo. Donde quiera que el patriotismo y la civilizacion han querido dar un paso; allí la lucha y el combate à muerte de la faccion liberticida.—Ella ha frustrado los beneficios de la paz y de la independencia. Ella ha transformado en un campo de guer-ra civil y de muerte social, el pais ventúroso de la libertad, el seno fecundo de la naturaleza que se preparaba á desarroyar su opulencia, y á poner una corona de prosperidad sobre la frente de Centro-América y de los hijos de la independencia. ¿Y esé estado violento de la sociedad, ese malestar deberá eternizarse, sin enjugarse jámas tantas lá-grimas? Oh no! Vamos á entrar en materia, vamos á indicar á demostrar el remedio y cuan serca lo tenemos.
(Se Continuará.)

#### COMO NO!!!

Harina de maiz, se vende en el molino llamado "Como No," situado en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan.

Los que quieran buena harina de maiz, ó que quieran moler sus maices se verán con L. H. Hamblin.

Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.

Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LIUENCIADOS EN LEYES.

Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.

Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

AVISO: Inventario de las propiedades em-

bargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo ano, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados. Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.

En el Departamento Meridional Pedro Chamorro. Hacienda de Juan José Ruiz. Pital. Paraizo. Id id. Pablo Torres. Palmar. Sta. fé J. Manuel Maleaño. Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo.

Indalecio Maleaño. Hacienda de José Antonio López. Rosario. Candelaria. Id. id. San Cayetano. Salvador Sacaza.

En Potosí Heda. de Felipe Avilez. Bartole Darce David. Viejo. Clemente Santos. Sapoá. Flia. de los Salgueras Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforoso Saenz. El Javio. de los Cerdas.

de José Abarca. Haciendas San Francisco. J. de Jesus Arguello. Terceras partes de la Hcda. R. Caracas Pital. Francisco Guerra. Hacienda de Bicente Guerra. Francisco Ugarte. Sopilote. Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos. Palmar Juan Aguilar.

Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.

Aguagria Id. id. Hcda. de Malaco. Fulgencio Vega. Nicacio del Castillo. Id. Nicacio. Id. Mombacho. Fernando Sequeira. Id. D. Vega. Luis Montiel. Id. Veinticuatro. Narciso Espinoza.

Id. Chaguite de José Maria Estrada. Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia. San Gerónimo. Fulgencio Vega.

de los Chamorros, Id. id. Jesus María. Santa Rosa. Lino César. San César. Fernando Sequeira. Quimichapa. Guapinolapa. Luis Montiel. Antonio Barbereno. Rufina Vega. El Palacio. Hacienda de

Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rívas.

E. Carazo. Id id. Jocote. Cafetal. Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id. En la Virgen. J. Manuel Maleaño. Depo,, Juan **Davila.** Rafael Paiz. Las Lajas. Joaquin Bendaño. San Marcos. José Antonio. José Antonio López. Id, La Cruz. San Francisco. Montenegro. Mercedes. Ignocente Guéte. Sandino. Cevadilla sus María. Indigo Estate J. Ruíz. Casas en la ciudad de Rívas. Jesus María.

Casas de José Abarca. Ala par de la Parroqui Chepita Bustos. ° 1 1 Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruíz. 2 Id. Clemente Santos, N. º 3 Esquinero José M. Maleaño. 4 Medeana Francisco Guerra. 5 El Meson en parte quemado

6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paíz. 7 Mediana adobe Pablo Torres. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio Id.

9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza, Rafael Paíz. 10 Atras del n. ° uno, medio conclui-Rafael Paiz,

Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza José Alfaro. Id. 12. Pedro Chamorro.

Cavetano Santos. Casa v Tierras. Pedro Marín en el Varrio Antonio Chericano Id. Camilo Obando Id. Bital Duarte Id. Policarpo Talanga Pedro Basquez Antonio García Id. Antonio Marenco ld. Mauricio Bejarano Lorenzo Avendaño Id. Jorge Cubero Id Ramon García Id. Tomas Espinoza casa y Ganado Lorenzo Quesada Id. Jacinto Laríos y hmos. Casa y Tierras Agustin Leal Casa y dos Posesiones Gerónimo Moráles Haciendita de cacao

Cruz Bilches Casa, Tierras, y Ganado

Fnco. Rodriguez Psson. de cacao, y-tras Agustin Bejarano Id. José M. Marenco Id. y Casa Tomas Granados Id. Cubillo y Hermanos Casas y Tierras Felipe Avilez Hcd. de Añil el Salitre José M. Santos Casa y Tierras San Felipe Manuel Marenco, Casa, Madriado y T. J. Antonio Vega Casa en Potocí, y tras Juanio Herdocia, Hacienda Concepcion
J. Antonio Avilez, Casas en Potocí y tras
Bruno Martin Bruno Martin, Casa en Potocí Vitoriano Chamorro, la mitad de una Ha-

cienda de Cacao. José María Briseño, Casa y Tierras. Saturnino Salamanca, Id. Ygnocente Huete, Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.

José Chamorro Casa y Tierras. Estanislado Picado, Casa y Tierras en San Gorge.

Juan Ortega, Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.

José de Jesus Huete, Id. Blas Molina Casa y Tierras Juan Faramcia Id.

Francisco Ligovia Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires. Casas en Granada.

N. o 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega. 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno. 3 Adobegrande de los Chamorros. ld. ld. 4 Mediana adobe J. María Estrada.

5 Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo. Id. 6 Adebe grande ld. Lino César. Rufina Vega

8 Adobe grande 9 id. Id, J. Arguello Arce. Id, 9 Luis Montiel 10 id. Naroiso Espinoza Id. Luciono

Luciano Vega, María Luisa Horan. 12. Id. Casa de José Ubau. ld. Ventura Gamez. Rosario Vivas, Id.

Esquina grande Indalecio Maleaño. ld. María Benquechéa. Ponciano Corral. Id. 2 Casas Pilar Marenco. Esquina de la Plaza Fermin Arana.

Casa de adobe de José Antonio Lacayo. Id. Fernando Guzman. Casa de adobe de Mateo Espinoza. Id. Bernabé Rosales.

J. Braulio Ubau. ld. Una parte en una casa en Managua, Ji Braulio Ubau. Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdic-

cion de Nandaime. Hacienda de Fermin Alana. Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro San Antonio

Cuadra. Hacienda Mateo Espinoza. En Malaco Heda. José Braulio Ubau. Los Remates cerca de Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales. Felipe Alfaro. José Antonio Lacayo; San Nicolas Hacienda de Merced Leandro Selaya. Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra-Merced Tipitapa Leandra Selaya.

San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos. Mitad de la Hacienda San Roque en Agustin Avilez; Dolores Lejarza. que pertenece Quebrada Honda

San Blas en Chontales Domingo Jarquin. Hacienda en Jinotega Manuel Alvarado. El Corpus en Chontales Pro. García. Miguel Gutierrez. En Acoyapa Timoteo Lacayo.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades inclusas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reslamos por sí ó por epoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraes. crito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta días contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas en defensa de su causa, para que dicass propiededes no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua,

W. K.ROGERS,

JOHN L. RICHMOND,

Cuerpo Comisianados.

Laba Muland Propundan

John Mylard, Procurador Domingo Selva. Escribano. Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

## CONTESTACION.

En la Gaceta de Guatemala del 19 de encuentran en su 1. dos especies de proclamas suscritas Rivaria distriction bor opjeto justificar su conducta; pero que lejos de conseguir el fin que en ellas se propuso lo ridiculizan hasta lo infinito; al estremo que aun cuando quisieramos pasarlos desapersibidos nos vemos en la neceside dedicar algunas líneas.

Dice el stata as en su primer parodia de proclama ó de discurso, dirijido á eus compatrictas: "Anhelando por la "paz y deseoso de calmar las desconfian-, as que la presencia de los america "nos en Nicaragua causâba en las Re-"publicas vecinas, dispuse instruir comi sionados cerca en las de sus gobiernos, "ofreciéndoles reducir aquella fuerza á "un pequeño número." Y continú: "Que "intormado el Sr. Walker de esta dis-posicion disimuló su desagrado hasta "que llegó el momento de arrojar su "disfraz y espresar sus pretensiones."

Ahora preguntamos al sang us ide qué manera puede acreditar todo esto, si preter de que su solo dicho sea una prueba plena?

En cuanto á lo primero, estamos se-guros de que no tiene ni un solo date con que acreditarlo y le retamos desde ahora para que los presente; estando conventidos hasta la evidencia que esto no pasa de ser una invectiva que ha forjado para disfrazar la vergonzosa trai-cion que hizo al Jeneral Walker. abude la bondad y buena fé que este Sir le dispensara: y en cuanto á lo segundo, diremos; que jamás se ha visto que el simple dicho de un individuo haga prueba en ningun caso y mucho mécuando éste apa: ece culpable.

Es muy estraño que siendo el 18 seara Presidente de Nicaragua; interesado por su patria segun al principio manifiesta, y estando tan de acuerdo y tan perfecta armonía con el Jeneral Walker, á quien tanto él como todos los que la rodeaban y han secundado su traicionamiento, creian que seria el único autor de la felialdad de Nicaragua; les inquietase tanco et malestar de las Re públicas vecinas, se decidiesen á sacrificar esta, por que tanto se interesan, para tranquilizar á aquellos. Esta pere grina idea merece un medio para confites, que daremos al autor en primera oportunidad; pues nosotros hubiéramos jurado á fuer de buenos filibusteros que no habria hombre en el mundo, que se ahorcase á sí mismo; solo por compla-

cer al que se declarada su enemigo.
Continúa el senta us disparatando
con que esta crisis le hizo "con la ma-"yor impudencia manifestar esplícita mensu intencion de arrebatar el poder "público, de apropiarse las fincas de los "que consideraba sus enemigos, para ad-"judicarlas á los americanos; de enage-"nar á los extranjeros quinientos mil a "cres de las mejores tierras de la Repú "blica, al ínfimo precio de cuatro reales el acre, para invertir su producto en "fuerzas opresoras del pais, espresando "el designio de emplear estos recursos "en verificar reformas políticas y religio-"sas, de anular las elecciones hechas por "el pueblo con arreglo á la Constitucion "y tratado de 23 de Octubre, para ha-, cerse elegir contra la misma Constitu "cion y contra el voto público que ja-"más-le acordaria Nicaragua, y de llevar "la guerra con estos mismos objetos á "Costa Rica, Honduras, el Salvador y "Guatemala. A esa sazon se acumulaban "otros rumores mas alarmantes todavía, pero ino bastaban para indisponer el á-"nimo, (tan delicado, por supuesto, de "San Patricio) la depresion y ultrage al "gobierno, y el sério amago á la inde-"pendencia de Nicaragua y de todo Cen "tro América y á la religion del Cruci-"ficado?

Necesario es ser una de dos cosas, ó muy tomo ó muy malicioso para esprelas cosas de esta manera. Aun en este momento creemos que la conciencia esté remordiendo de haber mentido tal modo, porque nadie es capaz de creer que por muy arrojado que fuese el Jeneral Walker; hubiese hecho tal manifestacion de arrebatar el poder pú blico, en el órden que lo espresa el Sr. HIARS. Aun es mas escandaloso el cargo

de la espropiacion de los bienes á los enemigos del Jeneral Walker para adjudicarlos á los americanos; esta ignorante y gratuita suposicion, se halla como desmentida por la esperiencia; por todas, desmentida por la esperiencia; por que si alguna finca de las confiscadas se ha rematado, los rematadores han sido hijos del pais, y hasta hoy deseamos que el santa us nos diga cuantos ame ricanos conoce propietarios en él; á la vez que debemos advertirle que si el Jeneral Walker, ha confiscado los bienes á sus enemigos no ha hecho ninguna cosa nueva ni estraña en razon á que en todo el mundo se ha hecho y hace lo mismo, de privar al enemigo de todos sus recursos para imposibilitarlo y facilitar su vencimiento; como el mismo SEAJH '18 lo está haciendo en la actuala enagenacion de los quinientos mil acres de tierra al ínfimo precio de cuatro reales con que quiere alucinar y escandalizar al pueblo; es necesario te ner una imaginacion muy obtusa para no comprender que quinientes mil acres de tierra que nada producen al Gobier-no, le darán de momento una suma efectiva de \$250,000; que estos mismos terrenos que desde que Dios los formó no han sido útiles á nadie, iban á ser productivos en muy poco tiempo á la que atraerian al pais innumerables bra zos que constituirian una inmensa rique za para el Estado: y por último, que estos recursos se emplearian en verificar reformas políticas y religiosas: que llevaria la guerra á los demas Estados de Centro-América cuya independencia amagada junto con la religion del Crusificado. Aquí se hace el senia us el sorprendido re presentando una nueva Magdalena del género masculino [esto está bueno y tiene mérito porque es nuevo] con las reformas políticas y religiosas que ponen en peligro al Catolicismo. ¿Acaso no comprenderá el padre guardian, que las reformas políticas á que pudiera contraer-se son harto conocidas y necesarias en este pais para su regeneracion, y que las religiosas, solo se reducen á la tolerancia de cultos que en nada perjudican al Ca tolicismo?

En su segunda archi-proclama, no hay duda que el seasse us está bastante lo gico en sus razonamientos, pues llama á una fusion á todos los partidos; pero esto seria muy bueno para otra persona ú otro caso. El debe no haber olvidado que no hace mucho tiempo; era amigo Walker, que reconoció el tratado de 23 de Octubre al que prestó chediencia bajo juramento y que sin otro motivo que los frívolos y falsos pretestos que ahora ha forjado en su cabeza acosado por remordimientos de la conciencia: ha traicionado á la fé de ese mismo juramento y hoy se estremece horrorizado ante las consecuencias que su deslealtad está acarreando al pais, y al abismo en que se está u diendo con sus descabelladas pretensiones. Y no se nos venga diciendo despues, que su conducta ha cambiado por que se haya desengañado, porque él debió desde su principio haber meditado con detenimiento lo que habia de hacer y una vez ya hecho no tener de que arrepentirse, pues esto de estarse arrepin tiendo con la frecuencia que á él le sucede queda solo á los chiquillos atolondrados que solo proceden por alucinamiento

#### VARIEDADES.

### RIO JANEIRO.

Reina de la América Meridional, ciu dad del amor y de la poesía, Rio, encantadora beldad, cuyo eterno frescor y belleza envidiarian las mas celebradas, ¿quién al contemplarte tendida en tus arenas de oro, cubierta á medias por un manto de esmeralda, como serpenteando por entre los millares de arbustos y vejetales que coronan tus lujosas monta las cuales baja, al declinar la la brisa perfumada con los efluvios de los plátanos v coco-nayas, de los cafetales y mangueras, de los lauros y naranjos; ¿quién no se siente conmovido dulcemente dispuesto á la meditacion á la melancolía?

Oh! ¡cuán bella eres al trémulo ray de la luna, y vista desde cualquiera de las escarpadas eminencias que desde el voluntariamente al fatigado viajero, y

le recompensan con usura las incomopenurias del camino! didades v

A tu alre edor todo es grande y magnífico: se pierden de vista tus inmensas florestas, abrumando las montañas á quienes visten desde la frente hasta los piés, y solo entrecortadas por algun brazo de la ciudad, el mar, algunas islas, é una que otra habitación perdida en aquel océano de verdura. Los ojos giran en él fatigados y como buscando un centro donde posarse.

Las apiñadas copas de tantos árboles, miradas desde la altura y favorecidas por la sombra de los montes cercanos, ó la luz que vierte à raudales la luna Élena, imitan los mas peregrinos objetos, á los que presta forma, vida y movimiento la imaginacion fascinada. Ora semejan las aceradas lanzas de un escuadron que huye escape en desórden; ora los enhiestos plumajes, las ondeantes crines de una tribu de los hijos del desierto: tan pronto las agolpadas olas del Océano, abalanzándose unas tras otras, entreabiertos flancos de un dilatado valle: ya la estendida planicie de una llanura, ya las fragosidades, las esperanzas, los precipicios y derrumbaderos de una sierra impenetrable... todo esto y mas ven los ojos, á medida que se hunden y recorren en todas direcciones, de Norte á Sur, de Este á Oeste el vasto horizonte los circunda.

El corazon mas frio, la imaginacion mas prosáica, ceden sin que se aperciban al irresistible influjo de las mit impresiones que en un momento sacuden electrizan todo su sér. El melancólieo ruido de los riachuelos y cascadas, el apagado murmullo del aura entre las hojas, el triste y melodioso gemido del mar cercano, forman juntos una armonia, un misterioso lenguaje que el alma sola comprende, reconcentrándose y re-plegandose sobre si misma, como si evocase los recuerdos mas íntimos. los afectos mas caros, los secretos mas recónditos de su existencia feliz ó desgra-

Aquel rumor confuso, purificándose á medida que se eleva de la tierra, como oracion de los fieles al subir al trono del Altísimo, remeda el grito de to das las miserias y felicidades humanas; resuena como un himno lúgubre y baquico á la vez, que hace vibrar una todas las cuerdas del corazon, hondamente conmovido por el silencio de la noche, por la severa pompa y majestad de una naturaleza imponente y grandiosa, y sobre todo por la inspira dora tristeza de la soledad y el misterio.

Todo conspira para fascinarnos: las luces de las habitaciones distantes, esparcidas on rededor, se confunden con las de millares de insectos luminosos que cruzan el aire á manera de estrellas vo-lantes, y con las mismas estrellas del firmamento. Magnifi o cuadro que nos transporta i las regiones del infinito, y que nos haria creer que cruzábamos el espacio con las del Arcángel, si no viéramos de cuando en cuando clarear el horizonte ardientes ráfagas de lumbre, y argentar la desnuda peña que corona la aguda punta de la montaña, que sirve al viajero como de fanal y norte.

A medida que sube, y al travéz de los claros que deja la arboleda en sus âsperas gargantas y caprichosas circunvalaciones, se ve en lontaranza como una sábana de plata, el mar tranquilo, reflejando en sus aguas los innumera-bles pabellones y gallardetes de cien pueblos diversos; y allà hácia la barra, alguna que otra vela casi imperceptible, alguna pobre jang da resbalando sobre tersa faz del dormido elemento... resbalando como una exhalacion, circuida de un rocío de fuego, producido por el choque y efervescencia de las particulas fosfóricas de las ondas, que saltan en menudas chispas, al abrir paso á los cruzados leños, que forman el bajel, y al rápido impulso de la corta pala, que con tanta destreza como velocidad manejan los míseros negros pescadores, ansiosos de evitar las corrientes y la fuerza de la marea que los arroja á la costa.

¡Oh! ¡cuántos golpes de vista sorprendentes, cuántos encantadores paisajes, que morro de Santa Teresa hasta la gigantesca cima del Corcovado, detienen in-rian para inmortalizar á un artista, capaz de concebir y espresar tales mara-

villas, no se presentan en los infinitos giros, vueltas y revueltas, subidas y ba-iadas que es forzoso dar ántes de llegar del camino! Praía-Bermelha, al término la Gloria, Nicterohy, Catumby, Saó Christobáo, Ponta do Čayú, la Gavia, el jár din botánico, la misma ciudad de Rio-Janeiro, con sus interminables y hendidos cerros, sus ostentosas calles, sus lujosos edificios, su hermoso campo de Santa Ana, su espléndido paseo sobre el mar, sus fortalezas é islas erizadas de cañones, sus pintorezces barrios de la Gamboa, Matacabalos y Botafogo, efrece ancho campo para que campeen grandes y originales el la inspiragenio y cion del poeta, brinda riquisimos y virgenes colores para que el artista humedezca sus pinceles, y despierte ideas dignas de procurar al pensador y al filósofo.

#### EL MORIBUNDO.

El vaticino de Ruggieri se cumplia; Francisco II estaba agonizando. A la cabecera de su lecho se veia á

jóven y linda esposa, á la infortuada María Stuart, bañada en llanto. La cabeza del rey descansaba en uno de sus brazos.

En un estremo de la régia alcoba, Ambrocio Paré, célebre médico de aquel tiempo, hablaba acaloradamente con principes de Lorena que acababan de llegar, y que parecian hacerle muy graves

Sí, replicaba el médico real, podia haberle salvado; una operacion hecha à tiempo hubiese neutralizado el desarrollo de la enfermedad; no lo han querido, mas todavía, se me ha prohibido espresamente que la haga, y ahora todos los esfuerzos del arte son inútiles.

En aquel momento entraba Catalina, llevando por la mano á su h jo Cárlos. La vida del rey de Francia-se apresuró á decir encarándose con Paré, es muy preciosa para que la espongamos á las contin-gencias de vuestros ensayos; y si está de Dios que viva, vivirá, sin pasar por las horrorosas torturas que le habriais becho

El jóven rey trató de incorporarse y no pudo; pero murmuro a sunas palabras inteligibles que solo Maria comprendió. -Si, monseñor, respondió ella sollozando; su ciega obstinacion os ha muerto cuando todavía hubiérais podido vivir lar-gos años para la felicidad de la Francia y la mia!

Estas últimas palabras produjeron en la vengativa Catalina el afecto de un dardo envenenado: satánica fué la mirada que arrojó á su hija política. Mudo silencio sucedióse; traian el Santo Viático, y el rey, sostenido por su esposa, el cardenal de Guisa, y su médico Ambrosio Paré, lo recibió con recogimiento y admirable resignacion; y apenas concluida la ceremonia, clavó sus ojos en los de María, inclinó la cabeza hácia atrás, y exhaló el postrer aliento.

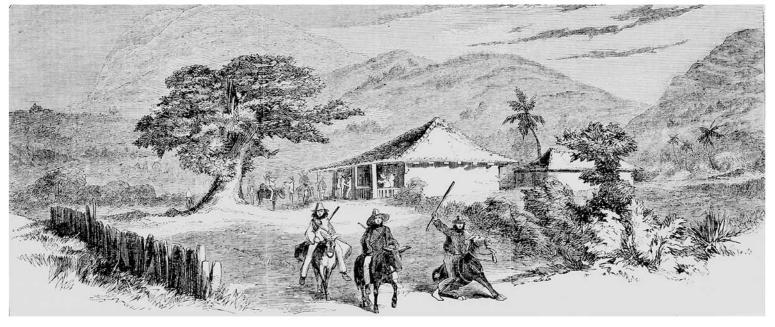
"¡El rey ha muerto! ...; Viva el rey"!... oyó resonar en aquella cámara, donde sucumbia á la temprana edad de diez y siete años un monarca lleno de por-venir, y digno á todas luces de mejor suerte. La multitud comenzó á desfilar lentamente, y poco despues solo quedaba al lado del cadáver, una viuda desesperada, que estrechaba convulsivamente contra su corazon el cuerpo ya lívido del último rey de Francia. Los gritos y las aclamaciones que anunciaban el advenimiento de Cárlos IX, vinieron á herir sus oidos y á sacaria de su estupor.

-Hé ahi lo que deseaban,-esclamó;-hé ahi la razon querido esposo mio, de que te miren mis ojos sin vida; á tí, que si no eres en efecto su señor, habrias sa-bido serlo con el tiempo.

Crugió un resorte, abrióse una puerta secreta, y apareció el cardenal de Guisa, tio de la viuda.

-Venid, María, la dijo: aquí ya ha acabado todo para vos: salval al ménos vuestra dignidad real, y no os espongais al menosprecio, ó lo que es peor, á la pér-fida compacion de vuestros enemigos.

María, preccupada vivamente, por su mortal dolor, se resistio á alejarse tan pronto del cadaáver de su esposo; pero las enérgicas reflecciones de su tio, fin por convencerla: entónces se inclinó y estampó un ardiente y pro-longado veso sobre la helada frente del malogrado monarca....



La Casa del Medio Camino en la vía del Tránsito The Half-Way House along the Transit road