

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER 1, 1855.

NO. 6

El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 1.

We have been more amused than irritated during the last few weeks in looking over some of the United States papers, especially those of California, and in observing their tone in regard to the present position of Americans in the State of Nicaragua. To specify particularly that which amuses in each instance would occupy more of our limited space than the articles or their authors are worth. Truly, a prophet is of no account in his own country; and for those whose eyes are ever on the ground, no light is to be obtained, no position to which ambition aspires is attainable. They cannot appreciate its existence, to them it is a fiction, something to be dreamed of, perhaps talked of, but never to be worked for, a place to which no helping hand of theirs will ever lead a friend. But again, from experience we know that newspaper editing is no easy task, and with a lame excuse will ever bear their skirts of anything in the shape of malice or forethought. The printer needs copy, 'tis easier to say more against anyone than in his favor; the editor sits in his easy chair, his brain an exhausted vessel, abhorred of nature for it contains nothing; therein exists a vacuum: a subject often written of in the mouth of all the town, presents itself; perhaps some over zealous friend of a particular cause has in a moment of sympathy committed his impressions on the subject, and in favor of a friend and a countryman, to print. Here is an opportunity, nothing original is required, no draft on an already overtaxed brain is to be honored. The floodgates of the press are opened, a torrent of scorn, censure, and unconnected epithets overwhelm the devoted victim, and consign him to a little gulf of oblivion, into which the persecuting editor often falls himself, from over exertion.

We turn with pleasure to another picture. The generous, high-minded men of the world, who can appreciate even that which is not of every day occurrence, whose soul scorns abuse, or even censure, when not merited, who will not stoop to pick a flaw in every cause, or to criticize every act without making allowance for the corresponding necessity, or the hidden incentive. To

THE LAKE OF MASAYA.

Last week, in company with a few friends we made a visit to the famous Lake of Masaya. Rising early and fortifying ourselves with a cup of strong coffee, we left our posada near the plaza of Masaya and proceeded on foot towards the Lake. It is about half a mile distant from the plaza. We had no difficulty in finding the road, for there is a constant stream of water carriers passing to and fro, between the lake and the town, from morning to night, and we at once fell into the current. Our road lay through a long and thinly populated street, where only here and there a foliage embowered hut suggested ideas of rural felicity, until it terminated in the open country; and, lo! the descent to the lake. Before we saw its placid bosom, we gazed on the narrow, winding path that led to it; it was so steep in some places as to be almost perpendicular, and resembled, from the small, loose rocks lying intermingled with the large fixed ones, the dry bed of a mountain torrent. A dense tropical forest, through which the rays of the morning sun did not penetrate, hemmed it in on either side. We thought, as we looked, of the horrible superstitions which had once prevailed about this very spot, and reflecting upon the character and habits of the race, it seemed but natural enough. But when we saw the women and children toiling, with cheerful faces and gleeful voices, up and down the precipitous road, laden with their water jars, "dripping with coolness," there was such an air of life, and health, and genial homeliness about the scene, as to dispel at once our darker reminiscences. We commenced the descent, and rough as was the way, we were constantly rewarded for our pains, by the fresh beauties which the landscape presented at every turn. Through piled masses of bloom and greenery, taking every form of vegetable architecture, we saw the lake asleep in the early sunlight. Often a native woman or child, would direct our steps; the road that we had literally to crawl over in places, they had travelled for years, and stepped from rock to rock with the self-confident tread of a chamois-hunter. There was nothing grander or wilder in the Scottish hills, or encircling the Scottish lakes; oh! for a shieling here, with the enduring hills around, and the misty mountain wind, so free, to blow upon us. How all Kit North would have shouted for joy, to traverse this path. In all of his pictures of "Kit in the mountains," he gives us noth-

ing but a picture of a man, rubbing down, with such as to make us revert to the Hydrophobic system. And why not have a Hydrophobic institution on the shores of this greatly beautiful lake. Why should not our friends at the North have a southern wintering place, where they may pass away the dreary winter season in a land lovely as "the garden which the Almighty planted eastward in Eden." They will come. The time has arrived, when the half-prophetic remarks of Stevens, written in allusion to a neighboring locality, even within sight of where we sat, will be realized. And with this quotation we close this rambling article;—

"Impressed," he says "with the solitude and the extraordinary features of a scene upon which so few human eyes have ever rested, and the power of the Great Architect, who has scattered his wonderful works over the whole face of the earth, I could not but reflect upon what a waste of the bounties of Providence in this favored but miserable land. At home, this volcano would be a fortune, with a good hotel on top, a railing round to keep children from falling in, a zig-zag staircase down the sides, a glass of iced lemonade at the bottom. Cataracts are good property with people who know how to turn them to account. Niagara and Trenton Falls pay well, and the owners of volcanoes in Central America might make money out of them by furnishing facilities to travellers." And in another connection he observes, "To men of leisure and fortune, jaded with rambling over the ruins of the old world, a new country will be opened. After a journey on the Nile, a day in Petra, and a bath in the Euphrates, English and American travellers will be bitten by mosquitos on the Lake of Nicaragua, and drink Champagne and Burton Ale on the desolate shores of San Juan on the Pacific."

Let them come. Ours is a great country there is room for all.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined correspondence, as it exhibits at once the position occupied by the high functionaries of the church in matters pertaining to State affairs. We have never doubted for a moment that the long protracted civil dissensions, which, for a third of a century, have turned the hand of our portion of the commonwealth against the other, arraying father against son, and brother against brother, were any thing but pleasing to the Fathers of the Holy Church.

We abhor, detest newspaper apologies, but sometimes they have to occur. Our partner left us, on Wednesday evening, for New York; coupled with which fact, we have been painfully indisposed for more than a week past. These are our apologies for the half sheet issued this week. Will our readers excuse us? We hope this is the last time we shall be forced to ask for a similar indulgence.

DECEASED.—We are pained to announce that on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. HENRY BARRINGTON, a member of Company "C," died in the hospital, after a short illness.—This is the first death that has occurred from disease in the battalion, which speaks well for the health of Granada and the country generally. He, like Mr. Mull, was very highly esteemed by his Company, and his loss seriously lamented. His remains were followed to the place of interment by the Battalion; and he now reposes side by side with his former comrade and friend.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Cabanas, Governor of Honduras—a distinguished democrat—may be expected in this city, to-morrow morning. He will be escorted in by Capt. Astin's Company, under the command of Col. C. C. Hurnsby, who left this city on Thursday evening, last, with the expectation of meeting the distinguished visitant at or near Managua.

As we go to press, the funeral procession of Cesar J. Ferrero, a member of Co. "E," is filing past our office. Mr. F. died yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, M., of the typhus fever.

Parte Española.

GRANADA, DISEMBRE 1, 1855.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 57.
 RELACIONES DE NEGOCIOS, MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.
 D. U. L.
 Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.
 Sesion Prefecto del departamento de...
 El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el siguiente acuerdo.
 "El Gobierno.
 En vista de la renuncia que con esta fecha ha presentado el Sr. Coronel Parker H. French del Ministerio de Hacienda,

nos de la República, y en una virtud no podria enajenar el terreno correspondiente a algunos extranjeros; é igualmente se le prohibe hacer esta enajenacion é hacer sus derechos al mismo terreno, en favor de hijos del país, entre de haberes propuesto en sus meses y obtenido el título de propiedad.

Art. 6.º Se catablocará una oficina y un Director de colonizacion cuyo deber será atender á las solicitudes de emigrados, coleccionar y repartir semillas, plántulas, &c., y tener los libros de registros correspondientes.

Art. 7.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 26 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Ministro de Relaciones Dr. don Máximo Jerez."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando.
 dl It JERRY

FELICITACION AL GOBIERNO.

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES Y NEGOCIOS ECLESIASTICOS DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Vicaria Capitular del Obispado de León.

SEÑOR.

Siendo la paz un don del Cielo y un bien para la sociedad, toda y habiendo permitido el Señor que se restableciera en esta República de una manera tan inoperada, yo por la presente felicito al Supremo Gobierno de la República por el honorable conducto de US., complaciéndome al propio tiempo por que se finalizó a en Nicaragua la guerra fratricida que estrozaba á este país que por muchos tubos merece la atencion de todas las naciones, y por que se cimentó ya el orden, sin el cual es imposible que la sociedad permanezca en buena armonia.

Si poco despues de este feliz acontecimiento no habia manifestado al Supremo Gobierno de la República mis sentimientos, con respecto á este país que se habia rodeado de infinitas atenciones de referencia.

Servase Sr. Ministro poner esta complicacion en el alto conocimiento del Supremo Gobierno de la República, y aceptar las consideraciones de aprecio y respeto con que me suscribo su atento servidor Capellan.

Don guarido á US. muchos años.
 Leon, noviembre 21 de 1855.
 José Hilario Heredia.

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these we present the right-hand of fellowship and thank them for their disinterested exertions in our behalf. These direct public opinion, those are but the scum that floats on the surface of the water, and is carried wherever it goes. They give no action to the nation's pulse, except when that pulse quickens, and the nation blushes, that such men are identified with her welfare.

To them and with them, and without envy, we have the pleasant recollection, that where virtuous ambition nee'd a friend, in them it found a foe, where freedom wanted a helping hand, in them it found an executioner; when Americans in a foreign land were fighting the battles of democracy and republicanism, in their hands they found sharp arrows of scorn, and in their mouths serpents tongues, weapons the more dangerous, because used by those in whom at least they had expected to find just and generous judges, if not kind and sympathizing friends.

OFF FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES.—The *Esperanza* left her mooring about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, having on board some of the most gallant spirits of the Army, bound for the north; several on business connected with the State, some on private affairs, and others to fill, for a short time, the long vacated seat in the family circle. God speed them!

Among those who left, we note the names of Hon. Parker H. French, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Jos. R. Maule, Esq., our confederate in *El Niágara*; C. J. Thomas Fisher; Qr. Mas. Wm. Williamson, Capt. Ed. W. Rawle, Ordnance Officer; Wm. Steele, of Company "A," and a few others whose names have escaped our memory. We were too indisposed to visit the beach and see them off, but we understand there were nearly a hundred persons present, among whom was the Commodore-in-chief himself. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and as the lighter rounded from the beach cheer after cheer went up, first for Gen. Walker, the Army, and for the American Minister, and finally each individual in the boat received three hearty "Adios," as if these they left behind them.

DEATH OF WM. MILL.—Tuesday evening last, we were startled by the report of a pistol, apparently discharged in the guard-house, and proceeding thither, we found Mr. Wm. Mill, a member of Co. "C," dead on the floor. The pistol, (a self-cocking) was found discharged in his coat pocket, which he had dropped on the floor, the concussion by the fall producing the discharge. The ball entered his chin and probably lodged in the brain, causing instant death. He was universally lamented by the whole battalion to which he had always set an example worthy of imitation. He was followed to his final resting place by his companions in arms, and received the honors of a soldier's burial.

like to this. The solitary beauty of this sunken lake, as it seemed, the grandeur of the *volcano* of Masaya, from the crater of which, dense masses of white smoke were sluggishly rising heavens, of the primeval forest on either hand, all the evidences and tokens of the everlasting summer, which here reigned supreme, made up a panorama, which, "it were worth while coming all the way from old Reckie to see."

This stormy aspect of the landscape changed, as we approached the level of the lake. Here we saw the blue harebells, and the white jessamine, emblems of peace and hope; and many another well known and familiar flower, growing side by side with those we had never seen before, while the more open character of the forest gave us a clearer view of the lake and the broad fields beyond. At length, after a tramp of some twenty minutes, we were seated upon a huge rocky promontory, on the shore of the lake. We forgot to say that one of our party, unfortunately deserted us, when about half-way down, and the last we saw of him he was standing upon a sharp bend in the road, with a big abjectly ridiculous countenance, muttering something about "*Fachis decensus* *Journal*," or words to that effect. The unhappy man, but we forgive him, for he is still our friend.

Sitting upon the shore, and looking back and upwards to the path we had travelled, we saw the Indian girls threading their way through the overhanging forest, and as they appeared and disappeared through the interstices of the thick wood, bending beneath their load as they toiled upward, but springing along with fawn-like fleetness, in their descent, the scene was singularly suggestive. We knew not the history of the City of Masaya, but we wondered within ourselves, if it had been always so; if this people, from the beginning had been wont to travel this tortuous pathway;—and, if so, what need to have built it there, when the land was full of mountain streams? It was a character of the mysterious anger of Providence, and we could divine some mysterious object of their displeasure, which would justify the hard necessity of coming daily, all this long weary way for a supply of grain, and other necessaries, spontaneously at the door of every poor cottage on the hills. If so, what a terrible day it was for them, when they first found their selves chained to this necessity for life, but with the lapse of time they learned how to prepare to-day, this life, as penance, as well as to their health, and comfort as their daily meals.

One fairly down the west side of course, being first, but a bath—and such a bath, none of our readers who have the felicity of knowing Capt. Bunsby, will understand what we would say, when we tell them that it was a bath as rare a bath. The glorious

The long prayer for peace has dawned upon Nicaragua, and the Holy Prelate, in a bold and becoming manner, returns his thanks to the Comandante-in-Chief, and congratulates his country, "for she shall now come out of the the ruins in which she has been sunk for more than thirty years," &c. The answer of Gen. Walker will be received with interest, and every sentence meet the hearty response of a christian people:
HOLY VICARSHIP OF THE BISHOPRICK OF LEON,

To GEN. WILLIAM WALKER,
Leon, Nov. 2th, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:

It has been many days since I had the desire of complying with the duty that duty and friendship dictates me, which two things link the good relations that should always exist between authorities, and men between friends; in consequence I do not congratulate your Excellency for the victory obtained in favor of liberal principles, which are those that will illustrate our country and I had her to the emporium of her welfare. Such is my persuasion on account of your character and your philanthropic sentiment I congratulate my country, for she shall now come out of the ruins in which she has been sunk for more than thirty years, and do doubt that I shall very soon see the development of illustration, commerce and culture.

May Divine Providence spare you, meanwhile, please accept the consideration of esteem, and adhesion, with which I subscribe myself, your attentive friend and captain.

[Signed]
Jose H. Helmsler.

To THE CAPITULAR OF THE SEE OF NICARAGUA:

Granada, Nov. 29th, 1855.

REVEREND SIR:

I had the pleasure and honor of receiving your note, of the 26th inst., today. It is very acceptable for me to hear that the authority of the Church will be used in favor of the existing Government. We are the and of pilgrims, with articles and dignous teachers there can be no good government; for the fear of God is the foundation of all social and political organization.

The opinions for which I have contended in Nicaragua are, I firmly believe, legitimate deductions from the doctrine of the immaculate Redeemer. In God I put my trust for the success of the cause in which I am embarked, and for the maintenance of the principles I advocate. Without his aid all human efforts are unavailing; but with his Divine assistance a few may triumph over a legion.

Asking your prayers in behalf of all our prizes I may undertake, consonant with the precepts of the Holy Church, I remain humbly,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Walker.

que actualmente desempeña, por estar nombrado Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República cerca de la de los EE. UU. de America, y en uso de sus facultades
ACUERDO.

1.º Admitese al Sr. Coronel Parker H. French la renuncia que hace del Ministerio de Hacienda, rindiéndosela á nombre de la República las debidas gracias por sus importantes servicios.

2.º Nómbrase Ministro de Hacienda del Gobierno de la República al Sr. Ministro de Crédito público Lic. don Fermín Ferrer.

3.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación comunicará este acuerdo á quienes corresponde y lo hará publicar y circular.—Dado en Granada, á 23 de noviembre de 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando.
d. H. JEREZ.
N.º 55.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, noviembre 29 de 1855.

Sr. Don Práxedes del departamento de El R. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

El Sr. Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Deseario fomentar la inmigracion de personas industriosas, que contribuyan á desarrollar los recursos de la República, aumentar su comercio y promover el bienestar general; en uso de sus facultades
DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se hará una libre concesion de doscientos cincuenta acres de terrenos baldios á cada adulto que ingrese á la República, y se establezca y haga mejoras en ese terreno, cuya asignacion se hará por el Director de colonizacion que se nombrará, y se le dará inmediatamente la posesion.

Art. 2.º Cada familia que llegar y se establecer en su terreno, recibirá cien acres de los doscientos cincuenta que se le darán á cada adulto.

Art. 3.º Cuando hayan trascorrido seis meses de dicha posesion, se darán á los colonos los títulos de propiedad, siempre que den pruebas satisfactorias al Director de colonizacion, sobre su buena conducta y mejoras hechas en su terreno.

Art. 4.º No pagarán derechos los efectos personales, muebles, instrumentos de agricultura, semillas, plantas, animales domésticos y otras importaciones para el uso personal de los colonos, ó para el desarrollo de las tierras concedidas. Los colonos serán exentos de todo impuesto extraordinario ó contribucion, y de todo servicio público, salvo cuando la seguridad pública requiera lo contrario.

Art. 5.º Los colonos serán ciudadanos

CONTESTACION.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y NEGOCIOS ECLESIASTICOS.

Ilustrisimo Sr. Vicario capltular y Gobernador de esta Diócesis.

Señor: He tenido el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente Provisorio de la República la respetable nota de U.S. fecha 21 del presente, en que se sirve felicitar al Supremo Gobierno, por haber cesado ya la guerra fratricida que por tanto tiempo afligia á Nicaragua.

En los sentimientos patriales y filantrópicos de U.S. no era de dudarse, que tal fausto suceso produjera en su ánimo las mas gratas emociones, experimentando el júbilo que los buenos ciudadanos sienten al ver entrar á su patria en una nueva via de prosperidad.

Así es que el Sr. Presidente no ha podido menos que recoger gustoso la cordial enhorabuena de U.S., dándole por mi medio, á nombre de la República, las debidas gracias.

En estos términos he tenido órden de expedir á la apreciable carta oficial de U.S.; cabiéndome al verificarlo, el singular placer de renovar á U.S. mis profundos respetos y distinguidas consideraciones con que soy su

Atento y seguro servidor,
d. H. Máximo Jerez.

CAPITULAR DEL OBISPADO DE NICARAGUA.

Sr. General don Guillermo Walker.
Leon, noviembre 26 de 1855.

Señor: Hace dias que deseaba cumplir con el deber que me demanda la armonia y la amistad, cuyas dos cosas establecen las buenas relaciones que deben reinar entre autoridades y como amigo particularmente; por lo mismo felicito á U.S. ahora por la victoria habida de los principios que son los que ilustrarán á nuestro país, y le conducirán al emporio de su felicidad; así me lo prometo de su carácter y filantrópicos sentimientos: felicitó á mi patria porque ya saldrá de los escombros en que ha sido sumida por el espacio de mas de treinta años, no dudando que brebe verá desarrollarse la ilustracion, el comercio y demas artes.

Quiera la divina Providencia lo conserve, y mientras tanto reciba U.S. las muestras del mas alto aprecio y adhesion con que me firmo su atento amigo y Capellan q. b. a. m.

José Hilario Herdóchez.