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El Nicaraguense.
NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.
GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 29

NICARAGUA;
ITS POPULATION, AND AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL WEALTH.

Nicaragua is divided into six Departments, each of which has several Judicial Districts, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	POPULATION.	DISTRICTS.
1. Meridional	20,000.	Rivas or Nicaragua.
2. Oriental	95,000.	Acayada or Chontales, Granada, Masaya and Mangua.
3. Occidental	90,000.	Leon & Chinandego.
4. Septentrional of Matagalpa	40,000.	Matagalpa.
5. Septentrional of Segovia	12,000.	Segovia.
6. Nicoya or Guanacaste	7,000.	Guanacaste.

Total 264,000.

The population here given is the result arrived at, in round numbers, by a census attempted in 1847. It was only partially successful, as the people supposed it preliminary to some military conscription or new tax.

The principal towns of the State, with their estimated population, are as follows: Leon, (the capital,) includ. Pueblo Nuevo, 2,900

tal [101 1-2 lbs. English]. The most profitable part of the sugar establishment is the manufacture of "aguadiente," a species of rum. It is impossible to say, in the absence of data, what amount of sugar is manufactured in Nicaragua; it is perhaps enough to know that it may be produced indefinitely. The export is estimated at 200,000 lbs.

COTTON.—Cotton of a superior quality to that of Brazil may be produced in any quantity in Nicaragua. "As many as 50,000 bales, of 300 lbs. each," says Dunlap, "of clean pressed cotton have been exported from this State in a single year; the cultivation is, however, at present (1846) at a low ebb." Considerable quantities are, nevertheless, raised, which are manufactured by the natives, but chiefly by the Indians, into hammocks, sail-cloth and ordinary clothing. The domestic cloth is coarse, but compact, neat and durable.

Mr. Baily observes of the cotton of Nicaragua, "that it has already a high standard in the Manchester market, and offers a splendid speculation to agriculturists, if a good port of export on the Atlantic shall be established."

COFFEE.—Coffee of an excellent quality, and probably equal to any in the world, may also be produced indefinitely in this republic; but for the reason that hitherto it has been exceedingly difficult to get it a market, it is not very extensively cultivated. The plantations which I have seen are very flourishing, and the proprietors find them quite as profitable as any other. The limited cultivation is perhaps due to the circumstance that chocolate is the common beverage of the people; and coffee, never having become an article of trade or export, has consequently been neglected. There is no reason why as good coffee may not be produced here as in Costa Rica; and the Costa Rican coffee, when offered in good condition in England, commands as high a price as in any other. As, however, it is usually shipped by way of Cape Horn, it suffers from the protracted voyage. It has, nevertheless, been the almost exclusive source of wealth in Costa Rica. The crop of 1847 amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, which, at \$12 50 per cwt., (the average price in the English market, gives \$1,000,000 as the return—a considerable sum for a State of less than 100,000 inhabitants, and where the culture has been introduced but fourteen years. The cost of production,

MAIZE flourishes luxuriantly, and three crops may be raised on the same ground annually. It is essentially the "staff of life" in all Central America, being the material of which the eternal *fortilla* is composed. The green stalks, "sacate," constitute about the only fodder for horses and cattle in the country, and is supplied daily in all the principal towns. The abundance of this grain may be inferred from the fact that a *fanega* of Leon, equivalent to about five bushels of English, of shelled corn, in 1849, commanded in the capital but one dollar.

WHEAT and all other cereal grains, as well as the fruits of temperate climates, flourish in the elevated districts of Segovia, in the northern part of the republic, bordering upon Honduras, where, it is said, except in the absence of snow, little difference is to be observed, in respect to climate, from the southern parts of the United States.

RICE is abundant in Nicaragua, and is extensively used, and, like maize, may be easily cultivated to any extent desirable. It is sold at from \$1 50 to \$2 per cwt.

In short, nearly all the edibles and fruits of the tropics are produced naturally, or may be cultivated in great perfection. Plantains, bananas, beans, chile, tomatoes, bread-fruit, arrow-root, oca, citrons, oranges, limes, lemons, pine-apples, (the delicious white Guayaquil, as well as the yellow variety,) mamays, anonas or chirimoyas, guavas, cocoa-nuts, and a hundred other varieties of plants and fruits. Among the vegetable productions of commerce may be mentioned sarsaparilla, anota, aloes, ipecacuanha, ginger, vanilla, Peruvian bark, (quina,) cowhage, copal, gum arabic, copiba, caoutchouc, dragon's blood, and vangle or oil plant. Among the valuable trees—mahogany, log-wood, Brazil wood, lignum vitæ, fustic, yellow sanders, pine, (on the heights,) dragon's blood tree, silk-cotton tree, oak, copal tree, cedar, button-wood, iron-wood, rose-wood, Nicaragua wood, calabash, etc., etc. Of these, Brazil wood, cedar and mahogany are found in the forests in what may be termed inexhaustible quantities. The cedar is a large tree, like the red cedar of the North in nothing except color and durability, and in solidity and other respects closely resembling the black walnut. Five or six cargoes of Brazil wood are exported from Realejo yearly, and something more from San Juan. A quantity of

silver, there are others containing lead in nearly a pure state; the ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal. In some specimens 25 per cent. of silver is said to be mixed with the lead.

"At the village of Patapa, nine leagues from Santa Ana, in the State of San Salvador, are some rich mines of iron, which produce a purer and more malleable metal than any imported from Europe; the ore is close to the surface, and very abundant, and there are extensive forests in the immediate vicinity, which serve for making charcoal. But, notwithstanding, the amount of iron manufactured is only equal to the supply of the State, where it is worth \$10 to the 100 lbs., or \$200 per ton. In the same neighborhood are several silver mines, which were successfully worked in the time of the Spaniards, but are now abandoned for want of capital to carry them on.

"Five leagues north of San Miguel are a number of mines, principally of silver; among them was one called La Carolina, worked by a Spaniard about thirty years ago. He invested his own property, borrowed \$100,000, and, after getting the mine in working order, in less than six months was enabled to pay his obligations; and, although he died before the end of the year, left \$70,000 in gold and silver, the produce of the mine. After his death the ownership was disputed, the works fell into ruins, and the mine became filled with water, in which condition it remains. The mines of Tobanco were more celebrated than those in this vicinity, and when worked yielded upwards of \$1,000,000 annually, although worked in a rude manner, without machinery. The principal of these once yielded \$200,000 annual profit to the proprietors.

"Near the town of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, there are a number of mines which still produce a considerable amount of the precious metal, although not one-tenth of what they formerly yielded. All the hills in the neighborhood abound in gold and silver, generally intermixed; and though none of them have been excavated to any depth, or worked by proper machinery, they have formerly yielded more than \$2,000,000; and were European capital and science introduced, the produce would be great. From all I have been able to collect, this neighborhood appears to possess natural stores of the precious metals, even exceeding those of the celebrated mines of

DIED OF FOURTEEN DOCTORS.

The *Southern Medical Reformer* has an article on "Heroic Practice," which gives an account of the way in which Charles II. was treated by his fourteen doctors in his last illness;

Several men of rank had assembled as usual to see him shaved and dressed. He made an effort to converse with them in his usual gay style, but his ghastly look surprised and alarmed them. Soon his face grew black, his eyes turned in his head, he uttered a cry, struggled and fell into the arms of Thomas Lord Bruce, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesbury. A physician who had charge of the royal retorts and crucibles happened to be present. He had no lancet, but opened a vein with a penknife, the blood flowed freely, but the king was insensible. The queen and his favorite duchesses were soon bending over his disease stricken body, weeping in bitter anguish and grief. His chamber was soon crowded with his sympathizing and pensive stricken courtiers. The most eminent physicians throughout the city were summoned to his aid. Everything seemed imbued with deepest sorrow and dismay in apprehension of his speedy death.

No less than fourteen champions of the healing art attended him in consultation, a council in whom was vested the most exact talent, reputed skill and renowned character of that age. In such a combination of powers we should really expect something miraculous. And it was so, for such miraculous confusion and contradiction never was heard of. In the blending of so much skill, wisdom, anxiety, and terror, there was the utmost contradiction of each other, and themselves. Their opinions were almost as varied as their number. They seemed not to be guided by any fixed rules of enquiry. Reason and judgement gave the reign to fancy and hypothesis. Some pronounced it a fit of epilepsy, others apoplexy, others fever, and some in the rage of fancy founded upon past occurrences, supposed that he had been poisoned. The majority of them decided that it was a stroke of apoplexy; to which opinion we are inclined, judging from the few symptoms related of the case.

Now for the treatment, which deserves especial notice. "He was bled large y; hot iron was applied to his head. A bathsome volatile extracted from human skulls was

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Ching Sotriaba,	50,000	Nagarote,	1,300
Ingandera,	11,000	Souci,	2,500
Chinandega Viejo,	3,000	Managua,	12,000
Realejo,	1,000	Masaya,	15,000
Chichigalpa,	2,800	Granada,	10,000
Posoltaga,	900	Nicaragua,	8,000
Telca,	1,000	Segovia,	8,000
Somotillo,	2,000	Matagalpa,	8,000
Villa Nueva,	1,000	Acoyapa,	500

It is a singular fact that the females greatly exceed the males in number. In the Department Occidental, according to the census, the proportions are as three to two. It is difficult to account for this disparity, except by supposing it to be the result of the civil commotions to which the country has been so long subjected.

The civilized Indians of Nicaragua and those of Spanish and negro stocks crossed with them, constitute the mass of the population. The white individuals of pure European stock are but a small part of the whole, and are nearly equalled in number by those of pure negro blood. The entire population may be divided as follows:

Whites,	25,000.
Negroes,	15,000.
Indians,	80,000.
Mixed,	130,000.
Total,	250,000.

The portion of lands brought under cultivation is not very small, but ample for the support of its population. There is no difficulty in increasing the amount to an indefinite extent, for the forests are easily removed, and genial nature needs no forcing to return rich harvests. There are many cattle estates, particularly in Chontales, Matagalpa and Segovia, which cover wide tracts of country; some of these have not less than 10,000 or 15,000 head of cattle each. The cattle are generally fine, quite equal to those of the United States.

Among the staples of the State, and which are produced in great perfection, I may mention sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, rice and maize, or Indian corn.

SUGAR.—The description of sugar-cane grown in Nicaragua is a native of the country, and very different from the Asiatic cane cultivated in the West Indies and the United States. It is said to be equally productive with the foreign species; the canes are softer and more slender, and contain more and stronger juice, in proportion to their size, than the Asiatic variety. Two crops (under favorable circumstances, three crops) are taken annually, and the cane does not require replanting but once in twelve or fourteen years. The best kind of sugar produced from the sugar estates is nearly as white as the refined sugar of commerce, the crystals being large and hard. The greater part of the supply for ordinary consumption, is what is called "chancaca," and is the juice of the cane merely boiled till it crystallizes, without being cleared of the molasses. A quantity of this is exported to Peru, and elsewhere in South America. It is stated that the "chancaca" may be produced ready for sale, at \$1.25 per quin-

per quintal (101 1/2 pounds.) at the present rate of wages, twenty-five cents per day is about \$2.50. If the attention of the people of Nicaragua should be seriously directed to the production of coffee, it would prove a source of great profit.

CACAO.—Cacao, only equalled by that of Soconusco, on the coast of Guatemala, (and which was once monopolized for the use of the royal establishment of Spain,) is cultivated in considerable quantities. It is, however, an article of general consumption among the inhabitants; and consequently, commands so high a price that it would not bear exportation, even though it could be obtained in requisite quantities. About all that finds its way abroad goes in the form of presents from one friend to another. There is no reason why this should not become an article of large trade, and a source of great wealth. The obvious cause why its production is not greater, is the length of time and great outlay required in getting a cacao plantation into paying operation. Few have now the requisite capital; and these few are in too feverish a state, in consequence of the distracted condition of public affairs, to venture upon investment. Under a stable condition of things, and by the opening of a short and easy channel to market, the cultivation of cacao will rise to be of the first importance. The trees give two principal crops in the year. It is sold from \$15 to \$20 the quintal, while the Guayaquil is worth but \$5 or \$6.

INDIGO.—Indigo was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent, but has of late years much fallen off; and there are a number of fine indigo estates in various parts of the republic which have been quite given up, with all their appurtenances, by their respective proprietors. The plant cultivated for the manufacture of Indigo is the *indigofera*, a triennial plant, supposed to be a native of America. There is also a indigenous triennial plant abounding in many parts of Central America, which produces indigo of a very excellent quality, but gives less than half the weight which is produced by the cultivated species. The indigo of Nicaragua is of a very superior quality, and its export once came up to 5,000 bales of 150 lbs. each. It is impossible to say what the export is at present; probably not more than 1,000 or 2,000 bales. Under the government of Spain, the State of San Salvador produced from 8,000 to 10,000 bales annually. A piece of ground equal to two acres generally produces about 100 to 120 pounds, at a cost of not far from \$30 to \$40, including the cost of clearing the field and all other expenses.

TOBACCO.—A large amount of tobacco is used in Nicaragua, all of which is produced in the country. A considerable quantity was this year, 1849, shipped to California. It may be cultivated to any desirable extent, and is of a very superior quality. That of San Salvador and Honduras is said to be equal to the best Havana for cigars.

cedar plank is also exported to South America.

The raising of cattle and the production of cheese are a most important item in the actual resources of Nicaragua. The cheese is for common consumption, and great quantities are used. Large droves of cattle are annually sent to the other States, where they command very fair prices. About thirty-five or forty thousand hides are also exported annually.

The mineral resources of Nicaragua are also very great. Gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, may be found in considerable quantities in various parts, but more particularly in Segovia, which district is probably not exceeded in its mineral wealth by any equal portion of the continent. The working of the mines has of course vastly fallen off from the time of the Spaniards; still, their produce is considerable, but it is impossible to obtain any satisfactory statistics concerning it. A portion of the gold and silver finds its way through Izabel to the Balize; other portions pass on through the ports of Truxillo and Omaso, in Honduras; and another, but smaller part, reaches the ports of Nicaragua.

There is now no mint in Central America, excepting a small one in Costa Rica, which coins from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually, principally in dollar pieces of gold. These are short of weight, and are not generally current. Their true value is ninety-three cents. Humboldt, in his statement of the produce of the respective mining districts of America, has put against that of Guatemala, "nothing;" but it is certain from the accounts of Gage and others, as also of the buccaneers, who made a number of profitable expeditions to the mining districts, that the precious metals were early produced in considerable quantities. From a report by the master of the old mint, made in 1825, it appears that, for the fifteen years anterior to 1810, gold and silver had been coined to the amount of \$2,193,832; and for the fifteen years posterior to that date, to the amount of \$3,810,382. This officer remarks "that it must not be deduced from hence that this is all our mines have produced in this period, as great quantities of the metal have been manufactured and exported in their native state." He estimates the actual products of the mines at ten times the amount coined; which would give upwards of \$50,000,000 for the thirty years preceeding 1825. This estimate will probably bear some deduction.

Dunlap, who paid considerable attention to the mines and minerals of Central America, observes:

"Though the vegetable productions of Central America are so valuable, the hidden treasures are scarcely of inferior worth; and in no part of the world are mines so generally found in nearly every district. Many of these were successfully worked after the conquest and during the Spanish dominion. Besides the mines of gold and

Potosi, in Bolivia. For a scientific and practical miner, supported by capital, they probably offer the best adventure to be found in Spanish America.

"The ores generally contain from 12 to 15 per cent. of silver, and from one to one and a half per cent. of gold; but the latter metal is often found pure in many places, and the value of some thousands of dollars is annually collected by the Indians in the sands of the rivers, pieces of gold weighing as many as five and six pounds having occasionally been discovered.

"Some rich gold washings exist at Matagalpa, near Segovia, in Nicaragua, which are only worked by the Indians, who annually collect and dispose of a few pounds of very pure gold. Some copper mines have also been discovered here, the ore of which when shipped to England, yielded 35 per cent. of copper.—E. G. Squier.

ELOQUENT AND TRUE.—The London, England, Advertiser, speaking of the United States and Great Britain, uses the following language:

"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation, and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade deranged, her populace discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what; and contrast her with America—the America the British Cabinet Ministers treat with such indifference—whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness, she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotism of Europe; she it is with her thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unwalled cities, her meagre navy, combines within herself the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning.—Her legislators are devising means to relieve her overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her government is at least cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same! England spends her blood and treasure fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights only her own battles—she fights them quick and well.

PATRICK'S WARDROBE.—At a sale of furniture which took place in a country town, among the lookers on were a few Irish laborers; and upon a trunk being put up for sale, one of them said to his neighbor:

"Pat, I think you should buy that trunk."

"An' what should I do with it?" replied Pat, with some degree of astonishment.

"Put your clothes in it," was his adviser's reply. Pat gazed upon him with a look of surprise, and then with that laconic eloquence which is peculiar to a son of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed, "An' go naked!"

forced into his mouth. These are some of the prescriptions preserved, and have been signed by his fourteen attendant physicians.

The poor king was soon doctored to death. He died of his treatment, and not of his disease, the writer thinks.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GOLD MINE.—The discovery in Chili is entirely eclipsed—California mines are nowhere—Australia "can't hold a nugget"—100 ounces a day can't be beat anywhere. The "Golden Age" of the Isthmus, which "was to have arriven have arroven"—the "good time coming has come.

A party arrived here on Saturday, Dec. 8th, from Escribanos, in the province of Veraguas, near which place are situated the mines of the "Fort Bowen Mining Co." And of Gen. Norris, of the location, etc., of which we have heretofore advised our readers. From this party we learn that a great discovery has been made in that region, which "to use an Irishism," as our neighbor of the *Panama Star & Herald*, speaking of the discovery of the new Chili mine, "is no discovery at all, because the existence of large deposits of the precious metals in that immediate vicinity has been known for some years.

In fact, we published a notice of the auriferous nature of a considerable section of country in which this was included.

Our present informant says that the mine to which we have referred as being of such extraordinary richness, has never before been thoroughly examined—and in fact, that nothing could have been known of its immense riches.

It is known as the "Belen Mine"—and is situated in the section of this State formerly called the Province of Panama, about three miles from the river Belen, between that and the river Belencillo, and nine miles from the mouth of the former. The Belen river has its source in the "Castle Choco" mountain, which is in the province of Veraguas and is 5,611 feet in height, and forming part of the boundary line between the former province of Veraguas and Panama—empties itself into the Caribbean sea, 70 miles west of the Chargres river.

The description given by our informant of the mine, and who announces the result of a recent investigation declares it to have four large veins.

1st. Quartz, 1 1/2 oz. gold to the ton, 9 ft. thick. 2 miles long; 2d, Flecker and Blue Quartz, 6 ft. wide, 1 1/4 miles long, 5 to 7 oz pure gold to the ton; 3d, in continuation of the Fort Bowen, 12 ft. wide, not fully traced; 4th, do.

SEVEN BORN FOOLS.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire that he may burn his neighbor's.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

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El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 29.

We smile, per force, while reading the contents of certain articles which have recently fallen under our observation in California journals, regarding affairs in this Republic. A late number of the S. F. *Chronicle*, for instance, publishes, (what Mr. Soule intends as a "crusher,") a long leader upon Central American affairs, in which much foolish gammon and a show of a total want of knowledge of matters as they really exist here are exhibited. Did all such mother Washingtons of the quill know in what high consideration and esteem the major portion of the Republic of Nicaragua already hold our Commander-in-Chief, and how essential his presence is to the maintenance of the long sought for peace in this hitherto unfortunate country, they would search for some more fruitful theme with which to vent their overflowing bile.

These attacks upon Gen. WALKER fall perfectly harmless, and we even doubt whether he takes the trouble to scan them over; nor would we allude to them at this time were it not that we would set the world aright with regard to the state of feeling among the people of this country in this connection. Every one here, in and out of the army, will bear us out when we say, that his course in Nicaragua has been noble, generous and honorable, alike to the soldier and civilian. The more intelligent of the native population would view his departure from the Republic at this time as the direst calamity that could possibly befall them.

For more than thirty years has this garden spot of the world been the scene of internal commotion. Towns and cities often deserted—villages and haciendas burned or sacked, while the probably well-meaning and peacefully inclined inhabitants were forced either to fly their native country or take to the fastnesses of the mountains. The civil war in Nicaragua has been terrible; and one who has not visited the scenes of its battle-fields has no conception of the amount of devastation to be witnessed. Granada, it is computed, once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, with a much larger number of buildings than is now to be found within its limits.

To-day there are not six thousand people living in the town, while two-thirds of the former city—and the handsomest and wealthiest part at that—lies one vast pile of ruins. Churches and stately edifices that have withstood the onslaught of the enemy's cannon, bear upon their bruised fronts letters so indelibly impressed that "he who runs may read" the tales of former havoc.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WINES & Co's. EXPRESS.—We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Wines & Co's. Express, for California, Oregon, and the United States. The establishment of a depot in this city for carrying on Express business, will prove a source of great accommodation to the citizens and army, and the pioneer enterprise should receive the entire business of all who expect to be benefitted. J. A. Ruggles, Esq., is the Agent at Virgin Bay. A mail bag for the reception of letters and papers will be kept open at the house of Irene Horan, next to W. Teller's Store, until within a half-hour of the sailing of the steamer to-morrow, Dec. 30th.

AMONGST the arrivals by the last steamer, we notice the names of Messrs. Wm. R. Garrison and C. J. McDonald, of San Francisco. We understand that Mr. McDonald has entered into a contract with the Government for the establishment of a mint in Nicaragua.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE U. S. MINISTER.—In another column may be found a card from the United States citizens, now residing in this city, to Col. Wheeler, inviting him to name a day, when it will suit his convenience, to meet them and their friends at a dinner. We regret that the want of space forces us to delay the publication of the Colonel's reply until next week. Col. W.'s dignified and manly course has met the unanimous approbation of every American citizen in Nicaragua.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement of our enterprising townsman, Mr. W. Teller, who has just received a fresh supply of clothing, shoes, hats, &c., &c., from New York, which are just the things needed in this market, and which he is offering for sale at barely remunerating prices. We did ourselves the pleasure of getting a new rig at his store, since when we have been mistaken for some stranger just from Paris.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman by the name of Richardson, a member of Co. "E," was shot at the quarters in the San Francisco Church, on Monday last. It appears that he was standing near a comrade who was endeavoring to revolve the cylinder of Navy Revolver which had become rusted, when the weapon accidentally went off, the ball passing through Mr. R.'s leg, making a severe flesh wound. Nothing serious.

MILITARY BALL.—There is to be a Grand Military Ball at the Lacaya House, in this city, on Monday evening next (New Year's Eve). Among the managers, we notice the names of Gen. Walker, Cols. Natzmer and Saunders, Commandante Arguello, Lieut. John G. Jones. We also notice the name of Lieut. G. B. Caston, as floor manager.

WE learn from the Captain of the Port that the work on the wharf is advancing rapidly. Capt. Swift thinks the whole structure can and will be completed by the first of April. When finished it will be the only wharf of the kind in the Republic, and will be a great convenience and credit to Granada.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Our esteemed friend Dr. W. E. Rust leaves Granada to-morrow, to meet the steamer at San Juan del Norte, for the United States. The Doctor goes to Washington as bearer of despatches both from this Government and Col. Wheeler.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

To His EXCELLENCY, JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister of the U. S. of America, near the Republic of Nicaragua:

SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, are desirous of expressing, by some public testimonial, their appreciation of the self-sacrificing and highly able and honorable manner in which you have fulfilled the duties appertaining to your office, during the late time of excitement and peril. They are, in no wise, connected with the present administration; neither have they been with any preceding one,—and address you simply as American citizens, who have the honor and dignity of the American name at heart. It is their deliberate conviction that not only was the course which you so promptly entered upon in the recognition of the present Government, and the subsequent friendly relations which you have held with it, fully warranted, by the circumstances, that any other course would have left American interests here in extreme jeopardy.

For these reasons, as well as to manifest the general satisfaction with the course you have pursued while representing the United States in this country, they would respectfully beg that you will name some early day, when it will suit your convenience, to meet them and their friends at dinner in this city. With sentiments of the highest regard, we remain, sir, your friends and obedient servants,

WM. R. GARRISON,
JOHN MCCARTHY,
CHAS. F. CRAWLER,
JOHN E. LAWLESS,
E. F. MASON,
EDMUND RANDOLPH,
J. A. RUGGLES,
W. TELLER.

COL. WHEELER'S reply to the above was received too late for this issue, but will appear in our next.

WE have been requested by the U. S. Minister to publish the following statement made to the editor of the *Washington Star*, by the renegade Espinosa. Such another batch of falsehoods we have not seen strung together, in the same space, "for so these many days." Col. Wheeler, in reply, handles his defamer without gloves:

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

[From the *Washington Star*, December, 5th.]

We have private information from Nicaragua to the latest dates from that quarter, embracing many facts of interest. It comes through Mr. Espinosa, the functionary of the deposed government, who was banished by that of Walker, reached New York in the last steamer from San Juan del Norte.

Thus, we learn, when it was known that the court martial of Americans, into whose hands Walker had surrendered Corral, had determined on his death, addresses were sent to Walker signed by all the foreign residents in Granada, and by all the Clergy, and principal native citizens, asking that his life be spared, and offering on the part of the clergy and the men of wealth to mortgage their fortunes as a guarantee that Corral, if not executed, would live tranquil in San Juan del Norte. But Walker sternly refused to spare the victim. Soon after Corral was shot, the people of the city surrounded his corpse, a large majority of them being women, who cut all the hair of his head in little locks, and imbued their kerchiefs and portions of their clothing in his blood, to be kept as relics.

Mr. Espinosa says that the American Minister Mr. Wheeler, was seen on the morning of the 13th of October, the day on which Granada was taken, at the door of his house, giving brandy to Walker's men; his, (Wheeler's) son being at the time among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shouting as one of them.

some of "the functionaries of the deposed Government" had done.

It is true that, like Hotspur at the battle of Holmedon, some of the officers and men,

"When the fight was done,

Dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless and faint

did call at my door for water, which I would not have denied to any person of either army. The only fact that Mr. Espinosa could know,—and the only one he could have mentioned as his own knowledge,—was, that the last drop of liquor he took in Granada, he took with Major Hambleton and Mr. Lawless and others, in my house, as he called to take leave of me, when embarking for the United States,—where he will be taught better manners and a more sacred regard for the truth. On this occasion he drank my good health and future prosperity, and returned his obsequious thanks for my kindness to himself and his family. I did not expect or desire any thanks from Mr. Espinosa, but I surely do not merit his vituperation and falsehoods. "To return good for evil is God-like; to return good for good is man-like; but to return evil for good is Devil-like."

As to Mr. Mayorga's being secreted in my house, and being shot on the morning after he left it, it is of the same sample of truth as all the other information of "the many facts of interest." Don Mateo Mayorga, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, on the morning of the 13th, found secreted in the house of John B. Lawless, Esq. Capt. De Brissot, with a guard, was detailed to arrest him, and Gen. Walker ordered him to be placed in prison.

I had had much official and social intercourse with Mr. Mayorga, and for the first and only time I interceded in his behalf with Gen. Walker, and pledged my personal honor for his security; and Gen. Walker promptly granted him liberty to remain in my house on his parole of honor, where he remained for a week, uncontrolled and unobserved by any one—using my library and free to go wherever and whenever he pleased.

When his colleague, Don Juan Ruiz, late Minister of War, perfidiously violated his parole of honor, by escaping to Costa Rica, Mr. Mayorga was removed, by orders, with others, to be confined (in comfortable quarters, however). When, four days after, the news came that the forces of the Government attacked and murdered the innocent and unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay and San Carlos, (a lady and her child,) in retaliation for these outrages, by orders of the Government, on the morning of the 22d Oct., he was shot in the public plaza.

The statement of Mr. Espinosa, by the dates, is false; and equally so is the statement that I sent Mr. Mayorga any message; and the attempt to associate me with any action of this Government towards him in any shape or form, is unjust and maliciously untrue.

As to my course or conduct in the trying scenes through which it has been my fortune to pass, I am answerable to my God and my country. My position has been painful and perilous enough without receiving calumny for kindness, and persecution for protection, even to those who had no claim to my attention.

These attacks derive additional poignancy by being published in the *Evening Star*, at Washington City, whose editor, Mr. W. Douglass Wallach, has known me from his boyhood, and has always shown true friendship for me,—and who knows me from long acquaintance to be incapable of any action (official or private) that to the most fastidious would be ungenerous or unjust. These attacks will prove to him and my countrymen how foully I have been misrepresented on this and many other occasions, which I have borne in silence, and prove that the national character of these Central American refugees from justice—functionaries, as he terms them, of the "deposed Government,"—is deceitful, servile and obsequious in adversity; and mendacious, arrogant and insolent when in safety or prosperity.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Minister of U. S., near Republic of Nicaragua,
Legation of U. S., Granada, 25th Dec., '55.

The following interesting report is from the pen of Hon. Judge Campbell who recently returned from a tour of observation among the mining regions of the Chontales. The report is an able document and sets forth all the information requisite for the "gold hunter."

REPORT.

SIR:—In order to carry out the objects set forth in your instructions, which I received on the 28th of November, 1855, I immediately embarked on board the schooner Sara for Virgin Bay, where I procured some articles necessary for my expedition that could not be had in Granada. As soon as I had completed the object of the trip to Virgin Bay, I returned to Granada, and on the morning of the 7th of Dec., again embarked on the Sara, having with me the party which was to accompany me to Chontales. Beside myself, the party consisted of two gentlemen from New York, who were interested in gold mining at Libertad, a gentleman from Granada, who desired to see the mining country, a guide, two men who had been furnished by the Commander-in-chief of the Army, to aid in carrying out the objects of the expedition, and my servant.

We sailed on the evening of embarkation, and early the next day anchored in a fine bay near the mouth of the Santa Clara river. After some delay, a bongo came off to us from the shore, and we succeeded in engaging it to take us to Santa Clara, the hacienda of Don Juan Sandoval, about two miles up the river. The distance from the port of Granada to the mouth of the Santa Clara is about thirty miles.

We had expected to find animals at Santa Clara, to take us to the mines, but Don Juan was unable to supply us, and we were obliged to send a courier to Juigalpa, fifteen miles distant, to procure them there. The estate of Don Juan Sandoval is a cattle range of about three thousand acres and has upon it at the present time about one thousand horned cattle and a few horses. The country here is what is usually termed broken, consisting of hills and valleys, bearing very much the appearance of the lower range of the Sierra Nevada in California. The valleys are covered with excellent grass in great abundance, and here the herds of Don Juan find good grazing during the entire year; the moisture of the atmosphere and the occasional showers during the dry season being invariably quite sufficient to prevent the country from becoming parched. The proprietor of a cattle estate estimates the value of the estate, not by the number of acres it consists of, but by the number of cattle upon it. The present price of cattle estates, in the District of Chontales, in which District Santa Clara is situated, is six dollars per head. This price always includes the dwelling house on an estate, any improvements that may have been made on the ground, and such personal chattels as are necessary to the business of cattle raising.

During my stay at Santa Clara we heard of a silver mine on the estate, but upon full inquiry found it had never been opened, and that it would be useless to visit it. Some specimens of ore, however, taken from the surface of a vein which crops out of the ground, about two miles distant from Don Juan's house, exhibited traces of silver, but not in much quantities.

On the morning of the 10th, our courier returned from Juigalpa, bringing with him a sufficient number of animals for our use, and in half an hour we were on the road. Juigalpa was to be our stopping place that night, and we pushed on diligently, arriving about dark. The road from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is over an uneven country, the hills being chiefly great masses of scoria or tufa, varied by occasional outcroppings of granite and sometimes slate of the talcose sort. There are however, fine valleys of agricultural land between these hills, nearly all of which have cattle grazing upon them, but not enough to keep down the grass. The grazing estates of San Eusavia and San Nicolas are the only ones on the route worthy of notice. On each of these there are

When the leading spirits of the Democratic party invited General WALKER's assistance—which he afterwards so magnanimously extended—it was that a stop might be put to these bitter civil heart-burnings—that peace and quiet might once more reign throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. The treaty of the 23d of October last secured these blessings, and all is now as placid and calm with us as is the bosom of the beautiful Lake which fronts our city.

“But,” says this sapient editor, “WALKER will not be able to maintain this peace, and we shall with more than usual interest regard the affairs of Nicaragua in the future.” Do so, sir, for we would have you mark how nobly our Captain can steer his bark.

There is scarcely a country under the sun that may not just now be regarded by you with the same interest, and call for a portion of your tender regards. Europe, apart from the war, is tolerably quiet, but may at any moment be the scene of commotion.

Spain is quarreling with the Pope, as to the sale of church property. The Pope himself is quaking in his shoes, as he sees the foundation of his subsisting power threatened, by the bold tone of Piedmont as well as Spain.

With Austria we have the old story of fast and loose; but there are symptoms of insurrection in her Italian possessions, as there is a strong probability of Naples and Sicily being once more goaded into an outbreak.

In the North, the state of affairs is further complicated by the pending dispute between the United States and Denmark, on the subject of the sound dues, wherein we entreat you to keep a watchful eye, as we think the former has rightfully taken a position from which it is impossible to retire.

In short, without prolonging our geographical survey, we can't for the life of us see why our position is not as stable and secure as that of any nation upon the civilized globe.

Knowing the people as well as we do, we believe, in all candor, that ere many years have elapsed, the anniversary of the landing of General WILLIAM WALKER at Realajo, will be commemorated throughout Nicaragua as only a people once oppressed know how to keep a gala day in honor of their deliverer.

The conquest of Granada by the Revolutionist army has given confidence to many who desire no better opportunity for the investment of their capital than is offered by the gold mines of Nicaragua under a liberal and just government, and the next steamer for San Juan will probably carry not only men, but the means for the initiative step toward the accomplishment of that which has been commenced by the pioneers under Col. Walker.—S. F. Herald.

CLOSING OF THE MAIL.—It should be borne in mind, by all interested, that the mail closes here to-morrow. Papers, ready for mailing, can be had at this office.

COL. FRY, with his battalion of Voltiguers, returned to this city this morning. The Col. represents the country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was everywhere received by the natives with manifestations of great kindness.

HOUSES in the lower part of the city, which a week ago were tenanted, we are glad to see have occupants. A feeling of protection and safety is being experienced by the natives, and every foot of their confidence in the government is increased.

ON DIR.—It was rumored through the city, yesterday, that a native hombre had been arrested for forcibly seizing and destroying the Democratic devices upon the hats of other natives with whom he might happen to come in contact.

GRANADA is becoming quite healthy again. November and December are represented as being the sickly months, and when they are passed there is no healthier climate under the sun than this.

MECHANICS of various kinds are much wanted in Granada. There is a fine field opening for good, steady mechanics.

CHRISTMAS passed off very pleasantly in our city. We hear of no accident occurring, as is usually the case in cities of less magnitude than Granada.

THE Commissary of War offers the schr. Esperanza for sale, as she now lies on the beach. Here's a chance for speculators.

SHOULD some American open a “tip-top” hotel in this city, our word for it he would do a glorious business.

THE roads leading from this city are in the best possible travelling condition.

THANKS to Mr. Jackson, of the Surveyor's Department, for a full file of the *Aspinwall Courier*.

FRUITS of every hue and taste may be purchased in our market at mere nominal prices.

NEWS FROM BELOW.

We learn that last week a body of some sixty men led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers.

The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and the Capt. Powell of the Potomac was sent with a gig of the ship and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming, they took to their heels and fled. Col. Hornsby was dispatched from this place on Monday night with a strong force to repel any attack, and protect the property and fort at Castillo.

WE LEARN that the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Commander Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the Independence,—the flag ship of the Pacific squadron,—is daily expected at that port.

THE Potomac, flag ship of the home squadron, arrived a few days ago at San Juan del Norte. Dr. Dilliard, the fleet surgeon, came on the last steamer to this city, bearer of despatches to the U. S. Minister here. The Minister was en route for Leon, but a special courier was despatched for him, and he returned on Monday evening.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Mayorga, was secreted in the house of Mr. Wheeler, and asked leave of Mr. W. to visit a brother then dying, from a wound received on the memorable 18th of October. Mr. Wheeler consented, and after he had left that gentleman's house, he sent after him a message, saying that he was no longer responsible for his safety, and at the same time soldiers were sent for him and he was shot in the morning. Gen. Corral was in command of three hundred men, when Rohaud, a French resident of Granada, (for thirty years,) was sent to Corral by Walker who commanded a capitulation, the penalty of its refusal being that all the principal men in Granada should be shot. That is to say, M. Joaquin, Pedro and Trinidad Cuada, Mr. Joaquin, Messrs. Chamorro, Zequeira, Alvarez, Celaya, Murido, Artiles, Espinosa, Munoz, Barberena, Arana, Rojas, Rocha, and Morales. They were then Walker's prisoners, and were tied two together by Walker's order, who notified Corral that if he did not come over to Granada and make a treaty, they would be shot as the penalty of his refusal. Corral to save their lives surrendered himself and went to Granada, where he was not long after shot, by the order of Walker's court martial, composed altogether of Americans. [N. Y. Herald, Dec. 7th.]

THE NICARAGUENSE.—It is not my habit, and never was my taste, to notice the many statements of newspapers relative to the recent affairs in this Republic. But the above article published in the *Washington City Star*, of the 5th inst., and copied into the *N. Y. Herald*, of the 7th inst., on the authority of Mr. Espinosa, (the late Post Master General of Nicaragua,) reflecting severely on me and my family, demands some notice from me.

There were never so many lies compressed in so small a space. They are in character with the source from which they issued: Don Narcissus Espinosa, where he is well known, is not distinguished for his love of truth, under any circumstances; but under the circumstances which he gave the present information, its falsehood can be branded on his forehead by every respectable citizen in the city of Granada.

As to my son being “among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shooting as one of them,” this statement is too ridiculous to need contradiction. If he was out of my house for a moment, it was against my positive orders; but (as the fight raged fiercely before my door, my house being between the Quartel, where the Government troops were, and the street on which they were attacked,) my son may have for a moment appeared at my door, upon which basis the false assertion of his appearing in the midst of Walker's men, must have been made.

But if he was, I do not know how Senor Espinosa could know that he was “among Walker's men and shouting as one of them,” for he was taken, early on the said memorable morning, with a sudden and early leaving, and sans culottes, was seen “running the chapparel,” and therefore he could not know who was among the party, from any personal knowledge of his own.

I know that I was near being shot myself, while crossing the street to aid a native widow lady who lived next door to Mr. Espinosa, and who loudly implored my neighborly kindness; and the wife and children of Mr. Espinosa at the same time besought my aid to guard them. I sent my private Secretary (Mr. Van Dyke) over to them, who conducted them to my house, (where their natural protector cowardly deserted them,) where they were comfortably and hospitably received—where, with more than fifty other helpless women and children, they eat and slept securely.

As to the tale of Mr. Espinosa that “the American Minister was seen on the 19th of October, (the day Granada was taken,) at the door of his house giving brandy to Walker's men,” of course Mr. Espinosa cannot speak of his own knowledge, as at this time he was lying breathless in the chapparel; but if true, I cannot see that any heinous offence was committed, unless the liquor had been stolen from the American merchants of San Juan del Sur, as

We have been favored by Dr. Warguay with the following statement of his mode of treating cholera, as successfully practiced by the Dr. in France and England:

MISSAYA, December, 15th, 1855. MR. EDITOR.—The following recipe for the cure of Cholera is a matter of public interest, and I feel convinced that you will give it a place in your valuable columns. My experience in France and England authorises me to speak with confidence in this matter.

The principle of Cholera is everywhere the same, although circumstances may cause the symptoms to vary; and one system of treatment, varied according to the age, temperament, and habits of the patient, and the country he inhabits, can always be pursued with success.

Nature and experience advises, as a preventative of cholera, to avoid in a hot climate, the use of alcoholic drinks, which serve to congeal the blood; and to partake, rather, of strong coffee, tea, pure wine, and stimulating food with spices; but when the patient is once attacked, medicine must be taken with promptitude or it will avail nothing. A few hours are sufficient for one to fall a victim to this scourge; and a few hours equally sufficient to effect a cure.

At the first symptoms of cholera the patient should be placed in a warm and dry place, sheltered from currents of air. Then give him 2 grains of an emetic, and while the vomiting is going on, rub him well all over the body; but particularly about the loins and legs, with a liquid compound of 3 ozs. of sal volatile, 2 ozs. of table salt, 1 oz. of pulverized camphor, 1 oz. Alcohol, 33 degrees, and a quart of water. One hour after having taken the vomitive, administer 3 or 4 oz. cold pressed Castor Oil. The effect of this purgative may be accelerated by aid of linseed or other herb tea. Continue the rubbing—after two hours rest, give the patient a glass of camomile infusion; afterwards, according to the case, give 1 grain of chloride of lime with sugared water, 5 drops of sulphuric ether, 1 drop of sal volatile, and ten drops of the flower of orange.

The balance of the treatment consists in giving from time to time a glass of Bordeaux wine with cinnamon and sugar; or otherwise, a cup of very strong coffee, also sugared. When the cramps have disappeared and by the warmth of the feet you find the danger passed, the rubbing may be omitted, and nourishment given as above suggested.

Such is the remedy against this cruel disease; which with the sole hope of being serviceable to the people of Nicaragua, I beg you to publish in your excellent journal, and receive the thanks of Your devoted servant. L. B. WARGUAY, M. D.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS. SEMI-MONTHLY FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.

G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their first EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Dec. 30th, connecting with the Steamer CORTES, for San Francisco, and NORTHERN LIGHT, for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything appertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.

The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent. At Nina Reinas. Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada. C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

Refer to { Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada. C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco. d 29 ft

some thousands of cattle. The distance from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is about fifteen miles, and the road is merely a bridge path, in some places very bad and difficult to travel over. A good wagon road could, however be made over the entire distance without great cost.

Leaving Juigalpa early in the morning, we proceeded on our course to Libertad, and for several miles passed over a beautiful and fertile plain, upon which cattle were grazing; when we began to ascend the foot hills of the great chain of mountains—that run through Chontales, and which may be regarded as the border of the mineral country. As we ascended we found the country to be bare of underwood, and the hills covered with grass to their very tops. I here began to look for indications of gold, though we were at least ten miles distant from what is known as the gold region, and at once observed the red earth and small angular pieces of quartz, etc., which are held to be sure indications of gold in California. As we proceeded onward, rising at every step, these and other “gold signs” continually presented themselves to our view, and we became satisfied that we were passing over a gold country, though there were no appearances of “prospecting” ever having been done there, and notwithstanding that the inhabitants insisted that the gold region was much farther onward. I very much regretted my inability to make a thorough examination of some of the ravines in this vicinity, but night was coming on, we were wet to the skin by a driving rain, had no tools to work with, our animals were very much fatigued with the day's travel, and we had fully eight or ten miles of muddy trail before us, before we could hope to find shelter. We therefore, continued on to Libertad, where we arrived a short time before dark, and here took up our quarters.—The distance from Juigalpa to Libertad is about twenty miles, the road being a bridge-path, generally pretty good, but which could be much improved by a little care in the selection of a route which should not lead so immediately over the tops of hills as the present one does, and which is not at all necessary, either on account of distance or any other account.

Libertad is regarded as the centre of the mining region of Chontales, and here I remained from the 13th until the 20th of December, making such observations from time to time as circumstances would permit. As it rained nearly all the time during our stay, it was with great difficulty that I could procure guides to point out to me some of the localities which I most desired to visit. I however, fortunately made the acquaintance of Don Ramon Tolero, who was one of the party that first discovered the gold mines of Chontales, and to him an indebted for much information concerning them. These mines were discovered by Don Ramon and some companions, about seven years ago, and were worked with success down to the time of the breaking out of the late revolution, when Don Ramon and his workmen were pressed into military service. During the revolution but little was done at mining, and it is only very lately that operations have again been commenced. Each “mine,” consists of an excavation made in the earth near the vein of auriferous quartz, and in several instances these excavations are quite insufficient to lay enough of the vein bare to exhibit the quality of the “lead” with any considerable certainty. All the gold is very fine, and it has been found that it is quite equally distributed throughout the rock, as is the usual case with fine gold in quartz veins. This fact is an important one, inasmuch as it is a sure proof to the experienced miner that he may invest money in the working of such a vein with the certainty that it will yield an equal average, and not “run out.”

All the gold mines of Chontales, yet opened are embraced in an area of not more than five miles, and are situate near the rivers Mica and Bola, which are branches of the Blewfields river. These rivers afford an abundance of water power, and upon them are situate the mills which serve to pulverize the ore of the district. These mills are all arastras, shallow tubs of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente. - FEB

pared with stone, upon which sometimes two and sometimes four stones of three or four hundred pounds weight each, are caused to revolve, somewhat in the manner of the upper mill stone. Into the irregularities and crevices of the pavement is put quicksilver, which readily amalgamates with gold whenever in contact with it, and into the tub is thrown the ore, after being broken into fragments the size of a hen's egg. I understand that the *arastros* in use at Libertad will pulverize about five tons of the ore daily. There are about half a dozen of these *arastros* at work in Chontales, are propelled by water power, and all situate on one or the other of the rivers above named. One belonging to Padre Sosa, of Boaco is the best, and this is by no means a perfect machine.

It would be useless to name all the mines that have been "denounced" in the neighborhood of Libertad, as a description of one will answer very well for all. They are quartz veins of from six inches to four feet in thickness—very soft, being much decayed, and more friable than most of the quartz rock of California, North Carolina or Georgia.—This is quite apparent, not only from the appearance of the rock itself, but from the fact that a single *arastra* can pulverize five tons daily. The veins of ore at Libertad are not wrought in the most convenient or economical manner. All are opened by shafting from the top of the vein, and all the ore has, consequently, to be raised to the surface at the highest point. The custom is to break out as much ore with an iron bar as a man can carry in a leathern bag, on his head, up a notched log set on end, to the surface, and then to pack it on a mule or an ox to the *arastra* for reduction to powder. By this slow process is done all the quartz mining in Chontales.

I took great pains to ascertain the amount of gold usually produced from a given quantity of rock, and in answer to my inquiries on this point, was sometimes amused with most extravagant stories of the immense richness of this or that mine. I carefully noted all the information gathered from a series of diligent inquiries, and deem it fully safe to set down the average amount of gold to the ton of ore, as at least two ounces. I desire it to be understood that I believe the rock, by proper working, will yield more than two ounces to the ton, and am fully convinced that the amount above named is about the average obtained from all the mines that are under operation, and obtained, too, by a manner of working which is unnecessarily wasteful.

Having found the quartz mines to fully sustain the report I had heard of them at Granada, I set about making inquiries for surface mining. A gentleman who had been a trader at Libertad, informed me that some years ago he purchased several ounces of coarse placer gold, which, the persons who brought it in said they had dug on the Bola river, some miles below the town. Another person had heard of placer diggings on the same river, above the town, but neither could inform me of the precise localities in which surface gold had been found. The river was too high to admit of a "prospect." I was satisfied from what I had seen of the quartz veins that there was surface gold in the neighborhood, and that the reports concerning placers on the Bola were not without foundation; yet it was impossible to produce any further proofs than these reports, and I set about examining the dry ravines. Having selected a spot where I deemed it advisable to "sink a hole," I began a search for proper tools to work with, but could not procure either a pick, a shovel, a spade or a washing pan in all the town of Libertad; and as in addition to these annoying circumstances, the inhabitants insisted that no gold would be found where I desired to dig. I, however, succeeded in procuring a pointed iron bar and a horn spoon that would contain about a pint of earth, and with these went to work in a spot where the bed rock could be more easily reached than elsewhere. Scraping up a spoonful of earth from the ledge, I washed it, and the result was about three cents' worth of fine gold, a "prospect" sufficiently rich to satisfy

minces we had encountered, and almost regretted that we were not to continue our adventure.

The road from the Malacotoy to Granada is nearly level, and is a good bridle path. With a very trifling expense, it might be made a good wagon road. Such is indeed the case from Granada to Jalapa.

My conclusions are, finally, that the District of Chontales, which I was especially directed to examine, is rich in mines of gold and silver; that the entire hilly region is a gold country, and that silver mines exist not only in the gold country proper, but in the region bordering Lake Nicaragua; that enterprise and capital are only wanted, not only to develop these resources alone, but to exhibit agricultural wealth which will astonish those who are not familiar with the luxurious growth of vegetation that exists in some parts of this District, and which can only be borne by a most fertile soil.

Having as fully complied with your instructions as it was possible for me to do, I respectfully present this report of my proceedings.

Geo. H. CAMPBELL.
To Hon. J. W. Fabens, Director of Colonization.
-Granada, Dec. 28th, 1855.

We have been forced, from want of room, to leave over our weekly market report.

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855.
PATRICIO RIVAS,
President of the Republic.

W. TELLER.
On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, Granada.
COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Produce of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Provisions, etc. From New York. d 29 ff

WIEDEHANN & BESUOR

Parte Española

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 29, 1855

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contestacion del Gobierno del Salvador la nota que con fecha 3 del ppdo. se le dirigió, participándole la inauguración del Gobierno Provisorio de esta República.

Señor Ministro
Cajutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de su muy estimable carta oficial de U. S. de 3 del corriente mes, en que al income copia autentica del tratado ajustado en 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas nadinias y leonesas, se sirve hacer saber a mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio, instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mes de octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisional de la República de Nicaragua, habiéndome posesionado de su alto destino el Sr. presidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo contecimiento se espera la seguridad y goce de los incalculables beneficios de paz por que anclan esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente Salvador me ordena contestar a U. S. conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces, para traer un acomodamiento a los parajes que se hacian la guerra en esa República; no puede menos de serle grato al fin esos pueblos pujan ya entrar en reposo y proveer por sí en el sentido la paz a todo lo que convenga al interés de su engrandecimiento y soberanía.

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los fervientes votos por que Nicaragua gose estos bienes, y porque la Providencia que dirige los destinos de las Naciones conceda a esa, dias de ventura y de prosperando al propio tiempo al Sr. presidente Provisorio las luces que necesitan para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en las difíciles circunstancias en que lo colocan cosas de tan prolongadas hostilidades constituir a esa República.

En estos términos ha sido autorizado para contestar a U. S.; y al verificarlo go el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores las seguridades de mi consideracion mas distinguida, que soi de U. S. muy atento servidor.

En que Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.
JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

tereses; porque las sangrientas guerras que nos han affijido y en lo de adelante emprendo desgraciadamente uno de los Estados; contra cualquiera de los demas de Centro-América, no pueden tener otra calificacion que la de guerras civiles, y ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamidades de una nacion, que como la nuestra no ha acertado todavia con la creacion de un Gobierno que llené las exjencias públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante las del mando civilizado.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble propósito de asegurar el reposo de los pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con el de ese Estado los vinculos de una amistad leal y basada en principios de reciproca utilidad, no ha vacilado en encomendarme la mision que anuncia a U. S. el Ministro Hondureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la residencia del Supremo Gobierno de U. S., solo me demora el correspondiente aviso de admision, y que se me remita un salvoconducto que haga efectivas las inmunidades que el derecho de las naciones concede a los Ministros públicos; porque los pueblos por donde transitare, deben estar naturalmente resentidos de la situacion de armas en que se ha hallado en esa República, y juzgo necesario se me libre ese despacho de seguridad.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarme su resolucion y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soi de U. S. atento y servidor—D. U. L.
(Firmado) Manuel Colindres.

CONFORME—República de Nicaragua. Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.
SELVA.

N.º 93.
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGA MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.
Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.
Señor

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

"El Gobierno

Estando vacante el destino de la Tesorería general, y siendo necesario proveerlo en persona de instruccion y providad, en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA;

1.º Nómbrase Tesorero general de la República al Señor don Carlos Thomas, con el sueldo que la Lei designa.

2.º El Señor Ministro de Hacienda es encargado del cumplimiento del presente acuerdo, y comunicarlo a quienes corresponde.—Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.—Rivas."

Y lo inserto a U. de orden supre-

cion a su citada, ofreciéndole los votos de mi aprecio—D. U. L.
SELVA.

Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda,

Fernando Ferrer Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua y C. J. Macdonald súbdito inglés residente en esta ciudad, han convenido en el tratado siguiente.

1.º Deseoso el Gobierno de Nicaragua de establecer una casa de moneda en esta ciudad de Granada, concede al Señor C. J. Macdonald el derecho y privilegio exclusivo de acuñar por vapor las monedas de esta República por el período de diez años.

2.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga a establecer en esta ciudad de Granada, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y el laboratorio ó ramo de Química necesario para la disolucion y analisis de los metales para acuñar las monedas de esta República; debiendo constar éstas del peso y lei que tiene la moneda de oro y plata de la República Mejicana, por ser de la mayor estimacion en los mercados del mundo. En el anhverso deben aparecer cinco volcanes de forma conica, con un sol naciente a la mitad del lado izquierdo, bafiando con sus rayos el emisferio del círculo en esta forma [aquí el modelo]. En el reverso habrá una aguja en actitud de volar llevando entre sus garras un ramo de olivo.

Al frente deben leerse las palabras que se encuentran en el círculo, en vocablos enteros de "Nicaragua en Centro América" y el año de su amonedacion. En la parte posterior, "siendo de oro," su lei de veintium quilates; su valor intrínseco de diez y seis pesos, y el rubro de Dios, union, libertad—Las monedas de plata tendrán los mismos tipos, su lei de diez dineros veinte granos, y se espresará su valor legal desde el medio real, hasta el peso entero.

3.º Queda a libertad del Gobierno, y en su caso obligado el empresario a la acuñacion de la moneda decimal, si aquel lo dispone, ademas de las monedas antes expresadas.

4.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald, en consideracion a los derechos y privilegio concedidos, se obliga ceder al Gobierno de Nicaragua, al fin del término de diez años, en buen estado de servicio, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y todo lo concerniente a la casa de moneda; por cuyas cosas el prenotado Gobierno no pagará ninguna suma a Macdonald.

5.º El Gobierno de Nicaragua tendrá la inspeccion y supervigilancia lega-

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that the ravines of Libertad can be brought to good advantage, as any one acquainted with placer mining will at once see from the result of my experiment.

The District of Chontales is not only a gold country; but is also rich in mines of silver. All the gold mines before referred to contain more or less silver; but in the immediate vicinity of Libertad is a mine belonging to the Padre Sosa, and which is now being wrought by an intelligent French miner, lately from San Salvador. Much of the ore contains sixty to seventy per cent. of silver, as well as considerable gold. There are no furnaces at the mine, nor other conveniences for reducing the ore, but it is of such excellent quality that the operator intends to send it to Europe for reduction, believing it will pay him well to do so, as it can there be done in a proper and economical manner, which is not the case at the mine. There are also mines of silver at Barro, Triguapa, and at points nearer the Lake, which are reputed to be very rich. As I had not an opportunity of visiting these mines, and know of them only by report, I do not deem it advisable to set forth the runners that reached me, from time to time, of their great wealth. That they are, however, worthy the attention of the enterprising miner is beyond a question.

Having concluded my observations at Libertad, on the 21st of December, we procured animals and took up the line of march for Granada, stopping that night at Juigalpa. The next day we reached the hacienda San Lorenzo, and here remained over night. The distance from Juigalpa to San Lorenzo is said to be twenty-four miles, but it is probably not more than twenty, and the road is mainly over a level plain, covered with rich grass, upon which we saw many fine cattle grazing. From San Lorenzo we proceeded to the Malacotoy river, and remained over night at a point about five miles beyond El Paso. The ground from San Lorenzo to the Malacotoy is covered with a heavy growth of timber, much of it Brazil wood. Its proximity to the Lake must render it exceedingly valuable at no distant day. The valley of the Malacotoy is also heavily timbered, not only with Brazil wood, but great trees of mahogany, and other trees which would make excellent timber. There are a few clearings on the banks of the river, and in them I observed the finest plantain patches, cane and corn fields that I have met with anywhere in the State:—cane such as a Louisiana planter never dreamed of, and such corn as would be a marvel in Kentucky. The distance travelled this day was about twenty-five miles, over a road generally level and good.

We left the Malacotoy at 4 A. M., on the morning of the 24th, and arrived at El Paso a little after sunrise. About an hour's time was consumed in crossing in a bongo, and swimming over our animals, when we were again on the road, and in a short time heard the welcome roar of the surf on the shore of Lake Nicaragua. Our route lay down the shore, between the beach and the border of the little Lake Granada, until near the city, when it bore off to the right, and in a short time our day's work and our journey were ended. The distance traveled was about twenty miles.

The last day's travel was to me one of continued interest and novelty. Notwithstanding it rained when we left the Malacotoy, and we were wet to the skin, objects of interest presented themselves in such variety that we forgot our discomfort and rode on merrily through the plantain and corn fields, and among the great trees, from the branches of which bands of chattering monkeys would look down upon us with apparent wonder. In the branches of a tree with many trunks, of the banyan species, several of these animals had congregated, and seemed to be deliberating on some important matter, as we passed under them. Pelicans were searching the beach for their breakfasts, and from time to time, huge alligators would slide lazily into the water as they became alarmed at our approach. The whole was new and strange, and as our journey was about to end, we forgot the hardships and the inconven-

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REGULAR PACKET between Punta Arenas and Estapa, touching at the intermediate ports. The American clipper schr **JOSEPH HEWITT, J. M. CLAPP, Master,** will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage apply to **JAMES CORKHILL,** San Juan del Sur. d8-1f

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—The beautiful copper fastened, clipper per Yacht, "**GEN. WALKER,**" Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, **J. R. SWIFT,** Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 1f

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. **TRAVELLERS** to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest **WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.** **MR. GREEN,** the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m

NOTICE. I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 28th, day, of Dec. 1855, in front of Head Quarters, the Schr. Esperanza, as she now lies on the beach. Terms of sale, cash. **JESSE S. HAMBLETON,** Maj. and Actg. Com. of War. Dec. 17th, 1855. d 22

UNITED STATES HOTEL. **LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.** THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call. Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. 1f

WANTED, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimeres, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Grey town Dealers please notice. d8-1f

Comayagua, noviembre 28 de 1855. **Senor**

Convencido mi Gobierno de la imperiosa necesidad de asegurar a los pueblos que rije la paz y tranquilidad que para conseguir tan inestimable y la base fundamental está sufrida o en buenas e inalterables relaciones de amistad con el Gobierno de esa República no ha vacilado en dictar todas las medidas que a su juicio ha creído necesarias para su adquisición; y a este fin nombrado Comisionado cerca del Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, para que ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad y reciproco interes para ambos países. No duda mi Gobierno que se preste a dicho tratado, pues tiene pruebas nada equivocadas de sus buenos sentimientos a este respecto; y que por consiguiente se sirva recibir al mencionado Sr. Colindres, en su carácter de Comisionado del Gobierno de Honduras, pues a igual reciprocidad está obligado este.

Sírvase U.S. elevar lo espuesto al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Director Supremo de esa República; y admitir nuevamente los votos de mi particular aprecio y consideraciones—D. U. L. (Firmado) **José Meza.**

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua. Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la Republica de Nicaragua—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855. **SELVA.**

Yuscarán, diciembre 9 de 1855. **Senor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la Republica de Nicaragua.**

Senor: Por el oficio ministerial que con estra ordinario violento dirijo a V.S., se informará, que el Supremo Gobierno de este Estado me ha acreditado su agente público cerca del de Nicaragua.

No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de V.S. comprenderá como el mio la imprescindible necesidad que hai de establecer las reglas invariables que dé hoy mas afianzen las fraternales relaciones entre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos intereses, y a quienes debe animar un mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando conseguida la paz despues de los últimos acontecimientos obrados, casi aun tiempo, en ese y este Estado, se siente con mas vivas la conveniencia y el deber de conservar en el porvenir. De otra manera, Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitalidad con que aun cuentan estos países para aspirar a ser prósperos y felices, se aniquilarán sin el honor siquiera de haber perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos in-

ma para su inteligencia y efectos. **D. U. L. FERRER.**

N.º 103. REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente. "El Gobierno.

En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:
 1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion.
 2.º Comuníquese a quienes corresponden—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855—**RIVAS**"

Y lo inserto a U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. **JEREZ.**

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA. D. U. L. Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Prefectura del departamento El domingo 23 del corriente, fué instalada la junta de instruccion pública de este departamento, en cuyo acto nombró por su Presidente al Sr. Lic. don Buenaventura Selva, por vice Presidente al Sr. Bachiller don Justo Lugo, por su Srío al Sr. don Francisco García y Calonge y por vice Secretario al Sr. don José Ansoategui; lo que aviso a U.S. para que se sirva elevarlo al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente; acompañándole las firmas de los nombrados. **Trinidad Salazar.**

Buenaventura Selva—Justo Lugo—Francisco García y Calonge—José Ansoategui.

CONTESTACION. **REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.** Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto de este departamento He puesto en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de la República la estimable comunicacion de U. de esta fecha en que participa la instalacion de la junta de instruccion pública de este departamento; que tuvo lugar el domingo 23 del actual; y aquel alto funcionario me ha dado orden de contestar a U. de enterado, manifestándole al propio tiempo lo satisfactorio que le ha sido la aparicion de ese cuerpo destinado a objetos tan laudables y de notoria utilidad general. Lo digo al Sr. Prefecto en contesta-

les en la casa de moneda, para lo cual podrá emitir los reglamentos y leyes que juzgue convenientes a fin de evitar todo perjuicio que pudiese ocurrir, y debe asimismo dar la custodia de tropa armada para la seguridad de la misma casa de moneda, toda vez que en ella se necesita.

6.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga a establecer la maquinaria de vapor en esta ciudad de Granada, en el término de los seis meses precisos de la fecha de este convenio; pasado este tiempo, no se entenderá concedido el privilegio si el empresario no hubiese cumplido con lo estipulado.

Concluido y firmado en la ciudad de Granada, a los veintiocho dias del mes de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—**Fermin Ferrer—C. J. Macdonald.**

NUMERO 110.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, a sus habitantes, Con presencia del contrato celebrado en esta fecha entre el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda don Fermin Ferrer y el Señor C. J. Macdonald súbdito inglés, concediendo a este, derecho y privilegio exclusivo para establecer en esta ciudad una casa de moneda: en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:
 Artículo 1.º Apruébase el referido contrato en todas sus partes, y en consecuencia obsérvese y cúmplase religiosamente.
 Art. 2.º Comuníquese a quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada, a veintiocho de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—**Patricio Rivas**—El Secretario de Estado—**Buenaventura Selva.** Es Conforme—Granada, diciembre 28 de 1855—**SELVA.**

CASA DE MONEDA.

Mucho tiempo ha que se sentía la necesidad de este establecimiento en el país, y ahora tenemos la esperanza de que dentro de pocos meses estará planteado conforme al contrato que sobre el particular ha celebrado el Supremo Gobierno y se publica en el presente número. Conocidas son por todos las ventajas positivas que el pueblo reportará, siendo entre ellas la de aumentarse el numerario que tanto se necesita para el jiro de los negocios, y la de darse impulso a la explotacion de minas que se encuentran en la República.

SARAO.

EL Lunes 1.º de Enero, los oficiales de las fuerzas Nicaraguenses tendrán un baile militar en casa de los Lacayos.

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GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 29, 1855.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contestacion del Gobierno del Salvador á nota que con fecha 3 del ppto. se le dirigió, participándole la inauguracion del Gobierno Provisorio de esta República.

Señor Ministro
Cajutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la muy estimable carta oficial de U.S. fecha del corriente mes, en que al incluirme copia autentica del tratado ajustado el 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas granadinas y leonesas, se sirve hacer saber á mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio, se instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo mes de octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo tomado posesion de su alto destino el Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo acontecimiento se espera la seguridad del goce de los incalculables beneficios de la paz por que acañan esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente del Salvador me ordena contestar á U.S. para conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno: que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos que por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces para traer un acomodamiento á los partidos que se hacian la guerra en esa República; no puede menos de serle grato que al fin esos pueblos puedan ya entrar en reposo y proveer por sí en el seno de la paz á todo lo que convenga al gran interés de su engrandecimiento y soberania.

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los mas fervientes votos por que Nicaragua alcance estos bienes, y porque la Providencia que dirige los destinos de las Naciones, conceda á esa, dias de ventura y de paz, prestando al propio tiempo al Sr. Presidente Provisorio las luces que necesita para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en las difíciles circunstancias en que los sucesos de tan prolongadas hostilidades deben constituir á esa República.

En estos términos ha sido autorizado para contestar á U.S.; y al verificarlo tengo el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores las seguridades de mi consideracion mas distinguida, con que soi de U.S. muy atento servidor.

Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.

JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

Comayagua, noviembre 20 de 1855.

terceses; porque las sangrientas guerras que nos han aflijido y en lo de adelante empresa desgraciadamente uno de los Estados contra cualquiera de los demas de Centro-América, no pueden tener otra calificacion que la de guerras civiles, y ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamidades de una nacion, que como la nuestra no ha acertado todavia con la creacion de un Gobierno que llene las exigencias públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante las del mundo civilizado.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble propósito de asegurar el reposo de los pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con el de ese Estado los vinculos de una amistad leal y basada en principios de reciproca utilidad, no ha vacilado en encomendarme la mision que anuncia á U.S. el Ministro Hondureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la residencia del Supremo Gobierno de U.S., solo me demora el correspondiente aviso de admision, y que se me remita un salvoconducto que haga efectivas las inmunidades que el derecho de las naciones concede á los Ministros públicos; porque los pueblos por donde transitaré, deben estar naturalmente resentidos de la situacion de armas en que se ha hallado en esa República, y juzgo necesario se me libre ese despacho de seguridad.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarme su resolucion y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soi de U.S. atento y servidor.—D. U. L.
(Firmado) Manuel Colindres.

Conforme.—República de Nicaragua. Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SELVA.

N.º 1.º
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Sr. Ldo. don Manuel Colindres comisionado del Gobierno Supremo de Honduras cerca del de Nicaragua.

Hasta hoy se ha recibido en el Ministerio de mi cargo la atenta comunicacion de V.S. de 9 del actual, á que vino adjunta la del Sr. Ministro de Estado de Honduras fecha 28 del ppto. que acredita á V.S. Comisionado de ese Supremo Gobierno cerca del de Nicaragua para acordar bases fijas é inviolables que afianzen las fraternales relaciones de ambos países, solicitando al mismo tiempo V.S. el aviso de su admision y un salvoconducto que haga efectiva las inmunidades que el derecho de gentes concede á los Ministros públicos; y habiendo dado conocimiento de todo al Sr. Presidente Provisorio, me ha ordenado

CONTESTACION.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto de este departamento

He puesto en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de la República la estimable comunicacion de U. de esta fecha en que participa la instalacion de la junta de instruccion pública de este departamento, que tuvo lugar el domingo 23 del actual; y aquel alto funcionario me ha dado orden de contestar á U. de enterado, manifestándole al propio tiempo lo satisfactorio que le ha sido la aparicion de ese cuerpo destinado á objetos tan laudables y de notoria utilidad general.

Lo digo al Sr. Prefecto en contestacion á su citada, ofreciéndole los votos de mi aprecio.—D. U. L.

SELVA.

Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda,

Fermin Ferrer Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua y C. J. Macdonald súbdito inglés residente en esta ciudad, han convenido en el tratado siguiente.

1.º Deseoso el Gobierno de Nicaragua de establecer una casa de moneda en esta ciudad de Granada, concede al Señor C. J. Macdonald el derecho y privilegio exclusivo de acuñar por vapor las monedas de esta República por el período de diez años.

2.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer en esta ciudad de Granada, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y el laboratorio ó ramo de Química necesario para la disolucion y analisis de los metales para acuñar las monedas de esta República; debiendo constatar éstas del peso y lei que tiene la moneda de oro y plata de la República Mejicana, por ser de la mayor estimacion en los mercados del mundo. En el abserso deben aparecer cinco volcanes de forma conica, con un sol naciente á la mitad del lado izquierdo, bañando con sus rayos el emiferio del circulo en esta forma [aquí el modelo]. En el reverso habrá una aguilera en actitud de volar llevando entre sus garras un ramo de olivo.

Al frente deben leerse las palabras que se encuentran en el círculo, en vocablos enteros de "Nicaragua en Centro América" y el año de su amonedacion. En la parte posterior, "siendo de oro," su lei de veintim quilates, su valor intrínseco de diez y seis pesos, y el rubro de Dios, union, libertad.—Las monedas de plata tendrán los mismos tipos, su lei de diez dineros veinte granos, y se espresará su valor legal desde el medio real, hasta el peso entero.

de Nicaragua, así como á todos sus ciudadanos, por el triunfo de los principios obtenidos en Granada y por la pacificacion de la parte mas bella de Centro-América. Me apresuro á verificarlo desde aquí mientras me es posible tener la honra de hacerlo personalmente, esperando que Nicaragua acepte las insinuaciones fraternales de los guatemaltecos, espresadas por el último de sus Conciudadanos.

Ciertamente es muy glorioso para todo el país, que despues de tan largo período en que con los mas heroicos sacrificios esa Administracion ha sostenido una lucha heroica, justa y popular, contra los esfuerzos tantas veces repetidos de los enemigos de las instituciones libres, es glorioso repito, que el triunfo coronase una empresa con cuarenta valientes, hace diez y ocho meses, los cuales han confirmado que el pueblo que quiere ser libre lo es, y han desengañado á la vez, á los que habian creido neciamente, llegada la oportunidad de darle á Nicaragua y á los demas Estados, por lei, la voluntad de un tirano que desde Guatemala quiere batirlos en detall y llevar á cabo el antiguo capricho de dominar en todo Centro-América.

Sin necesidad de recurrir á la historia llena de crueles atentados durante mas de treinta años, en que los incendios, el saqueo y la sangre á torrentes, con toda clase de esterminio han ensayado los servicios para sobrepujar á los Estados, á la vista solamente de los hechos que estamos presenciando, se patentisa, que esos mismos servicios de Guatemala no pudiendo lograr su dominio absoluto en Centro-América, cuya idea los ha enloquecido siempre, se contentan con promover la anarquia en estos Estados con la mira cobarde y fratricida, de llegar á destruir con tal alevocia, y así puedan alguna vez caer en sus manos ensangrentadas. Con tal fin, alargaron y comprometieron al Señor Chamorro á echarse sobre la Constitución de Nicaragua: con el mismo, por medio de Carrera su digno instrumento, han protegido y armado á los Guardiolas y los López de Honduras, hasta derribar la Administracion del Ilustre Jeneral Cabañas, se entiende saqueando, estrupando y todo lo que es consonante en este sentido: al mismo tiempo que con ciertos manejos, han creido adormecer al Salvador y Costarica, mientras les llega su turno.

Lo pasado debia servir de leccion al bando servil de Guatemala para disuadirlo de su temeraria tenacidad, y persuadirse de que labran su propia ruina, en la de los pueblos que talan y matan: que tanta sangre inocente que han vertido, está humeante pidiendo venganza, y por último que no debian confiar siempre en la humanidad de los que profesan principios, que los han salvado otras veces, ya que la generosidad mal entendida no

nientas setenta y cuatro víctimas de las cuales ya habian sido sacrificadas algunas en las aras del depotismo, y estaba reservado el resto para el dia tremendo en que el partido infernal indignamente llamado legitimista llegará á consumir la obra única del triunfo porque tanto se afanaba! Y los que hemos escapado de ser destruidos por los esbirros del tirano, los que hemos sido vejados en nuestras personas, perjudicados en nuestros intereses, maltratados en nuestra reputacion, vulnerados en nuestro honor y el de nuestras familias, los que respiramos un aire libre y tenemos vida, gracias al Jral. Walker y sus compañeros ¿Hemos de conspirarnos contra estos dando así el ejemplo de la max infame ingratitud? No mil veces: empeñense cuanto quieran los escritores de Costarica, Guatemala y cualesquiera otros en querer inculparlos de enemigos de la independencia, de la Religion, de la propiedad, de las leyes. Nosotros consideraremos siempre al Jral. Walker y sus compañeros como nuestros libertadores porque nos han roto las cadenas que nos oprimian, como nuestros salvadores porque defendieron nuestras vidas contra los verdugos preparados para sacrificarlas, como bienchores en fin de nuestra patria porque con su firme apoyo la paz y el orden se sostienen, y el comercio y la agricultura y la industria y las ciencias florecerán bajo los auspicios de un Gobierno justo y liberal.

¿Hai alguno que dude de la autenticidad del documento á que nos hemos referido, comprobante incontestable de la crueldad de ese bando que holló todos los principios, violó todas las leyes y atropelló todas las garantías por llevar adelante su feroz programa de acabar enteramente con todos los que le hacian sombra? Pues el que guste puede venir á verlo á la oficina de esta imprenta en donde queda depositado. Pero ¿se quiere todavia un documento mas? Lease la siguiente carta escrita y firmada por el Jefe de ese mismo bando y que tambien depositamos en esta imprenta para que la vez el que guste. Dice así.

Granada, julio 22 de 1855.

Mi querido Daniel Quadra.

Ayer vine á esta sin novedad y sigo lo mismo, gracias á Dios.

Supongo que hoy llegarán los Presbíteros Villavicencio y Aureliano, que me ofrecieron ir, á despecho de cualquiera dificultad.

La necesidad por una parte y el honor del Gobierno por otra están empeñados en que el Padre Osorno no se le con su ocultacion la providencia superior—Unos Masayas. han dicho cial que solo el que no quiere no sabe cómo de se mantiene dicho Sr. Presbítero—Conviene pues que inquieras con cautela su paradero y que lo saques de cual-

Convencido mi Gobierno de la imperiosa necesidad de asegurar á los pueblos que rije la paz y tranquilidad; y que para conseguir tan inestimable bien, la base fundamental está cifrada en las buenas e inalterables relaciones de amistad con el Gobierno de esa República, no ha vacilado en dictar todas las medidas que á su juicio ha creído necesarias para su adquisicion; y á este fin ha nombrado Comisionado cerca del de U.S. al Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, para que ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad y reciproco interés para ambos países.

No duda mi Gobierno que el de U.S. se preste á dicho arreglo; pues tiene pruebas nada equivocadas de sus buenos sentimientos á este respecto; y que por consiguiente se sirva recibir al mencionado Sr. Colindres, en su carácter de Comisionado del Gobierno de Honduras, pues á igual reciprocidad está obligado este.

Sírvase U.S. elevar lo espuesto al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Director Supremo de esa República; y admitir nuevamente los votos de mi particular aprecio y consideraciones—D. U. L.

(Firmado) José Meza.

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

Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855. SELVA.

Yuscarán, diciembre 9 de 1855.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua.

Señor:

Por el oficio ministerial que con estraordinario violento dirijo á V.S., se informará, que el Supremo Gobierno de este Estado me ha acreditado su agente público cerca del de Nicaragua.

No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de V.S. comprenderá como el mio la imprescindible necesidad que hai de establecer las reglas invariables que dé hoy mas afianzen las fraternales relaciones entre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos intereses, y á quienes debe animar un mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando conseguida la paz despues de los últimos acontecimientos obrados casi aun tiempo, en ese y este Estado, se siente con mas viveza la conveniencia y el deber de conservarla en el porvenir. De otra manera, Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitalidad con que aun cuentan estos países para aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se aniquilarán en el honor siquiera de haber perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos in-

contestar á V.S.

Que profesando como profesora la actual administracion de Nicaragua los principios de amistad y buena inteligencia con todos los pueblos del mundo, y mui particularmente con las demás Repúblicas de Centro-América, está dispuesto á admitir á cualesquiera Representante que de parte de estas vengan competentemente autorizados—En tal concepto, el Sr. Colindres puede disponer su ingreso á esta Capital cuando lo tenga por conveniente; y sin embargo de ser innecesario el salvoconducto que se sirve pedir, lo acompaño á V.S. obsequiando así sus deseos.

Grata ha sido para mí la presente ocasion, porque ella me proporciona la de suscribirme de V.S. por primera vez, mui atento y obediente servidor.

(Firmado) Buenaventura Selva.

N.º 103.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno.

En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernacion.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855—R. I. V. A. S."

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

JEREZ.

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Prefectura del departamento

El domingo 23 del corriente fué instalada la junta de instruccion pública de este departamento, en cuyo acto nombró por su Presidente al Sr. Lic. don Buenaventura Selva, por vice Presidente al Sr. Bachiller don Justo Lugo, por Sr. Srío. al Sr. don Francisco García y Calonge y por vice Secretario al Sr. don José Ansuategui; lo que aviso á U.S. para que se sirva elevarlo al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente; acompañándole las firmas de los nombrados.

Trinidad Salazar.

Buenaventura Selva—Justo Lugo—Francisco García y Calonge—José Ansuategui.

3.º Queda á libertad del Gobierno, y en su caso obligado al empresario á la acuñacion de la moneda decimal, si aquel lo dispone, ademas de las monedas antes expresadas.

4.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald, en consideracion á los derechos y privilegio concedidos, se obliga ceder al Gobierno de Nicaragua, al fin del término de diez años, en buen estado de servicio, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y todo lo concerniente á la casa de moneda; por cuyas cosas el prenotado Gobierno no pagará ninguna suma á Macdonald.

5.º El Gobierno de Nicaragua tendrá la inspeccion y supervigilancia legales en la casa de moneda, para lo cual podrá emitir los reglamentos y leyes que juzgue convenientes á fin de evitar todo perjuicio que pudiese ocurrir, y debe asimismo dar la custodia de tropa armada para la seguridad de la misma casa de moneda, toda vez que en ella se necesita.

6.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer la maquinaria de vapor en esta ciudad de Granada, en el término de los seis meses precisos de la fecha de este convenio; pasado este tiempo, no se entenderá concedido el privilegio si el empresario no huoiese cumplido con lo estipulado.

Concluido y firmado en la ciudad de Granada, á los veintiocho dias del mes de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—Fermin Ferrer—C. J. Macdonald.

NUMERO 110.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes,

Con presencia del contrato celebrado en esta fecha entre el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda don Fermin Ferrer y el Señor C. J. Macdonald súbdito inglés, concediendo á este, derecho y privilegio exclusivo para establecer en esta ciudad una casa de moneda: en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Apruébase el referido contrato en todas sus partes, y en consecuencia obsérvese y cúmplase religiosamente.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde,

Dado en Granada, á veintiocho de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—Patricio Rivas—El Secretario del Estado—Buenaventura Selva. Es Conforme—Granada, diciembre 28 de 1855—SELVA.

FELICITACION AL GOBIERNO.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua. Del Jeneral que suscribe.

Los patriotas oprimidos de Guatemala me han honrado con el encargo de felicitar á su nombre al Supremo Gobierno

podrá contener un dia el brazo fuerte de Dios, castigando tanto cumulo de crímenes sangrientos.

Á nombre pues de mis conciudadanos, me dirijo á U. Sr. Micistro por la presente, asegurándole de que el oprimido Pueblo de Guatemala, tiene las mas firmes simpatias con la actual administracion de Nicaragua y la felicita por sus triunfos contra los comunes enemigos, dirijiendo al cielo sus votos por llegar á verse estrechados ambos pueblos bajo unas mismas instituciones y libres de opresores, bajo el manto brillante de la Libertad.

Así espero se digne U. Sr. Ministro espresarlo al Director Spmo. de Nicaragua, siendo altamente honroso asegurar á U. mi adhesion y respetos, con que me firmo su atento servidor—M. Carrascoso.

San Salvador, diciembre 8 de 1855.

CASA DE MONEDA.

Mucho tiempo ha que se sentía la necesidad de este establecimiento en el país, y ahora tenemos la esperanza de que dentro de pocos meses estará planteado conforme al contrato que sobre el particular ha celebrado el Supremo Gobierno y se publica en el presente número. Conocidas son por todos las ventajas positivas que el pueblo reportará, siendo entre ellas la de aumentarse el numerario que tanto se necesita para el jiro de los negocios, y la de darse impulso á la explotacion de minas que se encuentran en la República.

DOCUMENTOS CURIOSOS PARA LA HISTORIA.

Entre estos debe contarse sin duda la célebre causa seguida por la Fiscalia de Guerra que estableció el llamado Gobierno de don José María Estrada para la averiguacion y castigo de los caudillos, agentes y demás comprendidos en la revolucion última, esto es para perseguir, atormentar y esterminar al sin número de nicaragüenses que tomaron parte en ese movimiento verdaderamente popular. No hemos podido ver original el gran proceso; pero si el índice que denomina por orden alfabético los individuos que contiene, con espresion de los folios donde se encuentran las declaraciones que obran en su contra: allí aparecen como criminales diferentes personas de toda clase, sexo y condicion, funcionarios públicos é individuos particulares, comerciantes y agricultores, artesanos y jornaleros, eclesiásticos y militares, médicos y abogados, ancianos y jóvenes, mujeres y niños: allí, contando solo con algunos del departamento Meridional y unos pocos de Leon y Granada, y omitiendo muchos nombres notables, el número de los revolucionarios asciende á quinientos setenta y

quier casa que sea, y lo mandes inmediatamente á esta ciudad bien asegurado, recomendando mucho que no se le veje ni maltrate en manera alguna. Urje mucho que no pierdas tiempo en esto, por que el Padre debe ir precisamente en la goleta que saldrá el 25 para San Carlos.

Ya te irá la órden oficial sobre esto; pero aun cuando se retarde, bien puedes obrar en virtud de esta carta, la cual salvará tu responsabilidad. Lo que importa es que no des paso en falso y que obres con brevedad.

Mándame el resto de mis cosas.

Saludo cordialmente á don Ignacio y su mui amable familia, á mis compadres, á Padilla y á los Abauanzas (don Tomás y don Leandro); y tú dispon del sincero afecto de Tu invariable—Estrada.

Hoi he derramado sobre algunos propietarios de esta ciudad un empréstito particular de cinco mil pesos; y si apuran las cosas lo repito, aunque brame el mundo.—Estrada.

Y bien ¿Qué facultad tenía don José María legitimidad para obrar así contra el Padre Osorno? Sí necesitaba de un Cura en San Carlos ¿Porqué no lo pedía á la autoridad eclesiástica? Si el nombrado se resistía y era preciso apremiarlo, ¿porqué no contaba con la misma autoridad? Pero no: el Sr. Vicario era demócrata y no podía servir de instrumento del despota: el Padre Osorno era también demócrata y preciso se hacía confinarlo á un lugar, en que el Cólera estaba causando estragos para que allí pereciera. Por eso recomienda encarecidamente á su querido Daniel (q. e. p. d.) que averigüe el paradero del Padre, lo saque de cualquier casa y lo mande bien asegurado, quiere decir, con grillos, esposas, cadenas, porque los fieles ejecutores de las órdenes sultánicas de su Exelencia así acostumbraban asegurar á los presos; pero tambien le recomienda que no veje ni maltrate en manera alguna al Padre. ¡Hipocrita! mandas traerlo bien asegurado esto es cargado de prisiones, y aparentas querer que no se le veje ni maltrate.

Comprendemos bien el último párrafo de tu carta, en que te jactas de haber derramado un empréstito particular de cinco mil pesos, y amenazas repetirlo, aunque brame el mundo ¡Hola! ¿Conque tambien tu sabes exigir empréstitos á determinadas personas? Con que tambien sabes atacar la propiedad? Con que nada te arredra, aunque el mundo entero se oponga á tus atentados? Con qué ya has aprendido á ser valiente, resuelto y enérgico? Y seguirás llamandote sostenedor del órden, protector de las garantías, defensor de las leyes?

Ah! sobrada razón tenemos para exclamar, parodiando las palabras de Madame Roland. ¡Legitimidad, legitísimos delitos se han cometido!

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Enemos á la vista el edicto de este Prelado datado el 22 del actual, en que exhorta á su amada grey á morir en defensa de la religion, de la patria, de la independencia, de las leyes, vidas y propiedades, objetos todos que en su concepto estan gravemente amenazados por la banda de forájidos que dice haberse enfioreado de esta República.

Ciertamente, no puede mirarse sinó con el mayor escándalo un documento de esta clase, en que abusándose del nombre de la religion y confundiéndose los negocios humanos con los puramente divinos se invocan motivos celestiales para impeler á la batalla á pueblos hermanos llamados por muchos títulos á vivir en la paz mas perfecta,

¿En qué se funda el Sr. Llorente para llamar banda de forájidos á un corto número de ciudadanos libres que han venido á Nicaragua á prestar sus servicios en virtud de un contrato celebrado de antemano con el Gobierno que representaba la voluntad de la nacion? ¿En qué se funda para suponer que estienden sus ávidas miradas sobre el suelo Costaricense, cuando no hai un dato que justifique semejante acriminacion? ¿En qué se funda para señalarlos como enemigos de la religion Santa que profesamos, cuando nuestros altares, nuestros Sacendotes y nuestra lei han sido y son debidamente respetados? y cuando nuestro venerable Prelado, el dignísimo Vicario Capitular y Gobernador del Obispado lleno del mas puro regocijo ha saludado á la nueva administracion, felicitando al Gobierno y al Jeneral en Jefe por el restablecimiento de la paz, y porque con este importante suceso han recobrado su imperio los principios de libertad y justicia? ¿En qué se funda para calificar de desenfrenados en sus pasiones, sedientos de riqueza y avezados en el crimen y el asesinato, á hombres que no conoce, y cuya conducta observada en Nicaragua desmiente tales imputaciones, puesto que se han portado con la mayor moderacion, respetando el culto religioso y las garantías concedidas á la propiedad, á la vida y al honor?

Como es facil concebirlo, el Sr. Llorente ha procedido sin ningun fundamento racional, y seducido unicamente por falsas relaciones de personas obcecadas que aun no pueden conformarse con la paz de que tanto necesitan los pueblos, y que no pudiendo seguir en Nicaragua soplando el fuego de la discordia, han venido á hallar este elemento en Costa-Rica, y en otra parte lo solicitarian en

Chy es así, lamentamos la facilidad con que ese Prelado de la Iglesia se ha dejado alucinar de hombres que en su fuga no llevan mas que la divisa de desafe-

Secretarios de Estado que acreditan esta verdad.

Por consecuencia indispensable es evidente que los Señores Representantes de los Gobiernos de Honduras y el Salvador han estado desautorizados para hacer la protesta de que se habla, cuyo documento revela una opinion política, retrógrada, inveterada y bien conocida de los Señores Marcoleta, Irizarri y Molina.

Como quiera que sea, el Gobierno de Nicaragua está apoyado en la libre voluntad de sus pueblos que lo reconocen, lo obedecen y sabrán sostenerlo en todo evento. No necesita de otra cosa para contar con estabilidad y firmeza, y los sucesos ocurridos hasta ahora patentizan á todo el mundo cuan profundamente se han equivocado los que fascinados por el espíritu de partido se han avanzado á profetizar la pronta conclusion del actual orden de cosas en Nicaragua. Sueños, ilusiones, nada de realidad!

NOTICIAS DE LOS ESTADOS.

HONDURAS—Como han visto nuestros lectores en los documentos oficiales, el Gobierno de aquel Estado ha dispuesto mandar al Sr. Colindres en calidad de Comisionado cerca del nuestro para establecer y afianzar las buenas relaciones entre ambos países. Este paso acredita sin duda los sentimientos pacíficos del Gobierno Hondureño, y estamos seguros que serán bien correspondidos por el nuestro; y hace ver tambien que han sido inútiles los esfuerzos de varios emigrados de la República que asilados en Honduras han trabajado por que se les dé auxilio para venir á hostilizar á su patria y atormentarla con nuevas y mayores calamidades. La Gaceta de Comayagua de 20 de noviembre dice: que se ha dado asilo á los emigrados bajo la condicion de que deben respetar el principio de neutralidad que profesa el Gobierno, y de la no intervencion en los negocios interiores de Nicaragua. El Jeneral Lopez fué nombrado Comandante en Jefe del Ejército y el Jeneral Guardiola Comandante de Tegucigalpa: allí se ha comenzado á publicar un periódico titulado "El Recuerdo" de que solo hemos visto el número 1.º y en el se refiere que llegaron á aquella ciudad los Sres. Martinez, Abarca, Hernandez, Rochas, Lacayos, Padilla, Abaunza, Estrada, & C. Cartas particulares dicen que pasó por Yucaran don Fulgencio Vega, y que aunque iba decidido á solicitar auxilios para volver á ejercer sus iniquidades que tan execrable han hecho su nombre en Nicaragua, muy desconsolado estaba por el reproche que ya habian sufrido sus dignos camaradas.

COSTARICA—El correo de esta semana nos ha traído tres números del Boletín Oficial de 3, 5 y 8 del corriente, en que vemos el ardoroso empeño con que el redactor trabaja por desacreditar la actual administracion de Nicaragua, ya atribuyen-

Cesan los funcionarios que como él han yan desmerecido la confianza de los pueblos y los que se han opuesto á la revolucion. Es de todo punto indispensable que esta solemne declaración no se quede escrita, que surta sus efectos todos, que caigan todos los funcionarios que fueron esbirros ó verdugos, que caigan, aunque se pronuncien al saber los sucesos de la capital, como se pronunciarán sin duda, pues los conservadores al sucumbir, no recojen el manto como César, sino que dejan ver toda su impudencia, haciéndose tráfugas ó refractarios. Pero el pueblo los conoce y no los sufrirá; los conocemos nosotros y hablaremos muy alto para reprocharles sus crímenes, sus vilezas, sus lisonjas y sus atentados. Valia mas no haber hecho la revolucion, que figurarse siquiera que los sicarios y los bajaeas habian de continuar oprimiéndonos, bastándonos para borrar sus horribles antecedentes, expedir una proclama y renegar del tirano. No; ya él renegó la nacion; y renegó tambien de todos ellos. El cambio de los gobernadores y gefes políticos que hemos propuesto es una necesidad imperiosa; si uno solo subsiste, comienza la reaccion, renace la anarquía, y el país se pierde para siempre.

Al pueblo toca derribarlos y castigarlos, y si algunos son tan pífidos que aparenten unirse ahora á la democracia, al Jeneral Carrera corresponde arrancarles con mano fuerte de sus puestos, si no quiere transigir con los perversos y tropezar con obstáculos que lo detengan en su marcha. Lo mismo debe hacer con todos los funcionarios del orden político y con todos los empleados cuya influencia puede sernos funesta. Los conservadores destruyeron la propiedad de los empleos, ramera que habia detenido muchas reformas; los empleados de importancia están ya juzgados; para ser hasta escribano se requiere como primera circunstancia adhesión á la Alteza y profesar sus principios. ¿No ha de cortarse esta gangrena en el cuerpo social? Si, porque sin esto nace la reaccion y el país sucumbe á la anarquía. ¿Abajo, pues, todos los adictos á Santa-Anna y al partido conservador! Caigan ellos, como cayeron los liberales aunque no correrán su misma suerte, porque la democracia no es perseguidora ni vengativa.

Diciembre 23—Hoi salió para la ciudad de Leon el Benemérito Jeneral Cabañas Presidente de Honduras, acompañándolo el Jeneral Jerez Ministro de Relaciones y otros jefes militares. En los veinte dias que permaneció el Jeneral Cabañas en esta ciudad, recibió del Gobierno y de los particulares señaladas muestras de benevolencia y afecto, digna y justa correspondencia á las relevantes cualidades de este ilustré personaje.

El ROL de San Vicente—Hasta hoi ha llegado á nuestras manos el número de este periódico correspondiente al 3 de no-

Ido. don Francisco Castellon, académico incorporado en la Universidad del Salvador; el Claustro de Consiliarios ha dispuesto hacerle honras solemnes en la Iglesia Parroquial de esta ciudad el Domingo 28 del corriente á las 8 de la mañana, y á su nombre suplico á U. se digne favorecerme con su asistencia. Soi de U. atento servidor.

Victoriano Rodríguez.
Vice-Reptor.

San Vicente, Octubre 27 de 1855.

NOCHE BUENA.

Mui buena ha sido la que se ha pasado en Granada. No ha habido un solo disgusto en toda la poblacion, sin dejar de pasear las gentes como de costumbre.

En casa del Sr. Benhard tuvo lugar un sarao que á juzgarlo por la música, y buen humor de los concurrentes, nada ha dejado que desear. La armonia de los instrumentos era secundada por la del genio.

A una pequeña falta que notamos le aplicáremos aquella celebrada originalidad del Padre Tejedor en Leon.

Este Sacerdote predicaba un excelente panegirico á la Concepcion inmaculada de María, en el cual habia apurado su ingenio por salir airoso como todos los predicadores lo pretenden. En la parte mas interesante de su obra estaba, cuando dos señoras que se hallaban cerca del presbiterio se levantan para salir del templo que atraviesan medio á medio, haciendo resonar sus altos pañuelos y con un semblante desdenoso. El panegirista, sin embargo de estar en lo mas animado de su discurso, hace un extraño paréntesis, y dirigiéndose á aquellas dos bellezas, les dice, como ofendido en su amor propio: *Vayan U. U., Señoritas que sin esas lechugas bien se hará la ensalada.* Este borron, si así puede llamarse, del predicador, fué muy celebrado por todos, y de de entonces llevaron por sobre nombre esas señoras el de *lechugas*, que pasó á hacerse apelativo en la familia. Hoi se ha adulterado y son conocidos sus descendientes con el de "Lechuzas."

CURIOSO ARGUMENTO CONTRA UN INCREDULO.

Un medico, endurecido Deista, hablando un dia con un Cura muy zeloso en su Ministerio, le preguntó con la acostumbrada mofa de los materialistas—Si continuaba predicando sobre la salvacion de las almas? "Si" respondió el ministro— "Ha visto U. á un alma?" le preguntó luego. "No" fué la respuesta—"Ha oido U. á un alma?" "Nunca"—"Ha oido U. á un alma?" "No"—"Ha sentido U. á un alma?" continuo preguntando. "Si," respondió el Cura—"Mui bien," añadió sonriendo el incrédulo, "entouces hai tres sentidos contra uno sobre la no existencia de las almas." El Cura le preguntó con mucha

No doi cuartel al músico sutil; Le siento, tiro un golpe, escurre el bñ Y doi al aire manotadas mil; Dejó de dar en balde bofetadas, Y el pañuelo por fin suelo coger (Le pongo siempre entre las dos almohadas por lo que pueda serme menester.)

Yá quiza de bandera en alto muro Agitada del recio vendabal, Acá y ayá ondeándole procuro Ahuyentar al tenuisismo animal.

Y en tal estado, como soi poeta, Cual dijo. EL ESTUDIANTE, de aficion, Al son de su clarín y su trompeta No le canto, le rabio esta cancion.

MOSQUITO DE BARRABAS.

¿Quién á esta alcoba te echó? ¿Cuándo en paz me dejarás? Ya no puedo sufrir mas: O callas tú ó muero yo. Si es mi signo no dormir, Si siempre he de estar despierto, Si el no dormir es vivir Y tu piensas pro-eguir.

Desde ahora me doi por muerto Que es para mi mas tremenda Tu tronpetua fatal, Que aquella trompeta horrenda Que nos dice la leyenda Tocará á juicio final.

Mas me incomoda el zumbido De tu tronpetin sonoro, Que á canópigo dormido El que hace con su tañido Címbolo que toca á coro. Eres un mal pensamiento, Que no dejas descansar; Eres un remordimiento, Un triste presentimiento Que atormenta sin cesar.

Tal es lo que me atormentas, Que he llegado á presumir Si serás fiscal de imprentas, Y entrarán solo en tus cuentas Los párrafos de dormir.

Sospecho mas todavia, Y es que si entre animalitos Teneis tambien policía, Debes ser por vida mia El chiquito de los mosquitos.

Si huoliera mosquitos brujos, Yo por brujo te tendria, Porque me picas, me estrujas, Me chupas me haces burbujas, Y vives de sangre mia.

Mosquito de barrabas, ¿Quién á mi alcoba te envió? Dímelo con Satanas, Y no me gerundias mas, Que soi Frai Gerundio yo.

¿Te ha enviado acaso mi dueño? Dime ¿te há enviado mi amante, Temerosa de que el sueño Como el sumo del beñeo Me haga olvidarla un instante?

Pues anda, corre, vé y dile, Dile á aquella ingrata bella, Que no tanto me espavile, Que no es menester vigile

ccion al actual orden de cosas; pero al mismo tiempo no nos es dable pasar en silencio los informes que hemos recibido de personas fidedignas, de que el Señor Llorenteno firmó aquella pastoral con su libre y espontánea voluntad, sinó impulsado por el miedo de sufrir mayores baldones y ultrajes que los que ya le ha inferido el Gobierno del Señor Mora.

Sea de esto lo que fuere, muy distantes estamos de querer ofender á un Prelado tan respetable por sus virtudes y sus luces, y esperamos se persuadirá que al hacer estas breves observaciones no nos ha movido ninguna mira insana. Concluiremos manifestando: que la expresion monstruosa y contradictoria de guerra de religion nacida en los siglos mas corrompidos y oscuros del cristianismo, es hoy dia un resorte gastado: que el divino autor de la nueva lei quiere que todos los hombres se amen con tan indisoluble union como la que él tuvo con su Padre: que por lo mismo no declara á nadie la guerra, ni enseña á vencer á los demás sino á nosotros mismos; y que en fin tampoco aconseja el uso de la fuerza por intereses profanos y perecederos. Digamos tambien con un escritor de nuestros dias: "los discípulos del pacificador del mundo no consagran á su Dios, como hacian los paganos, la destruccion de sus semejantes."

UNA PROTESTA INUTIL Y UNA PROFECIA FALLIDA.

EN el Herald de Nueva York de 7 del actual leemos lo siguiente. "Los Gobiernos de San Salvador, Honduras y Costa-Rica han protestado á este Gobierno (el de Washington) contra el reconocimiento que el Ministro Wheeler ha hecho del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua. El probablemente ha obrado así con aprobación de nuestro Gobierno y de acuerdo con nuestra uniforme política, cualesquiera que sean las objeciones de los EE. de Centro-América. Los mencionados Gobiernos predicen que el actual orden de cosas en Nicaragua no dilatará mucho tiempo, y se declararán resueltos á esterminar á los aventureros que invadan su suelo con fines revolucionarios."

Es positivamente esta protesta el sentimiento de los Gobiernos de Honduras, el Salvador y Costa-Rica, ó es tan solo un acto espontáneo y aislado de los Srs. Representantes de los tres Gobiernos en el Gabinete de Washington? Lo último es bien claro, por lo ménos relativamente al Salvador y Honduras, cuyos Representantes no han obrado de acuerdo con la política y conveniencia de sus respectivos Gobiernos: ciertamente se observa que estos han reconocido al Gobierno actual establecido en esta República: léanse en el número anterior y el presente mail el periódico las copias de los dofor mail autógrafos remitidos por los

dole actos que no le pertenecen, ya designando los que realmente son suyos. Por ejemplo dice que se ha dado un decreto facultando al Jeneral Walker para que en caso de no poder el ciudadano Rivas hacerse cargo de la Presidencia, *nómbrese para Presidente á la persona que mereciese su confianza*. Es falso que el actual Gobierno de Nicaragua haya dado tal decreto, y lo que hai de realidad es que lo dió el Gobierno Provisorio de Leon, cuando no se sabia que el Sr. Rivas hubiese tomado posesion, y era preciso, para el caso de que algun impedimento no pudiera venir, designar la persona que debia subrogarlo, ya que habiendo dejado de existir los dos Gobiernos en el acto de aceptar el tratado, debia aparecer prontamente el que rigiera á la República.

SALVADOR—El asunto que hoy llama la atencion pública en este Estado es la eleccion de Presidente, y segun las últimas noticias, en los departamentos de San Miguel y San Vicente habia reunido una considerable mayoría de votos el Sr. Santin, candidato del partido democrático.

GUATEMALA—Se celebró el dia 3 en la Merced la fiesta de San Francisco Javier.

¡ ATENCION Y MAS ATENCION !

Insertamos el párrafo siguiente, que leemos en el "Siglo 19" periódico de Méjico por lo que alude á nosotros, y puede servir para ilustrar al Supremo Gobierno de la República, haciéndole ver que no conviene á los intereses de la nacion ni conservar en sus empleos á las personas puestas por la administracion Chamorro, ni menos nombrar para destinos vacantes á personas, que por sus relaciones y antecedentes son enteramente desafectas al nuevo orden de cosas; sin que baste para justificarlas una simple apariencia: lo uno y lo otro contiene un principio disolvente: se inspira por una parte desconfianza á los partidarios de la nueva administracion; y se alienta por la otra á sus verdaderos enemigos; fuera de la complicacion y demora consiguiente que por falta de unidad de sentimientos, debe sufrir el curso de los negocios.

CESA SANTA-ANNA EN EL PODER.

Esta ventaja no puede ponderarse. Cesan con este hombre la opresion, la barbarie, el capricho, la venganza, el robo, la inmoralidad, la ineptitud, el escándolo, el oprobio, la servidumbre y la deshonor. Cesa la dominacion estúpida de un verdugo, jefe de verdugos, cesa la organizacion de un país en humilde rebaño; cesa la autoridad de estar en manos de un cabo-escuadra que no comprende mas poder, ni mas prestigio, que el de su vara. La caída del tiranuelo, es la union de la libertad, es el renacimiento del pueblo, es la resurreccion de la civilizacion.

vimiento, y por ser honorífico á la memoria de nuestro ilustre compatriota el finado Director Castellón, insertamos el siguiente articulo.

Honras Solemnes.

Que la Universidad Del Estado hizo el Domingo al finado Director Supremo de Nicaragua Ldo. don Francisco Castellón.

Solemne y concurrida estuvo la funcion fúnebre que el claustro acordó hacer al difunto académico Ldo. don Francisco Castellón en la Iglesia principal de esta ciudad. Tantas manifestaciones públicas de respeto y consideracion rendidas á un hombre distinguido, ocuparon una buena parte de la alocucion pronunciada en el general de la Universidad en honor del Sr. Castellón por el Sr. Ldo. D. B. Merino. Allí tambien ha sabido el orador presentar un tipo fiel del hombre honrado, virtuoso, sabio, caritativo: generoso y recto para aplicar su calificacion al apreciable finado Director Supremo que Nicaragua llorará eternamente y que nosotros admiradores del verdadero mérito, y honrados con los vínculos de la amistad, no podriamos dejar de sentir. Siendo este nuestro juicio, cábenos la satisfaccion de que haya sido apreciada por el claustro la memoria del Sr. Castellón, pues de esta manera se ha dado una prueba de cultura y civilizacion y se alejan mas los perniciosos efectos que acarrea el localismo y la indiferencia hacia lo que es esencialmente nacional. Reservándonos hacer uso de la obra del Sr. Merino, por ahora solo damos una poesia consagrada á dicha funcion, y el convite del claustro.

A LA MEMORIA DEL SR. LDO.

DON FRANCISCO CASTELLÓN.

Spmo. Director Prov. de Nicaragua.
Un bello porvenir triste se torna
Que mata eternamente la ilusion,
Porvenir que sonriera á la vida
Del amigo, del Gefe Castellón.
La Patria sufrió una degradacion,
Cuando este ciudadano sucumbió.
Lo veis! . . . Pero no muere su gloria
Que á esa Patria por siempre legó:
Por la ciencia vive su fama,
Que el saber en letras de oro brilló:
El amigo no olvida su nombre
Ni su civismo que ejemplo le dió.
La esposa le envia sus preces
Puras, tiernas, llenas de uncion
Con las de los angelicales hijos
Que pierden el objeto de su amor.
A Castellón pues un homenaje.
A su memoria se rinda el corazon
Del buen ciudadano y fiel amigo,
Que mide lo astró del dolor.
San Vicente, Octubre 28 de 1855.

En cumplimiento del artículo 276 de nuestros Estatutos, y en justa consideracion al mérito literario y á las virtudes cívicas que distinguieron al finado

calma, si era Doctor en medicina? "Si, respondió el médico—"Ha visto U. algun dolor?" "No" fué la respuesta—"Ha oido U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Ha oido U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Ha gustado U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Ha pulsado U. algun dolor?" "No"—"Entonces," añadió el Cura, "todos los cinco sentidos están contra la existencia del dolor. Sin embargo, Señor Doctor, U. está tan cierto de que hai dolor, como yo lo estoi de que hai un alma en mi cuerpo."

A UN MOSQUITO

Cante otro las sensibles tortillitas,
Otro cante el parlero ruisenor,
Yá en eternas armónicas quintillas,
Yá en cuartetos sin fin de arte mayor.
Haga al cantar alegres gorgoritos,
Si el humor del poeta es de reir,
O hagan sus labios feos pucheritos,
Si le dá por llorar y por gemir.
Que el parnaso español contemplo á fé
En dos fracciones dividido yá,
Una que canta por do-la-sol-ré,
Y otra que llora por mi-sol-mi-fá.
Yo poeta á mi modo y sin escuela,
Yo que solo hago versos de aficion;
Yo que naci en Castilla, y á una abuela
Le debo mi prosaica educacion.

Yo para quien las reglas son un potro,
Yo que ni á Scott ni á Dumas cor-oé;
Yo que no soi, ni clásico ni lo otro,
Ni soi ni seré mas que un hombre así.

No he de cantar alegre ni lloroso:
Ni el ruisenor ni el mirlo he de cantar:
Nuevo canto usaré; canto rabioso;
Tras de un Mosquito infame voi á dar.
Tras de un Mosquito infame, si señores;
Un Cinife de agudo trotnpetin,
Que mil rabias me da, mil sinsabores,
Que mas molesta un ser cuanto es mas ruin.

Un Cinife Chillón y zanguilargo,
Eterno huesped de la alcoba mia,
Que se ha tomado el oficioso encargo
De perturbarme el sueño noche y dia.

Vanamente los miembros fatigados
Dejo caer sobre el mullido lecho,
Cierro en vano los párpados cansados,
Llamo á Morfeo, y llamo sin provecho.

Dejo á un lado los sustos y temores
Que da siempre el oficio de escribir;
Preciendo de políticas y de amores,
Y trato solamente . . . de dormir.

¡Dormir! ¡ay, ojalá! comienzo apenas
El deseado sueño á conciliar,
Y el cinife importuno; ¡oh crueldas penas!
Viene hácia mis orejas á zumbiar.

El sueño torna por fin á pelear
Al último recurso á la oracion;
Que es rezar remedio del desvelo
Para todo cristiano dormilon.

¡Mas nunca un pater-noster rezo entero,
Que al decir venga á nos; ¡siente fatal!
Se presenta muy listo el tronpetero,
Y nunca llevo al libranos de mal.
Pues guerra á muerte con él; ya no hai
indulto,

Para pensar siempre en ella:
Dile que yo te mandé;
Si en tanto el sueño me pilla,
Dí que en ella pensaré,
Que con ella soñaré,
Y aun me dará pesadilla.

Así rabio y me enageno,
Bien mio pen-ando en tí;
Y acaso mientras yo peno,
Tú dormiras como un trueno,
Que vosotros sois así.

¡Y tú no marchas, maldito!

No aumentes mi sinsabor;
Vete que no necesito
Para velar mas mosquito
Que el mosquito de mi amor.

De éstas que hice entre esperos
Pobres quintillas, misera cancion,
Me costó cada verso dos vosteos,
Y cada consonante un refrégon.
Y cuando el filarmónico volante
Parecia cansarse de chillar,
Me vino á visitar el sol radiante,
Y el gato negro comenzó á mayar.
¡Maldicion! al mosquito, al sol y al gato
Me levanto y les vuelvo á maldecir;
¡Maldicion! maldicion . . . y hasta otrorato,
Que el sueño no me deja proseguir.

Frai Gerundio.

CÓLERA MÓRBUS—Segun hemos sabido ha desaparecido ya está epidemia de la ciudad de San Fernando (Masaya), de la de Managua y Villa de Masatepe, únicas poblaciones que habia atacado de nuevo con alguna fuerza. Por comunicacion oficial del Señor Subprefecto de San Fernando se sabe que desde el 15 de noviembre hasta el 25 del actual habian murto 502 personas en aque-la poblacion, y que despues del 25 nadie habia sido atacado.

AVISO.

Vende-se en martillo público el 28 del mes corriente en frente del cuartel principal la Goleta Esperanza, como ahora se encuentra en la costa del lago. Las propuestas serán al cóntado—J. S. Tambleton Mayor y actual Comisarar de Guerra.

Granada, diciembre 27 de 1855.

AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército, está dispuesto ha comprar asucar, frijoles, café, y bina-gre: todo lo paga á precios convencionales.—Jacinto Chamorro.

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