

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

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## NICARAGUA ISTHMUS EXPRESS, BETWEEN VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.  
Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.  
Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency).  
Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.  
All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt.  
Passage Tickets and freight to be paid in ADVANCE.  
Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House!  
SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.  
VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At DON CLAUDIO CURBELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.  
Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.  
H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.  
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-tf

**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:

## SPECULATIONS ON NICARAGUA.

The Leader, published at Oakland, California, contains the following leading editorial, which contrasts so favorably with the comments of some of the opposition Press, that we take pleasure in adding to its circulation. California has been so long the subject of misrepresentation by ignorant writers, that her own editors have caught the infection; and instead of learning a lesson from their own bitter fortune, have affected the disease, and now spread the leprosy of their abuse on affairs and actions which they are incapable of understanding. It is a singular infirmity to be abusive, but as some men are so, we presume they are necessary evils, and accept them as chasteners to our good. The members of the army will read with pleasure the defence which their distant friends are making in behalf of a mission which redeems to peace and prosperity the distracted republics of Central America. We are not misunderstood at home, and should the future conduct of the army equal its past and present, we shall not wait for another generation to declare the benifidence of Gen. Walker's enterprise in Nicaragua.

Wm. Walker is the Government of Nicaragua as Santa Anna has been the government of Mexico, as Louis Napoleon is the government of France. He holds not his power by the hereditary sanction of the divine right of kings, but by the more modern and substantial tenure of conquest and force of arms. His is not the vain ambition of lording it over the narrow territory and native population of Nicaragua. Central America may limit his aspirations—a federal government composed of independent, sovereign states, with a system of laws similar to our own, and a population invited from all quarters of the world, to give force, dignity, and character to his government, and infuse somewhat of enterprise into the present effeminate native population must be his ultimate hope.  
Who shall say that an honest effort to raise in this most fruitful and lovely portion of our continent an Empire worthy of rivalry with our own, and infusing into the breasts of its present degraded population a national ambition, is not worthy of some commendation.  
If the future shall determine that Central America is advanced in the rank of nations—its inhabitants elevated in the scale of humanity—their laws improved and well administered—the arts and sciences advanced—the unbounded resources of its mines, soil, and forest developed—its agriculture encouraged and its commerce extended. If, in time, all this shall have been accomplished by the genius, courage and perseverance of William Walker, who then shall say that he has performed a good act to the world and advanced the true interests of humanity. What though the means be somewhat out of the ordinary course—what though all the fusty rules of international law be not strictly followed—what though Walker be not a Central American by birth. Posterity will judge of his motives by his acts. His future fame will depend upon his present success.

DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION.—The charts of the late

## CHEERING LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1856.  
The recent farcical attempt of the President and his New York satellites to seize and detain the passengers by the steamer Northern Light, on the alleged ground of their being engaged in a filibustering attempt against Nicaragua, has but served to turn public attention that way, and give publicity to the fact that the government of that country has invited emigration, and offers inducements of no ordinary character to those desirous of improving their condition in life. The consequence has been that large numbers of men, particularly in the southern section of the United States, are desirous of all the information they can receive on the subject, and are preparing to seek a new home in the plains and valleys of Nicaragua. Many arrive here every day, and personal observation has convinced me that they are of a class which any State may be proud to number among her citizens. Some of them possess means of their own, while others, although not rich in the world's eye, yet have a wealth of stout hearts and strong arms, which will soon develop the resources of the country and gather round their homesteads all the comforts and even the luxuries of life. These men go to work. They are not deluded with the idea that they can go into a new country and become rich by folding their arms and lolling in idle ease. They know that there is a mine of wealth in the almost virgin soil of Nicaragua, which is offered to them on such easy terms; and they have the courage to defend what they may acquire.  
I consider it necessary that you should have an agent at this point to explain to inquirers the nature of the country, and give them such other information as they may require. The only work which gives anything like definition about Nicaragua is that of Mr. Squiers, and the expensive character of the book places it out of the reach of many of the emigrants. Besides, they wish to know the position of the government, and whether the present state of things is likely to be permanent. This is the principal topic of inquiry with them at present, and some person who is well posted in this matter should be stationed here. The prevailing opinion here is, that the Government of Nicaragua is now on a more solid basis than it has been since the people threw off the Spanish yoke.—Gen. Walker has force enough to repress any attempt at revolt by the disappointed chiefs of the old parties who have previously devastated the country; and his firmness and stern sense of justice, as exhibited in the cases of Corral and others, give evidence that he is not to be trifled with. And if more force should be needed for this purpose, where could be found better soldiers than the hardy emigrants whom the government will have invited to the country, and who would fly to arms with alacrity to defend their newly acquired possessions?  
You may be tolerably certain of a large emigration from this port to your country. Many will go who are doubtless actuated merely by a wild spirit of adventure and the desire to visit foreign countries, but the majority will be men of family, who are actuated by the desire to acquire for themselves a home where they may spend the remainder of their lives and rear their children in comfort. Orleans is comparatively free from that pest of all great cities, a lepro population, which is ever ready to embark in any wild or lawless scheme which promises profit and license.—The emigrants from this port are not, therefore, like

## THE VOLCANO OF MOUNT MASAYA.

FROM SQUIER'S NEW WORK.  
Beyond Masaya our road led through a broad and beautiful avenue lined on both sides by luxuriant fields, which extend to the pueblo of Nindirí. It was thronged with mules, men, women, and children, all bearing fruits, provisions, or other articles of sale, on their way to the markets of Masaya and Granada; for the Indian thinks nothing of carrying his load, worth perhaps a half a dollar, to the distance of twenty miles or further.  
Nindirí itself is one of the loveliest spots on earth. Oranges, plaitains, maranons, nisperos, mamays and tall palms, with their variously colored fruits, blushing brown or golden among the leaves and here and there a low calabash tree, with its green globes strung on every limb; all these clustering together, literally embowered the picturesque cane huts of simple minded and industrious inhabitants. Indian women, naked to the waist, sat beneath the trees spinning snow white cotton or the fibre of the agave, while their noisy, naked little ones tumbled joyously about on the smoothly beaten ground, where the sunlight fell in flickering, shifting mazes as the winds bent the branches with their unseen fingers. Primitive Nindirí! seat of the ancient Caziques and their barbarous courts—even now, amidst the din of the crowded city, and the crush and conflict of struggling thousands, amidst grasping avarice and importunate penury, bold-fronted hypocrisy and heartless fashion; where virtue is modest and vice is brazen, where fire, and water, and the very lightnings of heaven, are the slaves of human will—how turns my memory to thee, as to some sweet vision of the night, some dreamy Arcadia, fancy-born and half unreal!  
After leaving Nindirí, we began to ascend one of the slopes or spurs of the volcano of Masaya, passing over disintegrated lava and pumice, now converted into soil, and sustaining a luxuriant growth of trees. At the distance of about a league, we reached what is called the *mal país*, literally "bad country." This is an immense field of lava, which, at the last eruption, flowed down the sides of the volcano, for a distance of many miles, in the direction of Lake Managua. Where the road crosses the field it is narrowest, but on both sides it spreads out over a wide area. It can only be compared to a vast plain of cast iron just cooled, or to an ocean of ink suddenly congealed during a storm. In places the lava is rolled up, flake on flake, like ice in the spring time on the banks of our northern rivers. Here and there broad ragged sheets had been turned completely over as it cooled on the surface, while the molten current flowed below, exposing a regularly striated face, resembling the curling fibres of the oak or maple. Not a tree intervened between us and the volcano, only a broad, black, and rugged waste of lava.  
I dismounted and scrambled out upon the crinkling masses, but did not go far, for the sharp edges and points cut through my boots like knives. At one place I observed where the half-cooled lava had wrapped itself, layer on layer, around a large tree, which, subsequently burning out or decaying, had left a perfect cast of its trunk and principal branches in the solid lava.  
As I have said, the volcano of Masaya is broad and low, and bears unmistakable signs of recent activity. Its last eruption, at which time the vast lava field which I have described, was formed, took place in

no longer made her appearance. I asked him how she looked, and he said she was old and wrinkled; that her breasts hung down over her belly; that her hair was thin and erect; that her teeth were long and sharp as a dog's; her skin darker than that of the Indians; her eyes sunken and fiery—in short, he described her as like the devil, who, in truth, she must have been!"  
From the open lava fields the road to Managua passes over an undulating country, with occasional savannas, dotted with clumps of trees, between which we caught glimpses of the distant lakes and mountains. For many miles scoria and disintegrated lava showed the extent of the action of the volcano in ancient times. The road for most of the distance, is shadowed over by trees, and is broad and smooth.— We traveled it rapidly and merrily, occasionally rousing a troop of monkeys reposing among the tree tops or trying a shot with our revolvers at the wild turkeys which thronged the woods in every direction. The Doctor disappointed us all, and cheated us out of a luscious supper by firing at a temptingly plump wild pig with the wrong barrel of his gun—merely peppering the little fellow's hams with bird shot, instead of killing him outright with a bullet.  
We reached Managua just as the bells of the churches were sounding the hour of the *oraeton*, and halted, with uncovered heads beneath the shadow of a heavily-loaded tamarind tree until the last sound trembled away and was lost in the air. By those easy and appropriate deferences to the customs of the country, and the feelings of the people, we always commanded their sympathy and good-will, and avoided many of those unpleasant occurrences which, magnified into "Outrages on American citizens!" figure, in all the blazonry of capitals, in the columns of our daily newspapers.  
For "El Nicaraguense."  
**ANTIQUITY OF FILLIBUSTERISM.**  
It seems that a great deal of unnecessary comment has been made by the leading journals of the United States on the course and policy of the present government of Nicaragua. Its founders, particularly, seem to come in for an unlimited share of abuse.—The man and men who have voluntarily enlisted in the redemption of a lost and degraded people, who are hailed by the redeemed as their saviours,—who are already rapidly progressing the various interests of the Republic, which have so long slept and caused a new era for the future of Central America—are wantonly assailed with opprobrious epithets. Shame on the journalist who stoops to such a perversion of his honesty, or who willingly betrays such ignorance of the history of nations.  
Was it the native Saxon or the filibustering Norman who instilled vigor and energy into the English nation. England reposed in barbarism, scarcely known in Europe, until invaded by the Norman adventurers, led by such men as him who to-day leads their descendants in Central America. Was it the primitive occupier or the filibustering Corinthian who brought to the green shores of Erin, the arts and sciences? It was the adventurer. Who shed such renown and glory on the Spanish arms three centuries back? The descendants of adventurers. Who was the Athenian, the Roman, the Spartan? Adventurers, all. The Sabine mother was proud to boast of her filibustering lineage; and so was the Sicilian, the Sardinian, the Venetian, in days of yore. Who rais-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic.

## ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

VIRGIN BAY,

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

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

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York, AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffau, U. S. Consul Realejo, Nicaragua. j12-tf

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—

The beautiful copper fastened, clipper per Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT, Captain of the Port.

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 tf

## CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

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

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 3m

Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin show a larger range of discovery than had been anticipated from the preliminary report. Many have been exhibited to the Secretary of the Navy, and subjected to the National Observatory and Coast Survey. Dr. Kane has evidently material in reserve. The area of the open sea, by a careful revision of the work, has been found to exceed four thousand miles, or more than one thousand in excess of the original estimate. This large body was absolutely and entirely free from ice. The scientific materials of the expedition will be published under the direct charge of Dr. Mane, who has been detailed for that duty by the Navy Department. The Smithsonian Institution and Coast Survey have both volunteered their aid in furtherance of the object.

**AFFAIR OF HONOR.**—A most extraordinary duel recently fought in Paris by a Mr. Schull, an author and another writer who felt offended at some passage in a late work of the former. Both parties fought like furies. Mr. Schull received three wounds one cutting his right arm to the bone; and his adversary was wounded once in the throat, and severely wounded in the breast. At the last pass the sword fell from M. Schull's hand. Completely disarmed he parried a fourth blow with his shoulder, and was about receiving a fifth wound, when his adversary fell exhausted. Thereupon his adversary's second ran up to Mr. Schull who was lying on the ground, disarmed, bleeding, and incapable of defending himself, and thrashed him with his cane!

A curious point of law has just been decided by a county court judge at Exeter, England. The question was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors. It was shown on the part of a Mr. Abraham that his neighbor, Mr. Minty, had a cock which crowed 150 times in 25 minutes. The learned judge thought this was an amount of crowing which human nature was not bound to put up with, and awarded to the plaintiff one shilling damages.

**THE FALL OF THE TOURNIQUET!**—Every one will recollect the Tourniquet, or turnstile, placed at the entrance of the Paris Exhibition, to count, independently of every one but the person who carried the key of the instrument, each person who enters.—Well, what use do you suppose is to be made of the Tourniquet, now that its legitimate occupation is gone. A jealous husband has bought it to place at his wife's door when he goes out!

**A WOMAN SWIMMING THE MISSISSIPPI.**—Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory gives a thrilling instance of the importance to women of knowing how to swim. When the ill-fated "Ben Sherrod" was in flames on the Mississippi river, and the lady passengers who had thrown themselves into the water were drowning around the boat, the wife of Capt. Castleman jumped into the river, with her infant in her arms, and swam ashore, a distance of half a mile, being the only woman saved out of sixteen. She had learned to swim when a girl.

**A SPANIARD'S VIEW OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.**—Espartero has lately declared that all Europe must be drawn into the war before it be settled. But Spain is a Latin nation, and if the war goes on, she will certainly take part in it on the side of France and England. I incline to think that the war will become general in the spring. Should events compel Spain to draw the sword in this quarrel, you may be assured that the manner of her doing so will be such as to sustain the old Castilian glory, and that she will not accept a ship, a man, or a crown piece from any power in the world."

**YOUNG BONAPARTE.**—Marshal Pelissier has recently conferred on young Lieut. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, "for great zeal and activity in the performance of his duties during the entire campaign."

most of those from New York, but quiet, peaceable men, willing enough to fight should occasion demand it, but preferring to cultivate their fields or attend to their other business if not interfered with. They are not fillibusters in the usual sense of that word, but simply emigrants, worthy descendants or imitators of those who penetrated the dense forests of the West and the plains of Texas, and whose energy and industry made our country what it is. And so they will do with yours, should no untoward event occur to check the tide of emigration. Our government may for a little time prevent the progress of Nicaragua by refusing to recognize its present rulers, but the good sense of the people will compel a recognition, or hurl them from power; and in the meantime the progress of colonization will go on so rapidly that your State will soon be in a condition to treat with indifference the friendship or enmity of Franklin Pierce and his cabinet.

Give us all the light you can upon matters down your way, and send to the emigrants the information they require. Such a person is much needed here and will do much good to your beautiful country.

AMIGO DEL SUR.

**MEXICO—HER DESTINY.**—The New York Times thinks that if Aaron Burr, who was ambitious to rule Mexico, had had but the opportunities of placing himself at the head of the Mexican revolutions which have occurred during the past thirty years, he would have made Mexico one of the great powers of the earth. But a different destiny awaits her. We extract: "It is not a very wild dream to imagine that there are those among us already come to manhood, who will live to see the whole of the Mexican confederacy absorbed into our confederacy; and the time will not be far off when that wild prediction of Senator Douglas will be fulfilled, and our republic will be fulfilled, and our republic will be ocean bound, and all the 'redlines' which the over sanguine Senator complained of will be expunged from the map of the American continent."

**TURKEY.**—The Society for the propagation of the Gospel has already opened a fund for the erection of a church in Turkey; and in the meantime, acting under the sanction of its President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has resolved to send out, with all convenient dispatch, two chaplains for the especial benefit of the English sailors, shipping agents, storekeepers, and other temporary residents in Constantinople and the neighborhood.

**A SUGGESTION.**—It is stated that the President will recommend in his message the purchase of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company on the north-west coast of the continent. These rights and possessions are exercised and held within the territory of Oregon, a large portion of which formerly belonged to the Old Pacific Fur Company.

An exchange paper notices a knitting machine on exhibition in New York. It knits silk, linen, cotton or wool equally well, and makes 1400 stitches per minute. One man can easily knit one hundred legs of half hose per day. It is said to be almost as important machine as that for sewing.

Green, the reformed gambler, who spent some years in lecturing about the Atlantic States, we see from an exchange paper, is erecting a flouring mill at Covington, Ky., and is also preparing to manufacture a new kind of oscillating engine, the same that attracted so much attention at the French Exhibition.

In France, in the fifteenth century, the apothecaries sold the juice of the sugar cane and the brandy for their weight in gold. Now-a-days men give for brandy and sugar not only gold but life and reputation.

A census of Mobile has just been taken. The population amounts to 25,594. In 1850 the population was 20,515.

The steamship Crescent City, one of the first line of steamers established between New York and New Orleans, has been wrecked.

1670. was quiet enough at the time of our visit, but has since—within the last eighteen months—again broken out. Vast clouds of smoke now rise from it, which at night glow with the light of the fierce fires that burn at the bottom of the crater; and it is not unlikely that the volcano may soon come to regain the celebrity which it enjoyed for many years after the conquest, during which time it was in a state of constant eruption, and was called *El Inferno de Masaya*—"The Hell of Masaya."

The old chronicler Oveida has left us a detailed and interesting account of it, as it was at the time of his visit in 1529. He says he had visited Vesuvius and Etna, and enumerates many other volcanoes, "but it seems to me," he continues, "that none of those volcanoes are to be compared to that of Masaya, which, as I have said, I have seen and examined for myself. I will now relate what I saw. It was about the middle of the night of July 25th, 1529, that we left the house of Machucha, and by sunrise we had nearly reached the summit. The night was very dark, in consequence of which the flame of the mountain appeared exceedingly brilliant. I have heard persons worthy of credit say that when the night is very dark and rainy, the light from the crater is so vivid that one may see to read at the distance of half a league; but this I will neither affirm nor deny, for Granada, when there is no moon, the whole country is illuminated by the flame of the volcano; and it is a fact that it can be seen at a distance of sixteen or twenty leagues, for I have seen it at that distance myself. However, we cannot call that which proceeds from the crater a flame, but rather a smoke which is bright as a flame.

I was accompanied by an Indian cazique, whose name was Natime, who, when we got near the crater, sat down fifteen or twenty paces off, and pointed to the frightful orifice. The summit of the mountain forms a plain, covered with red, yellow, and black rocks, spotted with divers colors. The orifice is so broad that, in my opinion, a musket ball could not traverse it. The depth, to the best of my judgment is about one hundred and thirty fathoms; and although it was difficult to see the bottom of the crater for the thick smoke and vapors, yet I could discern there a place perfectly round, and large enough to contain a hundred cavaliers, who could play at fencing and have more than a thousand spectators. It would hold even more than that number were it not for still another deeper crater in the middle of it.—At the bottom of this second crater I beheld a fire, which was as liquid as water, and of the color of brass. From time to time this molten matter rose in the air, with a prodigious force, hurling great masses to the height of many feet, as it appeared to me. Sometimes these were arrested on the sides of the crater, and remained there, before becoming extinguished, time enough to repeat the *credo* six times. After they had cooled, they resembled the scoria of a forge.

"I cannot believe that a Christian could behold this spectacle unmindful of hell, and without repenting of his sins; particularly while comparing this vein of sulphur with the eternal grandeur of everlasting fire which awaits those who are ungrateful to God!

"A remarkable circumstance was told me by Machuca and the Fray Bobadilla, which is that the melted matter sometimes mounts to the top of the crater, whereas I could only see it at a great depth.—Having made due enquiry in regard to this, I learned that when much rain falls, the fire does, in fact, ascend as far as the top.

"I have heard the cazique of Nindiri say that he has often gone in company with other caziques, to the edge of the crater; and that an old woman, nearly naked, did come forth from it, with whom they held a *monexico* or secret council. They consulted her to know if they should make war, or grant or decline a truce to their enemies. She then told them whether they would conquer or be conquered; if they should have rain; if the harvest of maize would be abundant; and, in fine, predicted all future events. On such occasions it was customary for a man or two and some women and children, to offer themselves as a voluntary sacrifice to her. He added that since the Christians had come to the country, the old woman

of those imperishable structures of art in Italy and England, which will live to the end of time? Adventurers, (or fillibusters as they are now designated.) From whom boasts the crowned heads of Europe and the proud aristocracy of Albion their lineage but from fillibustering Norman and Celt. When came in vogue the fashion of abusing adventurers of worthy and honorable intent—from whence does it date? No farther back than the holy alliance, that beautiful article, fabricated by John Bull and his colleague the treacherous Venetian.

Europe was ready and willing to recognize any government established by adventurers (as all her governments were established by such) until lately; when the imbecile tottering crowned heads saw fit to array themselves against popular will, and by treacherous and unholy alliances, pledged to support each other in crushing the free will of an adventuresome people. Who fought for and gained American independence but adventurers? What is France in Burgundy and Britany but an adventurer. What is England in the East? An adventurer. So it is in the principle nations of Europe, particularly where the arts and sciences flourish, you will find there the descendants of adventurers. I of Nicaragua am but a representative of the fillibusters of the past.

A SOLDIER IN CO. E.

**A SPECULATION.**—Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the State to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land office of the company opened in this city, as a test, the fund realized from the land alone will not fall far short of \$45,000,000. It is now thought that the road completed and fully equipped, will be clear profit to the company, to say nothing of the \$20,000,000 to be piled up in their treasury. Under the stimulus of the times, this great work promises to be the most successful speculation of the age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Some physicians assume that the tape worm only troubles those who eat pork. A recent French Medical Journal asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; that pork butchers are particularly liable to it; and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted—in fact, it turns out that a small parasite worm, called *crysticerous*, from two words signifying a the stomach, than from the change of diet and position, it is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm, and the experiments of M. Ku chenmeister, of Zittoria, made with great professional care and minuteness of detail, upon a condemned criminal, have established the fact beyond all contradiction.

**RECIPE FOR MAKING BICE BREAD.**—One and a half pounds of rice put in a gallon of water and stirred till it becomes soft, then mix it (while warm) with four en pounds of flour, at the same time add a tea spoonful of salt and the usual quantity of yeast. Let it stand to rise, then make it in to loaves and bake it the usual way. We have found the above quantity of flour and rice to make us twenty-eight pounds of excellent bread, and independent of the great saving, we like it better than bread baked in the usual way.

It was recently stated in a Boston paper that there are 3,000 private libraries within ten miles of the State House in that city, each of which contains 1000 volumes or upwards. Twelve of them contain 100,000 volumes and ten 92,000. Some of these libraries are of great value from the character as well as number of books contained in them.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The Masonic Hall, at Linn, Mo., has been completely destroyed by fire.

A Turkish proverb says "The devil tempts other men, but idle men tempt the devil."

The daily circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger is 64,000 copies.



## SUSPENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The last mail brought official information from our Minister at Washington, Mr. P. H. French, of a fact of which our readers were two weeks since informed through the public newspapers, namely: the refusal of Mr. Marcy to receive Mr. French in his diplomatic capacity, and the extraordinary grounds upon which the refusal was based. In a brief note, which may be taken as a model of ministerial ignorance, official rudeness, and reckless violation of public law and international usages, Mr. Marcy asserts that the revolution lately effected in this State was the work of foreigners; and expresses himself incredulous that the people, or any considerable portion of any party, have given their assent to the Government of those claiming to exercise political authority in this State. As to Mr. Marcy's ignorance we have nothing to say. We have no means of knowing how long it takes knowledge, of which all the rest of the world is possessed, to find its way into the State Department; nor to what extent the attention of a Minister of State, specially charged with the foreign relations of his government, may be pre-occupied with the affairs of party at home, to the exclusion of information from abroad. It may be that the urbane Secretary of State has had so much to do with Hards and Softs, Know Nothings, Black Republicans and the spoils, that he has never heard of the two years war which has lately prevailed between the Liberals and Serviles of Nicaragua; of the nine months siege of Granada by Jerez, with an army at one time amounting to two thousand men; of the invitation extended to American Democrats by the accomplished and lamented Castillon; of the acceptance of the offer by Gen. Walker; of his arrival with fifty six men; of the little army entrusted to him by Castillon, in which the native force was never less than three to one of the Americans, who were themselves also citizens of Nicaragua by

our President asserts, as he may do with truth, and therefore with more propriety than the Secretary, that Mr. Marcy misrepresents the people of the United States.—Such are the consequences, when a man in so responsible a position is misled by a morose and fractious disposition into a forgetfulness of ordinary official courtesy, and of the long established diplomatic usages of all civilized countries, and especially of the uniform precedents of his own government.

We cannot conclude without an expression of our regret at the position into which, without fault of his own, Mr. Wheeler has been brought. The course of this gentleman has won for him honor, which no fault of his superiors can obscure. By his firmness and sagacity, and fearless of the mutterings and frown of the State Department, he has done for his country more than all the rest of its diplomatic corps combined have effected under the administration of Mr. Pierce. At the same time, by his uniform politeness, unaffected kindness, and unstinted hospitality he has endeared himself to all, whether foreign born or native to the soil.

**VOLUNTEER MILITARY COMPANY.**—The Americans at Virgin Bay have formed a volunteer military company consisting of forty members. At a meeting on the 24th inst. an organization was effected and the following officers elected: Captain, George McMurray; First Lieutenant, William Mills; Second Lieutenant, William Griffith; First Sergeant, W. G. Haynes; Second Sergeant, J. Romain; Third Sergeant, W. Lee; First Corporal, S. Clemenson; Second Corporal, Thos. J. Mullone; Third Corporal, H. Wagner; and Physician, Samuel Wales.

**WINES & Co.'s EXPRESS.**—The above Express, the only convenience outside of the Government, in this country for the transportation of letters, will dispatch a mail bag by the steamers of the first of next month, on or about the 31st of January.—Letters and packages handed in on the night of the 31st will be duly forwarded by the agent in this city. Persons desiring to correspond with San Francisco, New Orleans or New York, can have their letters forwarded.

**CONVICTION OF MURDER.**—A Court Martial was convened on Monday, the 18th inst., for the trial of John Williams, private

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Marcoleta, it seems, was received as the Nicaraguan Minister on the first of January, at the White House in Washington! Can any one tell us where his government is? To whom does he send his despatches? from whom receive his instructions?

Mr. Marcoleta has evidently felt himself pressed by these questions, which must have come unbidden to mar the pleasures of the occasion. Like a prudent man, therefore, he has invented a government, cabinet, army, &c., and located them at the ancient city of Segovia, in which neighborhood, doubtless, the conflicts occurred in which Gen. Walker was twice repulsed and the brave old Chillon slain.

Well, this will do for a while. For one steamer it may serve the necessities of Mr. Marcoleta's personal situation and of Mr. Marcy's diplomacy—but what then? The illusion wont last—the fabric will fall. Poor Mr. Marcoleta will find his credit for diplomatic dinners and official receptions but the more damaged by the desperate expedient, and Mr. Marcy will obtain no relief from his Central American perplexities.

From the President's Message, we perceive that a most important treaty between Nicaragua and the U. States has been laid before the Senate. This Treaty was negotiated by Mr. Wheeler with two Commissioners appointed by Estrada, and as it secures to American citizens the greatest advantages, will doubtless be approved by the Senate. With whom, then, shall ratifications be exchanged? With Mr. Marcoleta's imaginary government of Estrada, at Segovia, or the repudiated government of Rivas, at Granada? This is a grave question, and Mr. Marcy should be held responsible, if by his amiable and adroit manouevring, he succeeds in depriving the American people of the benefits of this Treaty. He need not turn to Mr. French for relief. Mr. French has been recalled, and it is not probable that any one else will be soon exposed to the indignities, which, through him, have been heaped upon Nicaragua. The Treaty should be published, that by the extent of their loss the people of the U. States may judge of Mr. Marcy's diplomatic skill.

That our readers here and elsewhere may appreciate the strong affection with which Mr. Marcy adheres to the late Estrada government as now received by Mr. Mar-

## A WORD WITH THE ARMY.

Posterity has stained the name of Cortes because impartial history related the outrages committed by the men engaged with him in the acquisition of Mexico. They rudely suppressed the institutions of an ignorant people, ignoring all precept by example. They revolutionised by violence, and history has immortalized their evil acts. The disorderly lesson thus taught the conquered race has produced a succession of revolutions. The evil example set by the Spaniard has produced its baneful fruits, poisoning the nations: what shall history say of us? The biographer of the present enterprise must write the truth, and if you cheerish ought of respect for the friendship of succeeding generations, the moral reputation of the army will be maintained. The voice and pen of slander have found no ground for utterance thus far, for the self-respect of the Americans has preserved the enterprise from all appearance of wrong. The truthful nature of the volunteer revolts at the perpetration of injustice, particularly on the defenceless; and when the disorderly spirit breaks out in a few exceptionable cases, the frowning faces of the citizen soldiers soon admonishes the culprit that he can commit no wrong with impunity. The reputation of all is at stake—a quarter of a million of people are sitting in judgment on the Americans, and if our conduct ensures their favorable report, we are to be received with open arms in all Central America. Libels have been industriously circulated against the American name, and the present revolution must affirm or deny their verity. So far, we have sustained a noble defence—the record of our history stands unimpeached before the impartial chroniclers.

Why should it not be? The moral of the army is excellent—the energy of the War Department allows the men to want for nothing—sumptuous rations and a bountiful supply of clothing—good wages, payable in land or money, when the government is more thoroughly re-modeled and the public surveys are perfected—a weekly bounty of tobacco and money—a claim to two hundred acres of land at the expiration of their enlistment—superior quarters—but little duty and less care—what more could be asked? We are happy to know, from personal observation, that the men ask for nothing further, unless it be active service. Some of

## OBITUARY.

At half past ten o'clock this morning, CHARLES T. CUTLER, the pioneer of American journalism in Nicaragua, after a short but severe illness, closed his eyes in death. The perseverance of his medical adviser nor the kind attention of friends, could stay the fearful rapidity of the destroying disease; but sure and steady as the seige of a great citadel, the curtains of the grave were drawn around his bed, when the convulsion came and the open eyes were closed in darkness, and the mortal structure rested from its wearisome travail. His funeral took place at 5 P. M., under the direction of Capt. Morris, officer of the day. The deceased was a single man, aged about thirty years.

DIED.—At her residence on Wednesday night, at 3 o'clock, MARY C., wife of Capt. JOHN W. RIDER, after a short illness, aged 26 years. She was a native of Albany, New York, and leaves in sad bereavment a husband and infant son. The deceased was much esteemed in life, affording a cheerful and happy smile to all who came within the circle of her acquaintance; and in her sickness every attention was paid to her wants. The funeral was attended on Thursday morning by the members of Company G.

**THEATRICAL ITEM.**—Business and pleasure follow the American people wherever they may make their stand. The first item in the creed of our countrymen is trade and business, after which comes a desire for relaxation. The money made in business must be lavished in the pursuit of what unbends the mind from its fixed character; and when the sober look of thoughtful negotiation or study breaks away in jocund laughter, the time for sport has come. We must be gay, and whenever the race stands still, food for these two elements must be furnished. In Granada, we have but few means of amusement, as yet, but what we have are improving. The claims of the aguadiente shops are gradually losing hold, and the boys ask now for a fandango or a cock-fight. The lively sounds of music echo in all quarters of the city, at night, and dancing parties are coming into vogue quite fast. Two or three every week afford scenes of enjoyment, and the behavior of all hands has been exceedingly gratifying. No breaches of the peace—no disorder of drunkenness—but a quiet observance of the respect due to the natives and to themselves, has been the rule of conduct. The natives have their own dances, and they are allowed to go on unmolested. But we have pleasure in announcing the possibility that a theatrical company will soon be started in this city by a party of amateur performers, assisted by three or four old stagers. We have several well known actors in the city,

adoption; nor of the murderous fight at Rivas; nor of the battle and victory of La Virgen; nor the brilliant movement by which in conjunction Valle and Luseraja, and other gallant native democrats, he surprised and took Granada and restored peace, which for three months has remained unbroken throughout Nicaragua, and unthreatened, unless by Mr. Marcy and his confederates, foreign refugees, and political speculators at Washington.

Mr. Marcy's ignorance, we repeat, is none of our business, even if he still thinks Nicaragua in South America, as he once said to a distinguished gentleman of our acquaintance. But when he undertakes to question the validity of a foreign government, and to express an opinion upon its relations to its own citizens, he deserves a rebuke, and he has gotten it, as will be seen from the following decree of President Rivas, and letter of Don Fermin Ferrer to the Hon. J. H. Wheeler:

*The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants.*

Knowing with certainty that the Government of the United States, in opposition to the public opinion of that nation, declines to recognise the present administration of Nicaragua, and refuses to enter into relations with the Hon. P. H. French, its present accredited Minister near that Cabinet; in use of its powers:

**DECREE:**

ARTICLE 1. All official communication with the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Minister of the Government of the United States, residing in this Republic, is suspended.

ARTICLE 2. All the powers conferred upon Col. P. H. French, as Minister Plenipotentiary near that nation, are revoked.

ARTICLE 3. Let this decree be communicated to whom it may concern, and to the said Col. P. H. French, that he may return to this Capital to give an account of his mission.

Given in Granada, the 22d day of the month of January, 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS.

To the Minister General, the Licentiate DON FERMIN FERRER.

To the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Resident Minister of the United States in Nicaragua.

Sir:—My government being well convinced that the present Cabinet, at Washington, contrary to the popular wish of that nation, refuses its recognition, it becomes incumbent upon me to notify you that the powers conferred on Mr. P. H. French, the present Minister of Nicaragua, near the United States, have been this day revoked, and that he has been commanded to return to this city. At the same time I have to communicate to you in the name of my government, that in consideration of the aforesaid conduct of the government which you represent, all communication with you in the character of a Minister resident of the United States is from this day forward suspended.

I have the honor to offer you the assurance of my highest consideration. FERRER.

Here is a Roland for an Oliver. Mr. Marcy questions whether our President respects the people of Nicaragua; and

in Co. D., of the Rifle Battalion, charged with killing Thomas Ellsworth, a private in the same company. After a patient hearing, the Court convicted the prisoner of murder, but with a recommendation to mercy. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. The defence was ably conducted by Col. J. H. Harper.

FROM COSTA RICA.—By a gentleman who arrived in this city on Thursday, from Costa Rica, we learn that all is quiet at present in that State. The people were somewhat alarmed at first, fearing an inroad from Nicaragua; but they are now reassured that the policy of this State does not necessarily lead into conflict with the neighboring republics of Central America.

REINFORCEMENTS.—Twenty-one recruits arrived in Granada on Tuesday last, from New Orleans, under command of Captain James Linton. The only officers we could obtain the names of were First Lieutenant J. L. Stith and Second Lieutenant Thos. Stackhouse. The company is composed of fine looking men.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—Under a recent regulation of the army, the soldiers are exempted from being posted on guard in the sun; and a general caution has been issued to the men to avoid bathing, and to keep out of the sun from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon.

DIAMONDS IN NICARAGUA.—A citizen of Granada, represented to us as extremely poor, who recently made a trip to the mines of Juigalpa, returned during the week with a small pile in the shape of a diamond valued at two thousand dollars. He broke it out of the rough stone accidentally with his machette.

ADVANCEMENT IN THE ARMY.—During the past week the following promotions have been made by the Commander in Chief:

Thos. F. Fisher appointed Quarter Master General, with the rank of Colonel.

Francis Mahon appointed Assistant Commissary General with rank of Captain.

D. Lathrop promoted to a First Lieutenant.

H. C. Huston to a First Lieutenant.

NAVY.—Julius de Brissot was promoted, on the first of January, to the position of Captain in the Navy of Nicaragua.

celota's faithful imagination in Segovia, we publish the following order of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Corral, for whose hard fate so much sympathy has been expressed, extracted from the Order Book which fell into the possession of the democratic party on the taking of Granada.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS, Granada, August 30, 1855.

The General-in-Chief commands me to say to you that for the purpose of rooting out the bandits who have profaned the soil of the Republic, and to give a wholesome example to the foreign adventurers passing across this Isthmus, you cause four heads of the Fillibusters who may be taken in your department to be cut off, fried in oil, and enclosed in iron cages, to be placed on high posts; one in the Port of San Juan del Sur, another at La Virgen, another in Castillo de San Juan, and another in Transit Road, midway between Pæda and La Virgen, causing an inscription to be affixed to each post, saying "Such a one for being a Fillibuster." I communicate this to you for punctual fulfilment, instructing the Governor of the Department, in case of your absence, to see that it is strictly complied with.

A pleasant thing it would have been, Mr. Marcy, would it not, for the father or brother of John Smith on the way to San Francisco or New York, to pause at the foot of one of these posts, and looking up at the oil-fried head in the iron cage to read, "John Smith, for being a Fillibuster." Such was the government whose overthrow the Secretary of State of the United States so much laments.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—While every citizen of Nicaragua recognizes the appropriateness of the action taken by the government in suspending diplomatic relations with the United States government, all deplore the unfortunate position in which it has placed the Hon. J. H. Wheeler. All classes appreciate him as an officer and a gentleman, and on Thursday evening, when it was ascertained what the action of the Government had been, all the different bands of the city proceeded to his residence and gave him a serenade. The national airs of the Union were performed, and a round of cheers administered.

STILL COMING.—The Stockton (Cal.) Argus, says that Capt. Quay, who has been engaged for some time in raising a company of men in that city for this State, expected to sail on the steamer of the 5th of February, with about seventy-five men.

DISAPPOINTED.—We regret to learn that the American Minister has been indisposed during the last two days. It is to be hoped he will soon be fully recovered again.

the troops ask for marching orders, without reflecting that all is peace, and the General has too much care for the men to expose them to the trials of a journey during the present sickly season. All is doing for the best, and while the present quiet and orderly conduct continues to govern the intercourse of the soldiers with the citizens of Granada, we are perfecting a greater victory than if the red hand of ruinous war subjected the enemies of peace to the decrees of the government. The hearts of the disaffected Serviles are being won to peace and quiet. It is a revolution effected by mental conflict. The soldiers are therefore mighty agents for good, and we desire to impress upon them the necessity of continuing as they have commenced. The reputation of the American name is to be saved from the slanderous defamation of foreign tongues—the respect and confidence of our fellow-citizens in Nicaragua must be acquired—the historian is to be thought of—and our own consciences preserved clear and blameless.

The integrity of the soldier's reputation should therefore be his pride—like his musket it should be ready for inspection whenever the Commander-in-Chief inspects the ranks for a soldier to fill the vacant posts of honor. Evil report runs swiftly, and none can tell when it may rise up to confront us in the way of promotion.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—It cannot be doubted that in a few years the State of Nicaragua will reap incalculable advantages from this improvement of modern science. The plains of Texas, of Alabama, Mississippi, and many other sections of the Union, have been made fresh and beautiful by Artesian Wells, and as Nicaragua is peculiarly designed to be watered in that way, with the introduction of the Americans we may soon expect to see experimenting commenced. As a first step, we hope some steps will be taken to bore a well on the Plaza, which will afford a source of benefit and delight to the city. A well four or five hundred feet would doubtless produce an abundant supply of water, better than any now in use, and would also save to the citizens an immense outlay of money and labor. The public squares of Paris have been beautified with fountains in this way, and we see no reason why Granada should not be equally favored, particularly when it is a matter of such prime necessity.

under whose guidance a company might be organized with pride to the army and profit to the projectors. Mr. Carter, of Company D; Mr. Harris, of Company H, and Mr. Mooney, of Company C, are all well known and of ability, and they are all ardently enlisted in favor of the establishment of this popular amusement. We hope soon to hear that the scheme has assumed consistency sufficient to allow us to name the day when the fun will commence.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**

PORT OF GRANADA.

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

GRANADA, Jan. 26, 1856.

ARRIVED.

JANUARY 21—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay, with passengers and mail to the Government.

22.—Steamer La Virgen, from Virgin Bay, with passengers.

23.—Schooner Sarah, Capt. Green, with passengers and freight to the Government.

25.—Yacht Gen. Walker, from Virgin Bay, with passengers for the Government.

SAILED.

JANUARY 19—Yacht Gen. Walker, for Virgin Bay, with dispatches from the Government.

22.—Steamship La Virgen, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

23.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

24.—Schooner Sarah, Capt. Green, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

**WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.**

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

**THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA,**

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS.

SIERRA NEVADA, Capt. BLETHEN, S. Francisco

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPACH, N York

PROMETHEUS, Capt. CHURCHILL, N. Orleans

EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

Granada, Nicaragua, Jan. 26th, 1856.

**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.

**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. t f

WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS. Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH & CO., are now prepared to do all kinds of work in COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON. Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th. 12-t

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



GRANADA, ENERO 26 1856.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 148.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo que sigue.

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

ACUERDA:

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

[Firmado] Rivas.

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

FERRER.

N.º 149.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION. Granada, enero 21 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

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

ACUERDA:

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

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

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

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

FERRER.

N.º 146.

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Queda suspensa toda comunicacion oficial con el Honorable Sr. J. H. Wheeler Ministro del Gobierno de los EE. UU. residente en esta República.

Art. 2.º Se revocan todos los poderes conferidos al Sr. Coronel P. H. French como Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de aquella nacion.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde y al expresado Sr. P. H. French para que venga á esta capital á dar cuenta de su mision.

Dado en Granada, á los 22 dias del mes de enero de 1856—Patricio Rivas.

Al Sr. Ministro general Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Conforme—FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, enero 22 de 1859.

Al Honorable Sr. J. H. Wheeler Ministro de los EE. UU. residente an esta República.

Señor:

Estando bien convencido mi Gobierno que el actual gabinete de Washington contra el voto popular de aquella nacion, rehusa su reconocimiento, tengo á bien notificar á US. que en esta fecha se han revocado los poderes conferidos al Sr. P. H. French actual Ministro de Nicaragua cerca de los EE. UU., á quien se le manda venir á esta capital. Asimismo le hago saber á nombre de mi Gobierno que por la conducta espresada del que US. representa, desde hoi en adelante, queda suspensa toda comunicacion con US. en la categoria de Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en Nicaragua.

Tengo el honor de ofrecer á US. los votos de mi alta consideracion.

Firmado—FERRER.

Circular á los Gobiernos de Centro-América.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Señor: El Supremo Gobierno Provisorio que actualmente dirige los destinos de Nicaragua cuenta ya en el dia con un firme apoyo para sostener la paz y tranquilidad de sus habitantes sin la posible alteracion en el porvenir, y para protejer las libertades públicas conforme á las instituciones de un Gobierno Republicano.

Bajo esta egida, su firme proposito es procurar por medios prudentes y adecuados el progreso y felicidad de todos los nicaraguenses y mantener la buena armonia y fraternidad con todos los Gobiernos centro-americanos, cuya suerte está perfectamente identificada con la de Nicaragua.

Este sincero sentimiento auxiliado por

bajo la influencia de una fusion de partidos; y antes reconoció á un Gobierno de bando, y lo que es mas cuales son las conferencias que en varias ocasiones ha tenido con el Coronel Kinny pretendiente colonizador de Mosquitia?—No podrá contestar el Presidente, porque la proteccion que entonces le ofreció, no fué sino con la mira de apaxar Nicaragua á la union americana para engrandecer su administracion.

Pero hoi que vé claramente la pretension de los verdaderos campeones de la democracia en Nicaragua, que no corresponde á los fines previstos y deseados por el Gabinete Pierce y Marcy cambia su politica engañando á ese pueblo libre que depositó en ellos confianza para su prosperidad.

Quiera el cielo que el pueblo anglo-americano conozca en realidad quien dirige su suerte, y que con la enerjia que lo caracteriza, sepa hacer valer sus derechos.

REMITIDO.

En la gaceta de Guatemala del viernes 4. del presente mes, en el art. cronica noticias varias, hemos leído la crítica mas insulsa, necia é infundada: el petulante escritor ó mejor dirémos: el injusto murmurador, no solamente bomita su amarga hiel contra el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe don Guillermo Walker, sino que estiendo su mortal veneno hasta vulnerar la virtud incólume, la conducta arreglada del unil ilustre Sr. Vicario Capitulár y Gobernador de este Obispado Sr. Arcediano don José Hilario Herdocia. El insano destructor dice entre otras cosas, que los individuos del Clero que no pertenecen al partido Democrático han sido despojados de sus Curatos, y están espuestos á otras vejaciones; y que el Sr. Presbítero Dr. don Rafael Jerez ha sido nombrado Canónigo sin otro mérito que ser hermano del Sr. Jeneral Jerez. Cuando el hombre está poseido del mortal vicio de la murmuracion, descarga golpes brusca y barbaramente, introduce el puñal ciegamente en el corazon de su prójimo sin reparar la fatal herida que hace en la conducta mas acrisolada. El escritor Guatemalteco que atrevido pretende manchar la conducta Eclesiástica del Prelado de Nicaragua, entienda, que el ilustre Sr. Vicario Herdocia no pertenece á partido alguno, y que marchando solamente sobre las huellas de los Apóstoles no tiene mas mira que el bien de la Iglesia.

Los curas son los que ha removido del oficio que les estaba encargado; pero si lo ha hecho habrá sido sin duda por muy justas y graves causas que obran en su conocimiento; y los Párrocos removidos no tienen canónica institucion por no haber sido su nombramiento por concurso como previene el Santo Concilio de Trento, sino que su nombramiento es in-

terveniente, cuya cabeza ha sido pueste por el movimiento liberal un republicano de tan buen temple y tan acreditadas virtudes cívicas como el Sr. Patricio Rivas, ha demostrado desde sus primeros pasos, cuán sabia y profundamente empeñada está en promover y fomentar, por todos los medios posibles, los intereses vitales del pueblo, la seguridad del ciudadano, la propiedad, la paz—en una palabra,—toda la inmensa suma de bienes que un gobierno democrático, bien organizado, puede ofrecer y garantizar á sus gobernados.

Por un decreto expedido por el Poder Ejecutivo de la República, en fecha de 23 de noviembre último, se ofrece á toda persona adulta que desee ingrezar á ella, la merced de 250 acres de tierra (cerca de 8 caballerías) si son solteros, ó la de 350 si casados, dándoseles el legítimo título de propiedad dentro del término de seis meses. Además se declara libre de derechos la importacion de toda clase de efectos introducidos por los emigrantes para objetos de industria, tales como instrumentos de agricultura, muebles utensilios, semillas, plantas, ganado etc. además de declararceles ciudadanos de la República desde su ingreso en ella, y exentos de toda contribucion y servicio extraordinarios

No dudamos que con tales franquicias y alicios unidos á los grandes atractivos de las inmensas riquezas naturales de aquel país, la emigracion á él será en número extraordinario.

Pero el hecho mas lisonjero entre todos los que anuncia esta reforma esencial y material de la República Nicaraguense es la confirmacion de una opinion que mucho tiempo hace tenemos espresada, á saber: "que la América será al fin Americana,—quiere decir, libre é independiente, desde Groenlaadia hasta el cabo de Hornos, y que las testas coronadae y las hidras de la teocracia, irán á morir en las ruinas de sus tronos y sus grutas, allá en el Viejo Mundo."

Nicaragua por su posicion jeográfica, con buenos y seguros puertos en el Atlántico y en el Pacífico, es de grande importancia en América, pudiendo convertirse (y se convertirá sin duda bajo un buen gobierno) en depósito de la gran linea comercial entre ambos hemisferios por este lado de los mares.

La República está dividida en cinco Departamentos, con, Managua, Segovia, Nicaragua y Granada, de los cuales es capital la ciudad de este nombre. Su poblacion asciende á 250,000 habitantes. El Gobierno es republicano democrático, compuesto de un Senado y una Cámara de Representantes, con un Presidente que se elije cada dos años.

El país abunda en feraces praderas, ricas maderas de construccion, minas de toda clase fértiles aguadas, frutos como los de nuestra Cuba; añadiendo á todas

la palabra y manifestó, que sucesos de la mayor importancia habian acaecido últimamente en Nicaragua; sucesos, que, en su concepto, eran de la mayor trascendencia para la existencia de todos los Estados de la América Central, por los elementos extraños que se habian introducido en aquella República: elementos que tomando mayor desarrollo en aquel país, refluirian directamente contra la nacionalidad del mismo Nicaragua y de los demas Estados de la América Central, que por tanto, creia se estaba en el caso de dictar las providencias mas enérgicas á este respecto, y pedia que el Sr. Ministro informase sobre las que el Gobierno hubiere dictado para la seguridad de la independencia de la República. El Sr. Ministro del interior tomó la palabra, y despues de alabar el celo patriótico que el Sr. Representante Arriola habia manifestado en su discurso, dijo: que para informar á la Cámara sobre los puntos indicados por el Sr. preopinante, tomaria las instrucciones correspondientes y que tuviese á bien darle el Exmo. Sr. Presidente de la República, é informaria á este alto cuerpo en la sesion próxima.

El Sr. Arriola replicó para que este informe se evacuase á la mayor brevedad, y el mismo Sr. Ministro reiteró su oferta de hacerlo en la sesion próxima; con lo que, no habiendo otro asunto en el despacho, se levantó la presente, siendo las diez de la noche.

Sesion de la Cámara de RR. de la noche del martes 18 de diciembre de 1855, á que concurrieron los SS. DD. que á continuacion se espresan.

Presidente Matheu—Vice-Presidente Aycienua—Aparicio—Arrivillaga—Azmitia—Andreu, (D. Andres)—Arroyo—Alfaro—Batres (Don Pedro Vicente)—Benitez (Don Francisco)—Baltarcel—Benitez (D. Manuel)—Córdova—Dardon—Escobar—Escamilla—García Parra—Gonzales—Idalgo—Lambur—Milla—Montufar—Pavon—Piñol—Ruiz—Rodriguez—Saravia—(D. José Marra)—Tejada—Urruela—Valenzuela—Zecaña—Zavala—Secretarios, Andreu—Arriola—Farfan—Estuvieron presentes los SS. Ministros Aycinena y Echeverria.

1.º Fué leida y aprobada el acta de la sesion anterior.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de gobernacion tomó la palabra y manifestó que S. E. el Sr. Presidente de la República le habia dado orden para que informase á la Cámara que, desde que se tuvieron las pri-

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"El Gobierno.

Deseando que la correspondencia extranjera vaya y venga del puerto San Juan del Norte con la posible prontitud y seguridad en beneficio de la administracion general y del comercio interior de la República; y evitar al mismo tiempo los crecidos gastos que con tal objeto se hacian ántes infructuosamente; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Se faculta al Adminissrador de correos de esta ciudad para que entendiéndose directamente con los agentes y Capitanes de los Vapores de la Compañía de transito, y con el encargado de la mala extranjera de San Juan del Norte en todo lo relativo á aquel ramo, arregle con ellos tanto la manera de pagar la correspondencia extranjera que vaya ó venga de aquel puerto para algunos de los pueblos de esta ó de las demas Repúblicas del Centro, como la dotacion con que deba remunerar á este funcionario por el trabajo que como encargado suyo tenga que pender en aquel punto.

2.º En su virtud, queda autorizado el mismo Administraor para mandar á hacer las balijas y llaves que crea necesarias para que en cuenta y razon puedan cambiar la correspondencia los administradores de los puntos de salida, y de los intermedios en que regularmente haya de tocar.

3.º Queda igualmente autorizado para echar mano, con anuencia del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe, de un oficial que conduzca la correspondencia extranjera, cuando así lo estime conveniente, y para ocurrir ademas á la Receptoría del distrito por la cantidad necesaria para pagar su porte cuando los productos de la administracion no sean bastantes, dando el recibo correspondiente.

4.º El mismo Administrador llevará cuenta y razon del porte que cause la correspondencia de las demás Repúblicas del centro, para procurar su reintegro, cuando y en la forma que esto se arregle con ellas.

5.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, enero 19 de 1756—Rivas,  
Al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda—ROCHA.

N.º 150.

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

"Sabiéndose de una manera cierta que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. contra la opinion pública de aquella nacion, niega el reconocimiento de la Administracion actual de Nicaragua, y rehusa entrar en relaciones con el Honorable Sr. P. H. French su actual Ministro acreditado cerca de aquel gabinete; en uso de sus facultades

la opinion pública, revela el universal deseo de que se una cordialmente la gran familia centro-americana; se evidencia por la reciente expresion oficial de sus respectivos Gobiernos: y pues que ya sonó la hora en que Centro-américa despertándose de su letargo, manifiesta propensiones de union fraternal, mi Gobierno acoje con gozo inefable estas demostraciones sugeridas por la opinion pública, por que de esta suerte asegura de una manera estable, su cara independencia, su integridad territorial y su respetabilidad en el exterior.

En tal concepto, á nombre de mi Gobierno, tengo el honor de dirijirme al de esa República, por el respetable conducto de U.S., con el objeto de exitarlo, bien para que reciba un Comisionado que se le mande, ó para que acredite una persona cerca de este Gabinete á fin de tratar y concluir dignamente el asunto de union tan vital é interesante para todo Centro-américa.

Espero tener la satisfaccion de que el Sr. Ministro elevará este despacho al conocimiento del Supremo Magistrado de esa República, y que aceptará los votos de mi mas distinguida consideracion.

D. U. L.

F. FERRER.

e19-tf.

#### NOMBRAMIENTOS.

Por acuerdo gubernativo del 21 del corriente enero fué nombrado Prefecto del departsgmento Meridional, el Sr. don Saturnino Perez.

Por el de 23 del mismo Guarda de la Aduana de San Juan del Norte, el Señor don Agustin Vega.

Y por otro de la propia fecha, á consecuencia de haberse establecido por acuerdo del mismo día una agencia de policia en el mineral de Juigalpa, fué nombrado pata desempeñarla el Señor Subteniente don Toribio Osorio.

#### COMUNICADO.

El pueblo Norte-Americano á la faz del mundo es eminentemente liberal; mas si debemos juzgar la conducta política de su administracion actual, yemos que pugna abiertamente con los sentimientos de sus ciudadanos connaturalizados con los principios de la verdadera Democracia.

¿Qué hai pues que deducir de esta anomalia inesperada y bien patente en el actual Gobierno de aquella nacion? No es mas que esto; que Pierce evidencia al mundo, temor, y ningun principio firme—Los hechos comprueban este acerto. Ahora desconoce la presente administracion de Nicaragua que ejerce su poder en toda la República y fue creada

terinario, y estos son amovibles á la voluntad del Prelado. Por lo que respecta al Sr. Canónigo Dr. don Rafael Jerez, sepa el escritor Guatemalteco que la escala de méritos por donde ha subido este virtuoso Sacerdote á la dignidad que ahora ocupa es la siguiente. Haber recibido el grado de Dr. en derecho Canónico; haber obtenido de su Excelencia el Illmo. Sr. Dr. don Jorge de Viteri y Ungo los títulos de Exáminador Sinodal de este Obispado, de Promotor Fiscal, de Secretario de Cámara y Gobierno, de Vicario Jeneral auxiliar, de Maestro de Ceremonias de la Santa Iglesia Catedral, de Teniente de Cura del Sagrario que desempeñó por tres años con infatigable zelo, y lo que es mas, este ilustre Eclesiástico, en las diversas ocasiones en que ha sido aflijida por la epidemia la ciudad de Leon, se le ha visto con un desinterés Apostólico consagrarse esclusivamente á administrar los Sacramentos á los enfermos, y á llenarlos de consuelo. Diga ahora el injusto crítico de Guatemala si estos méritos son acredores mas que á una Canogia. Concluimos manifestándole que limite sus censuras á las cosas profanas; pero que no quiera tocar con su inmunda lengua la conducta de los ungidos de Dios.

Un Eclesiástico.

#### NICARAGUA.

Hace pocos dias, llegó á esta ciudad de tránsito para Washington, el Sr. coronel Parker H. French, nombrado Ministro plenipotenciario con poderes extraordinarios, de parte de la República de Nicaragua, acerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Suponemos á nuestros lectores informados de los acontecimientos que recientemente han producido un cambio liberal en la administracion de aquella República, cambio que, segun la marcha de las cosas, vendrá á dar por último resultado la union de Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Yucatan, y—bien podemos añadir—Costarica y Mosquitos, (á pesar de la oficial oposicion manifestada por la primera, y la influencia británica en la segunda) bajo una lei fundamental y orgánica verdaderamente republicana, y bajo las garantías de una Confederacion basada en los cimientos sobre que descansa el Capitolio de Washington.

Esta union aseguraria la paz, el buen gobierno, la prosperidad la ilustracion y el poder á esos Estados que hasta hoy no han hecho más que despedazarse en intestinas discordias. Esta Confederacion haria que los pueblos conocidos bajo el nombre de América Central, se levantasen sobre el horizonte político para formar una nueva y brillantísima constelacion en el cielo de la America libre.

La nueva administracion de Nicaragua,

estas ventajas un clima templado y saludable, y unos habitantes, de indole pacífica y hospitalaria.

Lástima seria que un país tan bello no pudiese continuar rejido por instrucciones tan benéficas como las que establece su nueva organizacion política. Pero estamos seguros de que los bienes de la Libertad y la Felicidad sen demaciado caros para que nuestros hermanos los Nicaraguenses los dejen perder despues de disfrutarlos una vez.

Nosotros les damos de todo corazon la enhorabuena por su gran reforma nacional, como nos la dariamos á nosotros mismos si ya hubieramos conseguido tambien lo que anhelamos hace tan largo tiempo, y que tantos afanes, tantos sacrificios, tantas víctimas ha costado y costará todavía á nuestra pobre Cuba!

(El Eco de Cuba.)

#### GUATEMALA.

##### CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES.

Sesion de la Cámara de RR. de la noche del lunes 17 de diciembre de 1855, á que concurrieron los SS. DD. que á continuacion se expresan

Presidente, Matheu—Vice Presidente, Aycinena—Aparicio Alfaro—Arrivillaga—Azmitia—Arroyo—Beneditez, (D. Francisco) Beneditez (D. Manuel)—Balcareel. Batres, (D. Pedro Vicente)—Córdova—Dardon—Escobar—Gonzales—García Parra—Idalgo—Lambur—Milla—Piñol—Rodriguez—Ruiz—Saravia, (D. José María)—Tejada—Urruela—Valenzuela—Zavala—Zerfea—Secretarios, Andreu—Arriola—Arriola—Estuvieron presentes los SS. Ministros Aycinena y Echeverria.

1.º Se leyó y aprobó el acta de la sesion anterior.

2.º Se dió cuenta con un dictámen de la comision de gobernacion que propone se apruebe el decreto que espidió el Supremo Gobierno en 7 de mayo último, reformando el artículo 25 de la Cédula de creccion del Consulado de comercio, y se señaló su discusion para la sesion próxima.

3.º Se puso á discusion el dictámen de la comision de hacienda que propone la aprobacion del acuerdo del Gobierno creando una plaza de oficial primero, con la dotacion de 500 pesos anuales, en el Ministerio de relaciones; y declarado haber lugar á votar, fué aprobado.

4.º El Sr. Presidente hizo presente que estando pendiente aun desde las últimas sesiones la discusion del proyecto del Reglamento interior de la Cámara, era conveniente se continuase esta en el presente período, cuando los negocios de que tiene que ocuparse la Cámara lo permitieren.

5.º El Sr. Representante Arriola pidió

meras noticias de los graves acontecimientos acaecidos en Nicaragua, el gobierno les habia dado una atencion preferente, y dictado todas aquellas medidas que la naturaleza de esos sucesos hacia necesarias. Que S. E. no perdía de vista este asunto, y que la Cámara debia confiar en que estando encomendada á su vigilancia y su cuidado la defensa de la independencia y nacionalidad de la República, sabria emplear en la ocacion todos los medios y los elementos del país para que se conserven ilesos tan sagrados intereses.

3.º Se dió cuenta con una nota del Sr. Ministro del interior en que manifiesta haber recibido y dado cuenta á S. E. el Sr. Presidente con la comunicacion de esta Secretaria sobre el nombramiento que la Cámara hizo de Consejeros de Estado. La Cámara quedó enterada.

4.º Se leyó una proposicion del Sr. Representante Arriola contraida á que la Cámara acordase en la misma sesion se exitase de la manera mas espresiva al Supremo Gobierno, á fin de que desde luego y sin pérdida de momento haga un llamamiento general á todos los habitantes de la República, para que acudan á la defensa del país, cuya existencia la conceptúa en inminente peligro, atendidos los sucesos de Nicaragua, forme un ejército respetable y se haga paso hasta ocupar aquel territorio, y que lanzando de él á los filibusteros que se sabe lo ocupan, deje á los nicaraguenses en plena libertad para nombrar sus autoridades propias que lo rijan por las leyes y constituciones que tengan á bien adoptar. La Cámara, como se solicitó, dispuso la segunda lectura, y puesta á discusion la referida proposicion, varios señores Representantes sostuvieron y manifestaron en sus discursos, no deberse admitir, puesto que ella contenia el proyecto de medidas que no creían de la competencia de la Cámara, aunque algunos otros manifestaron creer conveniente el exámen por una comision de aquel asunto; y despues de un largo y detenido debate, se declaró estar suficientemente discutida la proposicion, y no se admitió; habiendo salvado su voto en este último acuerdo el mismo Sr. Arriola y el Sr. Andreu (D. Juan); con lo que siendo las diez de la noche, se levantó la sesion.

(Gaceta de Guatemala N.º 91.)



# CRISIS POLITICA en la América Central.

## ARTICULO 2.º

Aun sin haber pasado la impresion que haya hecho en la imaginación febril de algunos hombres muy susceptibles nuestro artículo editorial del número anterior, emprendemos la tarea del segundo sobre la crisis política en que se haya el país, la cual como hemos dicho, se pretende desfigurar hasta lo infinito por el partido conservador con la mira de que triunfen sus principios. Siendo tal su empeño, queda justificado por el mismo hecho el del partido liberal, defendiendo su causa con la aclaración de los hechos.

Hai en la actualidad una fábrica de artículos que por su tipo y proporciones se conoce cual es su objeto. Ellos encuentran la puerta abierta y se introducen y se hacen lugar en las columnas de algunos periódicos; tienen una conclusión idéntica y un tema contra *yankes*, como si con agitar una idea, forjar embustes y acumular palabras se hubiese el sagrado deber de un escritor público que consiste en ilustrar las cuestiones presentes para transmitir las a los lectores exentas de todo error.

Los sucesos de Nicaragua son muy críticos, dicen los conservadores que cuando nos amenazaba el poder británico estuvieron aplaudiendo la situación, y á pretexto de los sucesos de Nicaragua, allá van las pretensiones que quieren y necesitan apoyo y protección porque despojadas de fundamento se perderían en su nulidad; surgen los temores de fundirse sus administraciones anti-liberales que demasiado imprudentes para ver y tratar las cosas públicas, apenas les quedará una salida en sus compromisos voluntarios: aparecen intimaciones de parte de otra clase de políticos que tal vez no tienen de común con los primeros, mas que el deseo de pasar por hombres previsores y de mucho peso.

Es muy de desearse que en este embolismo de ideas y encontrados intereses veámos claro, sin que nos fascinen las apariencias. Es conveniente que veamos sí de la perspectiva que se nos presenta puede sacarse la consecuencia de lo que cerca de nosotros pasa.

La alarma de Costarica que tanto trueno y respira *yankes*, es la vieja cuestión pendiente del Guanacaste que no habiendo habido nunca un avenimiento posible, estaba reservada al tiempo y al mas fuerte en defecto de un Gobierno nacional que la resolviere. El Presidente de Costarica dá su proclama y grita contra los invasores. El Illmo. Sr. Llorente hace tambien lo mismo, mezclandose así medio á medio aquel prelado en la provocación de la guerra á pretexto de *yankes en Nicaragua*.

La alarma de Guatemala con los triun-

sado, diciendo bajo su firma, "que por el convenio de 23 de octubre en Granada se ha fijado para Nicaragua un programa de civilización digno de los jefes que lo firmaron siempre que se sostenga como es de esperarse por la independencia del país, y que confraternizando con los independientes que han hecho triunfar la verdadera causa de Nicaragua, unirá á este fin con ellos sus esfuerzos, sean cuales fueren las personas. ¿Qué es esto? Será que el Sr. Saenz está desengañado de que el Jeneral Walker unido á los nicaraguenses sostiene las garantías, la libertad y la independencia? Ni podía ser de otra manera que en tal caso celebraría en su último remitido la esclavitud de sus compatriotas.

Así, poco mas ó menos, son todas las especies que vierte el partido conservador contra sus desafectos, y si en cosas tan secundarias se encuentran á mano documentos con que desmentirlas, ¿qué sería si hubiese una dedicación desinteresada y franca según manifestamos en nuestro primer artículo, para observar en su verdadero punto de vista la crisis á que hemos llegado, supuesto en *yankes* se nos quiere tomar lo que tal vez no tiene ya de *yankes* nada, y sí mucho de astucia política?

Esas voces de que en California se persigue á los que hablan español, por el hecho mismo de pertenecer á nuestra raza, son de lo mas infundado que pueda darse, al menos si se tira un cálculo aproximado sobre el incremento que allá toman los establecimientos de españoles, se verá que todavía por el mes de octubre próximo pasado se trataba de edificar una Iglesia católica, para cuya obra, dicen los periódicos, se han levantado numerosas suscripciones, siendo muy racional que en donde se emprende de tal manera la construcción de un edificio consagrado al culto, deben haber muchos de la misma comunión con propósito de permanecer en el lugar. Ahora, si las circunstancias agravantes de algunos hechos condenados en toda sociedad permiten que hayan castigos severos, aplicados de este ó el otro modo, las mas veces hasta fuera de las leyes, no es peculiar de un país, es de todos semejante enfermedad. Nosotros aun sin ver la Crónica de California á que nos referimos, habíamos considerado por ese aspecto varios artículos que los buenos conservadores proporcionaron al público en dias pasados. La Crónica de 26 de octubre contiene á este respecto el siguiente párrafo. El republican de Stockon inserta una carta fechada el 20 de octubre en Hill's Ferry, en la cual se dá la noticia de haber sido ahorcados por la muchedumbre tres mejicanos y un alemán. Dice el autor de dicha carta que los ejecutados han merecido el suplicio, pues se les prendió con cien cabezas de ganado que ha-

los jóvenes en obsequio de su mejor ilustración.

Cuyo discurso es como sigue.

ILLUSTRE RECTOR, SABIOS EXAMINADORES, ESTIMABLES CONCURRENTES.

La debil niebla engendra la violencia de la horrible tempestad y del terrible rayo: una pequeña semilla en su desarrollo es quien hace aparecer en los bosques el árbol mas robusto y magestuoso que desafía las furias de tan crueles meteoros. el embrión que en sus primeros dias puede ser discípulo con el mas ligero esfuerzo es quien en su asombroso crecimiento se hace el mas notable de todo el reino animal hasta asemejarse á la divinidad y atreverse aun á conocerla por medio del pensamiento que destruye las tinieblas que confundieran al hombre con el bruto; y si las obras del autor de la naturaleza, si las maravillas de ese ser omnipotente aparecen tan debiles en su origen ¿qué puede esperarse en las empresas del hombre por mas grandes que nos parezcan?: semejante idea me ha animado á presentarme hoy ante esta ilustre concurrencia con objeto de dar el primer paso hácia el fecundo seno del santuario de la sabiduría.

Desnudo de conocimientos, y rodeado solamente de la ignorancia, no he carecido sin embargo del ardiente deseo que un dia espero me conduzca á la gloria de adquirir algunos conocimientos en los sublimes principios de la Filosofía; y es por esto que hoy me encuentro en la ardua empresa de explicar algunos de ellos ante los respetables maestros que los profesan, y que han tenido la generosidad de procurar inculcármelos; aunque no con el feliz éxito que su misma generosidad deseaba, porque en materia tan elevada como esta, la existencia del hombre es un soplo en el que su entendimiento pasa ligeramente casi sin tocar su superficie: ¿pero qué podré decir en el estenso campo de esta ciencia de quien solo el primer golpe de vista ofusca y deprime mi pequeño entendimiento? Diré sin embargo, qué por las rutitantes sendas de la Lógica se perfeccionan las facultades del hombre ennobleciéndose con las reglas que le sirven de faro en el hallazgo de la verdad: por las de la mecánica y otras reglas de la Física se surca la superficie del oceano con asombrosa rapidéz y seguridad, poniéndose de esta manera en mutuo contacto la próspera suerte de las naciones; penetrándose del mismo modo la profundidad de las aguas y de la tierra de donde se sacan los inmensos tesoros que demanda la civilización y el lujo para recreo de la sensibilidad y engrandecimiento del orden social: por la Historia natural el hombre se hace habitante de todo el globo, y conocedor de todos los eslabones que constituyen la cadena de los seres que

así como la mujer debe responder á su marido? ¿Tengo yo que conformarme con tu gusto?

La mujer añade:—Allí tienes el bote de la sal; y otra vez haste tu mismo la sopa. El marido fuera de sí coje el plato y lo tira al suelo, y entonces la mujer, sin poder contenerse, grita, se incomoda y dirije á su marido toda especie de palabras duras de oír:—¡Ah! ¡Ah! dice el marido, veo que hai que tomar la tranca y darte un poco en las costillas.

La mujer desconsolada se va á buscar al cura para pedirle su ayuda y sus consejos; este reconoce que muchas veces la mujer tiene la culpa de ese mal trato de que se queja y la dice:—No os habló mi predecesor de un agua maravillosa que tenemos aquí que todo lo cura?

—No, responde la mujer.

—Pues volved dentro de una hora y os daré una poca.

El cura, despues que se ha ido, llena un frasquito de agua fresca, le hecha un poco de azúcar y unas cuantas gotas de esencia de rosa para dulcificarla y perfumarla, y despues dice á la esposa:—Cuando vuestro marido entre por la noche de la taberna, y que se os figure que está de mal humor, tomad un poquito de esta agua y conseivadla en la boca hasta que se calme, y yo os respondo de que se acabarán vuestras disputas.

Así lo hizo, y la casa, ántes alborotada, estuvo tan sosegada que los vecinos decían:—¿En qué consiste que nuestros amigos no disputan mas?

HEBEL.

## CHISMOGRAFIA.

La chismografía produce consecuencias tan perniciosas, que no es posible alcanzar el punto á que pueden llegar. La reputación, y hasta la vida, son sus victimas mas comunes; ¿cuantos ignocentes han sucumbido á sus alevosos tiros!

Los hombres todos y principalmente los empleados debieran siempre estar preparados para no ser lijeros en dar crédito á los chismosos, calificando de antemano las personas que se ejercitan en manejar esa arma terrible, que envainada con la adulación é hipocrecia, suele hacer mas estragos que si se esgrimiera desnuda, logrando así saciar impunemente la sed de sus emponsoñados corazones. En tiempo de transiciones políticas, es cuando por lo regular se usa de ella. Los intereses opuestos de cada partido fulminan á su antojo especies que alarman al Gobierno y sus funcionarios contra el pueblo por una parte, y al pueblo contra el Gobierno y sus funcionarios por otra, llevados de aquella pernicioso máxima de "dividir para mandar." Esto es lo que de ordinario acontece, y lo que sin ningun éxito intentan en Nicaragua los cuatro desafectos que por desgracia puede haber entre nosotros esparciendo

prende alguna picardigueta y sale con un *yo que pierdo?* es el summum de la ligardía y precocidad de su ingenio para sus padres.

En la edad juvenil, edad de locuras y calaveradas, oiréis continuamente despues de algunas injurias contra el prójimo, dejando á un lado faltas mayores, espresarse sin asomo de vergüenza *yo que pierdo?* que es el neplusultra de la viveza.

Pasemos á la edad adulta, edad en la que se debe conocer lo bueno y lo malo ¿con qué gracia no sale de su boca, despues de una mala acción sea de robo, asesinato ú otra, *yo que pierdo?*

Ved al anciano decrepito que tiene vista para mirar solamente á la tierra, como que busca el lugar de su sepultura, salir con un *yo que pierdo?* porque se le ha hecho ver no debe ensuciarse como tiene de costumbre.

Si de las edades pasamos á las clases de la sociedad ¿qué dicen el pordiosero y vagamundo que se finjen valetudinarios por cálculo y pereza, apropiándose de lo ajeno sin escrúpulo alguno, y siempre que se les hecha en cara sus malos instintos? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el hacendado, debjendonos vender buen ganado y gordo, cuando nos encaja enfermo y flaco? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el comerciante que nos da gato por liebre? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el artesano y jornalero, que debian esmerarse en cumplir su palabra, en haer bien y á tiempo lo tratado? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el estudiante que se ocupa mas de sus maldades que de los libros? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el magistrado que no acude á las horas de trabajo, ó aplica mal una lei? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el soldado ocioso, ocupado con sus camaradas en chismes, en lugar de ocuparse de su obligación? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el oficial ignorante de la ordenanza y táctica? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el marino del chareo que usa de mas palabras obscenas que buenas? *yo que pierdo?*

¿Qué el guiris, que sin rubor ni conciencia roba lo que puede? *yo que pierdo?*

Y si fuéramos clasificando toda la sociedad, que por no hacernos fatidiosos lo dejamos, veríamos por todas partes *yo que pierdo?* Esa panacea universal, ese panquimagogo, ese comodín que todo lo malo hace bueno.

Ya es tiempo desaparesta de nuestro vocabulario esa espresion, óprobio y escándalo de nuestra educación: ponga cada uno su mano en el pecho y conocerá lo que le dicta su conciencia que nunca engaña en lo justo é injusto. No se jacte si quiera de hacer mal las cosas

fantes democráticos nicaraguenses que están á 200 leguas de distancia, es el reconocimiento del Gobierno del general Cabañas en Granada, la cuestion de límites con Honduras, la devolucion de la artillería de dicho Estado trasladada á los castillos de San José y Matamoros, y la enorme responsabilidad que pesa sobre la administración guatemalteca, por cualquier aspecto que se la quiera considerar. Aquel Gobierno callando estos incidentes, invita al del Salvador y á los demas de la antigua República lo mismo que hace Costarica para salvar, dicen, la independencia á pretesto de *yankés en Nicaragua*.

Demostrado como está que la crisis actual abraza tantísimas cuestiones, las mas de ellas domésticas de Centro América, nada es mas natural que seguir el juicio del patriotismo, el cual dando cuarentena á las *fanfarronadas* y á la palabrería resuelve no ser la cuestion de norte-americanos en Nicaragua la que propiamente se quiere defender, sino los intereses y el color político de un partido contrario que bastante apegado á su historia de absorciones, de retroceso y de sangre, teme descender á la nulidad, cargando con la execracion de Centro-América.

En tal concepto, ¿qué valor pueden tener tantísimas interpretaciones inexactas, y denuncias falsas que publica cada dia la prensa conservadora para inducirnos á adoptar medidas extremas y avivar sentimientos de horror contra los yankés? Es bueno atendernos á la realidad antes que obrar sin criterio, y si por desgracia hemos podido deslumbrarnos á vista de ligeras sugerencias, oigamos con atencion á otras personas que nos suministren mejores datos. A este respecto está muy reciente la declaracion caballerosa del Sr. Ldo. don Guadalupe Saenz, hijo de Nicaragua que reside en California y es sujeto que escribió contra la decantada invasion de Walker á Centro América. La Gaceta de Cojutepeque de la semana anterior, inserta un párrafo firmado CHAS E. PICKETT que hace parte de un remitido del Sr. Saenz á la Crónica de San Francisco, cuyo periódico que en su segundo renglon de encabezamiento dice ser órgano de la poblacion española de aquel país tenemos á la vista y corresponde al 26 de octubre. ¿Quién no habrá leído sin alarmarse que allí se dice que la *esclavitud* debe seguir al triunfo de Walker en la América Central? Y sin embargo, el mismo Sr. Saenz que confiesa haber tomado esas noticias en Guatemala, y que por el mes de octubre todavía creía en semejante suposicion, en noviembre para deshacer sus conceptos y manifestar hallarse tranquilo vuelve á escribir para la Crónica el artículo que se vé en este número copiado del *Nicaragua* de 15 de diciembre próximo pa-

bian robado." En la línea de otros hechos de alta trascendencia para Centro-América se encuentran algunos que si no recapitulamos ahora, no dejará de ser indispensable su demostracion despues. Tal es el asunto de San Juan del Norte, ocupado militarmente y á perpetuidad por los ingleses, y vendido, con el derecho de tal ocupacion como se verá en el documento que en otro lugar copiamos del Boletín de Costarica. ¿Porqué esos escritores energúmenos conservadores y de impulsos tan patrióticos nada dicen relativo á esa ocupacion y venta inglesa de un territorio centro-americano? — ¡Ah patriotismo tan patente!

Pero ya lo comprendemos. Los serviles destruyeron la Federación y fraccionaron á Centro-América implorando la asistencia de Chatfield, y para ser consecuentes deben hacer silencio sobre la política inglesa. ¿Y es observando esta conducta que Guatemala y Costarica hoy invocan la union de los Estados para defender la independencia nacional? ¿Y es en esos dos países donde se alza la voz de venganza contra los demócratas de Nicaragua por la ejecucion de los reos Mayorga y Corral cuando Costarica lleva la fea nota de haber fusilado, no obstante su justificativa declaracion de ser inocente, al BENEHERITO MORALES, y ha dejado pasar el hecho atentatorio de los granadinos legitimistas de haber arrancado seis demócratas leoneses del territorio costaricense para pasarlos por las armas sin los auxilios de la religion, pero ni aun banquito en la plaza de Rivas? ¿Y es la administracion guatemalteca la que teme por la suerte de la sociedad con la permanencia de los que llama peligrosos en el país cuando á don Juan Lopez se le unieron criminales sacados de las cárceles para que con ellos armados invadiese á Honduras que hace parte de esa misma sociedad?

He ahí los manejos de los serviles de Centro-América que piensan poder preponderar. Afortunadamente, como hemos dicho otra vez, llega la crisis: suena la hora, Triunfa el partido democrático y su triunfo es la salvaguardia de la independencia y el afiance de los derechos del pueblo y la libertad.

(Tomado del Rol. de San Vicente N.º 47.)

### UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON.

El dia 1.º del mes corriente el jóven Camilo Gutierrez hijo del departamento de Nueva Segovia se graduó en Filosofía, y su examen lucido que llamó la atencion, y atrajo el afecto de los hombres ilustres de aquella Universidad, dan derecho al graduado para que nosotros consignemos su elogio en este periódico y que insertemos á continuacion el discurso que pronunció antes del examen, discurso que tiene su merito principal en haberlo el mismo escrito á presencia del Rector que está dispuesto que así lo verifiquen todos

pueblan la tierra, desde la materia bruta hasta el mismo ser inteligente que concierne la estadia: la *Geografía*, y la *moral* hace patentizar no solo las diferentes localidades de la esfera terrestre; sino tambien la diversidad de sus pobladores respecto á sus propiedades corporales, usos, costumbres, gobiernos y religiones; dándonos la última las reglas mas exactas para la felicidad de los individuos y de la especie: por el uso de la *arceolastica* el hombre sin alas se lanza á regiones donde nunca ha podido ni podrá llegar el Aguilá: por el conocimiento de la *Electricidad* se ocaiona y enfrena el rayo: mediante la *Astronomia* se comprende el corriente del órden admirable de los astros en su marcha magestuosa por el dilatado espacio de los cielos; y en fin la *Metafísica* ademas de llevarnos al olimpo de un nuevo mundo de seres que atraen toda nuestra atencion, nos hace descubrir el mas bello que escójitar pudiera la inteligencia, cual es el ser por esencia, el hacedor supremo, el infinito.

La vida del hombre, ni de las naciones ha sido bastante para desarroyar los profundos secretos de la inmensa ciencia acerca de la cual se vá á tratar, y de quien cuanto se dijera para elogiarla no sería suficiente, supuesto que ella es un rayo de la infinita sabiduría; y siendo este acto uno de los que deberán formar época en la historia de mis dias, permítaseme dedicarlo al autor de mi existencia que descanza en las mansiones de la eternidad, á mi amado padre José Antonio Gutierrez, en testimonio de mi profundo amor, respeto y reconocimiento.

¡Objeto querido!! ¡por un momento levántese de la tumba vuestra imagen palida y serena, y tu espíritu abandone un instante el seno de la divinidad que ocupa para recibir el pequeño tributo que te ofrecé mi afecto al consagrarte este primer fruto que procuro recojer en el esbelto y grandioso campo de las ciencias, entre tanto que ella me prodiga los dulces consuelos en que abunda para mitigar el dolor que siento mi corazón por tu pérdida, y que renunciando en estos momentos no me permite hablar mas de lo que

He dicho.

### UN REMEDIO CONTRA LA IRA.

En una aldea de Alemania vivia en otros tiempos un matrimonio que no se queria mal pero que siempre estaba en guerra abierta. A la primera palabra un poco agría, venia una contestacion peor, luego una injuria y tras de la injuria los porrazos. El marido decía á la mujer— Esa sopa está sosa, y hace veinte dias que te lo estoy diciendo.

La mujer responde:— Para mi tiene bastante sal.

El marido encolerizado exclama:— Es

rumores de desconfianza sin salir garantas de la veracidad de sus dichos. Esta conducta han adoptado en algunos periódicos de las vecinas Repúblicas; por que á la verdad es el medio mas facil de hacer imputaciones sin responsabilidad. Pero no vemos libre de ella, á un Presidente, proclamando á su pueblo, de la manera mas insultante para que se prepare contra el filibusterismo que dice existe en Nicaragua dispuesto á irle á arrebatar su independencia, sus propiedades, su religion costumbres &c.; ni á un Ilustrisimo Obispo publicando una pastoral, que mas parece produccion de un Jeneral en campaña en tiempo de las Cruzadas, que la dulce voz de un pastor encargado de apacentar ovejas.

No nos esforcamos en poner en claro la mira que en esto pueden llevar esos personajes: si no la tubieren y fuesen puras equivocaciones suyas, el tiempo los irá desengañando, y entonces llegará el dia en que se arrepientan, si es que son tan buenos cristianos como parecen.

### ¿YO QUE PIERDO?

En vano se esfuerzan los hombres en improvisar teorías impracticables por absurdas, mientras dejan al pueblo aislado á sus anchas sin darle la educacion civil y religiosa tan necesarias en la sociedad, para que conozca las obligaciones y deberes de este mundo y para con el criador.

Todos convienen, excepto los materialistas, que el hombre es un conjunto de espíritu y materia, y de hai dos necesidades que satisfacer; y de todas ellas las materiales no son por cierto las mas grandes é indispensables de la humanidad.

Por lo tanto, trátese de moralizar el pueblo dándosele educacion propia, buenos ejemplos teóricos y prácticos convenciendo-le, sin dar entrada en su pecho á absurdidades y supersticiones tan perjudiciales para si propio, como para la sociedad en que vive: entonces se verá algo mas de órden, moralidad y bienestar. En lo demas no es de extrañar diga y practique lo que siente en su corazón: *la incredulidad y la falsa ciencia me han engañado, seducido; la materia me esclaviza; si fuese rico tendria honores y gozaria de todas las delicias del mundo; sin fortuna soy un pobre, un miserable, un nada.*

Cuando llega el caso de poner en acción tanto en palabras como en obras la máxima expresada que buenos resultados se pueden esperar?

Es una declaracion continua de guerra de individuo á individuo, y del individuo á la sociedad.

Tales son las reflexiones que nos ha sugerido el encabezamiento de este artículo *yo que pierdo?* tan repetido por el niño que ignora aun el sentido de las palabras que pronuncia, cuando se le re-

ya que no quiere hacerlas bien.

Y si buenamente no quiere, caigan en él los castigos que le amenazan las leyes para que se corrija, y si estas son ineficaces, haré alianza con el bando de *yo que pierdo?* me pondré á su vanguardia para hacerte conocer mejor sus derechos: les diré de corazón. Vosotros no perdeis nada con no cumplir vuestras obligaciones, con insultar, robar y asesinar, sino os castigan, antes bien ganais en que haya impunidad.

Apropiandoo de lo ajeno, en lugar de perder ganais; asesinando, quitais á uno que os estorbaba en vuestro camino; y de todos modos os haceis dueños absolutos de vuestros vicios y pasiones para que á mansalva los podais satisfacer: y finalmente, sino le gusta este artículo al público, le añadiré *yo que pierdo?*

El Transeunte.

### PAQUETE.



ENTRE Punta Arena é Ys, tapa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La mui velera goleta americana "JOSEPH HEWITT" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por pasage ó fiete veanse con

JAMES CORKHILL.

es-1f

San Juan del Sur.

### AVISO.

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

E. Carazo.

### AVISO.

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

Jocote, enero de 1856.

E. Carazo.

### AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército está dispuesto á comprar azúcar, frijoles, café y vinagre: todo lo paga á precios convencionales.—Jacinto Gamarra.