

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY
MALE & CUTLER,
CHARLES T. CUTLER..... JOSEPH R. MALE.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

For one copy, per annum..... \$10
For single copy..... 20 cts.

ADVERTISING TERMS :

For one square of 8 lines, first insertion..... \$2 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 50

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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.

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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:

El Nicaraguense.

RETURNING PEOPLE—SIGNS OF LIFE IN GRANADA.—The day of revolutions having passed away, the families which frightful war had driven from their homes, are now slowly returning to the streets and promenades of Granada, and the signs of good cheer and contentment are visible in every quarter of the city. The sullenness of the men is slowly wearing away, while the lively smiles of the women has quickly displaced their past silence. The Americans have conducted themselves so well, have so far belied the many rumors prejudicial to their name, that confidence is completely restored; and even those who do not feel secure from some of the Americans in camp, still place every confidence in the Government. Lawlessness has met with its rebuke where least it expected to; and if there is any portion of our countrymen who feel disposed to do wrong, they stand in just awe of the rigid administration of public justice, whether between natives or Americans. This feeling of individual freedom from violence and pecuniary exemption from personal rapine, has imparted a degree of confidence never before felt by all classes in this city—and therefore all people are hastening to take advantage of the good times. The streets are thronged with gaily dressed señoritas, while the sparking caballeros takes his accustomed pasea on horseback. The *playa* is the grand centre of attraction, except on Sunday, when the street leading down to the beach by the church of Esquipulas is thronged with beautiful women in their gay dresses and coquettish *chalets*. There is evidently a better time coming—*fast!*

SICKNESS IN GRANADA.

EDITOR OF EL NICARAGUENSE—*Sir*:—In perusing your paper I find in every issue, under the head of mortality, a long list of names which, with the remarks accompanying them, show that those to whom

For "El Nicaraguense." NICARAGUA AND THE U. STATES.

If there is any thing which is calculated to arouse a just feeling of indignation in the bosom of the friends of Nicaragua, it is the shameless falsehood and prevarication daily to be found in the papers of the United States, with regard to the affairs of this government.

For all these reports there must be an author, and the reports themselves point but too plainly to the *soi disant* Minister of Nicaragua, Senor Marcelota, as their source.

The imbecile administration, at once the laughing stock of other nations and the shame of its own, seizes greedily the opportunity offered by the mendacity of an adventurer (ousted from his once honorable position as the ambassador of a nation) to find a justification of its own actions in delaying the recognition of the present government of Nicaragua. I say delaying, for its final recognition is as sure as though written by the finger of destiny itself. The enlightened people of that first great Republic of the world forget never how the heart of the nation has bounded as it heard the eloquent voices of its statesmen pleading not vainly for the recognition of South American Independence when Bolivia threw off the yoke of Spanish supremacy.

The sons of those fathers will not revere the name of Walker less because he is himself the son of American soil. Already has the tide of public opinion, the power of the American law, spoken ken plainly in its favor; and the weak and vacillating President of the United States can never stem that tide.

It is but a day or two since and the National Intelligencer of Washington, the organ of the administration, tells its readers that the valiant, courageous, and redoubtable Ramon Rivas, has raised a force at his own expense to take the forts of Castillo and San Carlos, impelled by the spirit of true patriotism. The Americans of Castillo knew to what end his patriotism pointed, and before the force sent by Gen. Walker to meet him could reach San Carlos, a force of eight or ten Americans, armed for the preservation of their lives, and the lives of their families and their property, made a descent upon him. Then when a true patriot who loved his country would have boldly stood his ground and told them that he sought not to injure them or theirs, but only to redress what he deemed his country's wrongs, he, like a bandit as he was, with his redoubtable force of eighty men bearing his *six pirogues*, "furnished at his own expense," to become the property of those whom he sought to murder and rob.

For the truth of this statement I appeal to every

ACTION OF THE BRITISH VICE CONSUL.

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,
Realejo, Jan. 10, 1856.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge with great satisfaction the receipt of your official letter, dated the 3d November last, which, in duplicate has only now come to hand, inclosing for the information of this Consulate a copy of a treaty entered into between the chiefs of the belligerent forces, General Ponciána Corral and Col. William Walker, for the establishment of peace and a fixed Provisional Government under the presidency of Senor Don Patricio Rivas.

As an eye witness to all the horrors and events which have occurred in this unfortunate country since the commencement of the late revolution in May, 1854, no one can better appreciate the establishment of order and quietness than myself; and it is to be hoped that with the enlightened members of the Cabinet now in power, prosperity will be brought to the threshold of its most indigent inhabitants.

H. M. Government, you must rest assured, will acquiesce in equal sympathy whilst the affairs of the country are conducted in accordance to usages, and in conformity to the laws of nations.

Notwithstanding, by the first immediate post, I shall transmit to H. M. Charge d'Affaires for Central America, Charles Lenox Myke, Esq., resident in Guatemala, the treaty, with your favored communication, for his information and instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
THOMAS MANNING,

Acting Vice Consul.

To His Excellency, Senor DON MAXIMO FERRER, Secretary of Relations of the S. P. Government, Granada.

MILITARY COMPANY AT VIRGIN BAY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Virgin Bay, held at the office of the A. T. Company, on the 24th January, 1856, Col. B. D. Fry, commanding troops stationed in this department, by invitation, presiding.

It was resolved that a Military Company be formed to assist in the protection of this place in case our services should be required.

On motion, Mr. W. H. Mills was appointed Secretary.

It was then moved and carried that an election of Captain, two Lieutenants, three Sergeants, and three Corporals, should be proceeded with, which was accordingly done, *viva voce*, with the following results: George McMurray, Captain; William H. Mills, First Lieutenant; William Griffith, Second Lieutenant; W. G. Haynes, First Sergeant; J. Romain, Second Sergeant; W. Lee, Third Sergeant; S. Clemenson, First Corporal; Thos. J. Mullone, Second Corporal; H. Wagner, Third Corporal; Dr. Lemuel Wales, Physician.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the company adopt the name and style of the "Cushing Guards."

It was moved and carried that the Captain appoint a committee of three to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. Messrs. Mysard, Maynes and Mills, were appointed said committee, after which,

Capt. Geo. McMurray took the Chair, rendering thanks to Col. Fry for his kind assistance, in the name of his Company; and the meeting, after re-

THE HEDGE FEAST,

Where the bees and butterflies
Skim the meadow down,
Five merry little children
Gathered from the town,
From dark and gloomy alleys,
From sickly lanes and rooms,
Dearer and sadder
Than a place of tombs.

Ragged little Johny,
Merry little Jim,
Crooked little Barney—
How sweet the fields to him!
Matty with her white head,
Bonnet all awry;
Katie with sweet fancies
Glistening in her eye.

They have roamed the meadow,
They have roamed the wood,
Seeking nuts and blackberries,
For their pleasant food.
With their nuts and blackberries,
And lumps of bread and cheese,
On a mossy hedge-bank
Now they sit at ease.

Drinking from the brooklet,
'Neath the hawthorn tree,
Clear it runs as innocence—
Fresh and bright and free—
The hawthorn shook fresh odors
Like a blessing down
From the pure white blossoms
Of its leafy crown.

Plump white lambs were gathered,
'Neath its cloven stem,
And the happy children
Nestled close by them;
And the thrush sang loudly
On the hawthorn spray,
And the brooklet ever
Made music on its way.

I watched unseen, oft sighing,
To think what simple joy,
Was here that earthly riches
Might seek in vain to buy.
How easy to be happy,
Where nature doth suffice;
Wealth and grandeur are not
Found in Paradise.

DUNUP ON THE MONEY MARKET.—"They say the Money Market's tight. For the life of me, I cannot see it. After all, what is five, or six, or seven per cent.? Now, if it was fifty per cent. the people might cry out! And yet I have often paid fifty, sixty, and seventy per cent., and have thought nothing of it. I have even given as much as eighty per cent. for my bills, and ten per cent. commission into the bargain, and at times have thought myself extremely lucky to get them done at that rate. On my word, the world's growing mighty particular! Why, if the Bank would only discount my paper at seven per cent., I would not mind taking one half in blacking, and more than that, I would stand a dinner to the Directors all round!"—*Punch*.

El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 2.

To Our Army Subscribers.

Hereafter *El Nicaraguense* will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to our subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH HONDURAS.

In the Spanish columns of *El Nicaraguense*, we publish this morning an official communication from Manuel Colindres, Legate from Honduras to the Republic of Nicaragua. Senor Colindres expresses much regret that he could not come to Granada; but that owing to his infirm state of health, he was forced to return, after having advanced as far as Leon. He, however, assures the Minister of Foreign Relations, Don Fermin Ferret, of his profound sentiment of respect for the existing government of Nicaragua, and expresses a hope that at last a peaceful and permanent settlement of affairs has occurred in this Republic.

Don Manuel Colindres recognizes the benefits likely to flow from the above condition of the State, and on behalf of the government of Honduras, congratulates the Minister of Foreign Relations of this State that at length the distractions of Central America are likely to come to an end. There are many steps to be taken, says the Legate, which shall unite in fraternal bonds the two countries; and he confidently asserts that the Governor of Honduras will respond to the invitation of our government, by the immediate appointment of a Commissioner to negotiate a proper treaty between the two States.

The proclamation published in *El Nicaraguense* of the 12th of January, receives the cordial approval of the Honduran Legate, and will be favorable interpreted in Honduras. The fratricidal wars that have heretofore devastated the State are now at an end, it is to be hoped, and the official declarations of the government, as published over the signature of the Minister, afford assurance that the institutions of Nic-

REIGN OF THE CIVIL LAW.

Another step has been taken towards the establishment of the permanent institutions of the Republic. On Tuesday last, martial law which has prevailed almost universally in practice if not in name, in Granada, subsided, and in its place sprung up the institutions and proceedings of the civil authority. The State is reposing in the midst of peace; her edicts are obeyed with alacidity by the people; adjoining republics have tendered the olive leaf; there is no symptom of internal commotion; the President is daily conciliating the friendship of those who once upheld an opposite faction; the army is acquiring order and strength, and on every hand the witnesses of returning prosperity rise to condemn the past condition of internal disorder. Under such circumstances, there was no necessity for the predominance of military rule, and it was immediately suspended.—The sentinels who had nightly walked their rounds, were relieved in a great measure by the diminution of the number of posts; and where before there was but slight show of redress for many of the minor troubles that afflict a large population, the sword of the law is now suspended to do right between the people, even in the smallest matter. At present, the Alcalde's Court is the only tribunal opened to the public—but in a few days the Court of First Instance will commence its sessions. The condition of the laws, though, is in a state of almost inextricable confusion, and until a code is revised and established, the administration of the remedies of justice will depend upon the honesty of the judiciary. Law is but the refined expression of the community, declaring what is right and what is wrong; and therefore we must expect to hear of some peculiarities in its administration in this State; but while we observe, and perhaps condemn the practice, it may not be generous nor politic to withstand the authorities or criticize too familiarly their method of procedure. To the people of Nicaragua their forms are as valid and appropriate as ours are to us; and while thus diversity exists, it is the duty of both opinions to compromise. Affiliation will ultimately take place, and instead of the diversity which now exists, we shall retain a system perfected by retaining the excellencies of both methods.

EL BAPTISMO.—On Tuesday evening last, surprised at the unusual clangor of the bells from every tower in town, we hurried to the Cathedral, on the Plaza, where an immense crowd were assembled, to learn the meaning of the commotion. We there learned that the lady of Don Francisco Calonje, having recently presented her liege lord with a son and heir, it was undergoing the solemn rites of baptism. At the invitation of some member of the family we fell into the procession of gallant caballeros and fair señoritas, and escorted by the brass band, accompanied them to the Alcaldes mansion, where a most sumptuous and bountiful repast was provided. Potables of all kinds, and of most excellent quality, were flowing like water; good fellowship and kindness prevailed; speeches were made and replied to; balloons inflated and sent up; *vivas* and good American cheer, and "tigers," interchanged; Yankee doodle played by the band; a general fandango got

FROM LEON.—Colonel E. J. Sanders, commander of the station at Leon, arrived in Granada on Thursday evening. Colonel Sanders is in excellent health, and reports the officers and soldiers at Leon in good health and spirits. The station at Leon is the most important in the State, and the government necessarily requires an officer at that point capable of meeting any exigency. The democratic stronghold, Leon gave pulse to the republican element of Central America, and it was necessary that the friendship of its people, our allies in the amelioration of the condition of the country, should be cultivated to an absolute consolidation of the two parties. Falsehoods of a most disparaging nature, had been industriously circulated against the Americans, and it was necessary that the conduct of our people should falsify these slanders. Denials and assertions are of no value against accredited affirmations; and, therefore, until the actions of the Americans had belied the falsehoods of their enemies, we must have stood condemned as an aggressive and oppressive race. Happily for the success of peace in the State, the revolution we desired has commenced at an earlier period than the most sanguine could have expected—even in Granada, the seat of disaffection,—in Leon, the opulent and powerful rival of Granada—with friends and enemies, by the well-devised measures of the commander, the reaction has been commenced, and in a short time we may look to see all the varied classes of our people uniting in a common effort to advance the prosperity of the nation. The firm establishment of the legal authorities, the rigid enforcement of a just and comprehensive system of revenue, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the protection of property, and the enjoinder of personal outrage, will soon re-create confidence and perfect the peaceable naturalization of the Anglo-Saxon race in Nicaragua.

The history of the army in Granada, under the immediate eye of the General, and at Leon, under Col. Sanders, has had this salutary effect, and we not consider that any extent of praise would be extravagant in repeating the benefits likely to result from such healthful causes.

THE NICARAGUAN METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS.—

We understand that an excellent company of Minstrels under the above title has been organized from the different companies in garrison, who intend giving their first concert in Granada on Friday evening next. Their names are as follows: John W. DeFrewer, James Miller, William J. Hutchings, Robert C. Burns, James Hannan and William Page; and their respective instruments are the violin, flute, triangle, banjo, bones, guitar and tamborine. Mr. Miller has been elected musical director, and as he has for some years travelled in the profession, and and also as a contortionist in the latter performances, being second to none travelling. Having had the pleasure of hearing a private rehearsal, we can highly recommend to lovers of fun and admirers of the Terpsichorean art, the performances of this troupe, more especially those of Messrs. Hutchings (brudder bones) and Burns, (tamborinist) whose quips and cranks are well calculated to endanger vest buttons and suspenders. The troupe is under the management of Mr. J. W. DeFrewer, formerly of the Camp-

NO. 1. SKETCHES

BY MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,

CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. R. B.

Among the gardens on the lake shore glimmer,
The love lamp and the firefly's rapturous spark,
And the white face of that untiring swimmer
The water lily, shines out in the dark.
Night after night, and summer after summer,
Nature her golden gifts thus renders up;
Sun and wind play the painter and perfumer—
The red wine-bubbles in the festive cup.

INTRODUCTORY.

In introducing these light, and it may be erratic sketches, to the numerous readers of "*El Nicaraguense*," it will be necessary on my part to remark that they were written more with a view to their perusal by friends far removed from us, in the eager pursuit of wealth in California, or by the still dearer hearth-stones of homes we shall ever venerate in the United States. This will be, I hope, considered sufficiently apologetic for the introduction of what may here seem trivial and of every day occurrence, because to us it has lost its freshness, and no longer startles by its novelty or charms us by its beauty.—They were written too in the interim of camp duties, amid the bustle and confusion attendant on a soldier's career, and were commenced more for the purpose of dispelling the ennui of spare hours in garrison, than for the perusal of comrades and citizens in Granada, or friends in New York or Boston. But if in their perusal they should give pleasure to one distant one who feels an interest in the cause we have espoused, and wishes us God-speed, I am more than repaid for my trouble in their compilation—and cheered by their good wishes shall endeavor to furnish weekly fresh material for my sketches in Nicaragua.

GRANADA.

Numini et Patrae Asto.

NO. I.

This beautiful, yet ruined city, which is now the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, is situated about half a mile from the lake, completely surrounded by groves of the orange, lime, mango, cocoa, and other fruit trees; also, plantations of maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, and other valuable products. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and pellucid, and are used by the army in preference to the wells of the city, which, though of great depth, and most substantial masonry, yet have been so much tampered with during the three years of civil war that has so much defaced the beautiful monuments of antiquity, which lent so much interest to this once extensive city, that it is considered unsafe for the troops to use the water in them. The beach of the lake is a hard metallic black sand, which glitters in the rays of the tropical sun like diamonds—and as the slope to the water is very gradual, it is a great place of resort for the troops in the early morning for a quiet and invigorating bath. The houses, like those of most Spanish cities, are of stone or adobe, with red tiled roofs, most of them, at least those of the more wealthy class, having fine and spacious court yards, in many cases containing orange, lemon, and lime

nia have endeavored to brand him, at least in the hearts of all humane men, would find an answering chord, as it does in the breast of every soldier and defender of the soil which we have adopted as our country, and our future home.

On the southern side of the Plaza are situated the quarters of the native troops—also, the courts of justice, and other institutions of the kind. Here at 8 o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock M., 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the evening, a band, composed of native soldiers, playing all kinds of instruments, reed and brass, and an unlimited supply of drums, of all sizes and shapes, turn out and play many and varied tunes, (heaven save the mark) which seem to delight the market people, who there most do congregate. Pelare, the leader of the band, is a gentleman whom I cannot entirely class with the rest, as I believe him to be a musician; also one who plays the flute, (a printer, I believe, by trade) plays well, and in good time; but some of the brass instruments, besides each playing an individual tune on its own hook, seem to be so ancient that I begin to entertain the firm belief that they were first made and invented by Tubal Cain himself, who was the first cunning worker in metals, and have been handed by all his successors ever since. Near the Cathedral are situated the quarters of Companies E and H; the quarters of Company G (on whose muster roll may be found the name of your contributor) are in the Church of San Francisco, or rather in the cloisters adjoining, as the main body of the church is still used for devotional purposes on Sundays or other holy days. I have reason to believe that there are not more healthy quarters in town than those of our own company, as sickness (except through indiscretion) has been almost a stranger among us. As I sit in my cell-like chamber, once occupied without doubt by some pious Padre, in the cool of evening, when the shadows lengthen and the gloom thickens around like a pall tender, lingering memories of home and friends, dear and distant, flirt around me, Tantalus like, yet forming the ever living link of sympathy that bind my thoughts while my footsteps linger on a foreign shore. But I am becoming prosy, poetical, or sentimental—perhaps foolish—so for fear you should condemn my waking dreams until next week, *adios mes amigos*.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANIES "F" AND "I."—Company "F," Capt. Raymond, and Company "I," Capt. Linton, have been ordered, the former to Fort Castillo, and the latter to Fort San Carlos, where it is supposed they will soon recruit a full complement of men from the passengers to California. The boys left last Sunday evening on the steamer, in good spirits, and if persons wish to join the army we cannot recommend a better set of fellows.

THAT BALL.—We are grieved to announce that owing to the continued illness of Capt. Norval Walker, of Company H, the ball which has been looked forward to with eager anticipation, and which was to have been given by the officers and men of Companies G and H, to their brother officers in garrison, and to the brave and fair of the native population, we understand is unavoidably postponed, until Capt. Walker's renewed health leaves him in a fit state to preside. May his recovery be quick.

aragua are at present fixed upon a basis such as to ensure confidence in the stability of whatever compacts the two States may negotiate. Under these considerations, Manuel Colindres returns to Honduras, impressed with the most favorable impressions of the existing order of things in Nicaragua; and with his favorable report we anticipate the negotiation, soon, of a treaty between the two countries, conferring mutual benefits on both. The administration of the Foreign Relations of Nicaragua, by the Minister of that Department, is such as must ensure for the government abroad the respect of nations, and at home the confidence of her fellow-citizens. The position of our affairs with Honduras is greatly owing to his exertions.

A NEW GRANADA.—The plan of a new town, or at least an extension of the present city, is at present being surveyed between the City of Granada and the Lake of Nicaragua. The site selected is about fifty feet lower than that of the present city and is much more convenient in every respect for the wants of an inland emporium. Granada, in time, must be the chief seat of trade for the interior of Nicaragua, and it is but complying with the prospective wants of the State, to commence the work of moulding it for a more extensive usefulness. The new site is convenient for commerce, being on the immediate border of the Lake; the soil is capable of being cultivated to any extent; and the ground is level as the site of Philadelphia. A beautiful system of public streets and squares can be laid out; and as the government possesses the land, we do not doubt that the new municipality will be sufficiently endowed to enable it, with a judicious expenditure of the public wealth, to construct such works of necessity and ornament as may be deemed desirable. A mole or wharf is at present in course of construction, which will greatly facilitate the discharge of vessels touching at this point; and other improvements will be commenced at an early day. The want of lumber at present retards the prosperity of the city; but in a short time the energy of the people, re-awakened from the ordeal of a long and destructive war, will remedy this evil. The immense strength of the nation, heretofore expended in disastrous internal commotion,—in fearful conflicts between man and man,—will now resolve itself into the greater war with nature, subjecting the forests of timber to subduent and usefulness, and retaining from wastes the prolific soil of Nicaragua. Owing to sickness in the Colonization Office, the general surveys have not been advanced so perfectly as otherwise would have been the case; and the interests of the new city were considerably retarded by the death of the lamented Judge Campbell. The narrow outlines, though have been marked out, and it is easy to perceive what will be the future fashion of the American Portion of Granada.

PROGRESS OF A WATER CART.—A plan of a water cart has been chartered, and the citizens are to be supplied with water after the San Francisco fashion. Hurrah for progress!

up promptly; the health of the lady, child, and all its relations, drank, and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

STARTLING NEWS FROM COSTA RICA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a late number of the Album de la Paz, a newspaper printed at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, in which we find some important news—if it is true! In a paragraph calculated to attract attention, the editor informs the public that President Rivas had been banished from Nicaragua to California, and Gen. Walker was the Alpha and Omega of affairs. It also says that the American troops in Granada have thrown off all restraint and go into the market daily, taking what articles they wanted and paying for them in "damns!"

We publish this as the latest news, as we feel confident it is wholly unknown and unheard of in this city. We shall look to the Album hereafter for the latest intelligence from Granada, on the principle that people go from home to get news.

FEAST OF CANDELARIO.—To-day we celebrate the Feast of Candelario, and half the population of Granada is out in gala costume. The services at the parochial church in the Plaza will consist of a procession and some other exercises; but most of the population will visit Diriomo, a village about three leagues from the city, in the direction of Nicaragua. At that place there will be a general gathering of the people from Massaya, and the surrounding country, and the occasion will be enlivened by bull-fights, theatres, chicken-fights, and other amusements incident to the country. A great collection of peddlers takes place, and all the fancy goods of Nicaragua can be found displayed on the stands of the merchants at Diriomo to-day. The Feast will last three days, ending on Monday.

THE MAILS.—The mails closed in this city on last Thursday night, for the Atlantic States, Europe and California. The soldiers despatched to their friends in all parts of the world, a large number of El Nicaraguense, and we hope to extend the list every week, as we expect to add to the interest of the paper with each succeeding number. Information scattered in every portion of the Union, will soon bring to Nicaragua a population whose energy will develop, and whose wealth will advance, the public lands of this State.

NEWS EXPECTED.—The steamer, with two weeks later news from California, may be expected any hour. It is highly probable Colonel Kewer will return on the boat, and with him a large number of recruits. We shall have the proceedings of the California Legislature, with the order of the Inauguration ceremonies, the organization of the new administration, and the balloting for Senator. From New Orleans and New York we may also expect important intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Even in Granada, an eddy may draw upon this crucial question, and it is not to be drawn upon. The weather has been decidedly warmer, with less of a breeze than usually prevails at this port. We hope to see a change for the better in a few days, as the weather is becoming somewhat disagreeable.

bell Minstrels, New York, and since the second of July last, prima balladist with the San Francisco Minstrels. With such an array of talent there can be no doubt of their success. They have our best wishes.

ARMY UNIFORM.—A few weeks will see the army in regular regiments—the officers in their becoming uniforms, and the soldiers in their parade dress. The furnishment by the government is most liberal, and when once the company requisitions are filled, the regular army of Nicaragua will present as neat an appearance as that of any service in the world. The allowance, too, does not consist of appearances alone, but looks to the health and comfort of the men; and a soldier should dress well and appropriately in any State, he should do so in Nicaragua. We venture the assertion that no country ever provided so well for the soldiers enlisted in its service, either in point of food or clothing.

The uniforms of the officers is very rich and becoming, and when the staff and the good looking array of officers shall be fully equipped for battalion parade, the Plaza of Granada will witness a sight of which we may all be proud.

NEW TOWN ON THE PACIFIC.—We say on the Pacific, but it should rather state to be precise, on the Bay of Realejo, the government has ordered the survey of a new town to be called Jeaco. Owing to the inconvenience of reaching Realejo, the present government in November last ordered the removal of the Custom House at that place to the new town, which is about four miles from Realejo, and is far more convenient to the sea and to the inland trade. An order has been issued to construct a Light House at Jeaco immediately.

LUMBERMEN WANTED.—If a few of the hardy workers among the Alleghanies could but appreciate how valuable they might make their time and labor, and how much more easy they might live, by investing their muscle in hewing and sawing out the splendid lumber grown in the forests on Lake Nicaragua, many steamers would not leave New Orleans before we should hear of them as passengers.

AT VIRGIN BAY.—The First Company of Voltigeurs is at present stationed at Virgin Bay, where the members of the company seem to be well satisfied. We learn that the roll of the company is filling up fast, and those who enter the service are generally well pleased. The Voltigeurs form an important element of the defences of the State, and Col. Eyz selecting men on whom he can rely in the hour of trouble.

BATTALION PARADE.—On Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the funeral of Major Hambleton, the 1st Battalion paraded on the Plaza and made quite a handsome appearance. The companies drilled into procession and accompanied the remains of the late gallant and generous officer to the granero, where he was interred. A soldier named Thomas Riley, while on guard, accidentally shot himself through the jaw, with his musket. We could gather no particulars whether or not the shot proved fatal.

trees, and at this period of the year are laden with golden fruit.

The Plaza of this city is a fine and spacious one, being sufficiently large for the evolution of the different battalions composing the army. Upon it are situated the Cathedral, a noble and antique building of massive granite, in which the matins and vespers are daily performed, and to which at early dawn the fair and brown Granadians may be seen hastening to receive absolution for the sin of flirting with "un caballero Americano on the previous evening. This church also boasts a very fine clock and peal of bells; and though sometimes the poco-tiempo-ishness of the attendant hinders the one from being wound up and kept in good running order, it never interferes with the functions of the other. I think the Romish calendar in Nicaragua must furnish more living saints than in any other country—for nearly every day, besides the regular hours for service, the bells peal and knell, and toll, *ad libitum*, from every church-tower in town, (and they are not a few) led off by the Cathedral as major domo. But no more on this subject, or I shall be bann'd as *un heretico*, and that will never do. I must not forget while I have the matter in hand, that they really possess a most excellent choir, most of the members being good and well taught musicians, who deliver the old Gregorian chants with great gusto, and discourse, at times, most excellent music. On the southwest corner are situated the quarters of Company E, (Capt. Anderson, commanding) also, the residences of Gen. Walker, Don Patricio Rivas, Don Fermin Ferrer, the Minister, the Commissary of War, and others. Here the officers of the staff most do congregate, receiving instructions or carrying orders. As I had never before seen the General, shortly after my arrival I made it my business to call upon him—and as it is the great error of mankind in general to exaggerate or otherwise, I had already formed a mind picture of him, as a commanding stern looking personage—a kind of cross between the Chevalier Bayard and Richard Cœur de Lion. My surprise may be imagined then, when I was courteously, quietly, and gentlemanly received, by a mild benevolent looking individual, with pleasant looking blue eyes, fair hair, and a quiet and benignant smile, one whom in fact, take him for all in all, had he been dress'd in sables, I should have decidedly taken for the General's Chaplain. So much for mental pictures, but do not think this sketch of the General is intended as a caricature, by no means, for though protected from publicity by my *nomme de plume*, a more pleasant gentleman I have never met—and as to his bravery, I should think by this time he has proved it beyond question. But enough of laudation; I am but a poor dabbler at the art of praise; but I cannot forbear adding what I consider the best trait in our General's character is his humanity. At the present when the climate owing to many causes, many of them resting with ourselves, is unusually unhealthy, he may be even the neighborly neighbor, raising in the foot the quarters of the different companies, growing in respect of the sick, and in some respects the half-buccaneer, that a portion of the press of Califor-

OBITUARY.

In this city on the morning of the 30th of January, Maj. JESSE S. HAMBLETON, Paymaster General of the Army, and former Commissary of War of the Republic of Nicaragua. Maj. HAMBLETON went to California from his place of nativity, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1849, with the appointment of Collector of Customs for the Port of Sacramento. While filling that position he conducted affairs in a manner that won for him the highest respect as a public officer. With other adventurous spirits he joined the Democratic forces in Nicaragua, in their struggles against the Legitimists. Shortly after the taking of Granada he was made Commissary of War, which position he occupied until a short time previous to his death, when he was made Paymaster General. As an officer, firm friend, and social companion, Maj. HAMBLETON had few equals.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.
REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE PORT.
GRANADA, Feb. 2, 1856.
ARRIVED.
JANUARY 30—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from San Jose, with freight and passengers.
SAILED.
JANUARY 28—Yacht Gen. Walker, for San Jose, with freight and passengers.
31—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and express.

JOHN G. MENNICK, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.

HAS OPENED his Barber and Hair-Dressing Saloon in the house of Mrs. Mercedes Sandoval, on the Plaza, opposite the American Minister, and recommends his services to the public in his profession. Also, Cupping, Bleeding and Tooth-Drawing. Granada, February 2, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Baltimore Mills.
100 tins soda and butter crackers,
10,000 superior Havana segars,
10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by W. TELLER, Plaza, Granada.

W. TELLER.

On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, 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 SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors would respectfully inform the travelling community that they have all times prepared to accommodate those who may have a call. Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description. WILHELM GRUBER & CO. do all kinds of work in SHEET IRON. Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th.

por medio de contratas particulares, ó trabajando estos edificios por cuenta de la República, quienes presentarán lo mas breve posible al Gobierno el presupuesto ó contrata para dar la orden de pago. Granada, enero 30 de 1856—Rivas.
Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su publicación y circulación; esperando recibo.

FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

AL HONORABLE SR. WHEELER.
D. U. L.

Granada, enero 28 de 1856.

Señor:

Refiriéndome á mi despacho fecha 22 del mes corriente que llegó á sus manos, mi Gobierno tiene á bien declararle: que aunque ha suspendido toda comunicación con VS. en la categoría de Ministro del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos residente en Nicaragua, no por esta circunstancia tan desagradable para el mío, se desconoce el alto aprecio que VS. en lo particular ha merecido en esta República, y principalmente la franca amistad y buena armonía con los miembros del actual gabinete de Nicaragua, originada por sus principios y su activa cooperación para fundar la democracia en Nicaragua.

Al expresar al honorable Sr. Wheeler estos sinceros sentimientos que ciertamente los acogerá, tengo el placer de suscribirme su atento servidor—FERMIN FERRER.

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.

"El Gobierno

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:

Admítase 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, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

FERRER.

rio como una propiedad sagrada é inviolable; y mi Gobierno descansa en la íntima confianza de que el de esta República sabrá corresponder con estricta reciprocidad, atendida su ilustracion y los antecedentes de su política en los asuntos que se han versado referentes á Honduras y que tanto honor y justicia hacen á la administracion actual de Nicaragua.

La lectura del *Nicaraguense* número 13 que VS se dignó acompañarme á su citada comunicacion, ha sido para mí muy satisfactoria, por que veo en este apreciable periódico proclamado altamente el asunto de union, fraternidad é independencia de la América Central, y no dudo un instante que el Supremo Gobierno de Honduras repondrá inmediatamente con otra persona al Comisionado que suscribe para tratar negocios de tanta importancia para el país, y que no vacilará en recibir con el mayor agrado al agente que se tenga á bien acreditar cerca de aquel Gobierno. La circular á que aludo revela, aunque lijeramente, el loable propósito de establecer la union Centro-americana que no puede realizarse sin la existencia de un Gobierno general. Pensamiento es este, Sr. Ministro, muy grande y generoso, y que mi Gobierno acogerá con todo el interes que demanda; y como esta grave cuanto vital cuestion exige por su naturaleza otro género de consideraciones para el gabinete Hondureño, pienso con razon que debe dar los pasos convenientes á este respecto.

Ruego á VS. ponga en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente lo que llevo expuesto, que al ausentarme no olvidaré la bondadosa hospitalidad que se me ha dispensado, y las consideraciones con que se me ha tratado, y que admita el Sr. Ministro el distinguido aprecio con que soi atento servidor—D. U. L.—Manuel Colindres.

CONFORME—Ministerio general del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República—Granada, enero 31 de 1856.

FERRER.

COMUNICADO.

Llamamos la atencion de los Nicaraguenses sobre un asunto de importancia vital. Nicaragua hoy dia plenamente libre sin los oscuros manejos de una tiránica oligarquía tiene á su vista un horizonte lisonjero. Sus hijos deben aprovechar en esta vez de este don celestial que naturalmente los conducirá á su bienestar. Y pues que la soberanía está sentada en los buenos Nicaraguenses, á ellos les comprende la expresion de sus votos para cooperar en la suerte de la nacion y su venturoso porvenir. Nicaragua hoy es el objeto misterioso de ambos mundos: reposa tranquilo y es robusto para resistir cualesquiera agresion, pero

bre que descansa el sistema representativo, arrogándose facultades legislativas y judiciales, dejando aniquilada así la independencia de los poderes constituidos, que es la condicion esencial de su existencia: ataca directamente la seguridad individual que es la base de las libertades públicas, encarcelando y desterrando á las personas, sin el juicio previo que la constitucion exige: destruye la libertad de imprenta é impone pena de obras públicas al que hable mal de sus disposiciones: tiene establecido el espionaje en todos los ángulos de la República; premia la calumnia, protege la venalidad, amenaza y oprime al que no se le acerca, mantiene al pueblo en la ignorancia de sus derechos y garantías; y pay de aquel que procure inculcarle los principios en que aquellos descansan! Todo es oscuro y misterioso en aquel círculo de maldad é ignorancia. La luz que allí se acerca, está sujeta á la mas dura alternativa; ó apaga su brillo entrando en aquella atmósfera inmunda, ó es desde luego el blanco de los tiros que incesantemente se dirijen, para que nadie alumbré aquel exenarío tenebroso que jamas el pueblo penetrara con su vista.

Se decanta como uno de los beneficios debidos al Sr. Mora, el haber sistematizado la hacienda, construido caminos y edificios públicos. En cuanto á la hacienda, si se trata de la suya particular, es indudable que está sistemada del modo mas conveniente que puede sugerir la codicia y el egoismo: los hechos siguientes lo demuestran.

Prohibe el Sr. Mora la siembra del tabaco en la República, para que sus hermanos introduzcan el virginia y aseguren el monopolio de este ramo tan pingue.

Hace reconcentrar en un solo punto la destilacion del aguardiente aruinando á muchos hacendados; y el Sr. Mora que ya tenia una hacienda de caña, la ensancha y manda traer máquinas á Europa, para ser él el único abastecedor, el solo rematario de la fabrica de aguardiente.

El Sr. Mora tiene de sueldo anual 5000 \$ y 6000 para gastos extraordinarios cuyos objetos de inversion no se han detallado; dicen que son para recibir embajadores.

La guardia de honor suya y de su hermano trabajan en sus haciendas prestando un servicio activo de campaña contra las malas yerbas: sus criados son militares pagados por la nacion.

El Sr. Mora tiene la mira de monopolizar el abasto de carnes; y nos induce á creer esto, los bonitos negocios que ha hecho con sus novillos repastados. Cuando el chapulin invadió á Costarica, se decretó una contribucion de 10 \$ á cada persona de tal á cual edad sin distincion entre acaudalados y proletarios; y se formó una junta para que se encargara de lo

general, fué hecho por el ilustre Carrillo, de feliz memoria. Se ha empeorado durante la administracion Mora, porque la accion lenta y consumidora del tiempo no ha encontrado ningun obstáculo.

El camino de Sarapiquí, se ha quedado en proyecto, pero proyecto de una compañía del país.

El camino de matina, se olvidó ya; no se ha gastado un centavo durante la actual administracion.

El de Tarcoles, fué un ensueño de ciertos ilusos ensueño que costó á la nacion gruesas sumas, sin ningun suceso. Los caminos interiores, estaban totalmente descuidados, hasta que pocos dias antes de ser reelecto el Sr. Mora, y con la mira de grangearse opinion, dispuso que se le dieran á cada provincia 600 \$ para la reparacion de sus caminos; pero tan pequeñas sumas no han bastado, y el redactor del "album" se lamenta, de haberse visto á pique de perder su interesante vida en un mal paso del camino que va para Heredia, ciudad que dista de la capital, apenas dos leguas.

Todo lo que pregonaba la prensa costaricense es lo que debia hacer el Gobierno, y no lo que ha hecho. ¿Dónde están esos caminos? Señores colaboradores del Album. ¿Dónde están? Sr. Subsecretario de Hacienda en el departamento itinerario. Ya oigo que me responde este, ¿quiere U. mejor camino que el que me ha abierto el gobierno en el mismo ramo de caminos, á mí, pobre histrión de las pobres tablas de este pobre teatro á donde vine desde tan lejos á representar el papel de vieja: tiene U. razon Sr. Subsecretario, Sr. Ministro in fieri: de esa clase de caminos ha abierto muchos el gobierno, contándose entre los principales, el que va desde San José á Punta arenas sin tocar con las aduanas, que es segun dicen, por donde saca el Presidente su café é introduce sus efectos: el muy famoso para introducir el tabaco de virginia; el que va derecho á las arcas nacionales para conducir los miles para gastos extraordinarios; el que viene de la destilacion de licores á la casa del Presidente; el que le ha permitido abrir al Ministro de Hacienda para introducir candelas y otros efectos que espense en su casa, autorizándole para subir hasta las nubes los derechos de introduccion de dichos artículos, luego despues que él ha introducido ó comprado los suyos; los que ha empesado á abrir, desde todos los rastrós ó matanzas, para conducir á su casa los inmensos productos del monopolio de este ramo. En fin, y para no cansar, el magnífico camino de oro y plata, que en union de sus cómplices y favoritos está construyendo y que llegará, segun las piadosas opiniones de algunos prójimos, hasta el negro tartaro.

Abrid los ojos costaricenses; mirad

Salía la aurora vertiendo oro y azul y Iousouf daba ya á Zurla el último beso de amor, cuando repentinamente se presenta el griego en el terrado, su vista petrificó á los dos amantes. ¡Corred! ¡corred! exclamó Saled, y veréis á la hija de nuestro amo en brazos de un giaour renegado, ¡corred! La resistencia era inútil, y Iousouf acudió á la astucia. Se hechó á los pies del pérfido griego, y le prometió un saco de mil cequies al mes mientras viviese, si guardaba silencio. Dame todas las joyas de tu amante en prendas de tu promesa, respondió Saled. Inmediatamente se quitó sus diamantes la tierna Zurla y se los entregó al griego. Saled iba á buscar todos los meses el precio de su silencio; pero Iousouf al cabo de un año de comprarle tan caro, resolvió deshacerse de él, y he aquí como se compuso.

Llegó una vez el griego al término señalado, tomó su saco, empezó á contar los cequies su por uno diciendo con la cabeza baja y dobladas las rodillas: uno, dos, tres, cua. . . no pudo continuar; su cabeza estaba ya rodando por el cuarto diforme y sangrienta. . . Un cuarto de círculo descrito por un sable acababa de concluir la cuenta del codicioso griego. Apenas verificó esta terrible ejecucion, Iousouf el cuerpo clavó en él su yatagan, y arrancándole las entrañas y poniendo en su lugar varias sustancias corrosivas, le ocultó en un hueco hecho de intento en la la pared del cuarto.

Despues que hubo lavado, perfumado y cerrado el sitio en que estaba el cadáver, envió á su amante una caja que contenia dentro un ojo, una mano, una lengua y una carta en estos términos.

"Ahi te envío el ojo que te vió, la mano que te tocó y la lengua que te ha profanado."

El ojo, la mano y la lengua eran del miserable Saled.

El griego, empero, era porta-pipa del Bey; y su desaparicion pareció haber hecho impresion en su amo; echólo de ver el esclavo que proporcionó á Saled sorprender á los dos amantes, y creyó que se le ofrecia una ocasion de ganarle la voluntad, diciendo aquella misma noche en el palacio que el porta-pipa habia entrado en casa del favorito y que no habia vuelto á salir. Se hicieron pesquisas en el cuarto de Iousouf y al cabo de una hora de andar buscando, diéron con el cadáver mutilado del contador de cequies.

Iousouf ejercia el encargo de tesorero; y esto le habia obligado á salir aquella misma mañana á recojer las contribuciones en varios pueblos: feliz casualidad que le salvó la vida.

(Se continuara.)

Parte Española.

Entrevista del Coronel French y del Fiscal de Distrito, Mr. McKeon, en el Hotel "San Nicolas".— A las dos y media de la noche del sábado último el Fiscal, Mr. McKeon, acompañado de su Asistente y del Deputy Marshall de los Estados Unidos, componiendo así un respetable cuerpo de tres personas fué al Hotel *San Nicolas* en busca del Ministro de Nicaragua. La forma de la visita y los resultados de ella para el Fiscal son no menos sorprendentes que significativos.

Cuando entró en el Hotel Mr. McKeon con su comitiva hallábanse en la oficina del Hotel el Ministro de Nicaragua conversando con los Generales Cazneau y Green, de Tejas, y con el Coronel Jack Hays, de California. Mr. McKeon se dirigió precipitadamente al Jeneral Cazneau y le preguntó si se llamaba French; á lo que contestó el Jeneral, indicando al Ministro, "este es el caballero que V. busca." Solicitó entonces el Fiscal una entrevista privada con el Coronel French, quen despues de haber seguido hablando como unos diez minutos con los señores del carro en que antes se hallaba, subió con Mr. McKeon y sus acompañantes á su cuarto, y allí pasó el siguiente diálogo:

Mr. McK.—Coronel French, hoy he asistido en persona á dos reuniones, la una en un almacén de carbon de Brooklyn, y la otra en esta ciudad, y en ambas habia muchos hombres que se estaban organizando contra Nicaragua, violando así las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos; y vengo para que V: me dé por escrito un atestado de que no tiene V. parte alguna en dichas reuniones. Este atestado lo deseo para publicarlo.

Cor. F.—Confieso francamente como hombre, y como representante del gobierno de Nicaragua, que nada sé de eso á que V. alude, ni tengo parte en ninguna reunion organizada en los Estados Unidos que pueda ser contraria á las leyes de neutralidad. Mi país convida á que emigren á él los extranjeros; pero conozco mucho los deberes de mi posicion y la vijilancia con que con ojos de Argos me está todo el mundo espiondo, para que haga lo mas mínimo que pueda embarazar ó comprometer las negociacio-

mucho que V. me reconosca ó no como Ministro; pero yo no debo olvidar que lo soi. Usted puede dirijir sus preguntas, si así le acomoda, á Parker H. French como individuo particular; pero yo debo insistir en dirijirme á V. por escrito.

Mr. McK.—No señor jamás. La lei ha de seguir sus trámites.

Cor. F.—¿Qué quiere V. decir con eso? ¿Ha descubierto V. acaso á la entrada de mi aposento alguna violacion de las leyes de neutralidad?

Mr. McK.—Si señor la he descubierto: y tengo pruebas irrefragables de la criminalidad de V. en esta materia.

Cor. F.—Caballero: lo que V. dice es un insulto que se me hace á mi como hombre, y tambien á mi país, al que tengo el honor de representar. Lo que hai, caballero, es que V. deshonra el empleo que le está confiado, con venir á mi casa á entrometerse en mis negocios, y con tratar de enredarme y tenderme lazos, cuando por otra parte dice V. que tiene pruebas en la mano que justificarian mi prision. Hubiera V. debido traer la orden de arresto, pero como V. ha faltado á su deber no trayendola, yo le dispenso á V. de esta formalidad, y le permito á V. que me arreste sin ella. Si he violado las leyes de neutralidad de los Estados Unidos, lo he hecho *sin hacer nada*, y estoy resuelto en tal caso á exigir que se aclare inmediatamente este asunto. (Aqui una pausa: deseos manifiestos de retirarse por parte de Mr. McKeon y de sus acompañantes.) De otro modo, me veo en la precision de suplicar á VV. que se retiren... y les deseo á VV. . . . mui felices noches. (En esto el Coronel French les abre la puerta del aposento, se lo señala con el dedo, y ellos aceptaron la amable cortesía del Ministro. Sale del cuarto Mr. McKeon murmurando entre dientes y con muestras de vivo acaloramiento: "La lei ha de seguir sus trámites: caballero; la lei ha de seguir sus trámites; la lei ha de seguir . . . &c.")

Los dos Ministros de Nicaragua—Entrevista de los señores Marcoleta y French, segun carta dirijida al Herald,

Washington, 12 de diciembre 1855.

He aquí la version que dá el señor Marcoleta de su entrevista con el Coronel Parker H. French: Despues de ha-

su bolsillo en servicio de Nicaragua; que deseaba ser pagado, y retirarse del servicio; pero que antes que todo queria ser consecuente con sus principios.

El Coronel French dijo al señor Marcoleta que le gustaba su franqueza y que le tenia el mayor respeto; convidóle luego á tomar un vaso de vino y el señor Marcoleta aceptó.

EL LORD CLARENDON á MR. BUCHANAN.

El infrascrito, Primer Secretario de Estado de su Majestad para los negocios extranjeros, tiene el honor de acusar recibo de la nota que Mr. Buchanan, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos, le ha dirijido el 11 del corriente, manifestando que tenia instrucciones del Presidente, para que antes de retirarse de su mision, pidiese al gobierno británico una explicacion sobre la actitud que ha resuelto sostener con respecto á las Islas de la Bahía, al territorio situado entre Sibrun y Sarströon, como tambien respecto del establecimiento de la Beliza y al protectorado de Mosquitos, y exponiendo las conclusiones que ha deducido el Presidente sobre todo el asunto; á saber, que la intencion del convenio de 19 de abril de 1850 fue excluir á ambas partes contrayentes de conservar ó ocupar, así como de adquirir posesiones territoriales en Centro-america, y que por consiguiente la Gran Bretaña está obligada á deponer la posesion que conserva actualmente de las Islas de Roatan y otras de la América Central en la costa del Estado de Honduras, como tambien del territorio de la América Central comprendido entre el Sibrun y el Sarströon; que la posesion del gobierno británico sobre la Beliza debe reducirse á los limites y objetos especificados en los tratados de la Gran Bretaña con España de 1783 y 1786; y que el protectorado del llamado reino de Mosquitos fué ultimamente cedido por el convenio.

El infrascrito observa con satisfaccion, que Mr. Buchanan, al paso que expresa de este modo la opinion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos sobre los diferentes puntos mencionados, anuncia que está lejos de su pensamiento volver á abrir la discusion general sobre ellos. El Gobierno de S. M. se habia abstenido en efecto, de continuar aquella discusion con-

la conclusion del convenio, á saber, la seguridad del proyectado canal de navegacion, el gobierno británico consideró que el designio de las partes contratantes era no alterar en nada el estado de cosas que entonces existia, sino prevenirse contra la futura creacion de un estado de cosas que era posible afectase á la seguridad del proyectado canal.

Que tal fué el verdadero designio del convenio es obvio por la estipulacion del artículo sexto, en cuya virtud las partes contratantes se comprometen á invitar á todos los Estados para que entren con ellas en estipulaciones análogas á las que contiene el convenio. Pero si las aserciones de los Estados Unidos fuesen sólidas, y si ha habido ánimo de que el convenio tuviese relacion con el estado de cosas existente al tiempo de su conclusion, y que impusiese á la Gran Bretaña el deber de retirarse de partes de territorio ocupadas por ella, los otros Estados que hubieren aceptado el convenio habrian contraido obligaciones semejantes, y los gobiernos de los Estados Centroamericanos, por el mero acto de accesion, hubieran renunciado sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados.

El gobierno británico participa de la conviccion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de que el interés de ambos países y su mútuo deseo de mantener existentes relaciones de amistad, inspirarán de igual modo á cada una de las partes un espíritu conciliatorio, y les hará vencer todos los obstáculos, para un arreglo satisfactorio de las cuestiones de Centro-america. El gobierno británico no encuentra razones para que pudiera ser de otro modo. El gobierno británico ni tiene deseos de estender los limites de sus posesiones, ó la esfera de su influencia en aquella parte, ni al hacerlo se fomentaria ningun interés británico; pero el gobierno británico no está dispuesto á reducir ni lo uno ni lo otro en virtud de la interpretacion de un convenio, con la cual no puede convenir.

El infrascrito ruega á Mr. Buchanan que acepte las seguridades de su mas alta consideracion—CLARENDON—Foreign office, setiembre 28 de 1855.

Esta correspondencia termina con una nota de Mr. Buchanan al Lord Clarendon, con fecha 4 de octubre de 1855.

La siguiente carta que en copia nos han remitido de la ciudad de Tegucigalpa revela claramente los fatales designios del Gabinete Guatemalteco que pretendió ejecutar cuando sus huestes invasoras derrotaron la administracion del Jeneral Cabañaz en Honduras. Todo efectivamente fustró como dice el Mayor de Plaza Berrios; y esto ha sido por el triunfo de los libres en Nicaragua que robustamente sostienen á su actual Gobierno que siempre hará frente á la tiranía y á los oscuros manejos de un poder oligárquico. Señor don Lucas Blanco.

Tegucigalpa, diciembre 3 de 1856.

Mi predilecto amigo:

"Demas seria decirte el tiempo que hace me ausenté de Nicaragua y la causa porqué, aunque con gran sentimiento, tuve que verificarlo y al trate. Sabes pues, que ya dos lustros há que vivo en Guatemala [Placeres de Centro America] desde mi ingreso á aquella ciudad; tomé servicio en las filas del Gobierno, de consiguiente ya en la bandera que iba buscando, con miras de que algun dia ella llegaria á enarbolarse triunfante en el campo donde dejaba á mis enemigos. En efecto, en esta vez ya iba á satisfacer mi ardiente deseo. Salimos de Guatemala el último de marzo, yo, el 6 de julio derrotamos á Cabañas en Gracias, el 6 de octubre en Mataguara; la fuerza se dejó descansando en el Valle de las Piedras, aquel por donde pasamos cerca cuando nos dió la leccion Guardiala en Comayagua. Los Generales y tu amigo se fueron para Tegucigalpa y el 21 del mismo octubre me mandaron para Granada con pliegos para aquel Gobierno y comision particular verbal como Nicaraguense, y todo se reducía á que la fuerza por el punto de Nacaome marchaba á ocupar Leon; pero al llegar al Macueliso encontré al Jeneral Guardia que venia ya para Honduras y me enteré del mal resultado de Granada. Todo se fustró y la fuerza se retiró coronada de laureles, muchos para Guatemala, yo me enfermé, y he tenido que permanecer en esta. Hoy me escriben de Comayagua y me dicen que 1,000 nuevos campeones Guatemaltecos estaban para enurar á aquella ciudad y no dudes que por fin se logre mi intento; aunque ya el que uno de tantos fué causa de que abandonara

nes ahora pendientes en Washington. Se me han hecho proposiciones para embiar hombres á Nicaragua; pero yo me he negado á entrar en ninguna clase de relaciones con personas que abrigasen los proyectos á que V. ha aludido: y conformes á esta conducta han sido las contestaciones que he dado á todas las cartas que sobre este negocio se me han dirigido.

Mr. McK.—¿No há publicado V. en los periódicos un anuncio relativo á Nicaragua?

Cor. F.—Mi gobierno ha hecho publicar en el *Herald* y en el *Sun* uno de sus decretos, por el cual concede una determinada extension de territorio á todo extranjero que vaya á Nicaragua y declare que piensa permanecer allí.

Mr. McK.—¿No há publicado V. otro anuncio de otra clase?

Cor. F.—No sé de ninguno.

Mr. McK.—Sin embargo los hai en los periódicos, que son de carácter mui distinto.

Cor. F.—Podrá ser: pero ni los he visto, ni tengo parte en ellos. Segun las instrucciones de mi gobierno, solicito la emigracion honrada, á fin de conseguir un poco de energia americana, que nos ayude á sacar partido de los recursos de nuestro país; y la Compañia de Transito de Nicaragua, juzgando que está en sus intereses el fomentar aquel comercio, ha reducido el pasaje á Granada, por el Lago á veinte duros.

Mr. McK.—Pues bien, yo confiscaré todos los barcos de esa Compañia, y destruiré la linea de navegacion que ha establecido. La lei es ancha de sobra para poder confiscar todos los buques que le pertenecen.

Cor. F.—Mi país es pobre, es preciso confesarlo; pero aun así, si V. nos avisa cuando se venden esos buques, probablemente los compraremos. Pero observo, caballero que esta conversacion se va haciendo mui importante. Aquí hai pluma, papel y tintero; con que puede V. ir escribiendo categóricamente las preguntas que quiera V. hacerme, para que yo las conteste por su orden.

Mr. McK.—(acolorado.) Caballero, yo no puedo hacer lo que V. pretendé. De ninguna manera. A mí no me es posible reconocerlo á V. como Ministro enviado de Nicaragua.

Cor. F.—Ni yo pido tanto; ni importa

ber consultado el asunto con buenos consejeros el señor Marcoleta escribió al Coronel French, manifestándole que habia oido decir que este señor tenia encargo de pagarle los sueldos que por doce años de servicios prestados le adeudaba el gobierno de Nicaragua. A esta carta contestó el Coronel que deseaba tener una entrevista con el señor Marcoleta, en la cual verdaderamente pudieran tratar por estenso del asunto.

En vista de esto el Sr. Marcoleta fué á hacer una visita al Coronel French en el *National Hotel*, y le repitió lo que le habia dicho por escrito. Contestó el Coronel que tenia en su cartera poderes mui amplios de su gobierno, y además ciertos despachos y decretos que no dudaba serian mui del agrado del señor Marcoleta, pero que no podia entregarle sino bajo ciertas condiciones. Entonces le propuso que si el señor Marcoleta aceptaba la mision del actual gobierno de Nicaragua cerca de la corte de *San James* le entregaria desde luego, por cuenta de los servicios prestados, cinco mil duros en dinero contante, y además veinte mil en una letra de cambio sobre Londres contra *Baring Brothers*. A esta proposicion contestó terminantemente el señor Marcoleta: "Prefiero ir al refugio de pobres antes que ser traidor á mis deberes; pues ya debe V. saber, que les he hecho á ustedes la guerra abiertamente." El Coronel French dijo que lo sentia; tanto mas cuanto que le era conocida la buena reputacion de que gozaba el señor Marcoleta así en Nicaragua como en los Estados Unidos; por lo cual le dolia que no quisiese prestarles á ellos sus servicios. Despues de esto manifestó al señor Marcoleta que desearia le ayudase en obtener que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. se desudiese á aceptarle como enviado plenipotenciario de Nicaragua. A estos deseos negóse el señor Marcoleta, preguntando al mismo tiempo al Coronel French ¿qué pensaria él de un gobierno que cambiase de propósito en su politica por la simple indicacion de un ministro extranjero? Despues de cuya pregunta añadió: "ningun caso haria de mis indicaciones este gobierno, aunque yo tuviese la debilidad de hacerlas;" y acabó recordando al Coronel que habia gastado doce de los años mejores de su vida y pagado doce mil duros de

testando á la nota de Mr. Buchanan de 22 de julio de 1854, porque le parecia que la continuacion de la correspondencia no tenia visos de conducir á una conclusion satisfactoria; y como el gobierno de S. M. es todavia de la misma opinion, el infrascrito reducirá su repuesta á la nota actual de Mr. Buchanan á los mismos limites que Mr. Buchanan se ha prescrito.

En contestacion, pues, á las preguntas hechas por Mr. Buchanan, el infrascrito tiene el honor de manifestarle que el gobierno de S. M. se adhiere á la opinion que uniformemente ha sostenido, de que el convenio de 19 de abril de 1850 tiene solo fuerza en lo venidero, y no se referia de ninguna manera al estado de cosas existentes al tiempo de su conclusion. Si se hubiese hecho con este objeto, no hai duda de que, en conformidad con lo que el infrascrito cree que es la regla general con respecto á documentos de esta especie, hubiera contenido en términos claros, una renuncia por parte de Inglaterra de las posesiones y derechos que, hasta la conclusion del convenio, habia tratado de sostener, y semejante renuncia no se habria dejado como un mero asunto de inferencia.

Tampoco pueda convenir el gobierno de S. M. en la asercion de que si el convenio no tenia el sentido que le atribuia el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, habria impuesto al gobierno de los Estados Unidos un deber de abnegacion (self-denying obligation) que no habia contraido del mismo modo la Gran Bretaña, y que semejante estado de cosas no pudo haber sido la intencion de las partes contratantes; porque si la convencion tenia el sentido que le atribuian los Estados Unidos, se habria entonces impuesto á la Gran Bretaña la obligacion de renunciar á sus posesiones y derechos, sin ninguna renuncia equivalente por parte de los Estados Unidos. Si el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, puede quejarse en un caso del convenio porque presenta un carácter parcial (unilateral) desfavorable á los Estados Unidos con mucha mas razon en otro caso, si se interpretase el convenio como presumen los Estados Unidos, podria quejarse el gobierno de S. M. de que era perjudicial á Inglaterra.

Pero volviendo en cuenta el objeto que se propusieron las partes contratantes para

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Mr. Buchanan dice que el compromiso por una parte de "no ocupar ó ejercer dominio sobre un territorio del cual la misma parte se halla en posesion en la fecha del compromiso, equivale en todos sentidos, á un compromiso de retirarse de dicho territorio, por que la una de estas proposiciones se halla necesaria é inseparablemente envuelta en la otra, y no son mas que modos alternativos de expresar la misma idea."

Sobre la proposicion del Lord Palmerston de que si el convenio ó tratado de 1850 con los Estados Unidos hubiese de alterar el estado de cosas existente en la hora en que se concluyó, imponiendo á la Gran Bretaña la obligacion de retirarse del territorio que entonces ocupaba, igual obligacion habrian contraido otros Estados que accediesen al convenio por el artículo sexto, y los Estados centroamericanos abdicarian por esta accesion sus derechos á los territorios en que están situados. Mr. Buchanan opina del modo siguiente: las estipulaciones del mismo tratado prueban que nunca se intentó que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen partes con los Estados Unidos, la Gran Bretaña y otros gobiernos extranjeros en la América Central. Los Estados centroamericanos fueron los objetos sometidos á la accion de las garantías del tratado, y el haberse excluido á todas las demas potencias de ocupar á la América Central, á fin no solo de asegurar el canal sino los demas canales y ferrocarriles que se hiciesen en el Istmo, ha sido uno de los objetos principales del tratado. Y si el Lord Clarendon encuentra "absurdo" el que los Estados centroamericanos fuesen parte en el tratado conforme á la interpretacion que dan á este los Estados Unidos, Mr. Buchanan no halla menos "absurda" la interpretacion inglesa, porque segun ella ningun Estado centroamericano podria acceder al tratado sin circunscribirse para siempre á sus limites existentes, y sin comprometerse á no extender su territorio bajo cualesquiera circunstancias en lo futuro.

[De la correspondencia diplomática entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de la Gran Bretaña sobre las cuestiones de la América Central presentada al congreso de Washington por el Presidente de la Union.]

„mi Patria, en paz descanza Muñoz. Sin embargo, están los secuaces.

„Sí, todos tenemos amor á nuestra Patria, cada cual lo tiene mas excesivo á su conservacion y bienestar particular; „asi es que te confieso, cuando me ví ya „por la Choloteca sentia mas placer, que „dolor en dejar mi Patria y mi familia, „y por ahora me parece que mis esperanzas de volver no serán perdidas y „sí serán realizadas.

„Guatemala es el Gobierno que he visto „que marcha bajo auspicios mefiores y bajo „principios mas liberales, no gobierna la „tiranía que nos hacen creer en estos Estados reina en aquel país. Guatemala no „aspira á conquistar y solo si á perseguir „aserridamente á los perturbadores del „orden en Centro-América ya mui conocidos y desprestigiados.

„Te he hecho esta pequeña relacion que „verás como revista para que no te creas „de cuentos y que no vayas á dejarte enredar de los.

„Escribèle á tu amigo que se haya de Mayor de Plaza en esta y no se retire por algo de enfermedad.

(Firmado.) E. N. BERRIOS.

PAQUETE.



ENTRE Punta Arenas ó Ysapa 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 pasaje ó fiete veanse con

JAMES CORKHILL.

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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.