

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 CURELO'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, so 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

NICARAGUA BOND.—The San Francisco Herald has seen a specimen of the bond engraved and lithographed in that city for the use of the government of Nicaragua. It was of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and was executed on fine bank note paper. It was embellished with a fine engraving of Virgin Bay; a head of Washington; an American Eagle; and other pictures emblematic of commerce, etc.

LIGHT HOUSES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—In the Spanish portion of our paper will be found the decree of government instructing the collectors of customs at San Juan del Sur, and also at the new town of Icaico, to build Light Houses at their respective ports, with all proper despatch. These houses are to be built on the most permanent points, of durable material, and will afford an unlooked for convenience to the growing commerce of our western shores.

TOKEN OF RESPECT.—The colors of Manhattan Fire Engine Company were hoisted at half mast in San Francisco, on the receipts of the news of the death of Capt. George R. Davidson, in this city.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

News from California, Japan China and the Islands!

Through the politeness of Capt. Swift, Harbor Master of the Port, we are in possession of California papers, received at San Juan del Sur by the steamer Sierra Nevada. Our dates are up to the 21st of January, the day on which the steamer sailed.

The news from California comprises late intelligence from Oregon, Salt Lake, Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

The California papers are mostly taken up with the proceedings of the criminal trial of Charles Cora, on an indictment for the murder of Gen. W. H. Richardson. The San Francisco Herald, warmly devoted to Gen. Richardson, says that Cora had a fair trial, before an impartial judge, and an intelligent jury, and the result could not be attributed to ought but the merits of the case. The trial consumed a considerable time, elicited most extraordinary exertions both in the prosecution and defence, and was finally given to the jury by Judge Hager in a lengthy and learned charge. After remaining out some time, the jury made application to be discharged, and on

caucus of Know Nothings, was subsequently held, in which the following vote was taken:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Foote.....	23	22	24	23	22
Ferguson.....	21	21	25	21	24
Marshall.....	18	13	13	15	11
Ashley.....	1			1	
Coffroth.....		7	8	9	9
Churchman.....		5			
Peyton.....			1		

From the reports before us it is impossible to form a conclusion who will be Senator, but the general impression prevails that the contest now rests between Gov. Foote and the Hon. Henry A. Crabb, or some friend of the latter gentleman.

The following news items we copy from the Alta California:

On the 10th, the Executors of the late J. L. Folsom commenced the sale of the immense landed estate in this city. The sale was made by Selover, Sinton & Co., Auctioneers, and on the 10th and 11th the total amount of property sold \$805,000. On the 16th, they commenced the sale of the town of Folsom on the American River, in Sacramento county, at present the termination of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The property has all brought satisfactory prices, and nearly enough has been received to remove all the incumbrances upon the estate. A large amount yet remains unsold.

The bark Isabelita Hyne with a cargo of goods from China, was wrecked on the coast about thirty miles to the north of the Golden Gate on the 8th inst. The bark belonged to Nye Brothers, of Canton, and was consigned to Messrs. Macondray & Co. She became a total wreck, and the ship and cargo an entire loss. The captain and mate were both lost by remaining on the ship after she struck, endeavoring to save her. The crew were all saved.

Mr. W. D. M. Howard, one of the pioneers of the American emigration to California, and long a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died this morning of consumption, after an illness of a year and a half. He was much esteemed, and many public improvements of our city owe their origin to his exertions, and their continued existence to his aid. Mr. Howard was wealthy. His property in this city was assessed in 1854 at \$249,000.

The amount of taxable property in the State of California, according to official reports made to the State Comptroller, is estimated at \$103,897,193.—Last year it was \$111,190,6000.

An affray occurred on the steamer Columbia, lying in this harbor, between Joseph Brooks and Nicholas Graham. Brooks was stabbed in seven or eight places, and died in the morning. Graham is in prison.

The old California Exchange building, San Francisco, on the corner of Kearny and Clay streets, lately occupied by the Government as the Post Office, is now being overhauled and refitted to be opened for a market.

The annual report of the Controller of State has been printed. The total receipts into the State Treasury during the sixth fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1855, amount to \$1,155,537 10. Expenditures for salaries of executive, legislative and judicial

Julius Levy, convicted of smuggling, has been pardoned by the President of the United States.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco, and also at Monterey, on Wednesday morning. The people at Monterey were frightened out of their houses.

Several persons are reported to have been frozen to death in the mines during the late severe weather.

Lucien Hermann, once a candidate for Mayor, is reported among the insolvents of San Francisco.

A Mormon paper, the Western Standard, was to be started immediately in San Francisco by George Q. Cannon.

News from the Colorado river represents that the Indians had attacked the whites and murdered a great many of them. A party of United States troops was about to start out to suppress the difficulties.

Thomas C. Flournoy, of Mariposa, has been appointed Collector of the port of Monterey.

The Common Council of the city of Stockton has appropriated \$1,000 towards the survey of the route of a railroad to San Francisco. The citizens must vote on the appropriation, however, before it is valid.

A grand trial of Fire Engines came off between Monumental No. 6 and Vigilance No. 9, in which No. 6 came off second best; but the contest was declared undecided, and an agreement made to renew it an early day.

A. A. Cohen, receiver of Adams & Co., has at length reached the end of his tether, and after a vain attempt to escape in the steamer, has at last been locked up in jail. He now answers the questions put to him very readily, respecting the affairs of Adams & Co., and it was hoped some thing interesting would turn up.

LATER FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.—By the brig Geo. Emery we have news from La Paz and Cape St Lucas.

The bark Archibald Gracie and whale bark R. Adams, Capt. Anderson, were at La Paz, in possession of the Mexican authorities. The R. Adams had on board nearly 200 bbls. oil. She was chartered by Col. Zerman for \$4,000 per month, to take a portion of his troops to Acapulco, Capt. Anderson proceeded to La Paz, where his vessel was seized and the troops taken on shore and put in prison as filibusters. On the arrival of the Gracie she was fired into from the town, and one man killed and three wounded. Col. Zerman, Dennison and Arrington, and some 130 of their men were taken and closely confined in prison, in a very destitute condition. They were allowed only one meal in every 48 hours. Provisions were scarce, and they were subsisting on a small supply taken from the bark R. Adams. A new Governor had arrived at La Paz, and expressed himself in strong terms against all Americans for the interference of some of them in the affairs of Mexico. He had issued a proclamation declaring the port of San Lucas closed against all foreign vessels. The U. S. Commercial Agent, Mr. J. Sprague, had taken down his flag in consequence of his bad treatment. They would not allow him to interfere in any way in behalf of the American citizens. News was daily expected to arrive from Acapulco with an order for the release of the prisoners. Capt Trask brings despatches from the Commercial Agent for the government at Washington.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SNAKE.—It is our opinion of the *Bunkum Flagstaff* who sends us the following from Silver Lake, the locality of the "Great Serpent?" The letter was evidently penned in much haste and under a good deal of excitement, and the initials are so blotted that we can only decipher what seems like "WAGS—," in very straggling characters, at the end. The internal evidence of its authenticity is much stronger: "Joe Gilman has just brought over startling news from Snaiktown. It has been seen again! Yes—the wreptyle is thair. They are expectink to maik a forchin to oncet. The snaik will be kort and egzibited all over the ked'ntry at 25 sents. A stock-company has been formed to speki-late into the grate Monster of the Depe—also onto the chances of ketching the same. The shares are all taken, but the snaik ain't. The money is all paid in, but the old whaler's line isn't all paid out yet.—The objek was saw yesterday onto the bottom of the Laik, with a mairmaid on his back, a comink of her hair, and the storkholders harts beat hi—also the shares sell higher. The company have bilt a high observatory, and highered watchmen to "observe the snaik of snaiks," and "keep their eye onto him when seen." The watchmen stand onto the top of the observatory, being selected from among their fellow-citizens for their superior hite; and the afore-said being bilt at least fifty feet hi; and the above are paid a high salary; which elevated position nables them to gain a unobstructed view of the broad expans of water, and maik affidavy's of seeing the snaik, which doubles the value of the stork; it is a capital stork. Has been seen every day twicet, and on "one occasion only," 3 times. On transfer-days it will be vizzible during business hours, (by order of the board.) The observatory is finnish with quizzing-glasses and a teluscope. It is thought that the observatory is sufficiently conspicuous to attack the notis of the snaik. And sum people, as too poor to buy shares, sez ef he does twig the preparations made to ketch him, he will die of laffing, and his skin stuff immedjately!" There will be a *Consolidated United States Snake Company* before long.—*Knick-erbocker.*

LA BELLE DORMEUSE.—A young and frail Scotch girl, scarce more than a child, and beautiful as any of Walter Scott's heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is Erina Walton, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try by travel to cure her singular malady. At the opera she no sooner takes her seat in a box than she falls to sleep, and thus remains until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of "La Belle Dormeuse." While she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so lovely and so attractive that the awakening into the common-place surroundings of this world displeases her, and she hastens back into dream-land. At home, in a carriage, at the theatre, whenever she is left alone for a moment, she settles into a calm and sweet sleep; and with a lovely and child-like face, and dreams such as she enjoys, one can readily imagine that her face in sleep is the centre of attraction for all eyes, and that she well merits the title of the "Beautiful Sleeper." The symptoms of this case betray one of the curious forms of hysteria, and no doubt after time has cured her of the abnormal condition in which she now finds herself, she will look back upon that period with as much fear as she now does delight. Aside from the diseased condition of this child's nervous system, it would be ex-

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

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 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. B. SWIFT, Captain of the Port.

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 tf

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors to 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, has left to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15 tf

account of their incapacity to agree, were discharged, without coming to a verdict. The panel stood as follows: four for a conviction of murder, six for manslaughter, and two for an acquittal. The prisoner was remanded to prison to await another trial. The San Francisco Chronicle describes his appearance as follows:

Cora is a trifle above the medium height, but slightly made. His hair is very black, his complexion dark, and his face strongly marked. The forehead is rather low, the eyes large and dark and of a troubled look; the cheeks hard and rough, the mouth large, but concealed by a heavy, black, overhanging moustache, and the jaw bounded by hard and sharp lines. His dress, during the trial, has been very good and fashionable. His actions during the trial have betrayed a great effort to repress his emotions. He studiously avoided, as it seemed to us, looking any person for any time in the face, but would generally keep his eyes upon some inanimate object or move them from one person to another. Most of the time he was winking a great deal; there more of this the first few days of the selection of the jury and trial than the last two days. He also kept an enormously large quid of tobacco in his mouth all the time, and he would roll it around and chew rapidly, and spit quick and often. The expression of his face has manifested anxiety and perhaps a shade of terror, and his whole person has betrayed a nervous restlessness. Not the vestige of a smile passed across his face, although every person else was laughing and tittering at some ludicrous circumstance or wit y saying. He sat alone in melancholy solitude, a deplorable remainder of the solemn and awful character of the occasion which others for a moment seemed to have forgotten. Some say that the tears trickled in his eyes while Baker was speaking of his "protecting angel."

THE LEGISLATURE.—An organization of the Legislature of 1856 took place on the 8th of January, by the election of the following permanent officers in the Senate:

- Secretary—Wm. Bausman. Assistant Secretary—Rasey Biven. Sergeant-at-Arms—E. G. Ross. Enrolling Clerk—A. C. Waiters. Engrossing Clerk—Chas. H. Miller. Doorkeeper—John McClenchy.

In the House, Mr. J. T. Farley, of Amador county, was elected Speaker by a vote of 35, over Talliaferro, of Calaveras, 21. J. M. Anderson was elected chief Clerk; E. Gales, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jas. Powell, Engrossing Clerk; G. D. P. Quirk, Doorkeeper.—Both Houses adopted resolutions in reverence to the memory of Andrew Jackson, and adjourned in honor of the battle of New Orleans.

The inauguration of Gov. Johnson and Lieut. Gov. Anderson, took place on the evening of the 9th. The Senate Chamber, the scene of the ceremony, was brilliantly illuminated with gas, and many ladies graced the occasion with their presence. A very handsome tribute was paid to Lieut. Gov. Purdy on retiring from office. The ball at night was a very brilliant affair. The San Francisco Military created quite a sensation.

The members of the Legislature are receiving great praise from the press from the business like manner in which the public business has been urged forward.

A general resolution was adopted to proceed with the election of a United States Senator on the 16th, but the Senate subsequently rescinded the vote, to the great dissatisfaction of the American Party. A

officers, hospital purposes printing and miscellaneous purposes, \$1,387,493 64.

Wm. Stonecipher was convicted on the 15th of the murder of Abiel Richardson, in Sacramento city. They were both steamboat runners, and the quarrel grew out of competition in their business.

On Tuesday, the 15th, a man named Robert Baker was killed in San Francisco county, twelve miles from the city, by Patrick Brooks. The difficulty was a dispute about the title to some land which the deceased was plowing. Brooks came into the city and surrendered himself to the authorities.

On the 10th inst., a man named Redding Geirness, a native of Germany, committed suicide in San Francisco, by cutting his throat while laboring under a fit of insanity.

ANOTHER RICH STRIKE!—FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THE BUCKET.—The Sonora Herald says, last week, Turner & Co., engaged in mining on Moxtezuma Flat, at the base of Table Mountain, struck upon the richest lead of gold that we believe has ever been found in California. Some time since they sunk a shaft upon their claim and struck upon good pay dirt. The shaft was about twenty-five feet deep and was very wet. They erected a whim for the purpose of bailing the water, and have since been actively engaged in drifting and taking out pay dirt, until on Saturday last they struck upon the wonderful rich lead before mentioned. In the first ten buckets of dirt taken from it there was four thousand dollars worth of gold! The lead is rather narrow, but scarcely a lump of the size of a man's fist can be taken out that does not hold from fifty to one hundred dollars.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.—At the Metropolitan Theatre, last evening during the performance of the third act of *Camille*, Mlle. Duret, who had evidently been annoyed at something during the whole evening, turned to the Misses Goughenheim, who had been sitting in the right stage private box, conversing and laughing in a loud tone during the evening, and said: "Misses Goughenheim, your conduct is very unladylike, annoying and contemptible." At this the audience applauded tremendously, when Mlle. Duret stepped forward, and addressing the audience, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am really sorry to be obliged to do this, but I have been so annoyed during the three acts I have been playing, that I considered it necessary." This was received with another cheer, and the play went on, the Misses Goughenheim having retired.

From the census returns we see that there are 25,388 school children in thirty seven counties in California, an increase of 671 within one year.

Mr. Hollingsworth, in charge of the Arizona Mines in the Gadsden purchase, was murdered by his Mexican comrades while the other Americans were out hunting.

The Sunday Times says there are over forty persons in the Insane Asylum who have been made crazy by the failure of the banks.

The ship A. Cheesborough, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, came in collision with the ship *Invincible*, eighty miles off the former port, and was so badly injured that she instantly went down. Her crew and officers were saved. The *Invincible* was also badly damaged, and on her arrival at Hong Kong was run ashore with thirteen feet of water in her hold.

It was reported positively that Miss Pellett, the temperance female declaimer, was to be married to Mr. J. R. Williamson, of Mormou Island. Dr. Scott was to perform the ceremony.

A man named Cutler stabbed another named Millington, near Oakland, about a land title. The wound did not prove fatal.

The Bay Warehouse, a large building on Greenwich street, South Point, fell in, owing to the settling of the centre partition wall.

Judge Roderick N. Morrison, the first County Judge of San Francisco, died recently in the Insane Asylum.

FROM OREGON.—Our dates from Oregon are to the 12th of January. Gen. Wool and staff, after blocking up the Indians in the mountains, and quartering the army for any emergency during the winter, had returned to San Francisco.

The news is rather of an important character. On the 9th and 10th December a fight occurred between the Volunteers and the Indians, in which the latter were defeated. Of the Volunteers, there were killed one Captain, one Lieutenant and four privates, and three Captains, one Lieutenant and thirteen privates wounded. It is estimated that the Indians lost some sixty to seventy men. Since the 13th ultimo there had been no fighting. The Oregon papers complain that the regular troops had not been actively employed. Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the Indians are whipped into a peace which shall be perpetual.

The Capitol at Salem had been destroyed by fire, and with it the Territorial Library, Journals of the Legislature, public documents and archives. Total loss about \$40,000.

The Indians were becoming troublesome in the mining country interior from Crescent City. Early in this month they had killed three Americans, and an armed party had gone in pursuit of them.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Our dates are to the 29th of December.

Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, had appointed D. C. Bigelow to act as Consul at Lahaina until the vacancy occasioned by the death of Consul Chase was filled by the President.

The lava flowing from the crater of Mauna Loa daily threatens Hilo with destruction. The inhabitants were prepared to take their departure at any moment.

Lee & Marshall's Circus company returned in the Yankee. They had a prosperous season at Honolulu.

The ship Eliza F. Mason and the bark Vernon had a collision at sea on the 6th Dec., near Oahu. Both vessels were seriously damaged.

FROM CHINA.—Our dates are to the 30th of October from Hong Kong.

A difficulty had occurred between the American Consul and an English Police Magistrate. The Magistrate had ordered the imprisonment of an American Captain for having flogged a sailor, and the Consul took the Captain under his protection. All the American Captains and officers in port endorsed the action of the Consul.

The rebel war is actively carried on, notwithstanding the wholesale slaughter of the insurgents in Canton some time back. The gates of Canton are kept closed.

Two preachers were recently in the same pulpit in Georgia. While one was preaching, he happened to say: "When Abraham built the ark." The one behind him strove to correct his blunder by saying out loud, "Abraham warn't thar." But the speaker pushed on heedless of the interruption, and only took occasion shortly to repeat, still more decidedly, "I say when Abraham built the ark." "And I say," cried out the other, "Abraham warn't thar!" The preacher was too hard to be beaten down in this way, and addressing the people, exclaimed with great indignation, "I say Abraham was thar or thar ABOUTS."

A country pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was very partial, and to the other very severe. One morning it happened that these boys were very late, and were called to account for it. "You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come?" "Please, sir," said the favorite, I was dreaming that I was going to California, and I thought the school bell was the steamboat bell I was going in." "Very well, sir," said the master, glad of a pretext to excuse his favorite; "and now sir," turning to the other, "what have you to say?" "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I—I was waiting to see Tom off."

to know how much there is of materiality, how much of immateriality in this Swedenborgian-like communion with the land of dreams.—Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

RIFLE MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The new rifle musket manufactured at the United States armories has the length of its barrel reduced from 42 to 40 inches, the exterior reduced, and the calibre from 0.69 to 0.53 of an inch. The barrel has three decreasing grooves, with a point and rear sight brazed on, graduated from one to one thousand yards. The weight of the new arm is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old model. The lock is changed to a front action swivel lock, with the Maynard attachment, which will contain sixty primers.—The ball is an elongated, hollow, pointed ball, weighing 497 grains, which is about sixty grains heavier than the present round ball. The new model rifle requires but sixty grains of powder, which is fifty grains less than the present service charge of the smooth-bore musket.

"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Erin, after a battle, "and what did you do to help us gain this victory." "Do?" replied Pat, "an' may it please yer honor, I walked boldly up to one of the innies and cut off his fut." "Cut off his foot! and why did you not cut off his head?" asked the general. "Ah, an faith, that was off already," says Pat.

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury: We shall attempt to prove first that my client's hog did not commit any depredations on the complainant's fence; that the hog broke only three pickets instead of six, as set forth in the indictment; and third, that my client has no hog, nor never had."

That was a very prettily turned speech which Lady Lucan made to Mrs. Sheridan, wife of the great wit, who was at that time all the rage: "You must be a very happy woman, madam, who have the felicity of pleasing the man who pleases all the world."

"Elder, will you have a drink of cider?" inquired a farmer of an old temperance man, who was spending the evening at his house. "No, thank you," said the old man, "I never drank liquor of any kind, especially cider—but if you call it apple juice, I don't care if I do take a little."

"Bob, lower yourself into the well and holler for help." "What for?" "To frighten daddy, and make some fun." Bob did as he was desired, but got more fun than he bargained for. It was administered with a hickory sapling. Distance five and a half feet.

A bill was lately handed to the Supervisors of Oneida county, N. Y., for professional services of a surgeon in "making a post mortem examination of Garry Post, who hung himself in jail by order of the coroner."

A lady was requested by a bachelor somewhat advanced in years to take a seat upon his knee while in a crowded sleigh. "No, thank you," said she, "I am afraid such an old seat would break down with me."

T. Starr King once said that the best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who, when asked how much he weighed, replied: "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton."

An Irish gentleman having a small picture room, several persons desired to see it at the same time. "Faith, gentlemen," said he, "if you all go in, it will not hold half of you!"

"Steam," says Dr. Lardner, "is the great annihilator—it annihilates time and space." "Yes," says another, "and multitudes of passengers, too."

Married men are less troubled with the rheumatism than are bachelors. Dr. Francis assigns as the reason—they sleep warmer.

Two paper mills are in course of construction in the State of California.

El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 9.

NICARAGUA AND THE ADJOINING STATES.

Rumors are current that a league offensive and defensive, is forming between Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and San Salvador. We notice this as a fact somewhat singular, because Nicaragua is not concluded in the compact. Heretofore the Central American States have consisted of five powers, and on the formation of any treaty, five representatives have discussed the projects submitted to the convention of the different States. That this custom, heretofore so abiding, should be discarded in the present instance, forms a serious consideration; and has very justly given cause of offence to the existing government of this State. Nicaragua is a part of Central America; her right to be consulted as such has never been denied, and when it is thus suddenly ignored, we have reason to demand an explanation. The whole people of Nicaragua are offended in this matter, and their government is required to have the incivility rectified or apologised for. The State is capable of maintaining her self-respect, and neighboring powers must either treat us in an amicable manner, or receive us as enemies. We have extended the olive branch; our couriers have saluted with messages of peace the confederated authorities of our sister Republics; no complaints or interferences have been attempted with other people, and therefore we have given no cause to be thus suddenly, and without warning, cut off from the intercourse of those States with which this government has hitherto been on terms of intimate and friendly relations.

Another singularity in the news arises from the concurrence of San Salvador and Honduras in this ill-advised league. The former has hitherto been considered the inveterate foe of the Servile party, and at the same time a staunch friend of democratic principles. Its position has been so well understood that cotemporary historians have given to San Salvador the honorable title of the "Switzerland of America" because it was hemmed in with rocky mountains, in whose fastnesses were firmly protected the liberal ideas of its people. Moreover, San Salvador has often expressed a sympathy for the existing government of Nicaragua; and without solicitation has made offers of peace and friendship. Therefore, it is strange that, without assigning any cause, or giving any notification, she should have lent her name and influence to any alliance which ignored the existence of a government towards which she professed such friendship, and which was, in reality, founded on the theory her people have sustained with so much fidelity. Of Honduras, those who will take the pains to refer to our paper of last week, (February 2d,) will perceive that we congratulated the same, and with reason, too, on the near prospect of speedy adjustment of a mutually beneficent treaty

Honduras, Gen. Walker received his application with all friendship, and when Cabanas arrived in person in this city, he was treated with all respect, his expenses paid by the government, apartments furnished, and all his wants administered to with a bountiful hand. From a letter now in the hands of government, we learn that he trusted directly to the influence of the Americans as the only hope for Central America; and urged renewed exertions in favor of their emigration hither. With these opinions the government treated Gen. Cabanas as a patriot, and it was only done as a matter of policy, to deny him the assistance he craved against Honduras.

All States have their policies, and the statesman who swerves from the line of conduct adopted by his country to advance the interests of a friend, is no patriot, nor is the man reasonable who expects him to do so. Therefore, when Gen. Cabanas made the application and was refused on the ground of national policy, he should have acceded to the high dictates of patriotism, and waited for coming events to lend him that assistance. But so far from doing so, he spread disaffection in the Cabinet of the government and finally left the State. He went as he came, however, with professions of amity towards the government that befriended him so immediately.— But, he has not kept his faith. While his policy or fear of safety dictated it, his mouth was a traitor to his veracity; and who can aver but that to-day he is not temporizing with the republicans of San Salvador. His unreliability disarms him of the power to do evil, and therefore Nicaragua may consider herself well to do that she has lost an instable friend. Cabanas expected Walker to betray the State of his adoption, falling in which he has turned traitor himself.

Of Costa Rica, the loss of her friendship is a doubtful injury. She has not kept faith with the law of nations, for she has allowed the political refugees from Nicaragua to delay upon her borders instead of ordering them into the interior. They have been privileged to agitate and inflame with misrepresentations the people on the confines of this State and never has she manifested the slightest disposition to attend to the friendly relations which should characterise two neighboring powers. She has offered hospitable reception, too, to such of the discontented ones as choose to accept of citizenship from her. All these faults, heretofore disregarded, will rise up to condemn her present suicidal policy; and when the long account is settled, if they force us to hostilities, all these defalcations must be answered for. We have stood to the faith of nations; we have acted honorably and with a most conciliatory spirit to all the Republics of Central America, and will still pursue the same unequivocal policy; but yet we are prepared for the desperate alternative; and should discontented politicians inflame against us the ignorant people of adjoining States, we can only adjudge them as it has been done since the beginning, "those who draw the sword, shall perish by the sword."

THE POST AT LEON.—Col. Mark B. Skerrett has been transferred from the command at Granada to the same charge at León. The General-in-Chief

ROUGH SKETCHES FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK, OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

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

Ah what a life were this! how sweet! how lovely! Gives not the hawthorn bush a sweeter shade To shepherds, looking on their silly sheep, Than doth a rich embroider'd canopy To Kings that fear their subject's treachery?
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

NO. II.

Wishing to see something of the country surrounding, and understanding that the festival of El Candelario was about to be held in the villages of Diriomo and Diria, on Saturday and Sunday, February 2d and 3d, and believing that this would be an excellent opportunity of seeing many of the habits and customs of the people, unrestrained by the rigorous exactions of martial law or a hostile show of arms, I obtained a short furlough through the kind offices of my commanding officer, and Colonel E. J. Sanders, and early on Sunday morning mounted a steed which proved no Bucephalus, I started, solitary and alone, with a small stock of cigars, a still smaller stock of Castilian, and little or no knowledge of the road—no matter—I wished to breathe, at least for a little while, the pure air of the country outside the walls of Granada. The road, at first broad and plain, gradually narrowed to a mule track winding and irregular, but as romantic as was ever formed by the agency of man through nature's wild domain, gradually rising towards the high land, the trees on either side blooming with variegated and to me hitherto unknown flowers, with here and there through unlooked for openings glimpses of country partially cultivated and dotted with haciendas, lay below me like a wide spread map. Now the road wound through rocky defiles where the passage of mules for generations past had worn the solid rock in places to the depth of four or five feet. I met no one on the road—but solitary and alone as I gazed on the beautiful prospects that continually opened before me, I felt with Selkirk, "Monarch of all I Surveyed." At length as day wore on and the heat became somewhat oppressive, I began to think that the three leagues to Diriomo were rather long ones; but as I had been much interested with the scenery I had before given this no thought. At length reaching several haciendas I made enquiry, and found that instead of taking the road to the festival I had taken another mule trail, and was then in the suburbs of Messaya. Nothing daunted at my mishap I mentally resolved as I had come thus far out of the road, to visit not only the town but also the volcano of Massaya, being much incited to the latter by the descriptions of Mr. Squires and other travelers. At length I found myself in the Plaza of this beautiful little town. The streets are well laid out, each house having its garden or small farm attached. Fruits of all kinds seemed in great abundance, and the water which is supplied from wells of great depth is excellent and very cool. The Plaza of the town is very spacious, the churches large, one of them having two clocks and a good peal of bells, which being a feast day, were ma-

mark of hospitality in his power. After partaking of chocolate and cigars we started in company for the bull-fight, or as the natives call it, "El Toro." The principal combats were already over, but still inside the large enclosure which had been erected in the Plaza, the sports were going on amidst the excited vivas and carambas of the crowds of horse and footmen assembled. At length a tauridor more brave or reckless than the rest, challenged his companion to ride one of the most savage of the bulls. This being accepted the bull was fastened by the horns to a post in the centre of the arena, and held by five or six men until a saddle was strapped to its back, when one of the parties took his seat, the cord was released and away went the rampant bull with his rider. For a moment or two he bravely kept his seat, but at length was pitched over the head of the bull, and before he could rise or his comrades divert the rage of the animal he was gored in two places, one causing a compound fracture of the skull and the other in the breast. I saw him borne away without knowing how long he survived. The bull then leaped the enclosure, and to the great terror of the women and children went at a mad pace through the streets of the village until brought up by the lassos of his pursuers. The principal streets of the town and the sides of the Plaza were lined with stalls for the sale of refreshments. As evening wore on cock and bull-fighting, which had been the principal order of the day, gave way to the fandango and the song, and from nearly every house at whose porch were sitting fair Castilanos in whose hair, dark as night, the water lilly and the rose bud were blended in most glorious contrast, and whose bright black eyes sparkling in the light of the innumerable candles which lit up each rustic porch, reminded me of those three descriptive airs of the great bard, which though intended to apply individually, might here answer well for the whole fairer portion of the Spanish race.

"Her eyes, in heaven

Would through the airy region stream so bright, That birds would sing and think it were not right.

Their songs, plaintive yet harmonious, were particularly pleasing, and accompanied by the tender notes of that peculiarly national instrument, the guitar, filled with melody the evening air. As night wore on a fandango was got up in front of the Curas house, which went off with great spirit and merriment, that gentleman himself playing an instrument in the band. Afterwards, on adjourning with a party of serenaders to the Plaza, we came in contact with a party of Chamorristas, whose spirituous libations in offering to the rosy god had got the better of their more sober judgment, attempted to get up three cheers for the leader of their respective faction which proved a failure, and after some little difficulty occurring, in consequence not here worth recording, the leaders were arrested and placed to cool their somewhat truculent and mistimed patriotism (?) in the guard house. With this sole exception the evening past quietly and ended happily—and even at the late hour of twelve as I retired to my hammock, small parties of musicians were still preambulating the town serenading their dulcinas with music and song. Early on the following morning after partaking of chocolate, frijoles, tortillas, and other native prep-

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

John W. Holt as Assistant Paymaster with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

John McCardell as Instructor in the use of side-arms, with the rank of Captain.

W. P. Casey as Captain with command of Co. C. First Rifle Battalion.

David C. Forrest as Second Lieutenant in Co. A. W. H. Lyon as Commissary Sergeant.

Mr. Coleman as Surgeon with the rank of Captain. Wm. Rakestraw as Second Lieutenant in Co. G.

First Lieutenant Everett as Captain. Mr. Jamison as First Lieutenant.

Mr. Clay as Second Lieutenant. Mr. Norris as First Lieutenant.

Jennings Estell as Second Lieutenant. Dr. Moses is appointed Surgeon General with the rank of Colonel, and is entrusted with the organization of the Medical Staff.

NEGRO MINSTRELY.—On Thursday night the Nicaraguan Minstrels gave a private rehearsal to the General and his staff with great credit to themselves, and last night the public was favored with their first exhibition in public. The audience was composed of Americans and natives with a fair sprinkling of ladies. The performances reflected the utmost credit on the Minstrels, and we feel satisfied they will soon grow into great favor with all the people of Granada. Our space forbids a lengthened notice to-day. The Minstrels also perform on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

EASTER DAY.—Next week, Monday and Tuesday, will be celebrated as Easter Day, on which occasion the city will present an appearance, in the language of the natives, *muy alegre*.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

PORT OF GRANADA.

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

GRANADA, Feb. 9, 1856.

ARRIVED.

FEBRUARY 4—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay; with express and passengers.

6—Steamer San Carlos, Capt. Slocum, from Virgin Bay; with passengers.

SAILED.

FEBRUARY 6—Schr Sarah, Capt Green, for San Carlos; with freight for Government.

6—Steamer San Carlos, Capt Slocum, for Virgin Bay.

DISASTERS.

On the night of the 4th February, the yacht Gen. Walker dragged on shore in a heavy gale, and sustained the loss of anchor, part of chain and rudder; also, her bobstay and bowsprit shroud. She was got off again without any further damage and will be ready for service on the 9th.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS,
Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon,
and the Atlantic States.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S Steamers; and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches. G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting

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Nicaragua and Honduras. The then existing official relations between the two countries were of the most cheering and amicable nature. Today Honduras is the ally of those who have made a treaty intended to threaten Nicaragua. The professions of Manuel Colindres have faded like characters made in the sand; and even while he wrote, the hand of obliteration followed fast after his pen. Thus we stand with regard to two of the contracting powers, and it only rests with the future to develop the hidden causes which have produced these sudden results.

The administration of President Rivas has been most conciliatory. Actuated by the sincerest desire for peace, proffer after proffer has been extended to the governments of adjoining States. Twice have we saluted Costa Rica without answer, and a special message has been forwarded to Guatemala, but with a similar result. The former is the least respectable of Central American Republics, and therefore her actions are incapable of provoking serious anger; the latter is the most powerful, but owing to its confirmed opposition to democratic principles, no very sanguine anticipations of a favorable response were entertained. Still, as the existing government of Nicaragua was the choice of the people, it could not be apprehended that any disturbance would be attempted by any of the governments around us. As a further evidence of the peaceful disposition of this government, she has but recently submitted a formal proposition to the other four powers of Central America that a convention of all the States should be had, at which measures might be adopted to provide for the general good, and guaranties exchanged for the separate independence of each of the contracting parties. But this mild and persuasive offer has been rejected. Every peaceful issue Nicaragua has made has been treated with unbecoming silence, and her only recourse now is to stand upon her reserved rights, holding the olive of peace in one hand and the sword of defence in the other, prepared to treat friends or meet as enemies. The resources of conciliation have been exhausted, and the responsibility of future evils rests with the governments around us.

But our chapter is not finished. As a fitting conclusion to this inexplicable concurrence of events, we learn by private advices from San Salvador that Gen. Cabanas had arrived in that State; and was actively engaged inciting the people against the Americans. He proclaims a fierce war of extermination against the army of Gen. Walker, and considers its destruction the only safety of Central America. The people of San Salvador, under his appeals, have shaken off their sympathy for the democratic government of Nicaragua, and with fierce clamor demand the alternative of war. American residents are in danger of life and property, and the proclamations of the government called upon the citizens to arm in the cause of liberty. Under the pressure of this excitement, it was thought that Gen. Duennas would be enthusiastically chosen to the Presidency. The sudden death of Gen. Cabanas, a sudden change of heart on the part of the republicans of Nicaragua, however, for the act, and the news of his death, have nullified the latter. When Gen. Cabanas wrote to the government of Nicaragua soliciting assistance in his favor against

places the most implicit confidence in the abilities of Col. Skerrett, and has, therefore, dispatched him to take charge of the most advanced post in the State. Constant reinforcements will probably be thrown forward from this time henceforth, in view of the threatened troubles with the northern republics of Central America; and while no hostile demonstration will emanate from Nicaragua, the nation will nevertheless advance its forces to meet whatever difficulties may arise with the adjoining States. The olive branch has been extended until we were thought incapable of presenting the ruder alternative; but the active movement of troops, will soon convince the vacillating governments around us that Nicaragua has but two offers to make, either peace or war, and that she stands ready for the quick execution of either.

Col. Skerrett will thus take command in the most important department of the State away from Granada, and we feel every confidence that the trust reposed in him as a commander will be capably fulfilled.

BATTALION PARADE.—On Tuesday evening the soldiers in garrison underwent a regular battalion drill under the immediate command of Colonel E. J. Saunders. The troops underwent their drill with great precision, and to the satisfaction of the commander and a large attendance of the staff officers. We noticed on the Plaza, in observation of the muster, Col. Fisher, Major Brewster, Adjutant Hewston, Capt. Sutter, Lieutenants Baldwin, Morgan, Dolan, and a number of others whose names escape our memory at present. The officers are gradually fitting out in the rich and costly uniform of the army, and when thus set off, mounted on their horses, they are calculated to compare very favorably with the men of any nation.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The fatal disease which lately dismayed all the people and thinned out the ranks of the Americans, has almost wholly subsided, and to-day we have the satisfaction of announcing that the health of the army is good and the sick are fast recruiting. Last week the solemn sound of the dead march was heard at noon and evening, and our columns grew melancholy with the list of the dead. The past week there has been no deaths, and the hospital is giving up its inmates.

ARRIVAL OF LADIES.—By the last steamer there arrived at Granada twenty ladies, who intend living in this State. The wives of Col. Kewen and Mr. Webber were among the number. We welcome them with cheerful hopes.

GONE TO LEON.—The new recruits arrived on the last steamer from San Francisco, have been ordered to form a company under Capt. Farnham, and are attached to the First Rifle Battalion. The recruits from San Francisco under Capt. Norris, have been attached to Company D.

WALKER HOUSE.—Messrs. Brockway & Miner have opened the above house on the south west corner of the Plaza, and they at once manifested a liberality for the public, and the proprietors of a restaurant can be found at the Walker House, and it is daily crowded with patrons.

king the largest amount of noise it was possible to knock out of them. Even here the feast was being kept to the best of their ability. A large party of natives, some of them mounted, and all masked and fantastically dressed like Indians, with feathers in their hair and variegated colored dresses, led by a gentleman who very respectably personated his Satanic Majesty, stopped me as I was leaving town and asked for a contribution of tobacco in the name of San Blas—and as I suppose that gentleman when he was living may have had a strong partiality for that article—at least I know that his votaries have) I presented them with the remainder of my stock of cigars, and amid many benedictions and the names of all the saints in the calendar, I continued on my way. I need not describe my visit to the volcano, as the excellent work of Mr. Squiers does it so much better than I dare attempt, further than to say that the mountain was not in active eruption. On reaching the summit of the first crater my view of the second one was hid by the smoke ascending in thick and sulphurous columns from the abyss below. On looking around on the fields of lava, black and bituminous, piled up in warlike deposits around, I no longer wondered at the name bestowed on the volcano by the natives, (El Infierno Massaya,) or the ancient tradition of the fiend-like witch who made this crater her residence. On my return to the town I enquired the road to Diriomo—and after taking a little of the ardent by way of refreshment, and watering my horse, I started once more on the road.—But great heaven! I thought I had passed over a bad road during the morning—but this was much worse, being merely a trail worn through overhanging rocks for miles, while at every step of my mule some lazy iguana or striped lizard basking in the sun would lazily creep back to its retreat. At last I reached the open country once more, and as I neared Diriomo, which is three leagues from Massaya, I began to meet small parties in gala costume returning from the feast, while the distant and defiant note of chanticleer marked the whereabouts of the festive scene. At length in the suburbs of the town, with its adobe houses and heavily laden fruit trees and plaitain fields; the Plaza crowded with gay cavaliers and señoritas, mounted and dismounted, all bravely attired in sash and ribbon, and spangles glittering in the evening sun, through this beautiful little town, with its pretty little white church and pealing bells, and well attuned choir, situate on a hill commanding an extensive view of the country around Diria, the scene of the festival, and about three quarters of a mile distant in the valley below, as I reached it just in time to see several of the General's staff and other Americans gallop off for Granada, I felt no little embarrassment at the difficulty of making my wants known, my stock of Castilano being so small, namely: fodder for my horse, and a dinner and bed for myself. Nevertheless, although there was not an American left in town I had the good fortune to meet a native officer, (Captain Martello,) to whom I had the pleasure of an introduction at Virgin Bay. Expressing much joy at meeting me he took me at once to dinner at the house of a friend and had my dinner and bed arranged for me at the house of the Cura, Signor Wenceslao Lacayo, a most friendly and courteous gentleman, who offered me every

word, my friend, Don Martello, loaned me his sword, and requested me to act as a kind of military escort for a party of señoritas who were about to return to Granada; shortly after which our little cavalcade being formed amid the vivas of our new formed friends and the kind wishes of the bystanders, we turned our faces homewards, and as dothing occurred of interest on our route, and feeling that I have somewhat too much encroached upon the limits of these columns, 'till next we meet, farewell.

PLEASANT MEMORIES—VISIT FROM A LADY.—On the first page of El Nicaraguense we announce the marriage of Miss Pellett; and on the second it is with infinite pleasure we contradict the statement. Miss Pellett has been to see us; has thrown the charm of her presence around our sanctum sanctorum; has made valuable our dingy looking apartment, for her look has peopled it with pleasant fancies that must last as long as memory links together the events of life; and half these pleasures arise from the fact that she is still unmarried. Miss Pellett passed a decided compliment on the paper and its conduct, and expressed a favorable opinion of matters and things in general. She will probably remain in Nicaragua two weeks, during which time her observation will be extended as far as the unfavorable facilities for carriage will allow. The natives look upon her with somewhat the same feelings of wonder they felt at the first sight of a steamboat—for they are already apprised that she lectures in public—and some believe she has been President of the United States, from the extraordinary civility displayed towards her by the gallant members of the army. By the bye, we observe one of the most prepossessing of the General's Aids has devoted his particular attentions to the fair apostle of temperance, since her arrival; and were it not for the principles she professes, we might not wonder at—well, one, thing. She is handsome, talented, and well suited to the State of Nicaragua; but no—Miss Pellett belongs to the world and humanity—and we would not mar her destiny by wishing it otherwise. The good praise her everywhere, and she should go where the smile of benevolence may kindle cheerfulness around the sorrowing hearthstone.

NEW RIFLE BATTALION.—The General Orders of the Army have erected a Second Rifle Battalion under the command of Col. D. B. Fry, whose head quarters will be at Granada. The head quarters of the First Battalion will be at Granada.

EL NICARAGUENSE.—We are constrained for room this week on account of the detailed news from California. Hereafter we shall publish less foreign news, and give our readers the benefit of what is of local interest.

PERSONAL.—Colonel E. J. C. Kewen arrived on the last steamer, in company with a large body of recruits from San Francisco.

SWORD PRESERVATION.—The members of the Pioneer Club presented Gen. Walker with a beautiful sword during the week.
ORGANIZATION OF A CLUB.—A number of the citizens of Granada has united and formed a Pioneer Club. We shall publish the particulars next week.

with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything pertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.
The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
At Nina Feinas.
Refer to { Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.
feb9-tf { C. MORGAN, New York.
C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

WINES & CO'S EXPRESS.

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR
THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEB. 15,
CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS.
CORTEZ, CAPT. COLLINS, St. Francisco; STAR OF THE WEST, CAPT. MINER, N. York; J. & O. METHEUS, 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, Feb. 9th, 1855.

WALKER HOUSE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

THE undersigned have opened the above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market.
The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars.
Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.
G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.
Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

\$10 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the return of a REVOLVER which was stolen from my room. It is a large size dragoon pistol and is numbered 1920. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.
MICHAEL MCCARTY,
Volligeur Company A.
Granada, Feb. 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices.
C. & E. THOMAS,
Granada, Feb. 9. Heina street.

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.

UNITED STATES HOTEL AND LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.
THE Proprietors, and respectfully inform the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate those who may give them a call.
B. GREEN has the property of the above hotel, and is now in possession of it.
W. H. GREEN has received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

GRANADA, FEBRERO 9 1856.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 5 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

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

Deseando el Gobierno conciliar los intereses de la hacienda pública con la de los particulares que son acreedores á varias sumas que el Estado les adeuda procedentes de exacciones extraordinarias; en uso de sus facultades:

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Las personas que hayan sufrido exacciones extraordinarias durante la última revolución previa calificación del Gobierno pueden ser indemnizadas en las aduanas marítimas bajo la condición de que deben adelantar otro tanto en dinero efectivo que enterarán en tesorería general para obtener la orden de pago correspondiente.

Art. 2.º Estas órdenes serán amortizadas con la tercera parte de los derechos que por introducción propias causen las personas a cuyo favor se hayan librado.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada á 1.º de Febrero de 1856.—PÁTRICIO RIVAS.—Al Ministro general D. Fermin Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación, esperando recibo.—D. U. L.—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 7 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de.

El S. P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

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

Estando para concluirse el nuevo establecimiento de la Aduana Marítima situada en la Isla de Punta Icaco; para procurar que se haga efectivo el cumplimiento del artículo 3.º del decreto de 12 de noviembre del año ppdo., que tiene por objeto erijir una población en

mente en esta ciudad; y considerando conveniente que reasuma la administración general de Correos; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Administrador de Correos de la ciudad de Granada al referido Sr. J. A. Ruggelés.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, febrero 8 de 1856—Rivas."

NOMBRAMIENTOS.

El Gobierno nombró por acuerdo de 28 del ppdo. enero, Inspector interino del Castillo Viejo al Señor don Pedro P. Morales, mientras toma posesion el nombrado en propiedad.

Por acuerdo de 31 del propio mes se nombró Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento meridional, al Señor don José Abarea, á virtud de haber considerado el Gobierno justas las causas que espuso en su renuncia del mismo destino el Señor don Saturnino Perez.

En 1.º del corriente fuernn nombrados Jueses de 1.ª Instancia, del distrito de Leon, el Señor Ldo. don Jesus Baca: del da Chinandega, al Señor Ldo. don Iginio Matuz; para el de Matagalpa, al Señor don Fabian Rizo; y para el de el Ocotal, al Señor don Espiririon Súniga.

COMUNICADO.

Sabemos de una manera muy cierta y positiva que el jeneral D. Trinidad Cabañas ha publicado una circular dirigida al pueblo del Estado del Salvador con relacion á manifestarle que la independencia de Centro-América y sus libertades públicas se hallan en un riesgo inminente: que él tiene un corazon verdaderamente centro-americano; y que derramará la última gota de su sangre para evitar que Centro-América sea subyugado por los yankees ó filibusteros asilados en Nicaragua. Que por estas justas causas habia rehusado dignamente aceptar el auxilio que le ofreció este Gobierno cuando vino á solicitarlo. Sentimos pues, que el Sr. jeneral D. J. Trinidad Cabañas en una edad tan avanzada haya venido á mancillar con tales acertos su cimentada reputacion que ha disfrutado entre los liberales de Centro-América. Para demostrarlo con evidencia haremos una breve narracion del proceso de sus operaciones, desde su sensible caída en el Estado de Honduras.

Este jeneral en ocasion que estaba recién separado de la cima del poder hondureño por las huestes guatemaltecas, escribió desde el mineral de los Encuentros, jurisdiccion de San Miguel á los SS. jenerales Walker y Jerez, espresándoles que las libertades públicas de Centro-América estaban al punto de desaparecer con el triunfo obtenido por el gabinete de Guatemala: en el mismo sentido escribió entonces el jeneral D. Gerardo

que lejos de estar hoy día amenazada la independencia centro-americana, se encuentra mas segura la integridad territorial y mejor protegidas las garantías constitutivas que siempre son atacadas en las revueltas intestinas.

EL ARGOS.

Lamentamos la suerte de Guatemala, Costarica y San Salvador por la falsa conducta de sus respectivos gabinetes en la presente crisis. El Gobierno de Costarica no reconoce al actual de Nicaragua, porque desde su instalacion no contesta ni un solo oficio de los que se le han dirigido, sinó antes bien coloca á los enemigos de Nicaragua enemigos de los principios democráticos, en las fronteras del Guanacaste para inquietar á los Nicaraguenses que empiesan á disfrutar del precioso don de la tranquilidad. La prensa de aquel Club que se apellida conservadora produce cada dia diatribas contra los que ahora dirijen los destinos de Nicaragua, y lo que es mas se ligan con Guatemala cuyas caducas y ominosa instituciones son notorias en la sentatez de Centro-América.

Guatemala que antes seguia una política esclusiva para conservarse, desdeñando la suerte de las demas secciones de Centro-América, hoy interviene y califica los asuntos interiores de Nicaragua, dando á conocer por esto un contra principio y una inconsecuencia: se relaciona misteriosamente con los Estados de Centro-América, menos con Nicaragua que lo separa y abandona.

Pero Nicaragua abandonado por sus hermanos, en el día es potente y también generoso para preveer el mal, ya lo tiene referido oportunamente á impulso de sus sentimientos fraternales. Si por desgracia la obsecacion continua, no respondemos de los funestos resultados.

El mensaje del Presidente del Salvador don José María San Martín revela, que este funcionario no ha observado una franca política: léase con imparcialidad, y naturalmente se formará un juicio de que esta pieza deshonor su administración; ¿Qué deber tiene Nicaragua para dar espontáneamente al Gobierno del Salvador esplicaciones sobre aprestos de armas y fuerzas extranjeras cuando él ni ninguno de los otros Gobiernos las ha pedido? Son positivos tales preparativos; pero esto no motiva esta conducta anómala y jesuítica.

¿cenderá de aquel hombre que Dios formó á su imagen y semejanza? Yo diria que el pueblo de los plebeyos, por que este pueblo vive del sudor de su trabajo.

El hijo de Dios vino á rectificar esta verdad; pues que él fijó su tienda en el pueblo de los plebeyos. Nació sobre un establo, adoptó la familia de un artesano y rebeló su doctrina á unos pescadores. Esto prueba que el catolicismo es democrático, y que la cruz de la redencion es el signo de la nobleza del pueblo. Si, ella es la medalla de la fraternidad el blazon de la igualdad y las armas del mundo redimido que cada uno de nosotros llevamos sobre el pecho. Ved amigos y cólegas, que es en el Calvario donde se haya fijado el escudo de armas de la democracia.

No obstante, se teme al pueblo, se le vilipendia y se le insulta, y parece que está el pueblo todavia en la cruz de la befa y del escarnio. Se opina que si el pueblo se asocia para protegerse, lleva la mira de una sublevacion que contiene el designio de insolentarse. Los Sacerdotes forman corporacion: los militares se agrupan en sus cuarteles, y al pueblo se le niega un campanento!!! Bien: pero ya tenemos terreno para ejecutar la defenza, union para hacernos fuertes, talentos patrióticos, para generalizar los conocimientos útiles, valor para ser libres, y un corazon magnánimo para la fraternidad universal.

En estas sociedades se aprende y se enseña y se difunde la verdad moral y política. En el centro de esta sociedad se levantará un poder iniciativo de mejora que contribuirá á estinguir el juego, es terminar la embriaguez y á dar en tierra con la vagancia y con todos los vicios de la sensualidad. El delito y el crimen son la afrenta y la ignominia de los republicanos porque naciendo la democracia del corazon de una religion divina, es la virtud su único fundamento, la piedra sobre la cual estamos en pié. Si esta piedra se mueve caeremos en el caos.

Señores: Como hombre del pueblo, no tengo otro idioma que el del pueblo: la buena fé. Adoptamos la república democrática, las formas de un gobierno popular representativo, y debemos tener... un pueblo pero no un pueblo abyecto, informe y degradado. El pueblo es hoy el origen de los poderes, del pueblo suben ahora las dignidades, así como antes bajaban al pueblo desde los pies de un rei. El pueblo combate y derrama su sangre porque su sangre en su nacionalidad; y esta sangre ha corrido en los campos de la independencia, como ha corrido en Miñarica y en la Elvira.—Las sociedades democráticas son el fruto optino de esta sangre, y la justicia y la historia le dicen al pueblo.

¡Pueblo! tuya es la obra de la liber-

Art. 365. Los cuestores para no ser perseguides como vagos, no sólo deben ir autorizados con la licencia prevenida anteriormente, sino que el número de personas no ha de pasar de tres, y dentro del territorio jurisdiccional del pueblo á que pertenesca la imagen ó establecimiento piadoso. Cuando fueren en mayor número de personas, ó en otro territorio distinto, deben ser perseguidos, aun cuando lleven las correspondientes licencias.

Art. 366. Mo obstante lo prevenido en el art. anterior, podrá permitirse la concurrencia de un número mayor de personas para pedir limosna por el santo patron de cada pueblo, siempre que este acto se practique en un dia festivo, y que á él concorra algun individuo de representacion que haga mantener el orden y sea responsable á las sumas que se recauden.

Art. 367. Los vagos que estan comprendidos en las cuatro primeras clases enumeradas en el art. 363. de este capítulo, serán condenados á trabajos, no monos de uno ni mas de cuatro años, y suspensos de sus derechos políticos y civiles, no menos de dos ni mas de cinco años.

Art. 368. Los vagos que correspondan á la quinta clase de los enumerados, serán entregados á la enseñanz de algun oficio poniéndolos á la disposicion de un maestro de conocida instruccion y conducta; y si aumen aeí no tomaren amor al trabajo y ocuqacion útil, serán castigados con las mismas penas que establece el artículo anterior.

Las revoluciones hacen caer en desuso las mejores instituciones, pero cuando estas pasan, las autoridades deben ocuparse de restituirles su vigor. Recordamos pues el cumplimiento de los artículos que acabamos de copiar por el interes que en ellos le vá á la moral pública.

SONETO.

No en lo pasado á tu virtud modelo
Ni copia al porvenir dará la historia
Ni el laurel inmortal de tu victoria
Marchitarán los siglos en su buelo.
Si con rasgos de sangre guarda el suelo
Del coloso del Sena la memoria
Cual astro puro brillará tu gloria
Nunca empeñada por oscuro belo.

Mientras la fama las virtudes cuenta

aquel punto, cuyo plan se halla debidamente formado; en uso de sus facultades
DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se erijirá una población lo mas breve posible en el lugar llamado Punta Icaço que llevará el título de villa del Triunfo.

Art. 2.º Las calles dentrán catorce varas de ancho, y las mansanas cien varas en cuadro.

Art. 3.º Los solares deberán ser de veinticinco varas de frente y otras tantas de fondo; pero los que no son esquineros se les agregará en proporción el terreno sobrante del centro de la mansana.

Art. 4.º El Gobierno se reserva para los edificios públicos necesarios de esta población las dos mansanas marcadas en el plano con los números 1.º y 2.º y las restantes serán distribuidas en solares por una junta que al efecto se nombrará compuesta de dos sujetos respetables y de notoria providad, quienes deberán dar aviso del día en que comienzen á ejercer sus funciones.

Art. 5.º La junta dará al interesado una constancia de propiedad en papel del cello tercero, y se prohíbe adjudicar dos solares á un solo individuo solo que se comprometa fabricar en ambos.

Art. 6.º El que tome un solar es obligado á construir casa en él dentro del término de seis meses perentorios, y no verificándolo, perderá el derecho al solar y pagará una multa de veinticinco pesos en dinero, que deberán exigirla las autoridades del puerto para enterarse en la Administración del Realejo.

Art. 7.º Se prohíbe la construcción de casas pajizas en la primera línea de mansanas frente á la bahía donde se resguardan las embarcaciones.

Art. 8.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden. Dado en Granada, á 7 de febrero de 1856—Patricio Rivas."

Y lo trascribo á U. de orden suprema para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando; de cuyo recibí espero el aviso correspondiente.—D. U. L.—FERRER.

N.º 168.

El Gobierno.

Habiéndose encargado el Sr. J. A. Ruggles de la Oficina del Express de Wines & Compañía que la desempeña digna.

Barrios; y sabemos que al general Jerez terminantemente le decían: que solo en las fuerzas auxiliares de norte-americanos encontraban su salvacion, y por consiguiente á todo trance debía procurarse la mayor inmigracion posible de estos hombres como único apoyo para el restablecimiento de la causa democrática en Centro América: en consecuencia, pedía auxilio para recuperar el poder supremo que se le había quitado en Honduras; y bajo esta condicion de ser deferente á su deseo, vino á esta ciudad en donde se le ha recibido de modo mas honorífico y hospitalario, proporcionándole toda comodidad personal á espensas de la República.

No olvidando el Sr. general Cabañas el único objeto que lo trajo en su visita á Granada, no perdió tiempo en promover conferencias con el Gobierno, relativas á pedir con urgencia auxilio de fuerzas americanas y Leonesas para invadir el Estado de Honduras cuanto antes por estar ya espirando su período constitucional.

La circunstancia de haberse hallado entonces Nicaragua con la paz recientemente recuperada, con fuerzas solamente suficientes para conservar el orden interior y para ponerse á la defensiva contra cualesquiera estrana agresion, no dió lugar á que fuesen obsequiados los prematados deseos del Sr. Cabañas. Y lo que es mas: cuando este Gobierno fué notificado entonces oficialmente que en Honduras existía una nueva administración constitucional, encontró un argumento mas poderoso é incontestable para desistir de una agresion semejante que jamás sería dignamente justificable para la actual administración de Nicaragua.

Con presencia de tales antecedentes que referimos como verídicos podrá ponerse en duda que el Sr. general D. J. Trinidad Cabañas ha faltado á la verdad y desfigurado los hechos en la circular á que aludimos? ¿No se vé claramente una veleidad funesta en este respetable corifeo? ¿Tal proceder por parte de un huésped que ha sido favorecido y tratado con todo respeto y urbanidad, no está en oposicion con los sentimientos de una gratitud natural? ¿En qué estriva el Sr. Cabañas esta prevención y desconfianza contra unos hijos adoptivos de Nicaragua que han venido á solidar la paz y sepultar para siempre las tendencias inveteradas de anarquía opuestas al progreso de la nación? ¿No se acuerda ya el general Cabañas de lo que poco antes ha dicho, que consideraba á los norte-americanos como el único apoyo de la causa de los liberales? Si así procede ahora, es porque se le negó el auxilio principalmente de la fuerza de americanos con quienes según decía llevaba el triunfo seguro sobre Honduras.

Nos es muy sensible producir estas verdades para conocimiento del público porque hemos sido justos apreciadores del suave carácter del general Cabañas; y deseamos que este Señor se persuada en lo sucesivo,

ca de los gabnetes que hemos referido. Queremos ser fuertes para conservar la paz. Queremos llevar adelante aquel principio saludable. Si vis pacem para bellum.

Discurso del Dr. Marcos Espinal en la instalacion de la sociedad democrática de Miguel de Santiago.

Señores:—Ha dicho un sábio: "que debe contemplarse al hombre como un pequeño universo, lleno de maravillas que el Criador formó para que fuese modelo de todo cuanto puede el arte producir."

¿Y quién es el artista que reproduce estas obras perfectas que han salido de la mano de Dios? Es el pintor, el dibujante: lo sois vosotros que estais reunidos en sociedad bajo el nombre monumental de Miguel de Santiago, de este jénio artístico salido del pueblo para vivir eternamente en el amor del pueblo, y para ser admirado de los sábios y de los grandes hombres.

Tenemos hoy que considerar un portento: sí, el milagro de la resurreccion de la *democracia* en el país de nuestro nacimiento. Pero este portento, es obra de la civilizacion, el producto de diez y ocho siglos. La necesidad del mundo actual que deifica, no la cuna ni los fabulosos colores de la sangre, sino del talento, sea científico ó artístico, porque la nobleza de la *democracia* es el saber y la virtud, el trabajo y el progreso.

Estamos en el siglo de las realidades: es decir, en el tiempo en que las vanidades de alcurmia, y las novelas mitológicas del árbol dorado de la jeneracion hidálguica, son, fatuidades irriciones, tonterías aplicadas al romance para rendirnos y compadecer á nuestros antepasados. Sí, Señores, estamos en el tiempo de lo positivo, en el tiempo en que las artes elevan á los profesores al solio de la opinion del mundo, á este solio formado por la civilizacion, para honrar á la *democracia*, que es la personificación de la soberanía, el régimen del trabajo, la concentracion y el reflejo de las luces, y la accion perenne de las virtudes.

Estais reunidos, y representais en esta union, tres principios: el principio evangélico de la *fraternidad*; el principio económico de la *industria*, y el principio político de la *igualdad*. La union dulcifica las costumbres y consolida la paz: la industria organiza el trabajo y produce la riqueza; y la igualdad nivela las condiciones del hombre y condena el absurdo de que el pueblo *es bajo* y de que la nobleza es *alta*.

La nobleza y el pueblo se han querido formar de dos hombres, uno noble y otro *plebejo*, y en esto se ha cometido un sacrilegio; por qué Dios no crió sino un solo hombre. Y ahora pregunto: Señores, ¿Cuál de estos dos pueblos de-

tad disfrútala."

(De la gaceta de Bogotá de 9 de jnlío último.)

Del código penal de Nicaragua copiamos lo siguiente

DE LOS VAGOS.

Artículo 362. La ociosidad es el origen de todos los vicios y delitos en las sociedades: en ella no debe haber un individuo sin que tenga una ocupacion ú oficio que le proporcione los medios, legítimos de subsistir y de llenar las cargas que la naturaleza y la lei le impone.

Art. 363. Son y deben tenerse por vagos.

1.º Los que no teniendo oficio ni beneficio, bienes ni renta alguna, viven y se mantienen sin saberse lo que proporciona su subsistencia por medios justos y legítimos.

2.º Los mendigos que estando sanos y robustos, solo tienen alguna lesion ó impedimento que no puede privarles el ejercicio de alguna ocupacion útil y provechosa.

3.º Los cuestores que anduvieren pidiendo limosna para alguna imágen ó establecimiento pidiendo; sinó es que lleven la leccion correspondiente de las autoridades civiles y eclesrasticas y bajo las prevenciones que se establecerán adelante.

4.º Los que tengan por costumbre embriagarse con licores fuertes y fermentados, y que anden públicamente de continuo escandalizando con viciosa conducta, si despues de amonestados judicialmente no se corrigieren se dedicaren á algun oficio ó profesion útil.

5.º Los mayores de catorce años; que de concentimiento ó sin él, anden prófugos de de poder de sus padres, tutores, curadores ó maestros, sin dedicarse al aprendizaje de algun oficio ó profesion.

Art. 364. Para los que necesiten justamente de socorro de la sociedad, y que sus individuos no sean privados de este recurso consolador, mientras puedan establecerse en las principales poblaciones del Estado casas de hospicio, se establece: que el méndigo, para no ser perseguido como vago debe llevar una patente librada por uno de los alcaldes constitucionales del pueblo respectivo, á consecuencia de calificación hecha por algun médico ó Cirujano.

Del héroe ilustre que cadenas lima Y la serviz de los tiranos doma.

Alza gozosa América tu frente Que al Sincinato que forma tu clima Le admira el mundo, y te lo envidia.

G. H. Wines y compañía espresos mensual para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.

Por la compañía accesoria de tránsito los Vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial; llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus espresos como arriba se espresa, el lunes 14 de febrero, conectado con el vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.

Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del espreso será atendido y despachado con prontitud, y en los términos mas razonables.

Colecciones hechas en San Juan del Sur, la Bahía de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del tránsito.

Los precios mas altos pagados por oro en polvo y acuñada—El Tesorero despachará á New York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.

J. A. Ruggles Ajente.

En Casa de la Niña Yrene.

Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada.

§ 10 ALBRICIAS—La suma espresada se paga por devolver una pistola de Cilindro que se la robaron de mi cuarto—Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las que usa la caballería, el número 1,920 la misma suma se pagará por denunciar al ladron.

Miguel M. Carthy.

Batallon de Casadores Compañía.

A—Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

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 viajes para dichos puntos. Por pasaje ó flete veanse con

JAMES CORKHILL

San Juan del Sur.

REMITIDO.

El deseo que todo ciudadano debe tener por las mejoras de las instituciones políticas de su país; el jiro que naturalmente van tomando las cosas en Nicaragua, y la excitacion que hemos leído en el número anterior de este periódico, nos da valor para escribir estas cuatro mal forjadas palabras sobre la cuestion propuesta de *si convendrá en las actuales circunstancias convocar á elecciones para la Legislatura ordinaria, ó para una nueva Asamblea constituyente?*

Asunto es este de tanta importancia, que si para tratar de él, hubiéramos de consultar á nuestra capacidad solamente, nos abstendríamos de hacerlo; pero el interés que incluye, nos obliga echar á un lado la modestia, con el objeto de abrir la puerta á hombres de mas inteligencia y menos atrevimiento para que lo examinen con atencion y esmero, á fin de inclinar la opinion pública á lo que sea mas conveniente.

Por nuestra parte, pensamos que la idea de convocar á una A. C. es preferible á la de hacerlo para la Legislatura ordinaria. Nos fundamos en que, las grandes crisis deben dar grandes resultados, y que éstos no se podrian obtener en Nicaragua siguiendo el camino que ha trazado la constitucion de 1838—Hacemos solemnnes votos porque los 18 años que cuenta esa carta, terminen con los 18 meses de la guerra que acaba de pasar.

El pueblo, despues que ha sufrido un gran sacudimiento político, conoce con mayor vehemencia la necesidad en que está de mejorar sus instituciones, principalmente cuando se halla convencido, como nosotros lo estamos, de que esos trastornos proceden de las que lo rijen. entonces ese pueblo se encuentra dispuesto á dar y recibir mejoras positivas por que la revolución, hasta cierto punto, ha nivelado los intereses del rico con los del menesteroso: ha obrado una metamorfosis revulsiva que hace desaparecer antiguas preocupaciones y renacer su ventura de entre sus propias ruinas.

Aprovechemos pues, esta crisis para

concurrencia de extranjeros y de capitales; la circulacion de moneda cada dia mas y más; los pasos dados hácia un ferro-carril de esta ciudad al puerto del Realejo; la construcción de un muelle en las márgenes de esta laguna (que ya está casi concluido) y el proyecto de conducir el agua de Quismapa para el uso de esta poblacion, señales son mui evidentes de una vida comercial y de progreso. que si bien trae en pos de si la industria, las artes y las comodidades de la vida, podría viciarse y tomar un rumbo nada conveniente no yendo asociada y aun precedida de unas instituciones análogas á las muchas circunstancias, y necesidades de que ya nos vemos rodeados, y en que deberá hallarse mas y mas cada dia nuestra infantil sociedad.

¿De qué servirían todas las ventajas materiales si las instituciones no fueran á la par? ¿Quién se opondría á las tendencias peligrosas de una Nacion fuerte, astuta, llena de saber, y que está reconocida en las naciones mas cultas como el prototipo de la civilizacion y el emblema del siglo diez y nueve? ¿Quién podrá contener ese torrente impetuoso que podrá caer sobre nuestras infelices poblaciones? Bueno es desengañarse con tiempo: si los resultados de nuestra posicion no corresponden á las halagueñas ofertas de nuestro Gobierno, quejarnos solo es cuanto nos queda; mas si aquellas corresponden, darle la bien venida de tan juicioso padre.

Cual arco iris despues de la tempestad aparece efectivamente dentro de nosotros, el General Walker en medio de nuestro Oriente político, anunciando la calma y la bonanza. Tan lejos de intervenir en ese furor, esas venganzas y ese desahogo que tanto se anunciaban, se hecha de ver por el contrario mayor cordialidad, prudencia, moderacion, filantropia y sensatez.

Nos Presbítero Br. José Hilario Herdicia, Arcediano de la Santa Iglesia Catedral é Insigne Basílica, Gobernador y Vicario Capitulat del Obispado de Nicaragua, Sede vacante &.

Por cuanto se halla vacante una de las Canongías por ascenso del Sr. Canónigo don Santiago Abarea que la obtenia en propiedad. Nos atendiendo á la habilidad, suficiencia y buena conducta del Sr. Presbítero Doctor don Rafael Jerez y á los grandes méritos que tiene contraídos, cuales son: el haber recibido el grado de Doctor en derecho canónico: el haber obtenido en el pasado Gobierno Diocesano de su Excelencia el Ilustrísimo Sr. Dr. don Jorge de Viteri finado en ocasiones diversas los títulos y nombramientos de Examinador sinodal del Obispado, el de

herno, entregó su cabeza á los verdugos. Pero el torvo jefe de los mameucos los mandó atar á los dos amantes y llevarlos á Tunes donde llegaron cuando ya el Bey acaba de dar garrote al esclavo denunciador en castigo de su indiscrecion.

Cedió primeramente el príncipe á un movimiento de ternura paterna que debía ¡ay! durar mui poco, perdonó á su hija, pero Iousouf fué puesto en un calabozo esperando se preparase su suplicio que era morir empalado.

El amor sin embargo es mui ingenioso, y una mujer como Zurla tenia que morir ó salvar á su amante. La noche que siguió al arresto de Iousouf, se desprendió de su oro y de sus diamantes, y se lo ofreció á los guardas de la cárcel, prometiéndoles doble mas si querian dejarle libre. Una sonrisa feroz, pero afirmativa de estos, dió á entender que abrirían las puertas á la hora que señalase Zurla. ¡A las dos de la mañana! respondió esta, y los feroces mudos repitieron con los dedos: ¡a las dos!

Ligera como la gacela del desierto, la hermosa Odalisca se retiró respirando amor y felicidad y esperando el momento de tener á su amante estrechado entre sus brazos. ¡Vana esperanza! La tierra Zurla no debia ya volver á ver á Iousouf.

Arrepentido el Bey de haber perdonado á su hija, ahogó en su pecho los dulces sentimientos de padre, que al principio no pudiera contener, y la mandó coser dentro de un saco de cuero, y arrojlarla despues al mar.

Pero ignorando los mudos la suerte de Zurla, y habiendo ya recibido cuando ella les habia prometido, pusieron á Iousouf en libertad.

Hallándose este infeliz herido y derramando sangre, no pudo andar mucho tiempo, y cayó tendido boca abajo junto á una mezquita; mas un morabito que iba allí á orar, reparó en un hombre que estaba arrojado en el suelo en un estado desastroso, le cargó sobre sus espaldas y se lo llevó á su casa que era un asilo inviolable.

Todo Tunes hablaba del suceso, y no habia nadie que no hiciese comentario sobre la evasion del favorito; decian unos que Mahomet le habia hecho desparecer durante la noche; otros que ignoraban la suerte de Zurla, pretendian que habia ganado á los guardas y escapándose con él; otros, en fin, sostenian que el Bey les habia perdonado. Solo este último penetró el secreto, y en su consecuencia mandó cortar la cabeza á los cuatro mudos.

Iousouf contó al fiel morabito las aventuras de su vida, y al acabar su relacion, vino á espirar en sus labios el nombre de Zurla, pero el musulman guardó

Quería dos hombres hábiles y de una intrepidez conocida, y puso los ojos en Iousouf y en otro valiente á quien quier dar á conocer: hablo del capitán de artillería d' Armandy. Sigamos á estos dos hombres que van solos á tomar esta ciudad.

El Bey Ibrahim, lleno de remordimientos, ó temiendo, por mejor decir, la venganza de la Francia, á quien acababa de vender, envió á hacer proposiciones al jeneral en jefe, mientras que este como acabo de decir, pensaba en reconquistar la ciudad. El mari-cal hizo salir á M. d' Armandy con plenos poderes, eleccion tanto mas acertada, cuanto que este militar era agente consular de la ciudad de Bona, cuando la mortandad de los zuaves. D' Armandy llegó cerca del Bey escoltado por un oficial y dos artilleros; pero mientras estaban conferenciando en la ciudadela sin poder entenderse, acometia la ciudad un ejército de constantineses á las órdenes de Ben-e-Yssa, nuevo enemigo de la Francia y de Ibrahim.

Bloqueada la ciudadela, quedaron interceptadas las comunicaciones, y en su consecuencia faltaron los viveres. D' Armandy despachó un buque al jeneral en jefe para pedírselos, insistiendo especialmente en que Iousouf fuera á reunirsele cuanto antes.

El mameuco salió en la goleta la *Bearnesa*, su capitán Freart, el cual tenia órden de desembarcarle en la costa, y escoltar el convoy destinado á la ciudadela.

Llegado que hubo Iousouf á la plaza, corre cerca del Bey, y le dirige estas notables palabras delante de diez ó doce turcos que estaban á su devocion: Tú has vendido á la Francia, y la Francia quiere tomar venganza de su traicion; yo, que soi su enviado, vengo á decirte en su nombre, que es menester que mueras ó que dejes inmediatamente la plaza. Respondióle furioso Ibrahim: Si estás uo ahora mas en mi territorio, te mandaré cortar la cabeza. Y yo, replicó el fiero mameuco, puedo anunciarte, que si me tocas un pelo de mi barba, el rey de Francia te hará inmediatamente hacer cuartos. Mudó á esto de color el rebelde; pero mandó á sus turcos que prendieran á Iousouf: desenvainaron sus sables, pero d' Armandy y Iousouf tenian desnudados sus sables, y la lucha iba á principiar. Entonces Iousouf corre á un turco con la rapidez del rayo, y le derriba la cabeza; ¡derriba dos, tres!

Y entretanto Ibrahim mudo y medio desenvainado el yatagan, tuvo que quedar clavado en la pared por las dos pistolas de d' Armandy que le magnetizaban con sus ojos de fuego.

El Bey y sus esclavos imploran perdon y salen de la ciudadela en número de 30 y van á refugiarse en las montañas.

mento histórico; es la del turco que rehusó tirar en honor de nuestra bandera.

El día que siguió á esta memorable noche, disparó el capitán d' Armandy á la ciudad 50 cañonazos para hacer ver á Ben-e-Yssa que la ciudadela habia cambiado de señor, y que era menester evacuarla so pena de ser abrasada. Resolvióse á lo primero, pero antes destruyó á la poblacion, amiga de la Francia, incendió las casas, se llevó los habitantes que pudieron seguirle, no dejando en la asolada Bona mas que ancianos y cadáveres.

Pero los constantineses iban á recibir otra leccion.

Mientras d' Armandy quedaba mandando en la ciudadela, Iousouf con 50 ó 60 turcos que vencidos se habian hecho nuestros aliados, fué á emboscar e por la noche en una casa llamada *Carnovera-rail*, que está á la izquierda de la puerta de Constantina: allí, mientras d' Armandy hacia fuego á la ciudad, Iousouf mataba á boca de jarro á los fugitivos que no tenian mas salida que aquella puerta. Imagínense los gritos de las mujeres y de los niños, los ahullidos de los árabes, el cañoneo de d' Armandy y el fuego de Iousouf, y se formará una idea del espectáculo que se ofreció á los ojos de los vencedores.

Traigase á la imaginacion á aquellos dos hombres, los tres artilleros y los intrépidos marinos que los han secundado, y aquella ciudad tomada como por encantamiento, y se dirá si todos aquellos valientes no han merecido un lugar en la historia de las glorias francesas. Es de absoluta justicia decir que el gobierno ha recompensado dignamente á Iousouf, d' Armandy, Ducaudic, Cornhier y demas valientes que allí estuvieron.—AL BAJOU. Teniente del 55 de lin. *Concluye el art. comenzado en el N. 15.*

AVISO AL COMERCIO. TARIFA.

Los géneros manufacturados ó mercancías extranjeras pagan por derecho de Aduana 20 por ciento segun la lei 8 de noviembre de 1855.

Este derecho se cobra por los coleccionadores ó administradores sobre el valor de las facturas originales incluyendo fletes seguros, comisiones &c.; de manera que el derecho se cobra sobre el general. Los vinos de toda clase, mistelas, rosolios, sidra y toda clase de cerveza, pieles curtidors, zapatos, botas, ropas hechas, hierro labrado en cualesquiera piezas, hierro en bruto, y cualquiera otro artículo de la misma manera que los anteriores paga el 20 por ciento *advalorem*.

Por acuerdos aclaratorios á la lei citada se han mandado cobrar á los licores espirituosos, veinte y cinco centavos por cada botella que se introduzca, calculándose de cinco botellas corrientes el galon

dárnos una constitucion adecuada á las peculiaridades del país.—Comencemos nuestra nueva era eligiendo dignos representantes del pueblo que nos den instituciones liberales y sabias, para que de ella pululen en la República caudillos eminentes que la gobiernen.

Este es nuestro modo de pensar; y si los hombres expertos se curan de la modorra que actualmente los anula, y entran por la puerta que les hemos querido abrir, ocupándose de promover el bien comunal, habrémos logrado nuestras sanas intenciones.

Rivas, febrero 6 de 1856.

Los Despertadores.

OTRO.

Se reirán, no obstante, muchos todavía, pues tienen á semejanza de cierto filósofo la gran ventaja de tomarlo todo á risa, para suplir con ella la ninguna ilustracion ni capacidad que tienen, y aparecer como si la tuviesen. Aun se burlarán de las mas acertadas disposiciones de la actual administracion; pero se nos dará tanto cuidado, como al hombre cuerdo las advertencias de un loco, ó al mui católico las ironías de un ateo. Nunca hemos caído en la vanidad de pretender que nos alaben (como un quidan que nosotros conocemos en esta ciudad) pues sobre valer mui poco cualquiera alabanza, ó vituperio de esas gentes, nos haríamos sospechosos aun á nosotros mismos y tendríamos un indicio de ir perdidos. Así es que mientras el Ilustre Jeneral Walker exista, y mientras siga como no dudamos, dándonos pruebas de su eficacia, energía y patriotismo para el progreso y civilizacion del país, no harémos caso de lo demás.

Por ahora tenemos mucha más razon para esperar que para desconfiar: prescindiendo de las luces y virtudes del Ilustre Jeneral Walker sobre lo cual estaria de más hablar en la ocasion presente, las circunstancias que lo rodean, sus relaciones en el esterior con personas de grande mérito, y algo mas que nos reservamos decir, nos tranquilizan de las ventajas que debemos esperar: permítasenos la aclaracion de algunas. 1.^o Hai una persuasion casi general en Centro-América de que las vejaciones que han sufrido los Estados proviene de su aislamiento; circunstancia que bien aprovechada, puede servir de grande utilidad para llevar á cabo cualquiera medida, por dura y enérgica que parezca. 2.^o Las esperanzas son mayores y más fundadas cada dia, cuando ya tantas las probabilidades que tenemos á la vista del progreso y prosperidad de este país, como las que habia no hace mucho en el gran movimiento que ya se observa en Nicaragua: la

Promotor Fiscal, el de su Secretario de Cámara y Gobierno que ejerció por espacio de cerca de tres años, el de su Colector de Cuentas Episcopales, el de Maestro de Ceremonias de la Santa Iglesia Catedral, el de Teniente Cura del Sagrario que desempeñó solo desde 31 de enero de 1851 hasta el de 853; y que en el año actual en la epidemia del Cólera desempeñó con infatigable zelo, y el titulo de Vicario auxiliar con que lo condecoró el referido Sr. Obispo el año de 51: le nombramos y elegimos Canónigo propietario de esta Santa Iglesia Catedral, y le damos y confirmamos las facultades necesarias al desempeño de su Canongia. Mandamos pues, que el dicho Sr. Presbítero Doctor don Rafael Jerez sea reconocido y tenido por Canónigo propietario de esta Santa Iglesia Catedral, previo el pase del Supremo Gobierno de la República, y se le guarden todas las honras y preeminencias que como á tal le corresponden y hallan gozado, podido y debido gozar sus antecesores. En testimonio de lo cual mandamos dar y damos el presente, firmado de nuestra mano, sellado con el sello de nuestro oficio y refrendado de nuestro infrascripto Notario en la ciudad de Leon á los diez dias del mes de diciembre del año de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—(firmado) José H. Heñdacia (Aquí el sello)—De orden del Sr. Vicario—Rafael Baca—Notario Público—Reg. Libr. corr. fol. 134.

VARIEDADES.

Continúa el art. comenzado en el n.º 15.

En efecto, decretóse al momento su muerte, y Zurla, que velaba sobre los dias de su amante, tomó cuantos diamantes y oro pudo llevarse y se marchó á buscar á Iousouf.

Llegado esto á noticia del Bey envió en seguimiento de los fugitivos un destacamento de mamelucos, con orden de que se los trajeran muertos ó vivos, los cuales les alcanzaron á eso de las cinco de la mañana.

Los dos amantes estaban acostados desahucadamente en un lecho de flores, cuando el silbido de las balas les dió á entender que estaban vendidos. Iousouf se movió en su corcel y esperó firmemente sable en mano á los mamelucos.

Mas de una hora se estuvo batiendo contra treinta, pero estenuado por último de cansancio y atravesado de dos balazos bajó del caballo, se hizo de rodillas y haciendo su última oracion al

un profundo silencio sobre la suerte de esta desventurada.

Apenas sanó de sus heridas el jóven tunecino adoptivo, le llevó el morabito a una legua de la ciudad, dióle una bolsa con veinte piastras, un caballo y un libro del Coran. Quiso Iousouf hablarle otra vez de Zurla; pero Assan le dijo: Vete, jóven; en este momento ya es dichosa.

De glorioso fué para la Francia aquel en que Iousouf salió de Tunez para internarse en el Africa sin saber el lugar donde pensaba detenerse: este dia vió caer el baluarte de la esclavitud, y cubrió á nuestro jóven ejército de palmas inmortales.

¡Ya se tomó Argel! Resuena el aire con los gritos de guerra: Argel, la santa ciudad; Argel, terror de los navegantes y asilo de viles piratas, acaba de sucumbir con los aplausos de la Francia y de toda la cristiandad; todos los pechos generosos proclaman la gloria de nuestros soldados, y saludan en ellos á los dignos hijos de los vencedores de Marengo y Auterlitz.

Acababan de apagarse los fuegos de los vivaques franceses, el aire estaba embalsamado, y en la cresta de las montañas se distinguia un vapor azul celeste, cuando un oficial de las avanzadas vió á la claridad de la luna adelantarse hácia el campo á un ginete turco. Su caballo, lleno de espuma, con la crin desordenada y su nariz humeante, indicaba que su amo acababa de hacerle correr en poco tiempo una larga distancia. A la voz de ¿quién vive? respondió el ginete: "Mameluco, amigo de los franceses." Era Iousouf.

Presentáronle al jeneral en jefe, á quien contó su huida de Tunez y los sucesos que le habian obligado á dejar esta ciudad, y añadió: "Quiero consagrar mi vida al servicio de la Francia, quiero sacrificarle mi sangre, mi juventud y mi suerte, quiero ser uno de sus valientes y merecer una noble adopcion; y ademas, ¿no soy yo frances? Si, lo soy (y en sus ojos brillaba un ardiente entusiasmo); sí, lo soy, porque vi por primera vez la luz en la isla de Elba! ¡Soy francés porque allí ha reinado el grande emperador!"

Estimando el jeneral en jefe la nobleza de estos sentimientos, hizo al mameluco intérprete del ejército; pero Iousouf no era para esto: lo que él necesitaba era un sable, pistolas y pólvora; lo que él necesitaba era un arrogante coronel que fuese el digno compañero de su valor y de las cabezas árabes cogidas en el arzon de su silla; lo que él deseaba era conseguir su bautismo!... Todo lo alcanzó con su valor y su audacia, y el mariscal Clausel le hizo capitán del primer cuerpo auxiliar que se formó en Africa.

Entretanto el jeneral en jefe meditaba la toma de Bona, que habíamos tenido que abandonar por la traicion del Bey Ibrahim, y la mortandad de los zaves:

Entre los turcos que quisieron quedarse en la ciudadela unos eran enemigos, otros amigos dudosos, y otros amigos seguros; porque d' Armandy, que hablaba perfectamente el árabe, habia sabido ganárselos durante su permanencia entre ellos. Pero qué podrian hacer dos hombres contra 50 que habian sido sorprendidos por el miedo, pero que podian de un momento á otro recobrar de su terror? Absolutamente nada; túvose pues un consejo, y se resolvió que se iria á pedir al capitán Freart un refuerzo de marineros para tomar la plaza á viva fuerza. Antes de salir se previno á los turcos con quienes se podia contar, y se les mandó que se encontraran junto á la puerta de entrada, la noche señalada para la ejecucion del proyecto que lo fue para el dia siguiente.

Juntóse el consejo de guerra, y se decidió que irian dos cortos destacamentos de marina á las órdenes de dos valientes jóvenes, los dos tenientes de fragata Duouedic y Cornulhier, por dos diferentes caminos á los muros de la ciudadela; salieron y entretanto Iousouf, d' Armandy y los tres artilleros tomaron el camino de la puerta de entrada. Pero al verlos los turcos enemigos que estaban en la muralla, les dispararon algunos tiros que obligaron á nuestros guerreros á refugiarse en los aloes hasta la noche; llegó esta, la puerta fue abierta, y la espuela del mameluco resonó sobre las piedras de la ciudadela.

Los oficiales Duouedic y Cornulhier estaban con sus catorce marineros bajo los muros de la ciudadela en el ángulo menos elevado, y esperaban la señal del escalamiento porque era menester otro combate para reducir á los turcos intratable.

Iousouf contuvo con su audacia y su presencia de espíritu á los enemigos, que quietos y silenciosos con las armas en la mano, no se atrevian á hacer fuego á un hombre solo. D' Armandy y los tres artilleros arrojaron una escala de cuerda á los marineros, que subieron gozosos y alegres á la ciudadela porque iban á combatir.

¡Es menester rendirse, dijo una voz terrible, es menester rendirse [de rodillas! Los turcos, á quienes la desesperacion habia vuelto el valor, respondieron á fusilazos; el combate se empeñó, tres ó cuatro mordian ya el polvo, dos de sus cabezas rodaban por el suelo, y los demas con las manos unidas y la cara en tierra, esclamaban: "Alah, Alah, la ira, Iousouf Alah!!" Dios es Dios y Iousouf es su profeta. La bandera francesa sucedió al estandarte verde de Mahomet, y Iousouf mandó á la guarnicion vencida hacer una descarga en su honor; solo uno de ellos se negó.

En una pared blanca del pabellon del Bey hai cinco dedos sangrientos puestos allí despues de este suceso: esta sangre no ha sido borrada, porque es un monu-

americano, los licores que deben pagar este derecho (25 centavos por botella) cremos que son los siguiente.—Cognac ó brandi, rom, Whiskey, absiyuthe, Kirsh, kummel, arrac, Pisco, aguardiente de España, ginebra, anizado, alcohol y el agua vita de los Italianos; véase el acuerdo gubernativo n.º 100 fecha 22 de diciembre de 1855 y la resolucio fecha 10 de enero de 1856—Allí mismo se establece y manda cobrar el derecho de setenticinco centavos por libra (25 centavos libra) al tabaco en rama, de anduyo para mascar, para pipas, ó labrado en cigarros para fumar, en rapé ó de cualquier manera que se introduzca—Estas leyes han quitado el derecho de bodegaje que antes se cobraba, que era el de un real por cada arroba de las que pesaban las mercaderias; pero existe el de almacenaje por la razon de que no se puede ocupar devalde la bodega, y así es que los que dejan sus cargas en el almacén del Gobierno tienen que pagar al mes dos reales por cada quintal—artículo 4.º lei de 8 de noviembre citada, este no es obligatorio, el que paga los derechos saca en el momento su carga y nada devenga entre los primeros ocho dias.

Los pagos de derechos pasando de trecientos pesos son á diez dias de plazo, y si nó al contado.

Todo bultó tiene que pasar por la aduana, y sin despacho del respectivo empleado nadie podrá llevarlo sin hacerse responsable. En el almacén ó bodega se permite la entrada á todas las personas que tengan mercancías ó sean negociantes y quieran comprar á los que las tengan y á mozos de trabajo—Los articulos que no pagan derechos y son libres, aunque siempre sujetos á la inspeccion de los colectores ó administradores, son los siguientes.

Libros impresos empastados ó sin empastar, papeles de música, máquinas, instrumentos para agricultura y para el fomento de las ciencias y artes, semillas de plantas, casas de madero, madera para hacerlas y asogue—Lei federal de 27 de febrero de 1837 y posteriores del Estado. El maiz, trigo, arros, frijoles, avena, centeno, cebada y la harina de cualquiera de estos granos—Decreto de 20 de diciembre de 1850—El alquitran, Brea, estopa, jarcias y áncoras, jéneros para velas y clavazon, están esentos de derechos con tal de que sean introducidos por los dueños de piraguas, y que sea para el sostenimiento de sus propias embarcaciones, debiéndolo calificar los colectores ó administradores—Acuerdo gubernativo fecha 21 de noviembre de 1840 y ratificacion de 30 de julio de 1841.

Para conocimiento de todos, y aljar solicitudes que hacen perder el tiempo se hacen apuntaciones, á fin de que cada uno vea lo que le conviene y lo que debe exigir de los funcionarios subalternos.

Granada, enero 31 de 1856
Oleto Mayorga

Proclama!---Proclamation!

El Presidente Provisorio de la República á sus Habitantes :

Siendo notorios é incontestibles los derechos que Nicaragua tiene en el territorio llamada Mosquita, en el qual está comprendido el Puerto de San Juan del Norte, considerando que el Sr. H. L. Kinney pretendo a titulo de compra de los Señores Shepherd y Hailey, ser dueños de esos territorios que son pretenencientes á esta Republica; en usa sus facultades

DECRETA :

Artículo 1.º Declárase nula y de ninguna valor ni efecto cualquiera adquisicion que haya obtenido el Sr. Kinney de los Sres. Shepherd y Hailey sobre aquel territorio, por ser propiedad de la Republica de Nicaragua; y en consecuencia nula toda enajenacion hecha por dicho Kinney.

Art; 2.º Se declaran á los Sres. Shepherd, Hailey y Kinney y cualquiera otra persona que pretenda esta ilícita adquisicion, culpables de atentado contra la integridad de Centro America.

Art. 3.º El Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion es encargado de la publicacion, ejecucion y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Dado en Granada á 2 de febrero de 1856.
—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro General de D. Fermin Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion, esperando recibo.
D. U. L.—*Ferrer.*

The Supreme Executive Power to the People :

The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the Port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestable ;

And, whereas, H. L. Kinney pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Sheppard & Hailey, to be owner of the said Territories, the property of this Republic ;

In the exercise of its faculties

DECREES.

The Rights which the said Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said Territory, are null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every alienation made by the said Kinney is also void.

Art. 2d—The said Sheppard, Hailey and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

Art. 3—The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfillment of this Decree.

Given in Granada, the 8th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.