

EL NICARAGUENSE.

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



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.
Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.
Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency.)

Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt. Passage Tickets and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House! SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At DON CLAUDIO CURBELO'S Store, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.
H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-ft

DECREE.
THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:
Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of

El Nicaraguense

SENTIMENT IN THE U. STATES.

Mr. Marcy must feel bewildered—he occupies a position similar to that of a man who once invented a machine to separate the flesh from the bones of the fish, but which acted contrary and almost killed the inventor by throwing the bones down his throat and the meat out of doors. The results of his opposition to Nicaragua have produced equally contrary results. The force of his enmity expended itself in the first spasm, and to-day the reaction bears him down.—He is laughed at for his opposition to the progressive destiny of the race—bored at its results—and the quality of his talents impaired by its manifest inconsistency with the past policy of the United States government. But his has been a life of errors, and this is but one more added to the list he must patch up.

Nicaragua, however, has no cause to complain.—She has promptly resented the insult by cutting off all intercourse with the government Mr. Marcy represents; and by the same act she has reserved to herself the right to revoke the treaty heretofore concluded between the two governments, and which was most favorable to the United States. She is also in position to offer favorable terms to European powers; and the existing government of this Republic is sufficiently national and patriotic to consider the most auspicious terms that may present themselves for its action. The administration of President Pierce will find, when probably it will be too late, that it has mistaken the character of this people, in supposing Nicaragua would quietly submit to the interference of Mr. Marcy, or at most, would content herself with issuing an indignant proclamation. But time will correct this impression. The government of this Republic is in the hands of statesmen whose words are fewer than their actions—whose diplomacy is as just as it is national; and, with whom foreign nations must treat as with men jealous of their country's interest and esteem. The policy of the State, so long held in abeyance, must now take shape and consistency. The government is stable and its course progressive. Economy and enterprise within, and a liberal and fraternal spirit without. It looks to a participation in the commerce of the world, and seeks an extension of its comity among the nations. We offered the first fruits to the United States, but Mr. Marcy could not understand the generous offer, and wantonly deprived his country of its benefits. We are now free to make terms with England, France or Germany equally favorable. They wish our trade, we ask their money. They seek to shorten the dis-

COL. KINNEY IN GRANADA!

MONDAY MORNING—PROCLAMATION ABOUT MOSQUITO AND AGAINST KINNEY—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BOYS—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER—ADVENT OF KINNEY—INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL WALKER—HE PROPOSES TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLIC—GETS A FLEA IN HIS EAR—COMES DOWN AND AGREES TO TAKE CHARGE OF "THE DIMES"—SEES THE ELEPHANT—IS DISMAYED AT ITS PROPORTIONS—AND LEAVES THE ROOM WITHOUT COMING TO A CONCLUSION—DISTANT THUNDER.

On Saturday last, just as our paper had issued, the Minister of Foreign Relations placed in our hands the following Decree, with an order that it should be published as soon as possible in a Supplement, both in English and Spanish. The document was important, the mandate impressive, and on Sunday the Supplement was printed. All kinds of rumors were started, the public mind was anxious, and expectancy stood ready to accept any alternative. President Rivas was voted a trump, and Minister Ferrer one of the boys. They had found time, in the midst of their many engagements, to attend to the Mosquito question; and with a single decree had set at rest a matter about which the U. States and England had quarreled for years. Mosquito was annexed to Nicaragua, and there was no necessity for further protocols explanatory of the Clayton-Bulwer imbroglio. Truly, the cabinet of President Rivas deserved credit for so easy an adjustment of so important a matter.

But in the midst of these congratulations, the enquiry arose, What must be done with Kinney? A dozen proposed to volunteer and bring him to Granada, where the law would punish him. The Decree accused him of conspiring against the integrity of the Republic, and he ought to be shot. But then, he was at San Juan, and how to dispose of that difficulty, was the next question. We are ahead of our story, however, and will here embody the Decree:

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 & Haley, 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, Haley 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

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

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

God, if thy will be so,
Enrich the time to come with smooth-faced peace,
With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days!
Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would reduce these bloody days again.
Let them not live to taste this land's increase,
What would with treason wound this fair land's peace!
Now civil wounds are stopp'd, peace lives again:
That she may long live here, God say—amen!
Shakspeare, Richard III., Act 5th, Scene 4th.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The gay appearance of the city for the past few days, and since the arrival of our comrades and friends from California, New Orleans and New York, has been the subject of general remark and congratulation, for not only have we received large reinforcements of healthy, willing and able-bodied soldiers, but numbers who have come to the country with the intent of testing the subsoil of a land whose surface hitherto has been merely scratched, and of which it may be truthfully said, "tickle it with a plough and it will laugh with a harvest." New American stores, hair-dressing establishments and saloons are being fitted up and opened in various parts of the city, while the Plaza daily, owing to the great demand for provision for the new comers, and the endeavor to supply them on the part of the natives, has the appearance of one continued festival.

The late residents of the great city of Gotham, strangers to the many-hued and luscious fruits and vegetable products of the tropics, may be seen wandering from stall to stall mustering their few words of newly learnt Castilian, inquiring the names of the various novel objects around them; and as the evening shadows fall and the great heat of mid-day has abated, may be seen the elegant forms and smiling faces of many of our fair countrywomen, who have recently left homes and friends distant and dear to them to share our fates and fortunes, stern though they be, in the country of our adoption, in peace or war. The ladies! God bless their humanizing presence in camp or court, by the dim and flickering watch-fire or the couch of pain or death, in mental trouble or bodily pain, their visits are a relief—their presence a blessing. It was a red letter day in the calendar of Granada when, on the arrival of the last steamer, some eighteen or twenty ladies entered and took up their residence, at least for the present, in the city. Few as the numbers were of European or American ladies in Granada, it was like a gleam of sunshine

Among the many distinguished arrivals of the other day we have the pleasure of gazetting that of Miss Pellett, the talented and popular lecturer on temperance. After staying a day or two, charming all who were drawn within the magic circle of her influence, she left with an escort for Leon, where, after a short stay, we may look for her return, and probably a series of lectures on her favorite and philanthropic subject, previous to her departure from our midst, en route for the Atlantic States.

On Sunday last, among the arrivals by the steamer we were somewhat surprised to note that of Governor Kinney and a number of gentlemen from Greytown. Their visit is a diplomatic and of course a secret one and although (as there always are,) a great number of rumors afloat in garrison, and as they prove often without foundation, I do not choose to popularize them by transcribing them. Yet they all seem to tend one way—that we are on the verge of an almost inevitable war with the surrounding States, which have formed an alliance offensive and defensive; that Cabanas from being a treacherous friend, has cast off his sheep's clothing and appears an open foe, which in my opinion is far better, for we shall not know the man we have to deal with, and although war is not yet declared with the countries who have refused the right hand of fellowship we have so cordially extended yet it may be momentarily expected, and when it comes bear in mind the glorious words of the great poet, who was born "not for an age but for all time."

If you do fight against your country's foes,
Your country's fat shall pay your pains to hire;
If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.
If you do free your children from the sword,
Your children's children quit it in your age.
Then in the name of God and all these rights,
Advance you standards, draw your willing swords:
For me, the ransom of my bold attempt
Shall be this cold corpse on the earth's cold face;
But if I thrive, the gain of my attempt
The least of you shall share his part thereof.
Sound, drums, and trumpets, boldly and cheerfully;
God, and St. George! Richmond and victory!
Shakspeare, Richard III.

SWORD PRESENTATION, BY THE YOUNG AMERICA PIONEER CLUB.

On the 9th day of February, instant, the Committee consisting of Messrs. Noble, Alden, Farnham, Don Carlos Thomas and Tracey, reported the following address on presenting to General William Walker the Sword dedicated to the Club for that purpose by Mr. G. P. Bescher, and the General having intimated his desire to avoid any public ceremony, Mr. Tracy was delegated to bear the address and the sword to Head Quarters.

public land shall be made for 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. n10-1f

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. Gauffuan, U. S. Consul Realejo, Nicaragua. n12-1f

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. R. SWIFT,
Captain of the Port.

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. n15-1f

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

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

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. n18-1f

tance to Canton, San Francisco and Valparaiso—we offer the only manner and the grandest inducements to its accomplishment. The capital of Europe may hereafter be challenged to do those works of internal improvement of which the United States has heretofore had the refusal. So much for Mr. Marcy.

But the point on which Mr. Marcy struck most disastrously, was in his misinterpretation of the American sentiment. He mistook the clamor of a crowd of northern fanatics for public opinion, and forthwith invented a policy for the occasion. But his invention has returned to plague him. The sentiment of the American people, and particularly in the south, is favorable to Nicaragua. The public voice, paralyzed at the novelty of the new proclamation, kept silence for a time; but it was only to break out with greater force when the merits of the question had been canvassed. And to-day, from all quarters of the Union, the demand arises from the sovereign people, commanding the recognition of Nicaragua as one of the powers of the earth. Thousands of chivalrous immigrants are preparing to leave the south, and we may expect to have them pouring in by every steamer. From California, New York and Boston the tide will also come. Each man leaves behind him an influence in favor of the new Republic; a thousand aspirations hail the advance of the new State.

We have recently examined with care the aspect of public opinion in the United States, as expressed in the various papers and through private letters.—There is no room for mistake in the result. The enlightenment of the age vindicates the position of Gen. Walker by acknowledging the benefits he has conferred on this country, by promoting peace; and on the world, by opening up Central America to its proper commercial importace. He has paved the way to regenerate two millions of people, and thrown open to industrious arms one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land. The world is in want of provisions, the pauper population of Europe desire homes, commerce asks an ally in bringing closer together the opposite extremes of its trade, and civilization demands a new subject. All these ends have been answered. The liberation of Central America from the rule of discordant factions, has promoted peace and industry at home, and promises a healthy trade with foreign States. And is there no virtue in all these benefits? Is the author of so much good, to be branded with terms too harsh for repetition in a respectable newspaper? The true sentiment of the American people revolts at the endorsement, and sustains itself by entering into the expedition. Thus the destiny of the race develops itself in spite of the bonds which Secretary Marcy may forge to keep it in check. We feel satisfied with the public sentiment of the United States.

FROM CASILLO.—By a private letter from Cas-tillo Rapids, we learn that Mr. Wm. Taylor had been appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company F, now stationed at that point. One of the members of the Company had been killed, but in what manner the letter did not state. The troops enjoy good health, live well, and have a high old time hunting. What more could man wish.

is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfillment of this Decree.

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

Monday came cloudless and delightful. Religious ceremonies filled the square with people. Early matins had passed away in the breath of ten thousand people. The tones of martial music swept upwards at the hour of mounting guard, when, lo! the shrill scream of the steamer was heard, and anon the rumor spread that Col. H. L. Kinney had arrived in Granada. How or why he came, no one could explain. He almost forfeited his reputation for sanity, and to-day a great many point knowingly, and with a peculiar expression, to the head, when he is spoken of. He did not improve this impression by his conduct after his arrival. The Colonel entered the city on foot, and after composing his toilet, prepared for a formal visit to Gen. Wm. Walker, or "Uncle Billy" as he is known in this vicinity.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning, therefore, as Gen. Walker was sitting at his table overlooking a dispatch from a neighboring State, Colonel Kinney entered the room, and advancing to the Commander-in-Chief, introduced himself. He was invited to take a seat, which he did; and as General Walker talks but little, and never, during business hours on irrelevant matters, the visitor was constrained to open the conversation, which we give, in substance:

Col. Kinney—The difficulties under which we labor in forming a peaceable government for Nicaragua, may be consummated by dividing the country and creating two States, one of which shall be called Mosquitia.

Gen. Walker—If Nicaragua chuses to divide her territory, she will do so without advising with any one, and last of all with Mr. Kinney.

The visitor felt disconcerted, but he was not discouraged, as what follows will show:

Col. Kinney—I have come to offer my services to the R-public, and feel confident my financial ability will be of great benefit in the procurement of money, the negotiation of loans, and so forth. I succeeded very well in such matters, in Texas.

Gen. Walker—Your antecedents preclude the possibility of the State's placing you in any official position.

Colonel Kinney was dismayed, and the interview ended, with the impressive caution from Gen. Walker to his visitor that he should be particular in his speech, or he might be guilty of uttering treasonable language.

Another interview was held in the afternoon, but it was curt, and ended in nothing.

But a short space elapsed after the first interview before orders were issued to the officer of the day, that Mr. Kinney could not be allowed to leave the limits of the city—he was a prisoner to the State.

GONE TO RIVAS.—Company E, Capt. Anderson, of the First Rifle Battalion, left for Rivas on Monday night, in the steamer, where it will be stationed for some time. Maj. Brewster has charge of the station at Rivas.

DISMOUNTED.—The two companies of Voltigeurs heretofore attached to the army, have been dismounted, and are now attached to the Infantry.

suddenly illumining a stormy and leaden sky. Heaven grant that their arrival is but the precursor of a large immigration of the same kind, to gladden our eyes, influence our habits and take care of our hearts; for though the fortresses in which they are contained to the enemies of our adopted country might be held impregnable, yet to a summons from such eyes as we now see daily beaming around us they would capitulate at once.

The last few days has been marked by many changes. Many of our friends have left us for Leon and other portions of the State. The latter part of the week has been held by the native portion of the population as a Carnival, it being the few days previous to the commencement of the days of humiliation and prayer called Lent, and observed as such in all Catholic and most Protestant countries. On Friday a very fine procession was formed and marched through the several streets to the Plaza, by the priests and lay members of the several orders of the same, carrying a finely executed figure of our Savior on the cross nearly as large as life, beneath a highly colored and somewhat gaudy canopy. This figure met with due homage and veneration from the masses who crowded around it. The procession was attended by the musicians who are in the habit of accompanying the services in the Cathedral, while the crowds of little children and young señoritas dressed in the gayest of gala costumes, rendered the scene a joyous and a pleasant one. After perambulating the streets for some hours the procession halted at the San Francisco Church, where grand mass was solemnized to an immense congregation.

On the arrival of the steamer San Carlos, bringing the mails, a great rush was made to Wines & Co.'s Express Office, on La Calle de Travesada, which, for a few hours, in bustle, demand, and reply, resembled in miniature the Post Office in San Francisco after the arrival of a mail steamer. Here Col. Kewen since his arrival has taken up his temporary residence and transacts his business as financial agent of the State, as also his lady, whose presence has completely set that portion of the city on the *qui vive*; for the Spanish ladies in the vicinity are always on the alert to any novelty in the way of dress are daily taking notes, and in due time I doubt not we shall see numbers of them dressed in the latest American styles, with whatever little additions of lace, ribbons or spangles their taste may dictate. Opposite the office of the Express Company a new saloon and restaurant has been recently fitted up at considerable expense and with great taste and neatness, while adjoining it a party of Minstrels, seven in number, under the title of the Nicaraguan Minstrels, have fitted up a commodious Hall and have been playing nightly to crowded houses with great success. This is a pioneer movement in the way of amusements, as nothing of the kind has ever been tried here before; and I have not the slightest doubt but that in a short time this city will be well able to support a good theatre and a regular series of concerts or *soirees d'abonnement*. A new, neatly fitted and well conducted cafe or restaurant has been opened on the Southern side of the Plaza and designated the Walker House. It is in an excellent locality for business, and receives a large amount of patronage from the American portion of the community.

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of Nicaragua; The undersigned, passengers by the steamer Northern Light from the port of New York, in the United States of America, having associated themselves under the title of "The Young America Pioneer Club of Nicaragua," on their organization received a donation of a sword from Mr. G. P. Beschor, one of its members, for the purpose of presenting the same to your Excellency.

The Club has for its objects the cultivation of the social and literary relations, and the mutual encouragement to its members as emigrants to and settlers of this promising Republic.

In making this presentation, General, it may not be inappropriate to convey to you the high regard and admiration which every member of "The Young America Pioneer Club of Nicaragua" entertain for the private worth and distinguished ability which have hitherto characterized your career in Central America.

The great popular pulse of the United States of America beats in unison with yours and your compatriots, in the achievement of the independence and freedom of this magnificent country, and the harmonizing of its previously discordant elements under a peaceful, firm and enlightened administration.

The tide of emigration from the United States already flowing to this country, despite the obstacles unwisely interposed by its federal authorities, but faintly indicates the desire of the thousands left behind, now eager to avail themselves of the advantages offered to settlers by your liberal decree and generous policy.

And now, General, we deliver up to you the charge committed to us, with unshaken confidence that the lustre of this blade will never be tarnished in the hands of a cavalier "*sans peur et sans reproche*."

Should danger menace the flag of our adopted country, you will find the members of the "Young America Pioneer Club of Nicaragua" among its citizen soldiery; and should death (which calamity may Providence avert,) become your victor, we shall embalm your memory in common with that of the immortal patriots of the past.

"For to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Death's voice is as a prophet's word;
And in that hollow note is heard,
The thanks of millions yet to be."

General Walker accepted the present, and in return despatched the following reply:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Granada, Feb. 9, 1856. }

MR. PRESCOTT TRACY—Dear Sir: Please tender my thanks to the members of the Young America Pioneer Club for the sword presented to me by them.
Your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF SAN CARLOS.—A party of surveyors left the city on Monday for the purpose of making a government survey of the town of San Carlos, at the head of the river San Juan, and also of exploring and opening a road from that place to the mining region of Ghontales. The distance from San Carlos to the mines is but short, and a good road can soon be opened. The position of the new town is very favorable, where the passengers and freight from the river steamer must be discharged for the Lake boat, and it is altogether probable a place of considerable importance will grow up at that point.

COMPANIES COMPOSING FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.—The following Companies are incorporated into the First Rifle Battalion, under the command of Colonel Mark B. Skerret: Co. A, Capt. Bailey; Co. B, Capt. Archibald; Co. C, Capt. O'Neal; Co. E, Capt. Anderson; and Co. F, Lieut. Rudler. The Head Quarters of the Battalion will be at Leon.

El Nicaraguense

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, February 9.

To Our Army subscribers

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

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

MISSION TO COSTA RICA.

Col. Louis SCHLESSINGER, nominated as Commissioner to the Republic of Nicaragua, departed on his mission, accompanied by Col. Don Manuel Arguello, and Capt. Sutter, as his suit. The Commissioner departed on the steamer for Virgin Bay, on Monday last, and will go down by land to San Jose, capital Costa Rica, and will probably be absent seven weeks.

The conduct of Costa Rica towards this Republic has been such as to require explanation, and the government considers the present the most suitable time to dispose of the difficulty. The mission is eminently peaceable, simply to enquire the causes why Costa Rica has failed or refused to hold intercourse with the existing government of Nicaragua, and, if possible to bring about a more favorable condition of affairs between the two States. Serious evils must result to the entire body of Central American States so long as the present faithful and disastrous policy is indulged in; and the appointment of Col. Schlessinger is the first step towards the accomplishment of a reconciliation between all the different members of the confederation. At least, it is to be hoped so. The olive branch is continually extended, Nicaragua is prospering under its influence, and yet the States adjoining wilfully withhold themselves from the benefits of its influence. All are injured by this perversity—all are deeply concerned that some friendly understanding should be had.

In order to develop her resources, Nicaragua desires peace. Her great aim is to be a guide and exemplar to the States of Central America, that, seeing her advancement, may coalesce with her in the progressive movement. They are now and have

MORE OF GEN. CABAÑAS.

Last week we congratulated the Republic on the loss of a treacherous friend, in the defection of Gen. Cabañas; and considered the cabinet of President Rivas happy in its riddance of the importunities of a man who had been mainly instrumental in depriving the council-board of the talents of Gen. Jerez. Our felicitations were premature, however, for Cabañas will not keep to his faith anywhere. Indecent in his social relations, he is equally lost to political shame.—In the infirmity of his years, he has lost all stability of mind, and his purpose fluctuates as did the different factions of Central America before Gen. Walker established order and permanence.

The last courier from San Salvador, among other items of news, brought a letter to Gen. Walker from Cabañas, in which the latter advised the former to leave the country. He did not say why or how, but simply said go. With an army of a thousand men to provide the means of transportation for, an unsettled account to adjust, a polite and hospitable body of friends in the State urging him to remain until the dance was over, and a slight tincture of obstinacy, the General has declined to be thus unceremoniously shaken off. He is too firm a friend to allow the fretfulness of one old man to estrange him from all Central America; and we can therefore instruct Cabañas to keep quiet. Honduras would not take his advice, and it is absolutely childish in him to advise with any other State—his counsel is dangerous, for it wants discretion.

The advices from San Salvador confirm our previous report, that the people of that State were highly inflamed against the Americans, and under the counsel of Cabañas, might adopt such measures as would necessarily provoke a war with Nicaragua. What this government has done, or left undone, to provoke this sudden enmity, has never been brought to its attention; and in the absence of official information, we must attribute it to the influence of Cabañas. He imposed upon the democrats of Nicaragua, through a reputation derived from Honduras; why may he not impose upon the republicans of San Salvador?—A refugee from Honduras, a traitor to Nicaragua and democratic principles, he will prove a pestilence to his new allies in San Salvador. It must be so if she relies upon him. But we hope for better things.—His antecedents should caution any State against reposing such trust in him as would lead to the dreadful alternative of war. The peace of a nation is too sacred, the calamities of war too great, to jeopard the one or enter upon the other, without great and aggravating cause, and, therefore, though this Republic has been directly warned of the beligerent character of the conduct of San Salvador; it has held peace in too high esteem to even take the initiatory steps towards arming for defence, fearful lest her action might precipitate the calamity. Strong in her integrity, this State can afford to allow the ebullitions of adjoining powers, provided they do not commit any flagrant wrong against us. Of old, these outbreaks have characterized the Central American Republics; and while this government will not denounce with arms, she will essay to correct, the evil with better counsel and example.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

P. K. Thompson has been appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Henry Dusenbury transferred to the First Battalion of Light Infantry.

Robt. Pollard is appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Rifle Battalion, and ordered to report to Col. M. B. Skerret, at Leon.

William K. Rogers is appointed Assistant Commissary General, with the rank of Major, and ordered to take charge of the Commissariat of the Army.

Benjamin P. Crane, James M. Cook, First Lieut. Henry Dusenbury, and W. Morris are appointed Assistant Quarter Masters, with the rank of Captains.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—A military commission was held in this city on Wednesday, the 13th, for the trial of private George E. Ferrand, of Co. E, charged with murder in the killing of private J. S. Wilson, of Co. A. Both parties belonged to the First Battalion of Light Infantry, and were in camp at Castillo Rapids at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The homicide occurred during a broil between the prisoner and a fellow-soldier in the same Company, during which a gun in the hands of the defendant was accidentally discharged and killed the deceased, who was standing at some distance. The Commission consisted of Col. B. D. Fry, Major John Markham, Capt. John W. Rider, Capt. Thos. Everett, and First Lieut. Elisha Lowry. Capt. Edward Rawles was appointed Special Judge Advocate. The trial consumed the entire day, and ended in finding a verdict of acquittal for the prisoner. Mr. Ferrand was released and returned to his company. Col. J. H. Harper acted as advocate for the defendant.

CHURCH OF ALTABA.—During the past week workmen have been busily engaged in repairing the injuries inflicted on the above church during the long and destructive sieges to which Granada has been subjected. The bell-towers will be refitted, the walls remodelled, and the general appearance of the building altogether cleaned up. The democratic forces, previous to the entrance of Gen. Walker, made the church of Altaba a kind of general rendezvous for everything offensive to the people of Granada; and it was necessary that the building should undergo this purification before it could again be used for religious purposes.

NICARAGUAN MINSTRELS.—The Minstrels opened last night to a very full house. The performances, as usual, gave infinite satisfaction, particularly to the native portion of the population. The "bones" and the "tamborine" kind of get the Spanish folks, and "Vilkins" smashes them into a general convulsion. They are lost in the contortions of the darkeys, and their satisfaction extends to all the spectators, white as well as black. The most respectable Spanish families attend the Theatre, and appear to be highly satisfied. The Minstrels continue their entertainments on Sunday and Saturday night. The Concert Room of the Minstrels is opposite Wines & Co.'s Express.

COURT MARTIAL.—On Saturday last a Court Mar-

[Written for El Nicaraguense.] WELCOME TO NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, COMPANY E.

Welcome to all! to the brave and the fearless,
Our arms are extended, our country is free!
To the poor or the wealthy, the happy or cheerless,
Comrade we offer a welcome to thee.
What though some proud one far distant may
scorn us,

And laugh at our visions of honor and fame,
What patriot's spirit inherent amongst us
Each soldier may perish but—carving a name.

Welcome to all! to the fair and the loved ones,
Like sweet flowers recalling best visions of home,
Ah! often we sigh for the distant and dear ones,
Whose memories still haunt us wherever we roam.
Bless then the hearts that your presence may
lighten,

Like bright gleams of sunshine across the dark sky;
So that, as ever, our prospects still brighten,
Your love we may cherish for ever and aye.

Welcome to all! to the hard hand and toil-worn,
Here is full scope for the artisan's skill;
To the untrodden forest, the saw-mill or farm-yard
Boldly come forward your mission to fill.
So shall you see quickly gather around you,
Homes and contentment, plenty and peace;
Your toil shall repay you—your children bless you
And all fear of rapine and anarchy cease.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Government has appointed Mr. J. A. Ruggles as Post Master General of the Republic of Nicaragua, and he has already entered upon the difficult undertaking of bringing order out of the confused condition of our postal arrangements. Heretofore the government alone has reaped advantage from the mails which the treasure of the State paid for; but hereafter, the people themselves will experience some benefit from the post office department. Mr. Ruggles will soon arrange for the dispatch of the mails to the different departments of the State. His connection with Wines & Co.'s Express, will increase the facilities for dispatch.

JOSEPH MALE.—We are happy to learn by the last steamer from New York that Mr. Joseph Male, associate in the conduct of El Nicaraguense, was fast recovering from a very severe illness, and would probably be sufficiently convalescent to return to Nicaragua on the steamer now due from New York. Much anxiety has been felt by his friends for his safety, and all will feel rejoiced with us that he is in a fair way to be restored to his usefulness in this country.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.—Col. Parker H. French, the Minister from Nicaragua near the United States government, may be expected in this city on the arrival of the next steamer from New York.—Minister French returns in compliance with his instructions.

LIST OF LETTERS.—In another column we publish the first regular List of Letters, in all probability, that ever emanated from the Post Office Department

A SPECIAL MEETING of the "Young American Pioneer Club," will be held at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 16th, at 7 o'clock P. M., precisely.

SOL. B. NOBLE, Secy.

GEO. J. ALDEN, Scribe.

Feb. 15.

AT PECORINI'S can be found the best quality of COGNAC WINES AND CIGARS at moderate prices. Granada, Feb. 15.

POST OFFICE—Department of Granada, February 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be pre-paid. J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master General. Granada, Feb. 15.

AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS.—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

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

GRANADA, Feb. 15, 1856.

ARRIVED.

FEBRUARY 10—Schr Sarah, Capt Green, from San Carlos; with passengers.

11—Steamer La Virgin, Capt. Kennedy, from Virgin Bay; with troops.

13—Yacht Gen. Walker, Russell, from Virgin Bay; with passengers to the Government.

LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer:—

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

French & English Merchandise, of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Granada.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$30,000.

From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. De BARRUEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash.

Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business in different parts of Greytown.

Terms of sale CASH.

Granada, Feb. 15.

LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests, which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

MANOVILL'S HOTEL,

where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds.

J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

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 EX-

been ever since the foundation of the United States, receding in point of strength and health. They cannot deny the fact, and as patriots should acknowledge and amend it. To realize their true position, is half the victory of regeneration; and if the statesmen of the adjoining Republics will but confront this issue, we have little fear but the efforts of this government will result in accomplishing results of the most cheerful character—results affecting the enterprise of the present age.

THE YOUNG AMERICA PIONEER CLUB OF NICARAGUA.—The above association to which we made allusion last week, is in successful operation, and will, in the course of the ensuing week, in all probability, secure a permanent club-room near the Plaza, which, with its reading-room, library, and other appliances, will become an attractive resort to its members and such strangers as are introduced. The objects of the club are set forth in the preamble to the constitution as follows: "Whereas, the undersigned, immigrants to and citizens of the State of Nicaragua, are desirous of forming an association for the purposes of their mutual well being and encouragement as settlers and citizens of a new country, and continuing the social and literary advantages they have enjoyed in their former homes; and, whereas, such advantages can be better secured by adherence to fixed rules of action, therefore, they hereby adopt the following constitution."

The club held its first meeting in Granada at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, and having adopted a constitution and by-laws, proceeded to the election of officers for the current year.

Solomon B. Noble was elected Sire;
William D. Snyder as Elder;
George F. Alden as Recording Scribe;
C. W. Webber as Corresponding Scribe;
Chas. Eschor as Treasurer;
Max. A. Thoman as Stewart.

Many of the old residents of Granada and natives have already enrolled themselves as members, and from the character and energy of the civilians, as well as the military gentlemen who have joined, we have reason to believe the club will become a most agreeable and useful association.

SURVEYING PARTY.—A number of gentlemen connected with the government left this city during the past week to engage in a research of the mining region of Chontales. A careful observation will be made, and in time a full report may be expected, when some definite idea can be formed of the value of that present obscure country. The State, although perplexed with many pressing difficulties, does not neglect any of its great interests, but is pushing to a development of its yet unknown resources. The natives of this city insist that the most valuable mines are yet unworked, owing to the want of enterprise and capital, and that those which are worked are very productive, even with the crude appliances used in the mining operations of this State. We hope soon to be able to lay before the public some interesting information from the region of Chontales.

G. H. Wines & Co.'s Express closed last night at 12 o'clock for all parts of the world. It was the largest mail that ever left Nicaragua.

Thus it will be seen that the affliction which Honduras and Nicaragua threw off in getting rid of Cabanas, still lives to afflict San Salvador. The scripture lessons that demons wander around the world, from one healthy person to another, afflicting them all in turn, was never better explained in a living character. The people of San Salvador ought to know better than to suffer the affliction.

NEWS EXPECTED.—We may expect the steamer with two weeks late: news from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, at any time after to day. The Message of President Pierce will surely come by this mail, and we shall also learn who is Speaker of the House of Representatives. From Europe the news will also be interesting. We shall probably receive additional reinforcements from both New Orleans and New York. From California we shall learn who has been elected Senate, if the American party has united. This is the only feature to expect from that quarter, if we except a body of recruits.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We have heard it reported that the government held a surveillance over the Post Office, and inspected the contents of all the letters despatched through the mails. Such a story scarcely merits notice, yet, as it has attracted the attention of the Post Master General, it can do no injury to contradict it. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for the report, and those who circulate such unjust stories, are deserving of the severest censure. Private letters despatched through the post office are perfectly safe from all intrusion.

PROSPECTING.—A party of Californian emigrants left this city on Monday last to prospect the country between this city and Virgin Bay via Rivas. The party is composed of farmers, who are on the lookout for good farming land, and desire to see the whole country before they make choice. We have been promised a good, practical communication on the result of the tour, which we shall lay before our readers as soon as it forthcoming.

BATTALION MUSTER.—The troops in garrison at Granada, during the past week, have been subjected to a Battalion Parade at 5 o'clock every afternoon. Col. Fry, commander in the Oriental Department, drills the battalion in person, and as he is accounted a very superior disciplinarian, we may look to see the garrison of Granada attain great excellence in its manoeuvres.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Under the regulations of the army the General Orders issued at Head Quarters are read every afternoon at the head of the Battalion, so that every soldier is now supposed to be posted concerning the rules and regulations of the garrison.

ANOTHER GALLANT SPIRIT GONE.—We regret to learn that Lieutenant Norris, attached to Co. D First Rifle Battalion, who left this city last Saturday for Leon, has since died. He was lamented by all his company.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHS.—The Post Office for the reception of papers and letters for the United States, closed on Friday night at 12 o'clock. El Nicaraguense was issued at 3 P. M. on Friday, in order to forward the latest news to California and the East.

trial was convened in this city to try Sargeant Richardson, of Company B, Rifle Battalion, on a charge of mutiny, and inciting to insubordination the members of the army. This being the first case of the kind, a careful examination of its merits was had before some of the best officers in the army. The result was a verdict of Guilty. The General-in-Chief approved the verdict, and fixed the penalty at a dismissal from the service and a forfeiture of pay and land.

FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—The following companies compose the First Battalion of Light Infantry, under command of Col. B. D. Fry: Co. A, Capt. Warren Raymond, stationed at Castillo; Co. B, Capt. John W. Rider, stationed at Granada; Co. C, Capt. L. N. Walker, at Granada; Co. D, Capt. Jas. Linton, stationed at San Carlos; Co. E, Capt. Thos. J. Averett, at Granada; and Co. F, Capt. J. Egbert Farnham, at Granada. The head quarters of the Battalion will be at Granada, where Col. Fry has already assumed the command.

YANKEE CLOCKS.—An importing house of this city in receipt of a large number of Yankee clocks, has thrown the town into a turmoil. A grand rush was made by all classes of people to get one, and to-day almost every considerable house in town is garnished off with a reliable time-piece. The different quarters of the military companies have been furnished with clocks, at the expense of government.

MANOVL HOUSE.—This new hotel, opened with the desirable accommodation of good rooms and bedding, is located on the street in the rear of the San Francisco convent, in a cool, retired and pleasant situation. The proprietor intends to make it a first class establishment, and we prophesy a good patronage for his enterprise.

BATTALION MESS.—The officers of the First Battalion of Light Infantry, stationed at Granada, have taken the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Battalion Mess similar to those in operation in the United States army.

ANOTHER PAPER.—We understand it is in contemplation to remove the office of the Central American, heretofore published at San Juan del Norte as the organ of Kinney, has been removed to Virgin Bay and a new paper started under the editorial auspices of Mrs. Lewellen.

STILL ANOTHER.—A rumor from Leon informs us that a corps of printers in that city would probably engage in the publication of a newspaper to represent the interests of Leon.

MORE OF COL. KINNEY.—The government has ordered Col. H. L. Kinney to leave the State, and he left Granada last evening, we believe, for Virgin Bay en route for San Juan del Norte and New Orleans.

RECOVERING.—Thomas Riley, the soldier who shot himself at Leon, some weeks since, through the jaw, is fast recovering from the effects of the wound, and will soon be ready to take his position in the army.

MISS PELLET.—This lady, so well known to every American, has been spending a week at Leon. She was escorted to that city by Lt. Col. E. J. Sanders. We are anxious to welcome her back to Granada, and if possible to hear an address from her.

of Nicaragua. The features of innovation are difficult to keep pace with.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, a resolution was offered and adopted in favor "Of so amending section 19, chapter 176 of the code, as to admit the testimony of negroes against white persons charged with the abduction or attempt to abduct slaves from the commonwealth, when said persons so charged shall be citizens of such States as admit negro testimony in cases in which white persons may be parties."

A lady who had a suspicion that her brother was in the habit of appearing at the Boston theatre nightly as a "supper," visited that establishment recently alone. She watched earnestly until the close of the second play, when her brother had occasion, in his great capacity, to come on the stage for the purpose of removing a table. Thereupon she jumped upon an orchestra chair, and from thence, in the presence of the whole audience, she stepped over the footlights, seized the young histrion and marched him off.

In New Orleans, on the 1st of December, twenty-nine out of thirty fire companies marched in procession to Lafayette Square and surrendered the city apparatus, in consequence of the non-payment of appropriations and other slights from the city government.

There is a tree in Bombay called the sack tree, from which are stripped very singular natural sacks. They are from six to eight feet high and resemble felt in appearance, the only joining being at the bottom.

A Philadelphia weekly paper says, that in reply to a published offer to any one who would copy its prospectus, (meaning in a newspaper,) a gentleman wrote that his son, a very good penman, had copied it off, and wished to know "what he must do with it?"

The clerks in the telegraph office at Berlin, Prussia, are locked up during the time of business, and for two or three hours afterwards, so that they may not be able to betray the secrets of customers. This precaution has been found to be indispensable.

A pretty young English lady, recently had her veil torn by a fragment of one of the shells, thrown from the northern to the southern side of Sebastopol.

Manchester (Eng.) is growing so fast that five new churches are now erecting; and four hundred cells are to be added to the jail, at a cost of \$96,000.

Condourioti, recently Greek minister at Constantinople, is so rich that he literally walks on dollars, having the floor of his country house paved with them.

The ex-bankers, Paul, Strahan & Bates, recently convicted of embezzlement, were in the habit of opening their banking-house with prayers.

When England was last at war, it took seven days to transport troops from London to Liverpool, and even that was thought wonderful.

PRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

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

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

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
At Nir a Reinas.

Refer to { Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.
feb9-11 { 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 STEAMSHIPS.

CORTES, CAPT. COLLINS, St. Francisco; STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. MINER, N. York; PROMETHEUS, Capt. CHURCHILL, N. Orleans.

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
Granada, Nicaragua, 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 needed 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 R. VOLVER 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,
Granada, Feb. 9. Voltigeur Company A.

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—Patimore 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.
LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.
The Proprietors, would respectfully inform the travelling community, that they are at all times prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.
Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. t f

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

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

Parte Española.

SEÑORES EDITORES.

En el número 15 de este periódico hemos leído un comunicado en que se manifiesta el deseo de oír la libre opinión de los Nicaraguenses sobre si los representantes del pueblo, en la actual crisis, aparecen congregados en Asamblea Ordinaria, ó en una Constituyente. En tal concepto vamos á exponer nuestro juicio, deseosos de que el público fije su atención; y que la resolución de tan difícil problema sea cual debe ser para que la marcha de los negocios tome aquel carácter firme y respetable que constituye las naciones civilizadas.

Contrayéndonos al primero de los dos miembros del problema en cuestión, es decir, sobre la reorganización del Poder Legislativo ordinario, tenemos en consideración los principios, y luego deduciremos sus consecuencias.

Es de todo punto lógico, legal é inconcuso que toda lei se considera vigente mientras no sea abolida por otra lei posterior; y que esta es obligatoria desde el día de su publicación. De aquí se deduce que no debía haberse interrumpido el orden electoral y funcional de los Supremos Poderes establecidos por la actual Constitución de 1838 hasta que publicada la de 30 de abril de 54 los nuevos Poderes que ella crea repusiesen á los antiguos. Por esto es que esta nueva Constitución dispone en el artículo 3.º del capítulo 12 que los individuos de las supremas secciones judiciales continúen en el ejercicio de sus funciones hasta que sean repuestos con arreglo á la misma.

No obstante lo dicho, tenemos que hacer algunas observaciones.

Apareciendo los Supremos Poderes con arreglo á la presente Constitución, encontraría el Director sobre la mesa, la de 30 de abril sancionada y mandada publicar. ¿Con qué título retardaría entonces su publicación? La fracción primera del artículo 135 de l. de 38 le impone la obligación de publicarla, y como dicha publicación esta ya decretada, no hai lugar á la proroga de que allí se

queda ningún argumento que hacer contra su legalidad; se llega al fin que se desea por un camino mas corto y seguro: se justificará el partido que sostuvo la oposición á aquellos artículos, por el temor que la permanencia de los mismos debe infundir al partido que los dictó; el país no tendrá nada que temer de una nueva crisis, como lo sería cualquiera de los dos medios propuestos, y marchará sin obstáculos hácia su engrandecimiento y esplendor.

Es escusado decir que la reunion de que se trata, así como la permanencia de las Autoridades Supremas deben verificarse en Managua como capital de la República; pero atendido el estado lamentable en que se halla aquella ciudad por causa de la peste, puede señalarse por ahora el lugar que se crea mas apropiado.

Los Leoneses.

EL GALLINERO. FABULA.

En una estensa comarca
De nuestro hermano emisferio
Existe diseminado
Un inmenso gallinero,
Dividido por corrales
Abundantes en su tento.
Cada cual en sus dominios,
Cada cual con su Gobierno.
De todos es el mas antiguo
El mas astuto y mañoso
Dominaba con su influjo
Aquel magnífico reino
Y como mas avisado
Y en la política diestro
Se procuraba otro apollo
En el poder extranjero
El Alcon. ave de garra,
Viendo á á tantos polluelos
Y adivinando las miras
De aquel político gremio,
Supo con maña ligiarse
Como un amigo sincero;
Así mientras que en los otros
En lavaba su uña fiera,
A su amigo le ofrecia
Timbres, blasones y cetro,
Y que toda la familia
De uña pica y garra á un tiempo
So tendria á todo trance
Sus mas perfidos proyectos:
Desde luego se firmaron

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

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

Siendo notorios é incontestables los derechos que Nicaragua tiene en el territorio llamado Mosquitita, en el cual está comprendido el Puerto de San Juan del Norte, considerando que el Sr. H. L. Kinney pretenda á título de compra de los Señores Shepherd y Hailey, ser dueños de esos territorios que son pertenecientes á esta República; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

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

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

Art. 3.º El Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación es encargado de la publicación, ejecución y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

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

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

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el decreto siguiente,

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

Deseando el Gobierno saber de una manera positiva los motivos porque el Supremo Gobierno de Costa-rica ha suspendido toda comunicación oficial con la administración actual de Nicaragua des-

AVISO.

Los Señores A de Barruel y Ca. harán el 1.º de abril próximo y dias siguientes por medio del Señor don O. J. Martin, vender en subasta pública un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido muy bien selecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aquí al 1.º de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condiciones serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo tratarán por dinero contado.

En seguida y depues de la venta de todas sus mercancías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don O. J. Martin la venta en subasta pública de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podrán convenir á toda clase de comercio.

Las condiciones de la venta son al contado.

§ 10 ALBRICIAS—La suma espresada para por devolver una pistola de Cilindro que se la robaron de mi cuarto. Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las que usa la caballeria, 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.

AVISO IMPORTANTE.

EL GOBERNADOR MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL MEDIODIA A SUS HABITANTES.

El voto merecido del Gobernante Supremo de la República, me ha confiado el mando de las armas de este departamento; mis deseos son corresponder las esperanzas que este nombramiento contiene; por lo mismo considero como mis principales deberes, conservar el departamento en paz, dirijirlo en su marcha de progreso, cumplir exactamente las leyes que nos gobiernan, hacer guardar las garantías individuales consig-

LISTA DE CARTAS—Detenidas en el correo de esta ciudad El 16 de febrero las que están guardadas para sus respectivos dueños á tiempo que sean solicitadas.

A. J. Ruggles.

Administrador General de Correos.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arguello Juan | Aguilar Francisco |
| Arguello José María | Abilez Agustín |
| Alvarez Ramon | Agrela Joaquin |
| Arana Fermín | Alvarado Manuel |
| Alvarez Macario | Aguilar Fco. María |
| Arguello F. Cornelio | Arguello Martín |
| Alvarez Macario | Arguello Marcelino |
| Arguello Francisco | Adce Jorge |
| Rosa es Claudio | Beock Jeanne |
| Bayona Antonio | Bello Dolores |
| Brene José | Benturana Somosa |
| Bonchard Cien | Bermúdez Rafael |
| Bermúdez Manuel | Bermúdez Santiago |
| Brocon Jorge R. | |
| Carcache Eduardo | Cdo. de jta. Va de Sro. |
| Castillo Saturnino | Caceres Manuel |
| Curtis James Ser | Cabrera An. Mtes. de |
| Colins Aunter | Castillo Eduardo |
| Cáceres Manuel | Castillo M. de la paz |
| Castillo Mariana | Cabrera Paulina |
| Crioto tomo Juanita | Chesnut Reny |
| Cody John | Cook Geo |
| Downs A Jorge | Doratt Charles |
| Ze aya Leandro | Dartino Hemy |
| De obil Victor | Delgado Luiz |
| Degadito Yriena | Dawson Dr. J. |
| Dunlajo Thomas | |
| Esquivil de Josefa Sa. | Estrada M. Josefa |
| Fenger Madama | Figueroa M. José |
| Figueroa Francisco | Ford Born y L. |
| Funes Atanasio | Fengere Mamoisella |
| Fisher J. W. | |
| Garay Mateo | Games José |
| Gamez Dolores | García Ramon |
| Gonzales Ignacio | García Manuel |
| Gutierrez Roberto | García Josefa |
| Gutierrez Ignacio | GINNES ser J. C. |
| Higman Edward | Hues Matilde |
| Hughes Codd Co. | Huro Matilde |
| Hall H. C. | Hartt Joel |
| Jimenez Andres | Cuadra Gregorio |
| Janos Lucas | Jarquín Francisco |
| Jarquín Domingo | Jeanne Madame |
| Jana Antonio Maria | Jones John S. |
| Lacayo Fernando D. sr. | Lacayo Anto. José |
| Lejarza José | López Isidoro |
| Lacalle Monsiur | Lacayo Manuel |
| Lejarza José | |

trato, y el Director no podría dejar de verificarla sin cometer una grave y trascendente infracción. En tal caso, los trabajos de la elección que ahora se hiciera, los peígoros consiguientes al choque de las pasiones de partido, los gastos del erario, y en fin la pérdida de tiempo habiendo sido inútiles.

A demas, como el Estado se halla dividido en dos grandes partidos, aque- que ha sostenido el suyo como legitimista veria en las Cámaras ordinarias una transgresion del orden nuevamente impuesto, y pondria en problema su legitimidad sin que fuera facil acallar ese funesto prurito de oposicion que pone en juego todo partido que reacciona, lo cual no dejaría de encontrar eco en los otros Estados, y acaso en las naciones vecinas. En cuanto á la segunda parte del problema, esto es, si convendrá convocar una A. C. presenta inconvenientes de todo punto insuperables. Los artículos 194 95 y 96 de la constitucion que nos rige, reglamentan la manera de tramitar la convocatoria á la indicada constituyente; y para estos trámites se necesitan nada menos que dos años, ó sea un año de intermedio entre dos legislaturas. Si para evitar estos inconvenientes se ocurre á la fuente de los echos y se convoca una A. C. extraordinaria, el Poder Público que se erijiera sobre tales fundamentos seria tan débil como la base sobre que se estableciera, esto es, destituido de legalidad y de prestigio, sin mas apoyo que la razon de estado, razon vaga, aventurada y vacia de sentido.

No nos queda pues otra via que la que nos indica el orden de los sucesos, es á saber: reunir á los Diputados de la actual constituyente: que la junta de los primeros llame á los demas, mandando reponer la eleccion de los que faltan: que instalada la Asamblea nombre el que debe ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo provisionalmente y decreta la lei electoral para el Presidente constitucional y los Diputados al congreso: que el Presidente mande publicar la Constitucion de 30 de abril reformada por ella misma, ó si se considera sin facultad para ello el primer congreso que se reuna lo verifique en los artículos 54 y 55 que son principalmente los que han provocado y sostenido la guerra civil que lamentamos. Organizado de esta suerte el Estado no

Alanzas entre ambos reinos. Partidarios del Alcon Otros cortijos le fueron Pretendiendo alonizar Cada cual su galinero. Obran todos de conumo, Multiplican sus esfuerzos, Poniendo en cada cortijo Un Alcon para el Gobierno: Este oprime, aquel instiga, Otro perigue severo Y con grave zaña suben á lo mas alto del puesto. Con tales procedimientos Se alborota un galinero Y contra el Alcon se lanza Dando principio al incendio, Pero en vano el entusiasmo Alentaba sus esfuerzos Porque se estrella en el muro De aquel influjo alconero Iban pues á sucumbir Bajo tan enorme peso, Pero llamando en su auxilio Al natural compañero Que es el Pabo grande amigo De todo buen galinero, Corre, vuela, llega y bence, Al Alcon deja en el suelo Y los derechos de patio Restablece con denuedo. Entonces las Alconitas Con sinuistro cacareo Gritan que la independencia Peligra con tal suceso, Lo que vienlo desde lo alto Una Aguilá de ojo e perto, Dijo en términos muy caros Eto que todos oyeron: De las gallinas alco es Todito ese cacareo Escriminal porque estorban De oran á los polluel s, Lo mismo que los chapines De Ac n brit nic, centro Que en Costa-rica refleja Y en algun Salvadoroño Apañando á los Alcones Proclaman filibusteros A los Pabos que protejen La hamonad y e derecho: El Pabo es de las gallinas Su natu al compañero. Del Alco ó Gabilan Enemigo sempiterno; Y así es que al Gabilan Es su recurso postrero Por ver si el Pabo les deja Indefenso el galinero Otras cosas dijo el Aguila A las conciencias de aquellos Que por mas que disimulen Nosotros los comprendamos.

de su instalacion: considerando que una escision de esta naturaleza produce perjudiciales consecuencias y pugna abiertamente con los intereses y mutua conveniencia de los pueblos de Costa-rica y Nicaragua; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Nómbrase al Señor Coronel don Luiz Schiesinger Comisionado especial cerca del Gobierno de aquella República para que recabe de aquel gabinete una franca explicacion sobre la política que ha estado observando con respecto al actual Gobierno de Nicaragua arreglándola en un todo á instrucciones competentes que al efecto se le darán.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 9 de febrero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas”

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion esperando recibo—D. U. L.

FERRER.

N.º 172.

“El Gobierno.”

Teniendo que ausentarse de esta ciudad el Sr. Coronel don Maduel Arguelo Subdelegado de Hacienda de este departamento en comision de este Gobierno; y siendo necesario nombrar en su lugar una persona que desempeñe aquel destino; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Subdelegado de Hacienda de este departamento al Sr. Teniente Coronel don Raimundo Selva.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, febrero 11 de 1856.—Rivas.

N.º 163.

El Gobierno.

Hallándose encargado el Sr. J. A. Rugges de la Oficina del Express de Wines & Compañía que la desempeña dignamente en esta ciudad; y considerando conveniente que reasuma la administracion 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. Ruggles.

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

nadas en nuestra carta política, y poner mi autoridad á disposicion del Supremo Gobierno y del ilustre caudillo militar que hoy rige los destinos de Nicaragua, así es que siempre me encontrareis dispuesto á sostener el orden público á todo trance por que con este, como la necesidad mas vital de la Nacion, todo puede lograrse. Protesto la sanidad de mis intenciones á la faz del mundo entero. Aborresco toda mira personal, y el objeto exclusivo de mis desvelos será vuestra tranquilidad; para que unidos á los demas pueblos, que componen esta pequeña y hermosa seccion de Centro-america, podais un dia disfrutar las ventajas á que está llamada por su posicion geográfica. Recordad que si por ella Nicaragua ha de ser feliz, ninguno de sus departamentos lo será primero que el vuestro: en él están colocados los dos puertos por donde debe transitar todo el que surque los dos Océanos: en él es en donde se ostenta, con mayor admiracion la feracidad de vuestro suelo: en él en fin, es en donde se hallan con mas abundancia la provision y abastecimiento; desuerte que no necesitais mas que de la paz, ahora pues, que ella se os presenta tan sólida y perdurable como ofreceria puede el Inelito Campeón, en cuyas manos se vi-lumbra la suerte de Nicaragua; ya no mas pensar en guerra, en esa guerra de aciaga y efesta memoria, que por doquiera ha dejado monumentos de nuestra destruccion y ruina: aprovechadla dedicandoos con doblados esfuerzos á vuestras respectivas ocupaciones; para reparar así las desgracias y calamidades de todo género, que sin cuento, nos ha acarreado nuestra anterior y triste situacion social; que vuestra será la gloria si con la cooperacion que espero, lográsemos ver feliz á nuestra patria.

Rivas, enero 28 de 1856
J. Jesus Bermudes.

PAQUETE.



FRENT Punta Arena é Ysta- pa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La muy velera goleta americana “JOSEPH” Su Capitan J. M CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos.

Por pasaje ó flete veanse con JAMES CORKHIL. San Juan del Sur.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Martinez José D. Sr. | Marengo Francisco |
| Maria José | Madrigal Eusebio |
| Miguel Enriques | Marengo Ramon |
| Mancho Leon | Molina Luiz |
| Meja Antonio | Marengo Federico |
| Muñoz Ana | Molina Luiz |
| Marttu Monsieur | Miguel Leon |
| Mendez Sinlo | Moya Rafael |
| Mareno Macal | Morales Jesus M. |
| Nrgremont de Marques | Bargas Balbino |
| Noguera José Mraa | |
| Ortega Pedro | |
| Pasos Procopio | Padilla Ignacio |
| Poesi Charles | Padilla de O. Mela. |
| Pineda Laureano | |
| Rocha Juan Elijo | Ruiz Juan |
| Robleto Dominga | Reyes de M. Ana |
| Rocha Jesus | Robleto Josefeta |
| Ruales L. | Robleto Manuela |
| Rust ser Wme | |
| Salgael Edubije | Souza Antonio |
| Saenz Ramon | Sandino Manuel |
| Selva H. Pedro | Sandoval J. Leon |
| Saenz Guadalupe | Sandino Barbara |
| Sonsonate Ignacio | Shackeeford James |
| Stow W. & E. | Wastor Ramon |
| Tenguere Madama M. | Tories Simon |
| Townnd Jorge | Ulloa Nicolas A. |
| Vega Fulgencio | Vivas Rosario |
| Veneroo agustin | Infante Isidoro |
| Zelalla Leandro | Zelalla Mercedes |

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

Por la compañía accesoría 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 echas en San Juan del Sur, la B hía de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del tránsito.

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

J. A. Ruggles Agente. En Casa de la Niña Yrene. Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada

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VIJIL CURA DE GRANADA.

Acostumbrado por largo tiempo á oír por las imprentas, injurias, blasfemias, oprobios, diatribas y sarcasmos contra la reputacion ascribida de varios hombres beneméritos dignos de respeto y de consideraciones las más profundas; pensaba no contestar al libelo infamatorio que con el título de Walker en Nicaragua se imprimió en Tegucigalpa el primero de Enero del corriente añ; pero estrechado por las leyes del Estado á vindicarme como funcionario público de las faltas que se me imputan en mi oficio Parroquial, tomo la pluma con gran pena de mi alma para contestar aquel libelo en la parte que me toca, y de aser las imposturas del emascarado Nicaraguense que faltando al respeto público y á la verdad ha osado manchar mi conducta que procuro conservar pura é inmaculada. Hablando el libelista del Sr. Jeneral Walker dice así. Y ese aventurero ladrón de pueblos, ese jefe de bandidos, ese mismo asesino público, es el que colocado bajo el solio del Soberano en la Iglesia Parroquial en Granada, fué allí saludado por un renombrado Sacerdote de aquella ciudad, como el amigo de la Religion, como la Estrella del Norte, como el Angel tutelar de la paz, como el libertador de Nicaragua! Quién creyera que todo un Sr. Cura de Granada, todo un Presbítero Ldo. don Agustín Vijil se ocupara. . . . Todas las expresiones que refiere el folletista, son las mismas que yo vertí en la Catedral de Granada; pero se le olvidó el texto del sermón que fueron aquellas palabras que dijo la Madre de Dios cuando vió rejenerado el mundo. Arrancó á los tiranos del Solio, y colocó á los humildes. ¿Pero porqué se me culpa? Yo que habia visto á mi Patria sufrir una guerra fratricida de 17 meses; yo que la habia visto inundada en sangre de sus propios hijos; yo que habia visto las poblaciones incendiadas; yo que habia visto los templos destruidos, y teñidos los Altares del Dios de paz con la sangre de los Cristianos. ¿Porqué lleno de un entusiasmo religioso no habia de saludar con las

instruir la causa, permaneciendo en el depósito que desde el principio se impuso; pero sepa U. que eso no fué con un filibustero, sino con uno del país, cuya circunstancia no debo omitir en favor de los Americanos entre quienes no he visto un hecho semejante, pues hai muchos que son casados, y se guardan una fidelidad que puede servir de modelo; quisiera que U. Sr. Panfletista hablara con la razon para que U. hiciese justicia á unos hombres dignos de mejor tratamiento: le confieso á U. que de los Americanos tenemos mucho que aprender, sus costumbres pueden servirnos de regla; es verdad que entre ellos no falta uno que otro hijo de Adán que llebe el veneno de la fatal manzana; y U. sabe que entre nosotros abundan muchos que están atosigados de tanto comerla, y esto es que nos llamamos los católicos, los herederos del Evangelio, los hijos del C lvario, los hijos predilectos y especialmente llamados al sagrado festín. Cuidado Sr. Panfletista le cabe á U. lo que el Maestro Divino Jesus les dijo á los fariseos que acusaban á la adúltera; el que fuere puro tirele la primera piedra. Registre su conciencia, porque el que se considere reo de culpa no tiene derecho para reprender á sus compañeros en el mismo delito. Continúa el libelista si la Dixina Magstad pasa en Viatico por la calle; y los Yankes que hai al paso lejos de arrodillarse y quitarse el sombrero, le dan la espalda y le despresian el Sr. Cura calla. Si U. tubiera buena fé no me hiciera ese cargo en su farrago de necedades; pero como lo hace con el deprabado objeto de hacerme odioso á los ojos del público, habla U. como un Recoleta. Nadie tiene derecho para predicar la fé á palos; cuando yo fui iniciado en el Sacerdocio, el Ilmo. Obispo no me puso espada en la mano, sino el Evangelio de paz y de misericordia que diria U. si viera á un Ministro de la Religion de Jesucristo, con el Sagrado Ciborio en una mano, y con la espada en la otra, obligando á unos hombres á creer lo que no querian creer? eso me recuerda el siglo de la conquista cuando un Fraite fanatico, descargó un cintaraso sobre un Hustre Inca por que no queria creer lo que no enten-

de los amigos de la libertad. Nuestros artículos crisis política en la América Central no tiene otro objeto. Mas como en Honduras ha cargado la mano servil, replegado de sus trabajos tantísima de-gracia para la humanidad, apartamos la vista por un momento de aquellas observaciones para llenar un deber de escritores republicanos anunciando las cosas de dicho Estado. Dos palabras bastarán para nuestro objeto, despues de haber leído los documentos que contiene este número. Veamos la paz, el órden y el progreso decantado. Tras esa paz anunciada desde Gracias ¿que es lo que hemos visto? Fuera de los atentados, ha to las señoras de alta distincion en las prisiones. Cual es el órden tantas veces anunciado en la frontera de Guatemala. El de los fuerzas de Godoy que denuncia el Señor Cura de Gracias, las cuales dice que cometieron violencias, robos é impusieron contribuciones sin serle dado evitar ninguno de dichos males con sus súplicas, y aun con servicios caeros que prestó á aquellas furias que en el saqueo de Gracias, no respetaron ni el sagrado de las Iglesias habiendo sido profanado y destruido hasta el vestido de la Virgen de Mercedes. Cual es el progreso? No será por cierto el de las luces del siglo, sino el acopio de riquezas sacadas de los pueblos á aprestos de contribuciones y subvenciones de guerra para conservarlo en provecho particular, por manera que no ha carecido de razon la idea de los serviles de suprimir en las notas oficiales las palabras. Dios que algun dia ha de castigar sus crímenes: union que significa nuestra fraternidad y federacion para defendernos de sus ataques. y libertad, contra su despotismo. Los que en 1854 se llevaron los vasos sagrados de Gracias, y en 1855 no han respetado ni el vestido de la Virgen podrán dar mejor idea de su conducta en lo sucesivo? Tomado del Rol de San Vicente.

REMITIDO.

Como ya nos vamos animando preciso es seguir con el mal tejido hundiembre de nuestras débiles pajas. Dijimos por allá, que estando al frente de las armas

Salvador y Guatemala, y ellas nos ponen al corriente del buen sentido en aquellos Gobiernos se encuentran respeto del nuestro pero si en esto nos equivocásemos, los valientes que tienen el honor de obedecer al jóven hijo de Washington, están propuestos á dar una leccion á todos aquellos que se desbían del cendero que tiene marcado la Diosa de la libertad. Sin embargo, nosotros creemos que solo en las cabezas de los enemigos del sistema que han triunfado, es en donde está la conflagracion. Cuidado. . . . Granada, febrero 14 de 1856. EDUCACION EN NICARAGUA. Cuatro palatadas de la tin, un poco de francés, otro poco de inglés. (con lo cual se hacen entender bulgarmente) alguna lectura de historia, Jeografía, Física, Metafísica, Astronomia & c. He aquí la educacion moderna, y como un jóven á la edad de 18 años ha llenado, á favor de su fresca y activa memoria, toda la capacidad de su cabeza, charla en las aulas y en las tertulias; se le elojia por que en tan corta edad ya sabe de todo; se enorguyese entonces; se admira el mismo de su talento y aplicacion y se cree muy sabio—Observa que el Dr. tal en medicina no charla en francés ni en inglés, y se cree por esto muy superior aun cuando realmente el otro sea profundo medico—La poesia viene á coronar la obra de educacion: forman versos cuyos consonantes retumban con palabras escojidas, como turpial, flamijero bolijero &c. y se creen sublimes, riendo de los poetas sensillos que verdaderamente valen. Si aprenden algo de matemática, es solo la aritmetica para saber aplicar el tanto por ciento an las usuras y premios y comienzan la geometria hasta que retienen las palabras linea recta, curva, paralela, horizonte, angulo, triangulo, rectangulo, círculo, semicírculo &c. En fin, llena su capacidad con este laberinto de ciencias, y sin haber nada se puede decir, entran á rivalizar con todo el mundo criticaa al Gobierno porque no les concede los destinos públicos con preferencia; que injusticia! dicen, el Gobierno no conoce el mérito! Veán UU. ese vestia de juez de tal circuito que no sabe ni traducir francés ni hacer un verso, mientras que yo.. ¡no ve!.. me pesa el decirlo, me encuentro con mas meritos para el destino.

espero, lográsemos ver feliz á nuestra Patria. Rivas, enero 26 de 1856. J. Jesus Bermudes. Para que el público se informe de opinion que la causa democrática goza en el Estado del Salvador, se reimprime la siguiente fábula política compuesta por una persona de las mas influyentes de aquel Estado. LOS TRES PERROS. Tengo en mi casa tres perros, cachorritos muy osados, de colmillos aguzados y de unas garras de hierro. Mas el uno, trasquilado, tan flaco está y tan esquelto, que parece un esqueleto de un viejo panteón sacado. Al otro un palo cayó en la cabeza, ¡qué horror! y aun no le pasa el dolor que aquel golpe le causó. Y el tercero es tan inquieto, tan pendenciero y osado, que sus fuerzas ha agotado á saltos, que dió en su seto. En esta tal situacion, se presenta hambriento Lobo, que viene haciéndose el bobo por si encuentra la ocasion. De acometer uno á uno á mis pobres cachorritos, y enseñando los colmillos los amenaza importuno. Mirale. . . allá al Occidente asoma su faz monstruosa: mas que el infierno horrorosa en su mirada insolente. El hambre acaso al malvodo, que agora, sin la pitanza que encontrara en la matanza, toda su hacienda ha acabado. Solo le queda la rabia que la envidia, los rencores le dieran; y sus dolores se oculta con falsa lábia. Por que ellos juegan, retozan, libies contentos, al aire, ostentando con doloire la libertad de que gozan. El se enciende en furia insana

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precitadas palabras al Heroe que hacia sesar tantos males? Desde que el Jeneral Walker pisó las arenas de Granada, desde que tube el gusto de estrecharle entre mis brazos, y que oigo de su boca palabras de orden, de paz, de reconciliación, ideas que estaban al nivel de las mas, lo miré como el Macabeo de mi Pueblo, y lo calificué del hombre que Dios nos mandaba, para enjugar lágrimas, para curar heridas, y para reconciliar la familia Nicaraguense que jeni's inquietos habian dividido. ¿Y será malo Sr. folletista alabar encomiar las acciones gloriosas de los hombres? Cabalmente es lo que manda la Iglesia á sus Ministros, alabar la virtud y reprender el vicio. Si yo hubiera visto que el Sr. Jeneral Walker en su entrada á Granada, venia robando, degollando, pegando fuego á la poblacion, hubiera sido yo el primero en huir de una ciudad tan desgraciada que jemia bajo la espada de un tirano (pero si en vez de un filibustero me encuentro con un hombre de paz, que castiga severamente la mas pequeña demasia en sus soldados, que corre la ciudad con la espada en la mano para conservar, el orden, la vida, y la propiedad. ¿Cómo quiere U. que no lo califique por un amigo de la Religion por un buen cristiano? ¿quiere U. que cambie yo mis ideas por que no cuadran con las suyas? Seria necesario renunciar á la razon.—*Si los Yankees salen á los harrios ó al lago de Granada para robar lo que encuentran, y arrebatar mujeres, el Sr. Cura calla.* Nunca he cerrado mis labios para reprender el crimen cuando lo he visto: doce años ha que estoy sobre las catedras de Granada increpando vigorosamente los vicios; el Sr. libelista me es un testigo. Pero confieso la verdad, que no he presenciado en los que se llaman Yankees, ni una sola accion inhonesta; hasta los rancheros son hombres honrados: para culparme exijo las pruebas al folletista. *Si un filibustero de alta categoria le quita su legitimo consorte, á un Demócrata de alta clase, y se casa tibilmente con ella por tres años, al Sr. Cura calla.* Sr. libelista es U. un embustero. Conozco el hecho á que se refiere, que por la decencia pública no lo puntualizo, pero suplico á U. que inmediatamente señale á la Srta. á pedimento de la verdad y castigo.

El Cura de Granada no tiene facultad para encender las hogueras de la inquisicion y quemar vivos á los hombres porque no creen: el Cura de Granada no puede hacer bajar fuego sobre Samaria para abrazar el Templo de Garisín: el Cura de Granada no tiene facultad para repetir las quemaduras de Juan Wicief y Juan Hus. Mi Maestro Jesus á nadie quemó vivo. á nadie forzo á creer lo que no querian creer; á todos nos dejó la libertad mas plena, el fundó la democracia entre las rocas del Calvario; allí ratificó con su sangre la doctrina que de viva voz enseñó por tres años—Habla con tu corazon *Candongo* no quieras con sofisticas razones que no tienes en tu corazon, culpar al Ilustrado Cura de Granada como tu le llamas.

Continúa el Panfletista. *Si al tiempo de estarse alzando el Santísimo en el Sacrificio de lo Misa, se introduce un Yanke borracho á la Iglesia con el sombrero calado, y agarra un escaño y se acuesta y se duerme, el Sr. Cura calla.* Gran lastima es Sr. libelista que U. no este en Granada, para que U. aprendiese de los Americanos á oír Misa: desde que entran á la puerta del Templo se destocan, toman un escaño con la mayor moderacion, sin ofender la devocion pública, hacen su breve oracion, y llenos de humildad se retiran. No son como los fariseos del Evangelio, que llenos de ostentacion hacen alarde de virtudes que no tienen; son humildes publicanos que en el silencio de su corazon confiesan su pecado y piden misericordia. En fin Sr. libelista, cuando venga U. á Granada y vea por sus propios ojos lo que yo le digo me hara justicia, y hablara bien de nuestros hermanos Americanos. Le suplico no me vuelva á inquietar con sus panfletos, y deje cumplir con sus deberes á su Cura que tanto lo ha querido y pide á Dios le vuelva el juicio que por su papelucho me parece que lo tiene perdido.—A Dios mi amigo.

Agustin Kaji.

INTERVENCION SERBIL EN HONDURAS. Tenemos comenzado el trabajo de rebuercar los sucesos de la revolucion que se opera en casi todos los Estados centro-americanos para la aclaracion oportuna de ideas que se propalan contra la causa

del Estado el ilustre Jeneral Walker, nada tenemos que temer y si mucho que esperar. Y ahora decimos que la causa primaria de nuestra desunion, y de nuestras guerras civiles han sido la ignorancia en las masas de nuestros pueblos. Lo repetimos á voces: instruccion, educacion para estos pueblos, pero instruccion sana, religiosa morigerada, instruccion en fin. Los enemigos de la opresion han sido los únicos que se han opuesto á la ilustracion de las masas. Si el interés de un hombre puede estar alguna vez momentaneamente en contradiccion con el bien general á la larga el interés de todos los hombres está en la virtud, en el orden y esto solo puede enseñarlo una buena educacion: en tal caso, esta será en todas ocaciones para el hombre un manantial de dicha y felicidad.

Quando los pueblos verdaderamente instruidos, y educados conozcan y aprecien toda la grandeza de nuestro país, cuando el orgullo nacional se despierte en sus corazones y conozcan que no tienen patria ninguna establecida, y que se encuentran á disposicion del mas fuerte, cuando estén en el camino de la civilizacion, entonces escribirémos con placer porque comprenderán nuestros pensamientos y se aprovecharán de lo bueno que ellos tengan. Entonces el mismo círculo vicioso establecido en el día para el mal, se establecerá para el bien. Estamos en un laberinto de Crátar y es preciso para salir de él que nos unamos de buena fe, al sabio Gobierno que ahora tenemos. ¿Quién estará mas obligado á dar principio á esta obra? Lo repetimos claramente los que saben mas tienen de ello mas obligacion. Los hombres de talento y de saber han sido siempre en todas las naciones los primeros á dar impulso á la ilustracion y al desarrollo de las ciencias y de las artes, los primeros en los negocios de los Estados, los que anuncian el alagueño porvenir de la Nacion á sus conciudadanos, en fin son ellos los que dan la respetabilidad, la confianza, la uniformidad, estabilidad y crédito al país á que pertenecen.

Se dice ahora, se nos anuncia se combersa por todas partes de conspiracion de los Estados contra nosotros, esto es de todo punto falso tenemos á la vista las Gacetas publicadas en Honduras, San

El GOBERNADOR MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL MEDIODIA A SUS HABITANTES.

El voto inmerecido del Gobernante Supremo de la República, me ha confiado el mando de las armas de este departamento; mis deseos son corresponder las esperanzas que este nombramiento contiene; por lo mismo considero como mis principales deberes, conservar el departamento en paz, dirigirlo en su marcha de progreso, cumplir exactamente las leyes que nos gobiernan, hacer guardar las garantias individuales consignadas en nuestra carta política, y poner mi autoridad á disposicion del Supremo Gobierno y del ilustre caudillo militar que hoy rige los destinos de Nicaragua, así es que siempre me encontrareis dispuesto á sostener el orden público á todo trance por que con este, como la necesidad mas vital de la Nacion, todo puede lograrse. Protesto la sanidad de mis intenciones á la faz del mundo entero. Aborresco toda mira personal, y el objeto exclusivo de mis deseos será vuestra tranquilidad; para que unidos á los demas pueblos, que componen esta pequeña y hermosa seccion de Centro-america, podais un dia disfrutar las ventajas á que está llamada por su posicion geográfica. Recordad que si por ella Nicaragua ha de ser feliz, ninguno de sus departamentos lo será primero que el vuestro; en él están colocados los dos puertos por donde debe transitar todo el que surque los dos Océanos: en él es en donde se ostenta, con mayor admiracion la feracidad de vuestro suelo: en él en fin, es en donde se hallan con mas abundancia la provision y abastecimiento; desuerte que no necesitais mas que de la paz: ahora pues, que ella se os presenta tan sólida y perdurable como ofrecerla puede el Inclito Campeon, en cuyas manos se vi-lumbra la suerte de Nicaragua; ya no mas pensar en guerra, en esa guerra de aciaga y efasta memoria, que por doquiera ha dejado monumentos de nuestra destruccion y ruina: aprovechadla dedicandoos con doblados esfuerzos á vuestras respectivas ocupaciones; para reparar así las desgracias y calamidades de todo género, que sin cuento nos ha acarreado nuestra anterior y triste situacion social; que vuestra será la gloria si con la cooperacion que

y sufre crudo tormento sin aliviarse un momento de la noche á la mañana.

Que él allá en un antro oscuro, no conoce libertad, y prefiere á la igualdad el despotismo mas duro.

Y por saciar su despecho, entre ellos de la discordia pone sin misericordia la manzana; y el provecho

Se propone ya insensato, escondiendo con cuidado las uñas que ha afilado así como lo hace el gato.

Mas ya no valen patrañas con mis duchos cachorritos, que conocen ya á los pillos y les conocen sus mañas.

Y así entrando en conferencia deciden de buena gana dar al diablo la manzana que les trajo la prudencia.

Y unidos con firme lazo se propondrán con cordura buscar justos su ventura con un fraternal abrazo.

Y juran todos en uno que el monstruo perecerá: y que á los tres vencerá ó no vencerá á ninguno.

N.º 168.

El Gobierno.

Hallándose encargado el Sr. J. A. Ruggles de la Oficina del Express de Wines & Compañia que la desempeña dignamente en esta ciudad; y considerando conveniente que reasuma la administracion general de Correos; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Námbrase Administrador de Correos de la ciudad de Granada al referido Sr. J. A. Ruggles.

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

AVISO.

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

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. n10-1f

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. j12-1f

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN
GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—

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

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 1f

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

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

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. d15-1f

road from Granada to the Spring, and as the distance is but nine miles, it will eventually become a great pleasure resort.

From Mountain Spring to Naindaime, a distance of twelve miles in a south-easterly direction, the road leads over good land, but which is poorly watered. This defect, however, may be remedied by digging wells, as the country is very level. Naindaime is a place of about 5000 people, and is a very pleasant little village. The people are pleasant and agreeable to strangers, and the place would make a good home for those who desire to choose a residence.

From Naindaime it is four miles to Rio Cabesa, a very beautiful stream. The soil on this river is good, the timber excellent, and there are many choice sites for the erection of mills.

From this place to Rio Chomago, a distance of six miles, the timber is rather poor, and the position of the country very muddy in the wet season, and consequently very much cracked and unfit for cultivation during the dry season. Rio Chomago is a beautiful stream, somewhat larger than Rio Cabesa. Further on three miles, is Rio Lajes. The timber and soil on this stream is not good. It is three miles further to Rio Oguegue, where the timber is good but the soil indifferent, it being so wet in the rainy season that it cracks and bakes like a brick in dry weather.— Here is situated the hacienda of Senor Monterey, a very hospitable old gentleman who resides in Naindaime. The travel is still an over an indifferent country, to Rio Catalina, three miles, and then on to Rio Iragonzales, six miles, where the timber is good.

One mile further, and we come to the village of Obraje, with a population of about 5000. Here is the country that must attract the Americans, as the timber is good, the soil superior, and the water excellent. From Ogrague to Rivas, the distance is but six miles, over a soil and through timber unequalled in the world. To Rivas, it is but six miles, and from there to Virgin Bay it is nine miles further.

The country from Obraje to Virgin is as good as ever tempted the woodman's eye. With a soil adapted to the growth of any of the great staple productions of the southern latitude, and timber wherewith to improve a farm, what more could the heart of man desire. Corn, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables of almost every kind, and fruit in abundance, the world must seek this country for its productions. Then the valuable timber to be cut down and sawed up, and shipped to Mexico, South America and the Islands of the Pacific.

The party of which Mr. Drummond was one, selected locations between Rivas and Virgin Bay, and intend to commence making improvements immediately. Their choice was made near the Lake, with the beautiful little Rio Medio running near. There is a tree on Mr. Drummond's location which measures sixty feet around the trunk two feet from the ground, and which would make at least seventy-five cords of wood. Mr. Price has chosen his place with the express view of erecting a mill upon the Rio Medio.— The party will first construct log houses, as in the western States of the Union, which they will cover with home-made shingles.

The country abounds in game, deer, turkeys, squirrels, birds and other animals for which we have no names, to say nothing of iguanas, which are consider-

Four for a dime—very good, fresh.)

"No bueno," puts in the American, "cinco por un dime, that other gal says she gives five, my dulce."

"No comprende, senior, specky Spannis,—cuatro fur one dima;" but a loving chuck under the chin brings the fifth, and the American buys up his assortment from his sweetheart, or "dulce" as she is called in ordinary conversation.

The list of articles sold in the plaza, like the stock of goods in a western store, comprises an assortment too numerous to be mentioned. Every species of tropical fruits, oranges, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, bananas, plantains, lemons, limes, maranons, and a host of others sufficient to fill an octavo volume. They comprise sweet, sour, and every other taste down to the absolutely insipid. The prices of these articles is fixed at the value of the labor employed in plucking and bringing them to market; and those who have no money, can go into the orchards and gather them free of charge.

Besides fruit, there are piles of vegetables, squashes, onions, sweet potatoes, camotes, tomatoes, water melons, corn, rice, beans, and a variety of other articles. Then the tables grown with smeeatmeats made of flour and sugar, cocoa and sugar, and a score of other compounds such as a primitive people might be supposed to fabricate. After these, chickens, fish, iguanas, (a species of animal very much resembling the lizard, but large as a chicken, and said to be quite as good,) pigs, with here and there great piles of alligator and turtle eggs. These two latter articles are found in large quantities on the lake beach, and sometimes a huge turtle is brought up by the natives. On such occasions, Brockaway sticks out a shingle in front of the Walker House, "Fresh Turtle Soup To-Day," and consequently the people crowd upon him so thick that their coat-tails stick out the window.

As the meridional sun throws its rays upon the market, the traders commence suspending business, and anon the market is deserted. The women have made their wages and now they can seek the cool retreat afforded in their hammocks, and in an evening siesta dream of gay caballeros and progressive Americanos. They are contented, and who would profanely adjudge that they are less happy than the resistless race whose foot-prints crowd upon the heels of the receding generation.

It is dull in Granada when marketing is over.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Feb. 16th, as Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, and his family, accompanied by Col. Fabens, were returning to this city from a visit to Leon, when about four miles this side of Nagarote, a gun heavily loaded with shot and slugs, in the hands of his oldest son, was accidentally discharged, and the contents took effect in the body of his youngest son, Levi Woodbury Wheeler. The load passed horizontally across the back of the lad, laying bare the back-bone, and one slug took effect in the arm. The party returned to Nagarote from whence Col. Fabens proceeded to Leon and procured Dr. Van Dyke, who dressed the wounds and pronounced the patient out of danger for the present. Col. Wheeler returned to Leon with his son, and will probably remain there for some time, as that city is so much more healthy than Granada.

rumor of sky-rockets was kept up, strongly reminding us of the unknown weapon about which our ancient female friend remarked.

After a time, a bevy of gaily dressed people appeared, some holding lanterns, others supporting the bride, while the balance amused themselves sending up rockets. A rush was made to see the new-comers, but for the life of us we could not detect the happy pair. They were all alike, in the night, and their advance was in no wise orderly; but as they came up, the musicians peeled a louder key, the rockets were sent up faster and higher, while the door of the cathedral slowly swung upon its hinges before the throng, and then—we stood within the sanctuary!— It was a time and place to inspire reverence, and every voice was hushed.

The Father soon came out in his robes of office and advancing into the crowd, was confronted with the parties. The bride was there, supported by her mother on the left and the groom and his brother on the right. The mother of the bride and brother of the groom were there as witnesses. She was pretty, just turned eighteed, plump as a partridge, with large oriental eyes over which drooped a soft and dreamy expression. Her hair was dark and glossy as printer's ink, her mouth of just proportions, to all of which was added a form such as nature loves to model.— Of the groom, we cannot say much, except that we should dislike to swap horses with, or bet against him in a jockey race or cock-fight.

After short ceremony, the question was asked if any person present objected to the marriage. No person seemed disposed to spoil the fun, and the proceeding went on. The mother of the bride manifested considerable emotion as she was asked to give her daughter away, and the groom wore an anxious look throughout the ceremony. The young bride kept her eyes fixed on the ground, while her bosom heaved a response to every sentence that fell from the good man's lips. She gave her hand to her future lord, and the marriage rings were exchanged. Then came a salver filled with gold coin, which was the dowry. This was blessed and given to its proper owner. This portion of the ceremony was performed in the vestibule of the church, after which the party adjourned to the altar, where the lecture was to be given, the concluding ceremony performed, and the benediction pronounced.

In front of the altar, the parties all knelt down and the Padre repeated a passage from the Bible.— He next lectured them on their duties as husband and wife, and instructed them in the charities that should adorn and make happy their future lives.— Four wax candles were lighted and one placed in the hands of each of the parties, and another passage of the ritual repeated. A silk vestment was next laid across the shoulders of the two, and then a chain knit together in the centre, was passed around their necks. Thus bound together, the Father sprinkled them with holy water, and while solemn music filled the sacred edifice, he proceeded to place upon their tongues the consecrated wafer. They were again sprinkled with holy water, the chain and silken vestment removed, and the concluding exercises finished. In the interval of these ceremonies, and while they were proceeding, parts of the ritual were read, and music filled the church.

publicanism. He gave in return:

The Army—The right arm of the nation—may its organization be as complete as its services have been eminent.

Lieut. Kiel responded on behalf of the army, and in return proposed the prosperity of the people of the State.

Toasts were then given to the Ladies, Mr. Manovil, the Young America Pioneer Club, and the cause of human progress.

Mrs. Bernard, through Dr. Bernard, answered on behalf of the ladies, in a neat and felicitous speech, and Mr. Thoman responded in the name of the Young America Pioneer Club.

The ladies then withdrew, after which the party agreed to meet on the 17th of February, 1856, on the anniversary of the opening of the house. The conviviality was continued until a late hour, when all the party adjourned, well satisfied with themselves and the world in general.

FIGHT.—There has been a complete dearth of the above amusement in Granada, since the suspension of the war, and the boys have commenced discussing the propriety of converting their swords into pruning hooks and themselves into christians. Many, however, are "spilling for a muss," and jump at every rumor of a battle with the avidity of an old "bummer" at a glass of aguardiente. As a partial satisfaction to this feeling, two natives got up a row on Tuesday on the shady side of the Plaza, and before the guard came, one of the parties had his claret tapped. The combatants bent down their heads, threw up their heels, and struck out boldly and blindly; but the appearance of three native soldiers, and the application of a musket rather sensitively, brought the rowdies to their senses, and ended in bringing them to the lock-up. The crowd disliked to see the fun stopped, and half a dozen fights were volunteered to keep the ball rolling; but ultimately all hands took a drink, and agreed to go over and thrash Costa Rica some holiday week.

EGG SPECULATION.—Last Wednesday afternoon, when the alarm of an attack spread consternation amongst the natives, an old seño a found her tray of alligator eggs too heavy to be carried in her flight, so she left them on the Plaza. When the alarm was at its height, and the soldiers were hurrying to their different quarters, one old fellow, a campaigner in Mexico, espied the tempting pile. In a twinkling he stacked his musket and made for the tray, where he soon filled his bosom with the spoils of war.— Thus equipped, he made a break for quarters, but burthened as he was, it was a nice job to keep his musket from breaking the eggs, and thus occupied, he had no time to look out for pitfalls. A sudden declivity yawned under his feet and over he went.— The eggs were all broke, and when we affirm that a pile of oodfish smells sweet in comparison, we have done our duty. The soldier reported himself ready for a fight, but his superior officer ordered him into quarantine for the rest of the day.

OBITUARY.—The Gazette, of Guatemala, 29th of January, contains an announcement of the death of Lieutenant Colonel D. Simeon Bolanios. The deceased is spoken of as a good soldier and patriot.— He had grown infirm in the service of Guatemala.